# HARRISBURG TELEGRAPH

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THURSDAY EVENING, JULY 15.


*Though life is made up of mere bubbles,*
*'Tis better than many aver,*
*For while we've a lot of troubles,*
*The most of them never occur.*
—*Nixon Waterman.*

## BOOST THE ICE FUND

YOU have noticed, doubtless, that the Associated Charities is appealing through the newspapers for money with which to supply the poor with ice.

But have you given the matter more than a passing thought?

The Telegraph means you, Mr. Man, with more money than you need for your own wants.

How would YOU like to go all day without a little of the coolness that lends such a pleasant zest to food and drink these hot days?

Think a minute about it.

How would you like to go home to find the ice box empty, the drinking water warm, the milk sour and nothing at hand with which to quench that parching thirst? How would you like it? we repeat.

Well, that is the daily condition in hundreds of Harrisburg homes where there is no money for ice.

And what makes the situation vastly worse is the plight of the babies in such families. Milk cannot be kept properly this kind of weather without ice. This means that hundreds of babies are being fed on a diet that would be dangerous to even an adult.

You may turn a deaf ear to the needs of grown folks, but you can't dismiss the helpless little ones in that fashion.

You wouldn't like to think that there is a baby in Harrisburg facing death because you are too stingy to give a few of the nickels you spend so freely for cigars and soda water.

There is just one way to "square yourself."

Send a contribution to the Telegraph for the Ice Fund.

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The State Department is making strenuous efforts to secure the release of $50,000,000 worth of goods ordered from Germany by American importers but held in that country because Great Britain will not allow its shipment. But what has become of the "Made-in-America" policy to which this administration was supposed to be committed?

## NECESSITY OF PRECAUTIONS

THE foot and mouth disease epidemic now just about stamped out cost the people of Pennsylvania over 16,000 head of cattle and more than 13,000 head of swine, representing the stock killed by the State Livestock Sanitary Board and agents of the National Government to prevent a further spread of the malady. The bills paid by the State and United States Governments, and those to be paid, to farmers and stockbreeders for cattle and hogs killed will amount to more than $1,350,000, which does not account for the difference between the real value of the animals killed and the partial values placed upon them by the government agents.

These figures from the report of the State Livestock Sanitary Board may be made the text for comment on a notice just issued by the United States Department of Agriculture to the farmers of Pennsylvania urging them to make special efforts to prevent a fresh outbreak of the malady.

The bulletin outlines means by which the disease may be checked and says that experience in this and previous epidemics has shown conclusively that precautions are necessary to prevent the disease being carried from one section of the country to another, just as local quarantines are necessary to prevent its sweeping through the herds of a county as smallpox used to sweep through cities. Where the people have realized this, the loss has been confined to comparatively small proportions; where it has not been realized and the temporary inconvenience caused by the quarantines has caused laxity in their enforcement, the loss has been crushing.

It is not, however, so much a matter of the present as of the future. If the disease were once to gain the foothold here that it has abroad, eradication would be an impossibility and the stock interests of the country would lose far more each year than it has cost to suppress this epidemic. In Germany in 1911 it was calculated that one out of seven animals susceptible to the disease was suffering from it. Under such circumstances the slaughter of exposed herds becomes an impossibility and the disease remains a chronic drain upon the resources of the country, as the price is too great to pay for freedom from such a calamity.

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When the outbreak of the European war caused a flurry in American banking circles, the banks issued many millions of dollars' worth of emergency currency under the provisions of the Aldrich-Vreeland emergency currency act. The act which thus proved the wisdom of its authors, when put to the test of practice, was enacted by a Republican Congress and signed by a Republican President.

## SUPERSTITIOUS

A WRITER in a current magazine mentions the early days of New England as "a period in which superstition ran rampant in America."

How we do love to smile at some of the foolish beliefs of these sturdy old settlers, and how horrified we are that in their benighted ignorance they so far forgot the principles of that religious doctrine by which they set such store as to burn at the stake innocent old women who designing persons charged with the practice of witchcraft. Yet our own fingers are not wholly free from pitch.

