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Average for the year 1911—18,851
Average for the year 1910—17,495

THURSDAY EVENING, JUNE 10

The man who can be compelled knows not how to die.—Seneca.

TWO SIDES TO IT

WILLIAM JENNINGS BRYAN has given to the public several of his reasons for resigning as Secretary of State and they have not met with popular approval. His last state is worse than his first. Nevertheless there is something to be said for Bryan. Nobody blames him for resigning; it was the right thing to do; only he chose the wrong time.

We have recently witnessed the spectacle of a Secretary of State who transacts routine business, but appeared to be little consulted when matters of national importance came up. The President puts a remarkable style into his state documents; and the dispatches which he has prepared to the German government are direct and to the point. Nevertheless, Mr. Bryan was entitled to more influence on those documents than to be consulted and allowed to offer suggestions after they were written. The President does not seem to value the method of consulting other people widely and fully and coming to no decision until he has at least made himself familiar with their points of view.

No doubt President Wilson was following out the general policy laid down by President Roosevelt and President Taft. The business of the United States government has become so complicated and so enormous that some way must be found to simplify it. The old system of checks and balances has ceased to work well. The courts are accused of making law, as well as of nullifying the laws made by Congress. Congress is swamped with its own bills, and four years ago took the "speech out of the Speaker," who thus ceased to be the chief lawmaker of the Union. The President thus stands out in the spotlight and the last three have made it their business to direct the legislative function of Congress. In messages, public speeches, and of late in speeches inside the halls of Congress, they have appealed from the two houses of Congress to the voters. The result has been the passing of a score of statutes which would never have gone through in the form they finally assumed except for the direct personal pressure of the President. That makes the President something like the prime minister in England.

President Wilson can hardly be criticised for failing to establish confidential relations with all four hundred and thirty-five members of the House and ninety-six senators, but he seems to hold aloof from the ten members of his Cabinet and from the heads of the important executive bureaus as well.

Now the relations with his most trusted Cabinet member have been broken. If the President desires the confidence of his advisers and of the people at large, he will more freely consult the members of his Cabinet and the members of Congress. Bryan should have resigned long ago. Not only was he never fitted for the post of Secretary of State, but he was never permitted to exercise even those abilities he did possess.

Two hundred men, representing the electrical industry of the country and subdivided into committees from coast to coast, are conducting a vigorous campaign against the knocker. The men on the various committees represent investments of nearly $300,000,000. Other leading industries are being lined up and are interested in ridding the United States of the howler against things American.

PEOPLE SHOULD CO-OPERATE

NOW that the big city celebration in September is a certainty, the activities of the Planning Commission and the Municipal League in co-operation with City Council with respect to the better treatment of the river basin are the more appreciated. All visitors are more than delighted with Harrisburg and our own citizens are realizing day by day the charm of its location and its numerous attractions. Looking ahead to the celebration of the Autumn it is reasonable to expect that those who have not yet done so will decorate their porches and windows with flowers so that an even more beautiful city will greet the thousands who are coming here in September. Through co-operation residents of a given street or section thereof may agree upon the kind of flowers and plants that will make most attractive their particular neighborhood. Let this be a city-wide movement to the end that Harrisburg may continue to shine as the leader of the cities of its size and importance not only in Pennsylvania, but in the whole country.

Sidewalks, trees, business houses and private residences, all streets in need of repair—everything must be in first-class condition for the celebration. It's going to be worth while.

Governor Brumbaugh will doubtless regard with suspicion the gift-bearing Greeks, who hope to utilize the present State administration to capitalize their own political ambitions and promote those schemes of personal aggrandizement which collapsed through the failure of the people to take them seriously.

STATE EDUCATIONAL BUILDING

AS years roll away and the public grounds surrounding the Capitol are dotted with ornate buildings and impressive statuary the progress of an imperial Commonwealth should be shown step by step in these material things. Pennsylvania has had a great place in the growth of the nation and whatever is erected in the way of a memorial ought to have a meaning of its own. It's a fine idea, the proposition to erect a dignified building as a monument to the public school system and at the same time a headquarters for the educational departments of the State government. An appropriation to pay the cost of a study of this subject was made by the last Legislature.

