

HARRISBURG TELEGRAPH

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F. R. OYSTER
Secretary
GUS M. STEINMETZ
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SATURDAY EVENING, AUGUST 14
Lord of my life, my soul's most pure desire,
Its hope and peace!
Let not the faith Thy loving words inspire
Falter or cease;
But be true to me, true friend, my chief delight
And safely guide, that every step be right.
-Henry Bateman.
OUR MUNITION PLANTS
EUROPEAN nations who are accused of casting greedy eyes upon the apparent unguarded opulence of the United States are creating in this country the Frankenstein that will be their undoing if ever the temptation to grab at our riches becomes too strong. They are teaching us how to turn out guns, cannon, ammunition and all manner of war supplies in quantities sufficient to equip the armies of the world, and in unbelievably short time.
Take Bethlehem, for example, although there are hundreds like it on a smaller scale, not to mention some unknown but very active manufacturer who is gathering parts for submarines all over the United States to be assembled where the boats are to be launched. Bethlehem Steel is now producing as many, if not more, shells than the combined plants of the British Isles. The Bethlehem shipments of shells are growing so rapidly as to make it impossible to give an accurate estimate of the daily output. Some time ago the company was shipping 11,000 shells daily. With increased facilities the output will be easily 25,000 to 35,000 shells a day. That even this output will reach much larger proportions is evident from the fact that the Allis-Chalmers Company has contracted to machine 10,000 shells daily for Bethlehem, beginning in September. The Allis-Chalmers has been making large shipments to Bethlehem, but the total will not reach the figure stipulated in the contract until next month. Allis-Chalmers will endeavor to increase its production to 20,000 shells daily.
This, of course, is only a small part of the output of the plants at Bethlehem, where tremendous quantities of guns, submarine and other army and navy supplies are being manufactured. Before the war Germany filled her arsenals with American guns and American shells, and Bethlehem, as the allies found it, was the result. With the war in full swing the allies are showing us that we can arm the whole world and have munitions to spare. Give us an adequate army, coast defenses and a navy and we shall be able to laugh in the face of any foreign foe that dares lift a hand. This is by no means "spread eaglesim." It is a cold fact.

Politics in Pennsylvania
By the Ex-Committeeman
Little is being talked about among men interested in politics throughout the State outside of the majority situation in Philadelphia, undoubtedly the most important political matter in the Eastern United States just now. The effect of this Fall's election in Philadelphia will have national range and the men who are campaigning are the game know it from top to bottom.
Governor Brumbaugh's appointment of Ex-Postmaster Thomas B. Smith, of Philadelphia, to be a public service commissioner, which was announced in Philadelphia, a few nights ago was the most startling move made in a long time and its ultimate effect is being awaited with interest.
The Philadelphia Ledger said today regarding the situation: "Despite the spectacular appointment of Ex-Postmaster Thomas B. Smith to the Public Service Commission, the dramatic entrance of Governor Brumbaugh into the Philadelphia majority situation and the Vire anticipations of a fight for the nomination, the McNichol ward leaders, Senators Penrose and McNichol do not believe that Congressman Vire will be a candidate for the majority nomination and in fact, have no intention of laying aside their four-year-old opposition to him."