What one of us is without his own pet superstition? Here, for instance, is a list of signs, symbols and portents from which if you escape scot free you are indeed entitled to assume superior airs and to smile or frown at the weaknesses of your forefathers, accordingly, as you may view the matter:

If you shiver, some one is walking over your future grave.
When pour nose itches something will soon happen to vex you.
When your right eye itches it is a sign of good luck; when your left eye, of bad luck.
A spider descending upon you from the roof is a token that you will soon have a legacy from a friend.
Candle and other lights are supposed to burn blue and dim when invisible beings are present, especially if they be evil spirits.
It is a good omen for swallows to take possession of a place and build their nests around it; while it is unpropitious for them to forsake a place which they have once tenanted.
If you have any white marks on your nails, commonly called "gifts," you may expect to get as many presents as there are marks, as soon as these get up to the nail ends, in the course of their natural growth.
A new shoe, placed upon a table for inspection, will lead the wearer into unlucky paths.
If you see the new moon through glass you will have ill-luck through the month.
If you see it in the open and turn the silver upside down in your pocket you will be wealthy for the month.
If you pick up a pin you'll have good luck; bad if you let it lie.
To walk over a cellar door or under a ladder is bad luck.
Gifts of a knife cuts friendship.
Finding a four-leaf clover brings good luck; possession of an opal brings bad luck.
An umbrella raised in a house brings misfortune or death; touching wood wards off evil.

We are all superstitious, every one of us, and though we may not admit it, even to ourselves, nevertheless it is true to some degree. Probably you found your own favorite belief in the list quoted. If not, be sure it is hanging about somewhere in your sub-consciousness, ready to be trotted out when the occasion prompts.

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The Democratic members of Congress voted almost solidly against the postal savings bank bill, but when they got into power they didn't repeal it. And they don't dare to.

## COST OF LIVING PLEDGE BROKEN

I HAVE the utmost confidence in the new tariff law. I am absolutely confident that this law will reduce the cost of living in the United States.

Standing at the elbow of President Wilson the evening of October 3, 1913, in company with other officers of the Army of Business Disorganization, Congressman (now Senator) Underwood, awaited the signature of the bill which blotted his scutcheon, and with the consummation of that act by President Wilson, Mr. Underwood delivered the above-quoted prophecy.

The recent report of the Department of Labor and the nation-wide comment of the press thereon have convinced everyone of the fallacy of Mr. Underwood's forecast and statistics of the fifteen different food products considered by the Department of Labor in its report, showing the relative retail prices in 1912, when the Democrats were making their campaign on the assumption that the high cost of living was due to the protective tariff—a campaign which turned the country over to their administration, although the protectionist vote was against them, and the relative retail prices for July, 1914, with the Democratic law in full swing, indicate that in all but three instances prices are higher now than they were before the Democratic tariff was enacted. Flour, cornmeal and sugar are the favored items.

The reduced rate on sugar went into effect March 1, 1914, but in the meantime the sugar-growers had gotten rid of their entire stock and the market was loaded up. Flour and corn meal prices were forced down by the large supply. In fact, not one article of the 15 selected by the Department was lowered in price on account of lowering of duties by the Democratic tariff law. If the reader will ask the first Democrat he meets why the reduced tariff rates did not reduce the cost of living, he will now be told that the tariff has nothing to do with food prices.

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Al Jennings, ex-Oklahoma outlaw, ex-attorney, and ex-candidate on the Democratic ticket for Governor of Oklahoma, is reported to have professed religion and joined the church at Los Angeles, Cal. Now, if Al will abjure Democratic heresy his reformation will be complete.

## DAUPHIN GAME PRESERVE

NO time should be lost by the State in taking advantage of the offer of the Pennsylvania Wild Life League to provide ground for a game preserve in Dauphin County.

It will be a comparatively easy matter to find 5,000 acres of admirably adapted land within the prescribed limits. There are vast ranges of partially wooded lands in Dauphin county that are not worth much for farm purposes but which even now are admirable shelter for all manner of game.

Not many Harrisburgers know that deer, bear, wildcat, wild turkey and many kinds of smaller game have been killed within a few miles of Harrisburg in recent years and that the mountains and valleys to the north of the city abound in all manner of wild life. This being so without any protection other than that prescribed by the game laws it may be imagined that not much difficulty would be found in creating a well stocked game preserve in this county at small expense within a very few years.

## TELEGRAPH PERISCOPE

—The European war instigator is the guy that put the ax in tax.

—We hope the Kaiser won't ask for a renewal of the German note.

—When hugging the girl who is rowing with you it is only right to let the boat hug the shore.

