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**FRIDAY EVENING, JULY 2**


*Let the man who would be grateful think of repaying a kindness, even while receiving it.—Seneca.*

### ANOTHER GHOST LAID

ONE of the periodic scares of the financial community relates to the sale of American securities by European investors. The fear of such selling on a wholesale scale was the primary cause for the closing down of the New York Stock Exchange last summer and for the imposition of minimum prices when trading in securities was resumed.

Within the past few weeks reports that heavy sales of this sort were to begin shortly have been spread. Meanwhile a committee of prominent railroad men has been at work trying to determine how large the European holdings of American securities really are. The sum has been estimated variously at six to eight billion dollars. The inquiries of the committee, although confined to railway securities, indicate that the total sum that we owe to Europe is much less than this. They found that the grand total of railway obligations held abroad was about $2,500,000,000, or only two and one-half times the trade balance in favor of the United States during the past year.

As many of these securities are held by estates, insurance companies and persons of great wealth, the prospect of a volume of selling sufficient to disturb the financial balance here is not very serious.

### BRYAN AND THE PRESIDENT

AT any rate, President Wilson is not in position to pass any adverse criticism upon Mr. Bryan. It was Bryan alone who took Wilson from a minority place in the Baltimore convention and won the nomination for him over Champ Clark, the majority candidate.

In each of his three campaigns for the presidency, Bryan polled more votes than did President Wilson, though the population of the United States was much less when Bryan ran.

### BOOM IN SHIPBUILDING

THE United States might as well be without gun factories or cartridge factories or powder works as without ocean shipyards in this fateful year of the Lord 1915.

Fifty steamships, ranging in capacity from 4,000 to 12,000 tons, have been contracted for by American shipyards for salt water service since December 1, 1914. This is an unparalleled record of activity in the merchant shipping business. Several American coast yards have all the work which they can handle for two years to come. Others can undertake more construction and are busily negotiating for it, and every week brings the announcement of important new orders for large vessels for the coastwise, West India or other ocean trades.

Since the New Year a sudden change has come over this particular American industry, which, up to the end of 1914, was sharing to the full the severe depression that lay upon all of the great productive industries of the United States. It can be said of American ship plants as a whole that they are busier and more prosperous than any other industrial concerns in this nation, except those devoted to the day-and-night production of guns and explosives for the belligerents of Europe.

The American people are in a position to realize as never before that in their ocean shipyards they possess a national asset of the very first magnitude. It is a strange fact, but a true one, that only three nations in the world possess the skill and capacity to construct at home all the ships required for their own merchant navies. One of these nations is Great Britain and the other is Germany—both absorbed in a great and desperate war. The third is the United States.

The shipyards of Germany are now unavailable, and so, in another way, are the shipyards of England, Scotland and France. They are either occupied in construction and repair work on warships and transports or are building merchant craft on home account, and cannot undertake any foreign orders. Moreover, the war and its distractions have so abnormally forced up the rates of wages and the costs of materials that for the first time in sixty years the price of ships from British shipyards is virtually equal to the price in the United States.

Some foreign merchants, whose national policies have compelled them to depend upon British or German yards for ships, are now making inquiries in America.

In the vivid light of this great European war the American people are being taught the impressive lesson that great and prosperous ocean shipyards are indispensable, not only to their commercial independence, but to their national security. It is perfectly safe to assume that, if those senators of the United States who voted last August to admit foreign-built ships indiscriminately to the coastwise trade of the United States—and thereby to deprive our shipbuilding industry absolutely of national protection and encouragement—were given another opportunity, nine out of ten of them, in the light of this European war, would reverse their action and join the two-thirds of the Senate who voted against such a suicidal course.

### THE OLD-FASHIONED FOURTH

EXERCISES designed to welcome newly enfranchised citizens of foreign birth will be the feature of Fourth of July celebrations in a large number of towns throughout the country this year, but, as has been the case with many another idea that literally swept the country at its inception, it is a question if Americanization day in its present form will be adopted permanently. An annual ceremony to welcome aliens who have come to make this country their future home would commend itself to all patriotic and intelligent Americans, but there is a fundamental flaw in the proposition to have it occur on the Fourth.