The Philadelphia Inquirer says: "Former Postmaster Thomas B. Smith was yesterday the most-talked-about man for the Republican nomination for Mayor to succeed Mayor Rudolph Blankenburg. This, of course, was based upon a proposition that Congressman William S. Vire would not be an aspirant for the nomination and that Mr. Smith would be agreed on as a 'harmony' candidate upon whom all elements among the active Republicans could unite."
John T. Windrim and Public Service Commissioner Joseph M. Monahan continued to be mentioned yesterday among possible harmony candidates, but the opinion prevailed that in the event of Mr. Vire's concluding to continue his activities in Congress Ex-Postmaster Smith must be considered as most available as a harmony nominee.
Charles Palmer, of Chester, is being actively supported by the Prohibitionists for the superior court. He is well-known in the city and has appeared in a number of court actions.
Mercer county Prohibitionists have nominated John N. Hughes for sheriff. They did not give any endorsement for the judicial nomination.
Under a decision at Pittsburgh, it is held that candidates for council in second class cities may be candidates for both the long and short terms. Four men will be nominated for the long term and one for the short term in Pittsburgh.
Democratic State Chairman Morris efforts to raise funds to meet the debts created by the last campaign are reported not to be going very well. Democrats who saw a chance to break into State office last Fall and who were very noisy at that time, are said to have been too busy to talk donations with Mr. Morris just now.
GETS DRIER AND DRIER
(Woman's National Weekly)
In nearer-by local option election, no matter where held, victory is won by the temperance forces. Occasionally some community votes by a narrow margin to remain wet, but this is the exception. Recently the entire province of Alberta voted out liquor, and in several Minnesota and Missouri towns dry victories are announced. Distillers who have had their faces and property gradually withdrawing them because of the spread of the dry wave. Why don't the brewers and distillers look facts in the face and prepare to get into some other business?
The liquor interests attempt to frighten the farmer by telling him that the liquor business keeps up the prices of the grains grown by American farmers. The amount of grain consumed by the brewers and distillers, when compared to the total amount consumed, is small and the farmers know it. We are told that if saloons are closed the country will go to ruin. If that be true, why is Kansas so prosperous? Why are the dry communities doing so nicely with very little crime of any kind, while in the wet districts crime is rampant? It is plainly to be seen that John Barleycorn is being driven from the United States.
BUT THE MANNA IS MISSING
Judging from the Kaiser's way of announcing the capture of Warsaw as "a step forward on the road which God Almighty has led us," one not acquainted with the farmers would get the impression that the Ark of the Covenant is in the van of the German forces, and that they are being guided by a cloud by day and a pillar of fire by night.—Philadelphia Inquirer.
MAJOR OPERATION ABOUT DUE
Rumor says the Sultan has had his appendix cut out. If the French and British ever get to Constantinople he is liable to have a few more things cut out.—Allentown Chronicle.
FOR SALE—CHEAP
By Wing Danger
I went out a-golfing.
I tried to make a score
Better than the low one
Made the day before.
I was sure I'd do it.
'Cause each time I'd played
I'd cut off strokes from past
Scores which I had made.
On the first tee, brother,
Three strokes I did play
Ere the ball I started.
Toward green one away.
Chopped the ball and topped it.
Missed it, too, what's more,
All of which helped me to
Make my poorest score.
Then again I tried it.
Once more played the course.
Finished up and my score
Then was even worse.
If you want some golf clubs
Come around to me;
I've an outfit that'll
Sell out cheap to thee.