—"When the history of the war is written what place will be acorded the Kaiser?" asks an exchange. That part already is written.

—Why, Mr. Daniels, what have you done with that small navy program?

—"Skirts that require more material than necessary will not be worn by German women." Pride or patriotism?

—If Thaw didn't hypnotize Flint, he evidently did one of the juries.

## EDITORIAL COMMENT

The pictures show the Grand Duke Nicholas with a pair of the longest legs in the Russian Army. They come in handy these days.—Minneapolis Journal.

Great chance for a jitney company along the line of retreat of the Russian army.—Wall Street Journal.

One of the best arguments for arbitration is that it is the only way to get results and get wages while getting them that has yet been invented.—Chicago Herald.

Colonel House had no official mission in Europe. His audiences with Grey, Asquith and Kitchener in England, Poincare and Delcasse in France, and von Holweg, von Jagow, and Zimmerman in Germany, were only such as they are accustomed to grant to tourists from Texas.—St. Louis Globe Democrat.

## IN HARRISBURG FIFTY YEARS AGO TO-DAY

[From Telegraph of July 15, 1865.]

### Stole Buggy

A man whose name is not known hired a buggy owned by Judge Murray driving away but not returning with the horse and carriage. The police are looking for the thief.

### Enlarge Two Hotels

Extensive wings have been added to the Buehler House and the Lochiel Hotel. The new additions will be ready for use in the near future.

### Organize Chess Club

S. D. Ingram has been elected president of the chess club recently organized in this city. Sixty members are enrolled at present.

## THROWING AWAY $60,000,000

[New York Sun.]

One of the relics of the reign of political insanity in the past decade which remain as monuments to the madness of reformatory zeal that afflicted Congress is the process of physical valuation in which the railroads of the country are engaged. The Interstate Commerce Commission has charge of the work under a special statute directing that it be done, but the principal burden and the bulk of the cost fall on the railroads.

An elaborate account of what all this means in the case of one railroad system has just been prepared by the New Haven. In reading it one gets a very vivid idea of the reckless ease with which legislatures generally and Congress in particular vote away other people's money, and the intolerable readiness with which laws have been passed to add to the troubles as well as the expenses of the common carriers of the country.

As at present estimated, it will cost the New Haven about $500,000 for valuing itself, but there is room for expansion in this item. All the figures originally arrived at by the government have had to be revised upward more than once as to the expenditure involved. At first the government's share was put at $2,500,000 for all the railroads in the country. The latest calculation on behalf of the Interstate Commerce Commission places the sum as high as $20,000,000 for the government and perhaps twice as much for the railroads. In other words, the money to be paid out in this undertaking may reach or even exceed $60,000,000.

There is no reason why any of this expense should be charged to the common carriers. In fairness the government should foot the bill itself. The railroads never asked for a valuation. It was saddled upon them by crank theorists who thought that through it some basis could be established for a mechanical regulation of freight and passenger rates.

## MAXIM AND MODERN WARFARE

[Omaha Bee.]

If Mr. Hudson Maxim is correctly quoted by the Associated Press reporter, he is at least entitled to credit for faith in his works. But it is altogether probable he will have some difficulty in convincing many of his countrymen that they will be safer in Europe's battle trenches than in an automobile on an American road. Those of us who are still listed as pedestrians will admit that a certain degree of danger resides in an automobile, but so far as reliable figures are obtainable, the self-propelled pleasure vehicle has not as yet taken any such toll of life as has the machine gun. As far as the trenches are concerned, it is well known they are very comfortable places, when properly drained and equipped with modern conveniences, yet life in them is tinctured with an uncertainty as to when one is to be overcome by poisonous gas, annihilated by a bomb, upheaved by an exploding mine or otherwise disturbed by some sudden manifestation of Maxim's genius in providing for the efficiency of modern weapons. The great inventor of war machinery and explosives may be correct in his assertions, but those who own them will very likely cling to the auto in preference to the firing line.

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Saving of 1,000 tons of coal by shutting off of six of the Lusitania's boilers didn't even save the coal.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

## Politics in Pennsylvania

By the Ex-Committeeman

Men active in politics all over the State are watching with the greatest interest the visit of Senator Penrose to Pittsburgh this week. The senator confronts a situation the like of which has not been known for a long time and it is questionable whether he will take any sides. One of the things behind the uproar in Allegheny county is said to be a scheme to boom William A. Magee for United States senator inasmuch as it is not believed he will be made chairman of the Public Service Commission.