That day is for all Americans, and anything that has a tendency to narrow or obscure its basic meaning should be discouraged. A feeling that this is so is certain to make itself apparent as soon as the first enthusiasm over Americanization day has spent its force.

Yet nothing could be more characteristic than the way in which this novelty has made a hit with the public. We are the great "try anything once" people, restlessly seeking for something new. And when it comes to patriotism we are apt to make our outward display of it take the form of wierd and impracticable legislation regarding desecration of the flag or the adoption of State flowers and emblems. On the great national holiday a majority seem to prefer watching eighteen or more paid performers swat a ball around a lot to attending any formal observance of the day.

Nevertheless, we are a profoundly patriotic people. Plenty of men who would not go across the street to hear a Fourth of July oration remove their hats when the national ensign is carried by, and in countless other unobtrusive ways attest the faith that is in them. That is the kind of patriotism that really counts. It is neither hollow form nor mere emotionalism, but deep-seated and essentially intelligent reverence for America and the national ideals and aspirations. It is because Americans have this kind of patriotism that we say Americanization day, while highly desirable in itself, may be found to come in conflict with the national idea of a Fourth of July celebration. Assimilating foreigners is one of America's important duties, but after all it is but a detail of the national labors.

Fourth of July programs should make no distinctions. They should be so drawn that they will be inspirational in the highest degree to citizens of all classes; to the great army of young men who become of age and assume the responsibilities of citizenship each year; to mothers and sisters; to members of families that have been here for many generations as well as to the lately arrived. After all, the Old-Fashioned Fourth, minus the noise and the tetanus hazard, is the best Fourth.

At most the Americanization day idea should be no more than an incident in any Fourth of July celebration.

### NOT A TRIFLING MATTER

DR. ALBERT A. SNOWDEN, of the National Association of Manufacturers, has collected data showing that 22,000,000 persons depend directly for their livelihood on the manufacturing industries of the United States. This includes the 9,000,000 employes of the various establishments and the members of their families.

The total investment in the industrial plants of this country is $24,000,000,000 and their normal yearly output aggregates $28,000,000,000, exceeding largely the amount of Great Britain and Germany combined.

This is the great structure of industrialism the foundations of which have been sapped by Democratic experimentation.

### RUM AND WAR DO NOT MIX

SPECIAL correspondence just received in this country from Berlin indicates that rum and war do not mix well, even though there be some who doubtless believe that one is little worse than the other. At a conference of German societies established to deal with inebriates it was reported that all but a few of a large number of men treated by these organizations and sent to the front had to be dismissed from the ranks, as neither their nerves nor their physical condition enabled them to stand the strain.

An important point brought out in the discussions of the conference was the deteriorating effects of even moderate drinking on military efficiency. The investigations made by officers, surgeons and chaplains went to show that in the vast majority of cases the moderate drinker was subject to collapse at a much earlier stage than the man who had led a temperate life. Most of the speakers, supporting their remarks by reports from the front, agreed that the very worst preparation for doing his duty at the front which a young soldier could be subjected to was indulgence in alcohol. The more closely he approached total abstinence, especially in the period before engaging in active operations, the better soldier he became.

All this is not very new. Every man admits down in his heart, if not openly, that alcohol is debilitating and that he who indulges in it must lack in physical fitness and, therefore, in efficiency. The remarkable thing is that the fact is admitted in Berlin, the home of efficiency and also the fountainhead of German army orders which specifically permit German soldiers to indulge in limited quantities of alcoholic beverages.

## TELEGRAPH PERISCOPE

—We believe in a "safe and sane" Fourth, but we also confess to a lingering sympathy with the boy who has a hankering for firecrackers.

—Do you remember how you counted the yellow and green firecrackers that were mixed with the red? The yellows, you know, were "queens," and the green ones "kings."