In this connection it is interesting to know that the Board of Public Grounds and Buildings will set in motion whatever is necessary to procure such plans as will assure proper treatment of the grounds surrounding the Capitol with reference to future buildings and landscape features. Harrisburg is doing its part and the Commonwealth will not fail.

Little old Harrisburg is pushing right along in population, industry, importance as a distributing point and in all features of general improvement.

CHILDREN AND THE BELL

THE committee in charge of the celebration that will mark the brief visit of the Liberty Bell to Harrisburg has done well in providing for the participation of the children of the public schools. The little folks are to file past the bell and in this way will have an opportunity to view it as they could not hope to do in any other way. This plan will prevent big folks crowding out the little ones.

The coming of the Liberty Bell on July 5, the day on which Harrisburg will observe the annual Fourth of July festivities, offers opportunity for a celebration that Mayor Royal has not been slow to grasp. There could be no more fitting way in which to pay tribute to the patriotism of our forefathers who signed the Declaration of Independence than before this shrine of liberty in the new world.

Have you placed your window box or planted your porch vines for the September celebration? If not, it's time to get busy.

QUALIFICATIONS OF MOTORISTS

JOHN A. HOURIGAN, of the Wilkes-Barre Evening News, draws attention in that newspaper to the importance of standardizing inter-State and interurban motoring rules and regulations. The vast amount of touring that is now done, especially during the summer months, makes it necessary that rules pertaining to automobiling should be at least in some meaure made uniform. No two States now have exactly the same regulations. Adjoining boroughs differ widely in their requirements. An automobilist going from one part of the country to the other is almost as much puzzled as to what he may or may not do as is the manager of a great business organization amid the mazes and contradictions of antitrust laws.

For instance, some cities require the automobilist to keep all of his lights burning. In others only the dim lights are permitted, so that the tourist is constantly at sea as to whether or not he is obeying the law and lives in an unpleasant atmosphere of uncertainty as to just how long it will be before some enterprising patrolman or fee-hunting constable takes him in tow.

Between the city line and Fort Hunter there is a wide streach of river frontage which must have attention. Old trees are dying and others must be planted. This should have the attention the importance of the matter deserves.

PROGRESSIVES RETURNING

NOT only in Pennsylvania are the Progressives returning by thousands to the Republican fold. Only last Friday in Indianapolis funeral ceremonies were held for the Progressive party in that district. Following the meeting of the Indiana State Central Committee, E. C. Toner, State chairman, and P. J. Haines, secretary, resigned with the announcement that henceforth they would be found within the ranks of the Republican party.

Mr. Toner went so far as to introduce a resolution to disband the party in that State, but it was defeated by a small vote. Thereupon he said: "So far as I am personally concerned, I will affiliate with the Republican party. It is my opinion that the Progressive movement will find its opportunity in that party.

The last election showed that the Progressive party in Indiana suffered a loss of approximately 60,000 votes. The returns showed plainly that these votes went to the Republican party.

Mr. Toner's observations as to conditions in Indiana apply to Pennsylvania in an emphasized form. The Progressives are naturally finding their opportunity in the Republican organization, the leaders of which have recognized the desirability of adopting all of the less radical reforms demanded by those who left the reservation in 1912. Among the platform planks that have been left outside the breastworks by the returning Progressives have been the recall of judges and demogogic ideas of some of the men formerly at the head of the movement. But these discarded notions never had much real support and now they are dead issues. Henceforth, Progressives and Progressive Republicans will find their governmental desires and ideals best represented within the rejuvenated Republican party. Neither ever have had anything in common with the Democrats.

Election of Dr. James H. Morgan as president of Dickinson College is recognition of his excellent work at that institution covering a long period of years and his admirable fitness for the responsible duties incumbent upon the head of old Dickinson.

Let us hope that the unfortunate incident of the gas main in North Front street will lead to such regulations as will prevent hereafter the ripping open of paved streets for the installation of service mains that might have been laid before the paving was done.

Visiting delegations of representative citizens of China and the Pan-American countries, indicate the globe-wide interest in the development of the United States and its relation to the nations of the world. We are at the beginning of great things.

EDITORIAL COMMENT

Almost anybody would rather be right than President of Portugal. — Columbia State.

Japan appears to be working under the initiative and ultimatum. — Honolulu Star Bulletin.