Another interesting fact is that J. Denny O'Neil, the county commissioner who worked for the local option bill in behalf of the Governor, is the target of men more or less closely connected with the State administration.

—Ex-Senator W. H. Hackenburg, of Milton, has engaged in a lively home contest in which he defeated for solicitor of the borough school board two of the prominent lawyers of Northumberland county.

—Nomination petitions for J. Henry Williams, of Philadelphia, for superior court are being circulated in the anthracite region.

—Representative "Bill" Adams, of Luzerne, says he is going to run for sheriff despite all obstacles. He is looking for Governor Brumbaugh to make some speeches up that way.

—Director Porter, of Philadelphia, last night said he would be a candidate if the people wanted him.

—The Montgomery county Republican league, which is mainly composed of progressives who are trying to get back into line, will have a series of meetings this month.

—The whole State is sitting up and taking notice of the movements under way to secure a Republican candidate for mayor of Philadelphia upon whom everyone can unite. No single contest in the State this year will have as much bearing on the State at large as this. According to the Philadelphia Inquirer, no agreement was reached at the conference at Atlantic City last night. The Inquirer says: "But a list of probably fifty names of men suggested as available for the Republican nomination to succeed Mayor Blankenburg was cut down to the following eight: Congressman J. Hampton Moore, Comptroller John M. Walton, Common Pleas Judge Norris S. Barratt, ex-Director of Public Works William C. Haddock, John T. Windrim, Receiver of Taxes W. Freeland Kendrick, Coroner William R. Knight and Congressman William S. Vare. That is the list as handed to the newspaper correspondents shortly after 11 o'clock. They were given in the order named and it was announced that the conference will be resumed probably in about two weeks."

—The decision of Dr. C. A. Fritchey to enter the race for the Democratic nomination for recorder of deeds has attracted attention of Democrats throughout many counties because of the prominence of his brother, the ex-mayor, and the fact that Dr. Fritchey was a delegate to the Baltimore convention. A good many people thought that Dr. Fritchey, who was an original Wilson man, should have been made the postmaster here. That Dr. Fritchey will have the benefit of the astute political brain of his brother and thus make the fight interesting is a foregone conclusion and it is not too much to say that the candidacy has an influence which may extend outside of the county.

—Jury Commissioner "Sam" Taylor last night added to the lack of harmony among the Democrats of Dauphin county by announcing that he would be a candidate for county commissioner. John H. Eby, present commissioner, and understood for a time to be opposed to second terms, is also a candidate, as is Harry C. Wells, the high sheriff and one of the active men of the party. Taylor's candidacy will help Wells immensely.

## A COURAGEOUS GOVERNOR

[From the Ooutlook.]

Few governors have rendered a public service more bravely than Governor Slaton of Georgia.

There is in every community an element that may be formed into a mob. It is this element that is sometimes called the rabble. In most American communities it is a very small element indeed. A rabble or a mob is always cowardly. It never attacks a body of equal size or power. It usually is directed against a single individual. It is easily dispersed by any organized force. It is thoughtless as well as cowardly. By mere numbers it may at times seem dangerous to the community, and it is always dangerous to individuals. There are two ways of dealing with the mob. One is to accept it at its own valuation, to yield to it, parley with it, and submit to its dictation. There is only one other way, and that is to defy it and suppress it. During the trial of Leo M. Frank there was abundant evidence to show that the mob was largely in control. The very fact that the court was not willing to have the prisoner face his accusers when he was sentenced, as is the prisoner's right, for fear of mob violence shows that at the crucial moment the mob was uppermost.

Governor Slaton defied the mob, and won a victory for the State of Georgia and for American civilization.

Governor Slaton was right in saying: "It's not the people of Georgia out there" (referring to the mob—"not the worthwhile people. It's the ragtag element. I want to tell you that their demonstration doesn't mean an expression by the State, sir."

It has remained for Governor Slaton to express what we believe to be the true spirit of the people of Georgia and of America. He has said that his decision means that he is henceforth to live in obscurity. If that is so, it is by no means the heaviest penalty a man can pay. But we misunderstand the people of Georgia if Governor Slaton will not have from them, not a penalty, but a reward—a reward of confidence and gratitude.