TEACHING THE IMMIGRANT
IN a report just made public by the United States Bureau of Education, H. H. Wheaton, the bureau's immigrant expert, emphasizes the necessity of teaching the adult immigrant how to speak English as soon as possible after his arrival in this country. The expert says that inability to talk in the language commonly used is the most serious barrier to intercourse and friendly relations between Americans and the foreigners within our shores. He points out that a large proportion of industrial accidents are due to the fact that foreign workmen have not understood the orders of the American foremen.
Owing to the efforts of the Harrisburg school board, which has established night schools for the benefit of the adult immigrants, and to certain religious agencies throughout the foreign districts here and in Steelton, many of the foreigners in this vicinity are given opportunities to acquire an understanding of the language. But, as Dr. Wheaton points out, while

GOOD WORK

HARRISBURG is to be made a branch office of the United States Bureau of Foreign Trade.
This was brought about by the Harrisburg Chamber of Commerce.
There are several reasons why the chamber is to be congratulated upon its success in this matter. In the first place, branches of this bureau of the National Department of Commerce are not many. They are located only in great manufacturing centers where there is a manifest interest in foreign trade and where the manufacturing concerns are of sufficient importance to warrant the outlay. The full significance of the location of an office here may be judged from the fact that the only other similar branch in the east is in New York City. Not even Philadelphia is so favored.
Secondly, it was the Harrisburg Chamber that inaugurated the export movement in Harrisburg. A year ago, with the European War under way, the attention of manufacturers was attracted to opportunities for business-getting abroad. The Chamber of Commerce, recognizing this sentiment on the part of its members, called a conference which was held in this city and attended by prominent men from all over the Central Pennsylvania field. The seed sown then bore such fruit and so many inquiries poured into the bureau that it has been decided to let the Chamber act as a branch office for its members and all others who desire advance information on all manner of foreign trade possibilities.
But most important of all, this activity of the Chamber brings to the notice of the public that Harrisburg and vicinity have many manufacturers whose products find markets not only all over the United States but which are of a nature to enter into competition with similar articles the world over.
The Chamber has done a good work.
ONE KING THAT'S DOOMED
OLD King Barleycorn and all his minions appear to be ambling on rather wobbly legs, judging by the facts in his case. Here are a few of the significant ones:
Absinthe has been prohibited in Belgium, Switzerland and France.
King Haakon, of Norway, closed the breweries on the outbreak of war.
Iceland has banished alcoholic beverages from the island.
The czar has lifted the curse of Russia by his prohibition ukase.
Public men of Great Britain denounce liquor as the nation's greatest and most ancient foe.
A majority of the House of Representatives of the United States voted to submit a constitutional prohibition amendment.
The drugists of the country may no longer sell whisky or brandy.
The use of alcohol as a medicine is decreasing in more than ninety percent of the leading hospitals of America.
Great industrial concerns, such as the Pennsylvania Railroad, prohibit the use of alcoholics among their employees.
Not only is the world awaking to the fact that liquor is not a necessity, but it is coming rapidly to a realization that it is the greatest degrading influence known to humanity.
A PERIL OF CIVILIZATION
ACCORDING to Dr. Earl Barnes, of Philadelphia, eminent scientist, educator and psychologist, two hundred thousand feeble-minded persons are now at large in America, free to propagate their kind and to increasingly threaten civilization with degeneracy.
The "feeble-minded peril," Dr. Barnes declares, can be materially lessened by scientific methods of segregation, which has the effect of sterilization. The feeble-minded, he points out, reproduce more rapidly than any others, and this very condition threatens the country with inefficiency.
Pennsylvania might, with profit, study the Vineland, N. J., experiment, where some hundreds such have been segregated in an economic colony and are living comfortably under proper supervision. The world has not reached the place where it will accept the radical legislative expedient so often proposed, but never considered seriously.

TELEGRAPH'S PERISCOPE
-The Indians are back on their reservation, bringing their crippled braves along. Revenge, revenge, let the blood flow and the hitting streak be resumed.
-One Zeppelin killed eleven women and nine children in England yesterday. As a baby-killer the Zeppelin is a world-beater.
-"Hot weather coming," says the Weather Man. Let'er come; anything but rain.
-"Hard coal prices may be reduced," says a newspaper headline. Yes, may be, and again, may be not.
-Two hundred Harrisburgers have attended the Panama Exposition, showing that the Harrisburger's heart is in the right place; also his purse.
-"Appeal to Mexico has been forwarded," says a news dispatch. Appeal? They don't know the meaning of the word down there. What that bunch needs is somebody to "cuss 'em out" real well.
EDITORIAL COMMENT
It is queer, but did you notice the scarcity of applicants for that little job Woodrow gave Mr. Lansing?—Nashville Southern Lumberman.
It must be conceded that T. R. isn't advocating a water policy with any idea of staying home himself in the event of trouble.—Boston Transcript.
The claim that Shakespeare was a brewer seems to be effectively disposed of by the fact that he left little or no estate to his relatives.—Seattle Post-Intelligencer.
Henry James has become so pro-British lately that it is understood he may decide to do all his writing in the future in the English language.—Boston Transcript.
A British surgeon is authority for the statement that cases of incipient baldness have been checked by service in the trenches, and he believes that the open-air life will cure baldness. This is one of the hair-raising experiences at the front.—Seattle Post-Intelligencer.
AUGUST
Now's the time for recreation. Dad's been given a vacation. Ma and Sis have brand new dresses. Each mail brings hotel addresses.
Mother is each father's pecker.—Dad each one's financial backer.—And we're all anticipat'ing. Seashore air invigoratin'.
When we get there—Laws a-mercies! Sis will smile at every Percy. I'll go swimmin', fishin', wadin', Ma and Pa 'll go promenadin'.
When I grow up—I'll work NEVER! Then Vacation 'll last forever! But say—I just thought—ain't that funny?
When I'm PA, I must earn the money! EDNA GROFF DEHHS, Harrisburg, Pa.