The outlook for a safe and sane Fourth of July in Europe is pretty gloomy.—New York World.

Miss Jane Addams says, "Nothing can be settled by force. What about slavery, to say nothing of American independence? —Wall Street Journal.

Indeed, we sometimes think that Colonel Roosevelt never will fully accustom himself to not being the President of the United States.—Boston Transcript.

San Francisco shrewdly reminds us all that no transcontinental train was ever submarined.—Chicago Daily News.

Didn't the women's peace delegation make a mistake in going to London and Berlin instead of to Rome?—Kansas City Star.

OUTLOOK FOR HARVEST

[From the Philadelphia Press.[

A billion bushel wheat crop is the possibility presented by the Government June crop report. That would be a record crop, but its realization depends on concurring favorable conditions with no offsets until harvest. The actual June forecast is 950,000,000 bushels of Winter and Spring wheat combined. There are nearly 5,000,000 more acres of land in Winter wheat and 2,000,000 more in Spring wheat this year than there was a year ago. The Winter wheat crop is not in as good condition as a year ago, but with the increased acreage the country should produce at present indications at least 60,000,000 bushels of Winter and Spring wheat in excess of the bumper crop of last year, which was 891,000,000 buhels.

It is devoutly to be hoped that this expectation will be realized. In a great part of Europe agriculture has become a difficult and precarious pursuit with few men to follow it. They need all the food we can spare. The increased acreage sown of wheat in this country shows how generally our farmers have appreciated the war demand and have striven to provide for it. There are reports of rust and the ravages of the cinch bug in various localities, but the wet cold Spring which created unfavorable growing conditions for many products has not hurt the wheat.

The prospect for the oats crop are also very favorable, but the fate of corn and potatoes will depend on the weather ahead of us. May was quite unfavorable to corn, but later warm weather may make up for it. The yearly harvest is always subject to hazard and fluctuations. With half the world at war there is extreme need that this great agricultural country shall do its best and the June crop outlook is such as to create high hopes of a great harvest in the United States.

OUTLAWED BY HIS OWN EFFICIENCY

[From Philadelphia Evening Ledger.]

Mr. Ford is going to have no $100,000,000 corporation in Michigan. Instead, if he is not careful, he may find himself in the penitentiary. The man stands convicted of having achieved a colossal success. He has made more money than any of his neighbors ever made. He must be crooked, an exploiter, an undesirable citizen.

But he cannot get the better of Michigan. No, sir. Don't the State statutes say that no business with a capital of more than $25,000,000 shall be incorporated? Of course they do. So Mr. Ford must go somewhere else, where the prosperous wicked thrive, to get the kind of legal standing he wants for his company. The Michiganders do not intend to have any live octopuses roaming about if they can help it—that is, no octopuses of over $25,000,000.

Strange, isn't it, that any State or Government should want to limit success and prevent the doing of big things in a big way? But what community wants a hundred-million-dollar factory instead of honey-mouthed agitators who can talk workmen into preferring hot air to hot biscuits? Yet it may be that Mr. Ford, in spite of the condemnation of his own State, is so callous that he is not ashamed to look at himself in the mirror.

BOOKS AND MAGAZINES

In view of the discussion as to modern methods of marine warfare raised by the sinking of the Lusitania, it is interesting to note what was the practice of the Confederate Admiral Semmes during our own Civil War. Semmes is credited with having captured more vessels than any other commander. In 22 months on the Alabama he boarded 386 vessels, burnt 52 and took 2,000 men off enemy ships. By the North he was designated "a robber and plunderer of unarmed vessels" and every effort was put forth to make out a case against him, but all the evidence showed that he adhered to the usual rules of warfare, and not a single death could be attributed to him. Semmes released all enemy ships containing neutral cargoes and all passenger vessels carrying women and children, and in one case the women and children found upon an East India trader were taken aboard the Alabama and made comfortable in the officers' cabins. A full account of his methods and practices may be found in the recently published "Life of Raphael Semmes," by Colyer Meriwether. (Jacobs.)

Longmans, Green & Co. will publish immediately a volume entitled "Eye-Witness's Narrative of the War." The book contains all the descriptive accounts by "an eye-witness present with general headquarters," issued by the British press bureau up to the end of March, 1915. The narrative as a whole is not only an illuminating commentary on the operations and achievements of the British expeditionary force, but may be said to constitute a very valuable contribution to the history of the war, and as such is worthy of a permanent place in the library shelves.