—If we remember rightly there used to be more fun and excitement landing a four-inch "sunny" than there now is in catching a two-pound bass—and it was much less expensive.

—If the Russians keep on running they may get the Germans so far from home they won't be able to find their way back.

—"No more American fetes for Huerta," says a news dispatch. Such is fate.

—"Can American officers resign?" asks Daniels. The best evidence that they can is that they do.

## EDITORIAL COMMENT

What is one to do about one's neutrality when one sees, at 1329 Amsterdam avenue, the office of the German-American Exterminating Company'?—New York Tribune.

The Tennessee Congressman who telegraphed the President, "The people are with you and they never resign," takes the prize. His name is Sims.—Springfield Republican.

Great Britain continues her sentimental policy of blocking shipments to Germany without killing steamship passengers. Where's her manhood?—Philadelphia North American.

The Republic of San Marino, which recently abandoned neutrality, seems to be more successful than the other belligerents in keeping its campaign-plans and the movements of its armies secret.—New Orleans-Picayune.

### KAISER'S BIG WAR FOUNDRY

**Krupp Works Divided Into Five Groups of Large Size**

Five separate groups of works are comprised in the Krupp organization. The first of these is the Essen steel works, with proving grounds at Meppen, Tanger-Huette and Essen, consisting of some 60 departments and covering an area of about 500 acres. Here are housed 7,200 machine tools, 17 roll trains, 187 hammers, 81 hydraulic presses, 397 steam boilers, 569 steam engines, more than 2,200 electric motors and 900 cranes. The total coal consumed in this entire establishment last year alone was 3,000,000 tons. In this group is included also the Milhofener-Huette, with its four blast furnaces; the Hermann-Huette, with three blast furnaces, and the Sayner-Huette, with coal and iron mines.

The second group consists of the Friedrich-Alfred iron works, at Rheinhausen, with six blast furnaces, 15 blowing engines, and Siemens-Martin steel works.

The third group is the Annen steel works, producing principally steel castings up to 25 tons.

The fourth group is the Gruson machine works at Magdenburg-Buckau, made up of more than 50 different shops. These cover an area of 75 acres and house 1,850 machine tools and nearly 500 cranes.

The fifth group is the naval section of the Krupp works, the Germania shipyards at Kiel. These works cover 60 acres, containing eight building slips (four of them roofed), the two largest of which can accommodate vessels up to 725 feet long and 130 feet wide. Two acres are devoted to forge shops. The main bay of the fitting shop is 475 by 78 feet, and the boiler shop is 400 by 212 feet.—Review of Reviews.

### NAPOLEON'S SUPERSTITIONS

All human nature holds within itself superstition in some greater or less degree. Perhaps no two persons have ever held the exact same fatalistic thought. With Napoleon there was a dread of the poor, harmless letter "M." He imagined all persons, places, events that came within the scope of his life beginning with this letter had a wonderful effect in shaping his career.

Looking this up, we cannot fail to see that this otherwise harmless letter followed him always, playing the game of life with him. It was Marboeuf who was the first man to suspect his genius and to shove him ahead; it was Moreau who betrayed him; Marseilles was the place where he encountered the greatest difficulties at the beginning of his wonderful career. He had six marshals, whose names were Mortier, Moncey, Marmont, Murat, Massena, Macdonald.

Among his most famous battles were: Montenette, Millesimo, Mantera, Malta, Marengo, Mondovi, Mont Thabor, Montmirvil, Mery, Mormans, Montereau, Montmartre and Mont St. Jean (the last named at Waterloo).

At the siege of Toulon his first attack was Fort Malbousquet, and there he fought Muiron; Milan was the capital of his new kingdom; Moscow was the last capital that he took; it was Menon that made him lose Egypt; Malet conspired against him; Metternich beat him in diplomacy; Maret was his secretary; Monalivet was his minister; Montesquin was first chamberlain; in March, 1796, he married Josephine; in March, 1810, he married Marie Louise; in March, 1811, the King of Rome was born; Malmaison was the unlucky house that was his last residence in France; he surrendered to Capt. Maitland; Montholon was his companion and Marchaud acted as his valet. And he died in May, 1821.—Chicago Journal.