The reign of terror in Georgia is over, and the man who has driven the usurper from his throne is John M. Slaton.

## SWEETHEARTS

I'll bet my mother's glad that she
Has got vacation days and me;
That is to say, that I have got
Vacation days, and when it's hot
I am at home here all day long;
It helps to fill her days with song
When she ain't never left alone;
And she buys me an ice cream cone,
And she makes me the nicest tarts,
And she says us two is sweethearts.

And she lets me squirt with the hose,
And don't care when I muss my clothes;
And even when I slam the door,
And when I muddy up the floor,
She doesn't say a word to me
But seems as pleased as she can be;
And when I stand beside her chair
She hugs me and she smoothes my hair,
And seems to get a heap of joy
From knowing that I am her boy.

Another feller that I knowed,
That lived the other side the road,
Caught something bad and went and died;
And when he did my mother cried
And hugged me right up to her tight,
An' made me sleep with her that night;
And now she doesn't ever scold,
And likes to have my hands to hold
And she makes me some dandy tarts;
And I am glad that we're sweethearts.

—Houston Post.

## THE CARTOON OF THE DAY

THE SOUR NOTE

—From the Ohio State Journal.

## NATIONAL ZOO IS POPULAR

### Animals, Birds and Reptiles From All Parts of the World Draw Many Visitors to 167-Acre Park Near Washington.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 15.—Just twenty-five years ago a congressional act placed the tract of land purchased the previous year for a national zoological garden under the direction of the Smithsonian Institute. This land, comprising about 167 acres in what is known as the Rock Creek Valley, is a short distance beyond the confines of Washington. Here are housed and coralled nearly 1,400 animals, birds and reptiles from all parts of the world, under the care of Dr. Frank Baker, superintendent.

The Washington Zoo, as it is popularly known, is the outgrowth of a small collection of living animals, which for several years had been assembled in sheds and paddocks adjacent to the Smithsonian Building in the Mall, where they were kept primarily for scientific study, although they were a constant source of interest to the public.

**A Great Playground**

The act establishing the park declared one of its purposes to be the "instruction and recreation of the people," which it serves admirably. Thousands of children make it their playground, babies dig in the sand boxes or sleep in the pleasant shade, small children wade in the creek and play on the rocks, older ones play ball and tennis on the lawns in summer and skate on the ponds in winter, while all ages picnic in the shady woods. Schools come to pursue their nature studies and teachers to extend their knowledge of the wild birds, animals and plants of the region.

Most of the buildings are grouped within a comparatively small area on a hill in the central part of the park. The largest is the lion house, which contains most of the large cats. There are represented speciments of the lion, tiger, puma, leopard, jaguar, lynx, serval and ocelot and other animals.

Behind the lion house is the monkey house, where forty monkeys of various species maintain a continuous vaudeville show to the great joy of the visitors. One of the most mischievous of this tribe is a mandrill named "Napper.' He stands in the front part of has cage apparently bored and listless, but if an unwary visitor attempts to arouse him by thrusting out an umbrella or a hat, he becomes active instantly, and seizing the object in his powerful hands, he tears it to pieces. In spite of the watchfulness of the keepers, he has to his discredit the destruction of fifty-nine umbrellas and more than sixty hats, among which is a policeman's helmet.

**Strange Animals of All Kinds**

Near at hand is the bird house, which with a large flight aviary built over a wooded stream, and some smaller ones, confines nearly seven hundred birds, including 172 different species. There is another good-sized building known as the antelope house, wherein are to be seen many specimens of this animal in various forms and sizes. There is the bontebok, the hartebeest, the water buck, the gnu and the great ox-like eland, the largest of them all, together with fleet-footed gazelles, many of which are killed in the East to obtain their skins for water sacks.

One gazelle from India, with peculiar spirally twisted horns, is supposed to have inspired the story of the fabulous unicorn. America's antelope, the prong horn, differs from those of the Old World in that it sheds its horns annually, as does the deer, but otherwise conforms to the African and Asiatic species in general appearance and habits. There are also specimens of the chamois—and many goats and deer. Houses and yards for the elephants, hippopotami, tapirs, zebras and American bison are along the road to the north of the antelope house.

Just across the main driveway, toward the west, are the main inclosures for the bears, which include twelve different kinds and twenty-eight individuals from climes stretching from pole to equator. Other bear dens are against a cliff on the southern side of the park.