CIVIC CLUB
Fly Contest
June 1 to July 31
5 Cents a Pint
Prizes of $5, $2.50 and several $1.00 ones
duplicated by Mr. Ben Strouse

Politics in Pennsylvania

By the Ex-Committeeman

Real Mayoralty booms may be sounded in Philadelphia to-night at the first big political dinner of the season. It will be given by the Young Men's Republican Club of the Fifteenth ward. Almost five hundred tickets have been sold and the presence of all the leaders is assured. Addresses are to be made by Senator McNichol, Senator Vare, Congressman Vare, Register of Wills Sheehan, Receiver of Taxes Kendrick, City Treasurer McCoach, Municipal Court Judge Brown, the Clerk of Quarter Sessions, Thomas W. Cunningham, Coroner Knight, Representative A. H. Twibill, City Committeeman John F. Collins and others. Since this is the first political function given after the public statements made by City Committee Chairman Lane and subsequently by David Martin, in effect that the party nominee should be a man representing all interests and should be named by the consensus of Republican opinion rather than by one or two leaders, the proceedings will be watched with particular interest. The presence of Coroner Knight, avowed candidate for the Mayoralty, of Congressman Vare, whose friends are daily more insistent that he enter the primaries, and of Receiver Kendrick, whose boom also has been sounded, gives it peculiar interest at this time.

—Treasurer McCoach is one of the leaders in the movement for Vare for Mayor.

—His opinion that the Congressman will be a candidate has importance because of his close friendship for the Vare brothers. The Treasurer, however, is only one of hundreds of Vare followers who are eager that he become a candidate.

—Congressman Vare himself has steadfastly refused to make any statement. A smile is the only reply he gives to the request for a definition of his attitude on the matter. Political opinion, however, is by no means unanimous that he will enter the primary fight. Those who hold that he is not a candidate argue that his interests lie chiefly in public life in Washington, and that while for tactical purposes he is not taking himself out of the running for the Mayoralty, his real ambition is in Washington.

—There are even suggestions that he is looking forward with expectancy to the time when Senator Penrose's term expires and a successor is to be elected. Meanwhile his position as ranking Republican member of the Ways and Means committee gives him wide opportunity for public service. It is argued, however, that President Harry C. Hansley, of Select Council, a Vare lieutenant, is pretty certain to be the party nominee for Sheriff, a fact which is interpreted to mean that Congressman Vare will not be a candidate for Mayor.

—Friends of Coroner Knight are claiming that the Vares, through David Martin, look on him with favor. But meanwhile the advocates of John T. Windrim, William Findlay Brown, District Attorney Samuel P. Rotan, ex-Postmaster Thomas L. Hicks, William T. Tilden, Judge Charles Y. Audenried and Louis J. Kolb continue active.

—A committee of lawyers headed by Hampton L. Carson has been organized to further the re-election of Judge D. Webster Dougherty to Common Pleas Court No. 2, Philadelphia. Petitions for signatures are being sent to members of the Bar

—They contain many names, among them those of Henry P. Brown, P. Frederick Rothermel, James Gay Gordon, John G. Johnson, A. S. L. Shields, Cornelius Haggerty, Jr., B. Gordon Bromley, George Wharton Pepper, John M. Scott, George Q. Horwitz, John C. Bell and John M. Campbell.

DANIELS, MIRACLE WORKER

[From the Philadelphia Record]

While expatiating on the "modern miracles of warfare," in his address to the graduating class of the naval academy yesterday, Secretary Daniels had a vision of "a submersible battleship, which shall fire while at the surface, then dive, reload, emerge and fire again." If the party of the other part should be imagined as lacking inventiveness and as having only battleships that float on the surface, to serve as targets for his submersible foe, the condition would be terrifying for him. But the game of diving battleships would be probably be played by two. Two enemy ships of this class would have to appoint a place of meeting for combat and agree to emerge simultaneously, or neither would ever find anything to shoot at. A battle in which the opponents should alternately rise to shoot and dive to avoid being shot at would be rather inconclusive.