## Buttons on Stockings

"Button, button, who has got the button?"

Why of all things—this time it is the stockings.

Fashion evidently found herself at a loss for any more vagaries in women's shoes so she turned her attention to hosiery.

And she has evolved some novelties that are certainly interesting.

Have you kept posted on the changes? Do you know what the stores are showing?

The advertising in the Telegraph is always a barometer of the ever-changing modes.

## Politics in Pennsylvania

**By the Ex-Committeeman**

The time for candidates for county and municipal nominations to circulate petitions for nominations opened in Pennsylvania to-day and throughout the State, which is already stirred up by contests for something like thirty judicial places, papers are flying. The petitions for county and municipal nominations must be filed by August 31, while those for judicial nominations are due on August 24.

The crop of candidates for county and city nominations throughout the State will break all records, it is believed. In many counties, as in Dauphin, aspirants have been going about for months. The campaign for the primaries will run until September 21, and there will be some strenuous work done as the presidential campaign next year looms up in many districts.

Next week will probably see numerous announcements by aspirants for nominations in the third class cities and it will be interesting to note how many mayors will try to succeed themselves.

President Judge Charles L. Brown, of the Philadelphia municipal court, is now being boomed for mayor of Philadelphia along with Judge Gorman and Director Porter. Mr. Brown was formerly senator.

Senator Oliver is back in Pittsburgh and yesterday had a long conference with Mayor Armstrong.

—Revenue Collector B. F. Davis has started making room for more deserving Democrats. Four of the outside deputies have been dropped, Milton C. Karns, of the Harrisburg district; M. C. Myton, Altoona district; J. F. Norton, Mechanicsburg district, and H. R. Skiles, Lancaster district. It is stated that the removals have been made on the score of economy, but it is generally believed among Democrats here that when the presidential campaign opens there will be some openings.

—The greater Pittsburgh movement is on again. This time it has been taken up by the civic bodies and the smaller boroughs are being memorialized as to the advantage of joining the city.

—Blair county Democrats appear to be having a fine contest under way for county commissioner nominations. This is the only office of which the Democrats are sure and they are in this county fighting over the place.

—Democrats and Bull Moosers in this part of the State are watching with considerable interest the result of the latest flirting match between the Democrats and Washingtonians in this county. Neither party has a ghost of a show this year and even if they combined they could not do as well as they did last fall on governor. Now the scheme is to get E. N. Lobo, a Bull Mooser, to run for sheriff on the two tickets. In return it is said that the Bull Moosers will not bother about filling county commissioner nominations.

A Cape May dispatch says: "Philander Chase Knox, one time Secretary of State, according to friends here will be a candidate for the United States Senate to succeed Senator George T. Oliver. Mr. Knox, when seen at the Cape May Hotel here, where he was addressing the Pennsylvania State Bar Association, would not confirm the report. The announcement by his admirers was the occasion of much speculation. 'I have made no announcement,' said the former Senator, 'nor have I authorized any announcement. And I have heard of no announcement being made. Neither can I be responsible for what my friends may say. Besides just as it is a long, long way to Tipperary, it is a long, long way to March, 1917. The primary election does not take place until next may.' When asked what reply he would make to a direct question, Mr. Knox smiled broadly and replied: 'I would make exactly the answer expected—that I had nothing to say. And further deponent sayeth not.' He added that he had always maintained his voting residence in Pittsburgh and that there was nothing strange in his absence from Valley Forge."

### A SUBMARINE TORPEDO

I am the sea devil's daughter,
Spawned where the dead men dwell,
I snoot through the hissing water,
A lance from the prince of hell!
And ever I come to slaughter
As mermaids ring a knell!