**Many Loose Animals and Birds**

In the valley below are the kennels for the wolves, foxes and dogs. There also are the sealion and beaver pools and inclosures for the otter. On the eastern bank of Rock Creek are to be seen the water fowl and elk, and on the western are the paddocks of the llamas, camels and yak.

Along the main pathways are cages containing animals so hardened to changes of climate that they can remain out all winter. Not all the animals and birds of the park are kept in confinement. Many squirrels, rabbits and raccoons run free and flocks of wild turkeys, coveys of partridges and many peacocks wander at will all over the reservation.

## Our Daily Laugh

STUNG.

Lady: Here, you said if I fed you, you'd chop some wood.

Weary: Yes'm, an' if you'll look at yer calendar you'll see this is April 1st.

OF COURSE!

1st Bug: Who is he?

2nd Bug: The Army Worm.

## A SIGN OF CONFIDENCE

[From the Pittsburgh Gazette-Times.]

In spite of great business and financial depression throughout the country and the uncertainties caused by the European war Pittsburgh has demonstrated her sound confidence in the future growth and prosperity of the city by the expenditure of more than $20,000,000 in major building operations during the past year. When it is understood that these figures do not include buildings costing less than $50,000, and also take no account of many public improvements which require construction material and labor the total is a high tribute to the courage of individual and corporate capital. Pittsburgh is evidently unafraid at a time when national and international affairs are by no means settled and confidence as to the outcome is lacking.

This unusual building record, under the circumstances also carries with it the assurance that much labor has had a chance for employment during a period of considerable hardship in many sections of the United States. A great deal is said in certain circles in derogation of the "captains of industry," but the individuals and groups of individuals who have been responsible for this forward movement of Pittsburgh improvements in the face of odds against prosperity are the sort of soldiers who deserve even higher rank. They not only display faith in the future of their community, but they are making "a place in the sun" for thousands who would otherwise be idle.

## BOOKS AND MAGAZINES

In his "Hollow Tree Stories," Albert Bigelow Paine has built up one of the pleasantest imaginary worlds for children that have ever been conceived. It is a world in which everything is quaint and amusing and unexpected without being distorted or lurid. These tales have, in fact, all the traditional fascination of the animal fable without any of the crudities or the unchildlike touches that sometimes occur in genuine folk-lore. Except that the "Hollow Tree Stories" contain no dialect, they are as savorsome as are the tales of Uncle Remus — and to some readers and hearers the absence of dialect will seem an advantage. Certainly Mr. Paine knows unusually well the kind of adventures that small children like to imagine, and he knows how to tell his tales in the way of all those born with the gift of really telling and not merely writing stories for the young.

The characters in the tales — Mr. Crow, Mr. 'Coon, Mr. 'Possum, and the rest—all have singular and quaint naturalness, and in their portrayal there are both many quietly humorous touches such as a child may easily appreciate. The result is that parents enjoy reading these stories to their children as much as the children love to hear them, and when there is a touch of fun that appeals to the child the parent may join in it without mental reservation. It will be good news to many that the "Hollow Tree Stories" have lately been issued by the Harper's in a uniform set of six volumes, fully illustrated by J. M. Conde, whose pictures reflect the spirit of the stories so truly that no reader would be content with any others.

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Trees and Shrubs by W. J. Bean, published by E. P. Dutton & Co., is a book which stands out by itself as the work of a master of the subject, for not only does it describe concisely and accurately from personal knowledge all the trees and shrubs which we know, but also a great number of recent introductions, about which we know little or nothing. Mr. Bean has managed to get into the space of two octavo volumes a mass of knowledge and experience which is unrivaled, and though one does not look for literary polish in a work of reference like this, his writing is fluent, precise, and free from vague statements. The book must remain for many years to come by far the best on a subject which will always be dear to every lover of nature and gardens. It is fully illustrated with 250 line drawings and 64 half-tones.

## Evening Chat

"I am always glad to come back to Harrisburg. I like its people and I certainly like the town," said ex-Governor John K. Tener, last night just before taking a train for New York. The former governor came here to attend the Lindemuth-Detweiler wedding and met many of his friends while in the city. "I have not been able to get back to Harrisburg as often as I wanted," continued the big former executive. "Baseball leagues are pretty strenuous affairs just now and I have been kept busy, so busy, that I have been able to get here only twice. But I am going to come over here in the Fall and play some golf and meet my friends. I'm told Governor Brumbaugh likes Harrisburg. Well, I don't blame him. I have found its people to be good warm friends and I like the spirit of hustle and progress that has marked it ever since I have known it. I am interested in seeing Harrisburg patronize the new baseball club properly and I know that the kind of ball that is being played will be appreciated."