THE VIOLIN AND THE FIDDLE

[From the Pittsburgh Post]

Many people throughout the country will rejoice in the fact that West Virginia has a champion fiddler. He hails from the mountains and won his title in a large contest. A "fiddler" still plays "The Wild Irishman," "The Devil's Dream," 'The Arkansas Traveler," and a lot of those "good old dance pieces" that one would scarcely think of asking a violinist to play.

Our Daily Laugh

ONE BELIEF.

Though living cost occasions grief
And still the prices leap,
Thank Heaven for this one relief
Advice continues cheap.

HORRIBLE THOUGHT.

Sposin' I got them envelopes mixed and addressed the comic one to Adeline and the pretty one to Redhead Mag!

WHEN THE CAR BROKE DOWN

By Wing Dinger

The teacher's automobile calls
For my kids every day
And after school, at noon, they come
Back home in the same way.
And likewise all the other kids
In this school, please take note,
Are brought to school and taken home
In teacher's benzine boat.

For months that car has stood the strain
Of noisy kids each day,
And on the job it never did
Fall down 'till yesterday.
"What is the matter with the car?"
Last night, I asked one lad.
He answered: "Nervous breakdown," and
I guess that's true, egad.

THE CARTOON OF THE DAY

THE PEERLESS LEAVER!

—From the Philadelphia Public Ledger.

THE BUSY BEAVER HAS COME BACK TO THE ADIRONDACKS

Rome, N. Y., June 10.—Although the State Board of Claims has handed down a decision directing the payment of $1,900 for damage done to trees by beavers in the Adirondacks, those remarkable little animals are going right on building dams, digging canals in which to float their food supply, felling trees and generally conducting themselves as though there were no rights in the woods which they are bound to respect. Some time ago William G. Barrett and William A. Guinand sent to the State a bill of damages for 350 trees felled by the protected beavers in the vicinity of Fourth Lake, and it is they who receive the award of $1,900 made by the board in session at White Plains.

In 1903 it was reported that the last beaver had been killed in the Adirondacks, at one time the most thickly populated beaver section in America. The Legislature that winter appropriated $5,000 to be used in an effort to restock the woods, but it was not until two years later that anything further was gone. Then the story came out of the woods that a colony of forty beavers had been found and that stimulated restocking activity.

Three pairs were liberated on a small stream entering the south branch of the Moose river, where another beaver that had escaped from the Timothy Woodruff preserve had built a small dam. Another pair was turned loose near Big Moose Lake, but immediately moved over to Beaver river, twenty miles away, to set up housekeeping. Edward H. Critchfield also liberated twelve or fourteen on his preserve near Big Tupper Lake that same year, and most of them escaped to help swell the wild colonies.

About 3,500 Now

An additional appropriation of $1,000 was made in 1906, and about twenty adult animals were secured from Yellowstone Park. At the end of that year the State estimated the Adirondack beaver population at about 100. Now, nine years later, conservative estimates place the number at 3,500, and with a favorable season this year that number should be almost doubled. That proves that success has followed the efforts to bring back the beaver, accomplished by the closest protection.

One or two drastic doses of the full penalty of the law taught all beaver poachers that the business was attended by many risks, and as practically every guide in the woods, as well as all the game protectors, had the interests of the beaver at heart the animals had every chance.

This was a movement that had the hearty sympathy of the guides, and the results of their co-operation show what can be done in the way of propagation and protection of wild life in the Adirondacks when the guides and other woodsmen are in sympathy with the plans of the State.

Complaints have been made of late that the beavers were making inroads on standing timber and that actions against the State would follow. However, the members of the Conservation Commission are not looking for any serious complaints, as nearly every person having holdings in the woods is willing to overlook what little damage the industrious beaver does in the way of felling trees for food and dam building. It is only in exceptional cases that the damage done has been serious.

Glad to See Them Restored

J. Gilbert Hoffman of Fulton Chain says the Brown's Tract Lumber Company is glad to see beavers restored to the Adirondacks, and in his opinion they do no great damage except in rare cases when they become so tame that they invade summer camp groves.

The beaver is now very generally distributed throughout the great wilderness; some of the colonies have thirty to fifty members. Mr. Hoffman says they are increasing rapidly in many sections that he has visited. At Red Horse Chain he found a large colony, where the beavers seem to have lost most of their fear of men, so complete has been the protection.