The pride of the seas of Britain
Is the wreck of a huckster's cart—
Smitten as whales are smitten
When the swordfish dares to dart.
The little gray shark has bitten
A hole in the kraken's heart!

I am the eel of lightning,
I blast whatever I strike,
The sea top fishes frightening
As the shark affrights the pike!
Oh, but the bones are whitening
Of things I did not like!

I am the babe of the devil!
Deep hidden I skulk and lie,
Till a liner laughs in revel
And then I dart on high
And kiss with the kiss of evil,
And what I kiss must die!
—John O'Keefe in Onconta Star.

## Our Daily Laugh

IN DARKTOWN.

Aftah we's married, we'll hab chicken foh dinnah ebery day.

Oh, yo, deary! But I wouldn't ask yo' to run no sech risks foh mah sake!

HE TOOK THE HINT.

I wish I knowed what you'd do if I should steal a kiss.

'Twouldn't take no great while t' find out.

### THE DUMP

**By Wing Dinger**

I see that some prizes are offered
To those who perform best the feat
Of writing an essay describing
The public dump 'way up Third street.
I live just about a block from it;
I see it and smell it each day,
And I think I could write a few verses
That would send the first prize up my way.

But ere I describe it in poetry,
On this point will some one advise?
Will essays in such form submitted,
Be given a chance at the prize?
And also, in speech how much freedom
Will one be allowed? Let me know,
And if they will give me full leeway
After one of the prizes I'll go.

## THE CARTOON OF THE DAY

STILL AFLOAT

—From the Baltimore American.

## THE ONE-TERM SCHISM

[From the Baltimore American].

WHETHER Woodrow Wilson will succeed himself as president of the United States is a matter of doubt. It is more than probable that a Republican will occupy the place now filled by him. But there is no doubt whatever that William Jennings Bryan will not achieve his ancient ambitions to be President, nor will he have the naming of the next Democratic candidate for the presidency. The retirement of the Secretary of State from the cabinet upon an alleged point of principle is now seen to have been in reality upon a low point of personal politics. But as principle is the one gauge of his lofty activities, he will in due time announce that the platform of the Baltimore convention drawn up by himself and for himself declares in favor of a single term occupancy of the presidency. He will then unctuously point to this Democratic principle—in reality a Bryan self-seeking device—and call upon his party the country over to hold the impeccable doctrine by which the present incumbent of the White House would be made ineligible for another term.

As Jackson sat upon the inaugural stand when his successor Van Buren was inducted into the presidency and remarked with low satisfaction that he had made Van Buren president, so William Jennings Bryan has acted in a manner to give the impression that Wilson was Bryan's man. It has so turned out that despite the regrettable evidences of a radical and fantastic viewpoint of some domestic policies, that could be directly traceable to the solicitude of the President to be decent to Mr. Bryan, Mr. Wilson has in fact been no man's man. When matters came to the issue of a deep underlying principle of action affecting the honor and influence of the nation in the affairs of the world, the President set his face as a flint in a direction antipodal to that of his Secretary of State. This in the mind of a man of the type of Mr. Bryan, constitutes a mortal offense. Hence, while the smooth palaver of high regard for the President trickles from his lips he has set about in a business-like manner apparently, to knife Mr. Wilson in case of his entertaining aspirations for a second term. The President has never publicly subscribed to the one-term idea, but has expressed himself sensibly to the effect that the head of the people is the chief servant of the peope and is there to do their will as long as they care to retain him in his post. Hence the one-term schism that is already rupturing the Democratic party is not bred of brash advance renunciations of ambition, in which a prior president indulged.

The effect of this split in the party, which has only minority rule, through the grace of the Bull Moose defection from the Republican ranks, will be to give further impetus to the selection of a Republican for the high office. The Republican party has unity and when it comes to naming its candidates it will display unanimity. It has credit for ability to deal with great questions and to keep the ship of State upon a stable keel. The people are fully prepared for a change in the White House. They realize that the domestic business of the nation as well as its international security will be best cared for in the hands of a party that can rally to the support of its head, as the divided and discredited Democracy can not support the present Chief Executive. Mr. Wilson has proven too resolute a man for his party associates and the split of Bryan will furnish a center for defectants upon other counts, to pull away from him. Thus the Democrats will display their old-time ability to do the wrong thing at the wrong time and the Republicans will reap the benefit.