* * *

The Cumberland Valley Telephone Company's big motor truck which is used for line extension work has been put to various purposes lately. The other day it was used to help pull down a tree, then it was loaded with branches cut from trees, then it was hitched to a cable and made to pull wires and finally it took the men home to supper.

* * *

The heat of the last few days has made the city parks havens of rest to hundreds of weary Harrisburgers who have tin roofs over their sleeping rooms and asphalt streets around their homes. Yesterday morning in reservoir Park scores of people were lying asleep on the grassy slopes, and River Front Park, too, was dotted with loungers who sailed forth early to get a breath of fresh air before the sun began to sizzle and make things miserable.

* * *

Caterpillars, according to City Forester Mueller, frequently go in for high diving.

"Many people," said the forester," place a band of cotton around the tree trunk some distance from the ground with the idea of preventing the caterpillars from crawling into the branches. The theory is a good one as it is generally known that caterpillars can't get across the cotton. But they have solved the problem. Most of the trees stand close to houses—and the houses afford an opportunity to get to the trees. If they can't get up the trunk they just crawl up to the roof of the nearest house and then they dive! That isn't a joke. They really dive, upward and outward toward the nearest leaf. If they land they can cling to the leaf; if they miss it or roll off they fall to the pavement. That doesn't kill them, it merely stuns them as a rule. And after awhile they crawl up along the house to the roof and try it again."

* * *

The way potatoes are being taken care of on the farms around Harrisburg and on the patches in the outlying districts of the city there are a good many people who are looking for good prices this Fall. To begin with there has been a large acreage of potatoes planted in this section, the increase being almost as great proportionately as of corn. The gardeners are giving close attention to the plants and every bug that gets away with a leaf will have a reckoning.

* * *

Judging from reports which are being received at the State Capitol this is an extraordinarily bad year for pests on the farm and in the orchard and thus far it seems as though the corn will be the only crop not hit by some disease or bug. The corn acreage this year is greater than known in a long time, being 102 to 103 per cent. in area sown as compared with the average of the last ten years. No pest has been reported as affecting it yet. However the wheat has been afflicted by the hessian fly, the pears and apples by the fire blight, the apricots by the woolly aphis, the rest of the fruits by the red leaf beetle, the peaches by an especially pestiferous borer. Various bugs are also reported as destroying vegetables while the potatoes are confronted with the blight and the familiar bug.

* * *

Harrisburg druggists and medical men are inclined to smile a bit over the announcement from Washington that whisky and brandy will not be mentioned in prescriptions and that as far as the list of medicines is concerned they will not be known. As a matter of fact "Spirits Frumenti" has been the standard way of prescribing and the use of stimulants in prescriptions will probably go on where it is justified.

* * *

Out in Nebraska the Governor referred the selection of the most eminent Nebraskan to be honored by the Panama-Pacific exposition to a committee. It is interesting to note that William Jennings Bryan received only a few votes. Governor Brumbaugh, who asked the editors to name the man in this State, is getting many suggestions and the contest being conducted by the Philadelphia Press is attracting wide attention.

## WELL KNOWN PEOPLE

—Major J. F. Edwards, of Pittsburgh, is one of the active spirits in developing the State field hospital service.

—The Rev. A. J. Turkle, of Pittsburgh, will take a long trip to the Northwest.

—J. Fred Townsend is the new president of the Traffic Club of Pittsburgh.

—Dr. Albert J. Carnoy, a professor from wrecked Louvain University, will lecture at the University of Pennsylvania.

—J. B. Mather is the new chief of the Columbia county farm bureau.

—William M. Elkins has gone to Darkharsbor, Me.

## DO YOU KNOW

That Harrisburg is furnishing larger amounts of freight than ever from this city?

### THE ANSWER

The British Ambassador wants to know what British patriotic societies may lawfully do toward sending volunteers from the United States to Great Britain. That's easy. If said volunteers are British subjects, buy them passage tickets, in any other case the answer is "Nothing at all."—Washington Observer.


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