A beaver dam on Eagle Creek which caused the flooding of the highway was torn out under the direction of a game protector. The beaver rebuilt the dam over night.

In another case the beaver insisted on invading Dr. J. J. Nicholl's property on First Lake. A game protector placed a lighted lantern in the house of one of the intruders, thinking that their aversion to lights or fire would cause them to move on. They refused to take the hint and extended their house over and around the objectionable beacon.

Manifest Reason

Then, to circumvent the trespassing beaver, a wire fence was put up so that the beaver could not get into Nicholl's yard, where they were cutting his young poplar trees for their food supply. Thereupon the wily animals vindicated the assertion of a scientist who said that beavers apparently depend more upon reason and less upon instinct than do the majority of the forest folks. They piled wood against the wire fence and easily climbed over into the forbidden territory. Then they had their way and met with no further obstacles.

The increase of the beaver population increases the wild life of the Adidondacks generally, guides and protectors say. They build the dams that set back the water, storing it for the dry midsummer season, and helping to control the Spring floods; provide better pools for trout to lurk in and make inaccessible many pools that fishermen cannot reach and where game fish are given a chance to multiply; make breeding grounds for wild fowl in the backset made by the dams, and in various other ways add to and conserve the water of the wilderness.

The beaver has been called the "original conservationist." The beaver is intimately associated with the natural resources, soil and water. The dams and ponds made by these wonderful and patient workers save soil, check poison, reduce flood damage, store water and help sustain stream flow, provide water holes for fish, and the soil saving and soil spreading goes on wherever there is a pond. Many of the richest, tillable lands of New England were formed by the artificial works of the beaver, and there are hundreds of valleys in Kansas, Kentucky, Illinois, Missouri and other States whose rich surface was spread upon them by the activities of the beaver through generations. It would be impossible to compute the number of beaver meadows in the Southern States and the mountains of the West. The total area of rich soil deposits in the United States for which we are indebted to the beaver is beyond belief; it probably amounts to millions of dollars.

In that way the beaver paved the way for forests and meadows, heavy laden orchards and waving grain fields, homes and schools. In the golden age of the beaver, a few hundred years ago, when their population probably exceeded 200,000 in this country, their colonies clustered all over the continent. Thousands of beaver ponds slowly filled with deposited, outspreading soil, and vanished, the animals moving to new homes. Hundreds of thriving cities and villages now stand upon the sites of primitive beaver colonies.

LANCASTER'S POSSESSIONS

The wealth of Lancaster county is shown by statistics just compiled from the assessors' books. The number of property owners is 21,658; there are 22,140 tenants, 8217 single men and 1531 single women who pay taxes.

The assessed value of real estate is $110,826,238, and church and school property exempt is valued at $8,295,979. There are 58,432 acres of timber land and 515,597 of farm land.

Taxes are paid on 29,511 horses, valued at $2,152,581, and on 28,980 cattle, assessed at $852,621.

The amount realized from county taxes is $263,838.72. There is invested in mortgages and judgments, $32,376,794.

Evening Chat

The bill signed yesterday by the Governor giving the commissioners of any county the right to establish and maintain sewerage systems and sewerage disposal plants promises to play an important part in the development of rural districts where the population is sufficient to warrant the construction of such public drains. Heretofore many very desirable suburbs and township settlements otherwise very desirable have been held back by lack of sewer facilities. The act approved yesterday requires that both the grand jury and the court pass upon the decision of the commissioners, which is intended to serve as a check in case there is objection to the establishment of sewers under the provisions of the measure. The courts of quarter sessions are to have authority within their respective counties to establish sewer districts or to decree that the county shall form one or more sewer districts, having respect to the topography and the course of natural drainage, upon the application of the county commissioners or upon petition of fifty freeholders residents of the locality for which sewer district is asked. Three viewers appointed by the court are to pass upon the petition thus presented. Provision is made for the payment of damages that may be sustained by reason of the construction of such sewers and plants and the county commissioners are authorized to assess and collect an annual tax not exceeding 2 mills on the dollar upon all real and personal property within the county where it is decreed that the whole county is to constitute one sewer district or in each separate district where there are more than one. Free tappage for property owners is provided. It is believed that a large number of counties will take up the sewerage question immediately under the terms of this act. Eventually, the State Health Department hopes, all drainage into streams will be eliminated and disposal plants will care for practically all of the sewage in the State, but the task before the Commonwealth in this respect is gigantic.