Mr. Bryan is a constitutional wrecker. He wrecked his party when he first sprung into the arena with his absurd silver and Populist alliance. Its nearest approach to recovery has been the present. Now the same Bryan is preparing to wreck the party once more. The discomfiture of the Democrats, however, insures to the good of the country through its reliance upon competent Republicans. The list of Republican availables is large and imposing. The country is prepared to make its choice for the party of sanity and ability.

### A RAINY NIGHT

By Ella Wheeler Wilcox

(Copyright, 1915, Star Company)

When the fingers of rain on the window pane
Tap, tap, tap,
And the feet of the rain run over the roof
In the dark of a summer night,
Then out of their graves old memories creep
And they steal up into the house of sleep
And they rap, rap, rap
On the door of the heart till it sets a light
And opens the portal and spreads the board
For the waiting horde.

Then the great wide world seems all astir
With the ghostly shapes of the things that were.

A Pleasure that perished, a dead Despair,
An old Delight and a vanished Care,
A Passion that builded its funeral pyre
From the worthless timber of brief desire,
A Hope that wandered and lost its way
In the dazzling beams of its own bright ray,
With long-gone Worries and long-last Joys,
Come stealthily creeping with never a noise
(For the things that have gone on the road to God
When they turn back earthward are silence-shod);
And they enter the heart's great living-room
When the rain beats down from a sky of gloom
In the dark of a summer night.

And they tell old tales and they sing old songs
That are sweet, sweet, sweet;
While the fingers of rain on the window pane
Beat, beat, beat.
And they feast on the past and drink its wine
And call it a brew divine.

But when in the east the darkness pales
And the edge of the cloud shows light,
The ghosts go back with a silent tread,
And only the heart knows what they said
In the dark of the summer night.

### SPOOFING HIM

Recruiting is responsible for a good story from Carmarthenshire. One of the latest accessions to Kitchener's army is a stalwart man 6 feet 2 inches in height, from the heart of the country, and on joining he expanded his chest with pride and ejaculated, "Now for the Germans."

The following day he received from London a telegram: "Heartiest congratulations.—Kitchener."

This was duly shown round, but next morning his pride was boundless on receiving the royal message: "The empire is proud of you.—George."

It was not until the third day, when he received a wire, "For heaven's sake, keep neutral.—Wilhelm," that he realized a waggish friend had been pulling his leg.—Tit-Bits.

## Wife of New Secretary of State

MRS. ROBERT LANSING

Mrs. Lansing, wife of the new secretary of State, is well equipped for the leadership of the cabinet circles in social affairs. The social duties are not new to her, for her father, John W. Foster, was Secretary of State during the Harrison administration.

Mrs. Lansing is a striking and popular woman. Much of her husband's success is attributed to her helpfulness and rare tact.

### FINANCIAL NOTATION

(Columbia State.)

The President, in short, has renewed his note.

## Evening Chat

Harrisburg will probably be one of the first of the school districts of the State to have a continuation school under the new act providing for education of the youngsters while they are working. There are a number of youthful wage earners in this city and the way they have attended night schools has attracted attention. Just now some studies in the enrollment of youngsters in schools and the number who are working under State certificates is being made and when it is finished definite calculations can be made. It is pretty generally believed that a couple of schools will be opened early in the coming year and that they will be only forerunners. This city, the center of the State educational system, will probably have a chance to establish some models and can be assured of the friendly interest of those at the head of the school system and of the people active in the vocational education end of the Government.