* * *

The strawberry season is just at its height. The big, juicy berries from York and Cumberland counties are coming in by the carload. These berries are much superior to those from points to the east and south. They have the advantage of being fresh and they are allowed to ripen on the plant. Despite the fears that the crop would be very short, due to cold and wet weather, the berries appear to be in the usual quantities and are of especially fine size and flavor.

* * *

"I detect a gradual trend back toward a belief in canals among men of public affairs," said a well-known State official yesterday. "There was a time when the railroads appeared to have so many advantages over the slow old waterways that the opportunity for competition seemed to be very small. But the railroad men knew the time would come when the people would look longingly back on the old cheap form of transportation and they were wise enough to spend millions of dollars filling up the ditches and covering them with their tracks. There is still opportunity, however, for the rehabilitation of some of the old canals and the construction of new ones and I believe the time will come when money will be put into the enterprises."

* * *

Blackbirds do not get to this city very often. A fine specimen of blackbird was a big attraction in Capitol Park yesterday. Where it came from no one could tell. Why this blackbird strayed away from the country district where living is easier and more abundant was also a mystery. The bird was there, all right, and it was amusing to hear the many explanations. One man said he believed the bird escaped from some cage near by; that it was too fine a specimen to come from the country. Another insisted that it was not a blackbird, but a robin of a rare species. Finally a small boy came up, looked the bird over and remarked: "You are all wrong. It is an overgrown sparrow."

WELL KNOWN PEOPLE

—Councilman G. A. Dillinger, of Pittsburgh, was a visitor in Harrisburg yesterday.

—Ex-Senator James L. Adams, of Allegheny county, led the delegation which appeared at the Capitol yesterday in opposition to the Erie ship canal bills.

—David Jamison, of the New Castle Rotary Club, called on local Rotarians yesterday.

—O. C. McCage, of Beaver county, spent to-day in Harrisburg.

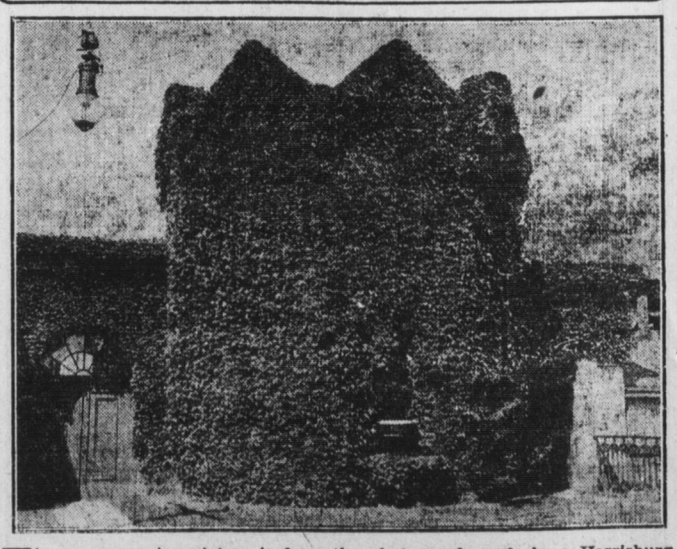
DO YOU KNOW

That many of the turbine wheels generating power in faraway sections of the earth were made in Harrisburg?

HOW IS THIS?

"War is disclosing many things."
"How now?"
"With channels blocked, there is no falling off in our supply of Russian caviar or Turkish cigarets."

SEND THE TELEGRAPH PICTURES LIKE THIS



The accompanying picture is from the photograph made by a Harrisburg camera lover. It shows one of this city's beauty spots, the vine-covered base of the old standpipe at North and Second streets, resembling very much a section of one of the ruined castles scattered over England and throughout Europe. The Telegraph likes to publish scenes about Harrisburg. Amateur photographers who have such pictures and who would like to see their work in print may send views of pretty homes, gardens, landscapes and water views in and about Harrisburg. Pictures should be accompanied by brief description of location, name of photographer and address in order that they may be returned. Only very clear cut pictures with detail well defined can be used. Address Photograph Editor, The Telegraph, Harrisburg, Penna.