* * *

The wardens selected yesterday by the State Game Commission, who will be added to the force already chosen if Governor Brumbaugh approves the names, were chosen from the largest list of applicants ever known to the commission. There were something like two and a half dozen additional wardens authorized by the last Legislature, to be paid out of the revenue from hunters' licenses. Over 100 men applied for the places in a short time and this number was weeded out. Then more came in and the commissioners finally decided to sek the aid of game associations, men interested in hunting and in game propagation. The result was that some excellent recommendations were secured. Then the commissioners adopted the plan of having personal reports on the applicants. In the list of applicants were a number of men who had served in the State police and who had left the force to get married. Several others were men with good records in the United States army, and it is expected that the force of wardens when complete will be the best the State ever had. The question of how far game wardens, who are paid out of the hunters' license fund, can be called upon to work as fish and forest wardens, is to be settled by the Attorney General. The Game Commissioners are willing to have the men work incidentally, but refuse to assign men to other departments until they are sure they can do so under the law, which specifically sets aside income from hunters' licenses for payment of men employed in game protection and other work connected with the game commission.

* * *

Congressman Thomas S. Crago, of Greene county, who was here yesterday between trains, is the only member of the Pennsylvania delegation in Congress who is an officer of the National Guard. He is lieutenant-colonel of the Tenth, and takes a big interest in the work.

* * *

Public Service Commissioner W. D. B. Ainey, a former congressman, is a former officer in the National Guard and still retains a great liking for it and deep interest in its work.

* * *

Among visitors to the city yesterday was General H. S. Heudikoper, noted Philadelphia veteran, who has been connected with a number of State boards and commissions. The general recalled while here that it was just fifty-one years since he had been wounded.

* * *

The executive committee of the State Bar Association as elected at Cape May yesterday contains the names of a number of men who are very well known here. Among them are Public Service Commissioner John S. Rilling, Ex-Deputy Attorney General F. W. Fleitz, Judge Davis Brodhead, Agnew Hice, of the Geological survey; Thomas H. Greevy, John A. Nauman and John M. Rhey.

* * *

While Assistant City Clerk Ross R. Seaman has established a splendid system for filing and indexing copies of city ordinances, the installation of a new ordinance filing case and cabinet in City Clerk Miller's offices will add greatly to the facility of handling these measures. The cabinet is a huge piece of furniture and is so arranged with shelves as to make it invaluable for filing not only ordinances but most any other city papers of the kind.

* * *

"Something wrong with the calendar this year," remarked a farmer in market this week. "I don't know what happened, but it's all mixed up. The crops are not suffering, to be sure, but we have had a number of city folks visiting lately and the complaints about the freaky weather are amusing. According to one of those city persons, the calendar runs along, January, February, March, July, April, May and September mixed, instead of the usual order of the first six months."

## WELL KNOWN PEOPLE

—John McFadden, of Philadelphia, will visit Holland this month.

—Elias B. Johns has been elected head of the Colonial Trust Company, of Philadelphia.

—Charles L. Huston, of Coatesville, will take an active part in the national conference against the liquor traffic.

—John F. Whalen, of Pottsville, is the new head of the Schuylkill Bar Association.

—William Flinn says he thinks woman suffrage is going to win.

—John M. Freeman, prominent in Pittsburgh affairs, is at the seashore.

## DO YOU KNOW

**That Harrisburg people have a great reputation as library patrons.**

### BUFFALO CROSS ROADS

Buffalo Cross Roads, a village four and a half miles from Lewisburg, in Union county, is so named, according to historians, because the last buffalo killed in the great Buffalo valley of Union county was shot near the place. The skull of this beast, a large bull, was hung on a pole at a point where public highways crossed, hence the name. This buffalo was killed, it is asserted, in the early part of 1800. This village of Buffalo Cross Roads was the home of a tanner by the name of Chamberlain, who is said to have been the first person in the United States to start the canning of fruits for commercial purposes. Mr. Chamberlain began this fruit preserving as an experiment for his own use. The products were pleasing to the taste, and he made shipments of goods to New York city, where a demand soon arose for all the surplus fruits he was able to supply.—Philadelphia Record.


**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**