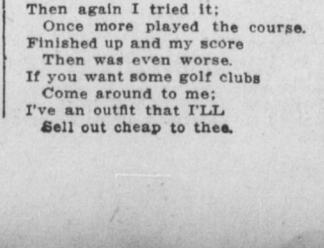
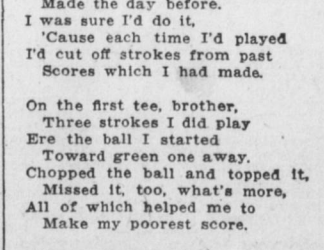
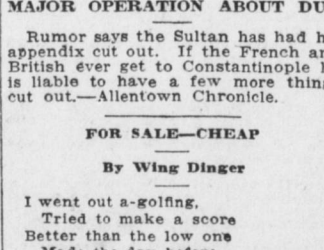
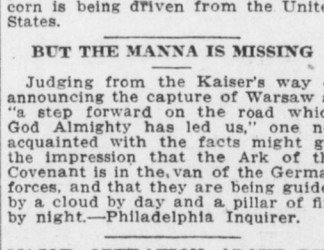
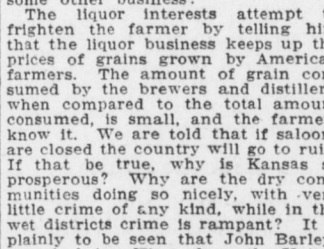
COMPARATIVE LOSSES OF SEVEN NATIONS IN THE WAR
FRANCE KILLED-400,000 WOUNDED-650,000
GERMANY KILLED-1,630,000 WOUNDED-1,880,000
ENGLAND KILLED-181,000 WOUNDED-200,000
AUSTRIA KILLED-500,000 WOUNDED-1,865,000
TURKEY KILLED-110,000 WOUNDED-144,000
RUSSIA KILLED-1,250,000 WOUNDED-1,680,000
BELGIUM KILLED-49,000 WOUNDED-49,000
The losses of Europe in the war up to May 31, as compiled by the French ministry of war, are as follows:
Killed. Wounded. Prisoners. Total.
France 450,000 650,000 1,370,000
England 181,000 200,000 90,000 471,000
Belgium 49,000 49,000 15,000 113,000
Russia 1,250,000 1,680,000 850,000 3,780,000
Germany 1,630,000 1,880,000 490,000 4,000,000
Austria 500,000 1,865,000 910,000 4,275,000
Turkey 110,000 144,000 95,000 349,000
Totals ... 5,290,000 6,478,000 2,630,000 14,398,000
This table was prepared for publication early in June, but was withheld because the French authorities feared the enormity of the figures might have a bad moral effect on the people. The computations, while probably not exact, may be considered the most complete record of losses so far put together. The losses of Serbia are not available, but as that country has suffered from plague in addition to war they must be large.
The largest total loss is charged to Austria-Hungary, the largest proportionate loss to Belgium. Enough prisoners have been taken to populate a country like Sweden.
Since May 31 there have been many violent battles to swell the totals given—the French offensive north of Arras, where 15,000 are said to have been slain, the Austro-Italian engagements, the great battle in Galicia and the German offensive in the Argonne.
The most astounding feature of this table is the ratio of killed and wounded. In previous modern wars the number of wounded has been to the number of dead as four or five to one. Here the two categories are much more nearly equal. Many of the wounded have joined their regiments, but many are crippled for life. The sick, who have been numerous in all the armies, are not listed here.

EBENING CHAT

Harrisburg junk dealers and some of the collectors of household refuse have been asking housekeepers whether they will have Fall house-cleaning and if they have any old clothing or old clothes that they want to get rid of. If pressed about it they are willing to pay a small sum for anything in the way of old woolen material and to cart off any old clothing or rags. Strange as it may seem this is one of the results of the European war. The war has resulted in a great demand for rags and the old clothes man who gets a suit or two or some old underwear is apt to make money in a small way. A few days ago the activities of junk dealers in getting after rags interested a man who dropped around at a couple of warehouses where such things as well as old iron and old rags were being baled up and sent away as fast as they could be collected and that the selling price was attractive, although one would never guess it from the offers made by some of the junk men who stop at houses uptown or out on the Hill. The ragmen say that Philadelphia, which is one of the greatest textile manufacturing centers of the country is just now taking all the rags it can buy because of the orders for clothing for army use, blankets and other things that soldiers need. In fact the demand for rags is so great that wool waste or wool rags is about as much sought after as black walnut wood to make rifle stocks.
The sunshine of the last two days or rather the last day had a wonderful effect upon much of the corn which was knocked out by the heavy nights of the days ago. In some places where the wind rained and hail caused havoc the stalks have come back in the most approved style and the "tossels" are to be seen higher than a man's head. In fact the corn in the melon town the storm knocked the corn two ways. The sunshine has brought it back again.
Things have also come back at Steelton and you can tell it from the skies. Almost any night the glare from furnaces or stacks is to be seen and the contents of the chimneys compared with a year ago. Things have materially improved in South Harrisburg too and while the pillar of smoke by day is not as great as at Steelton there is still considerable smoke. The glare in the skies from Steelton will be much increased when the additional furnaces get going.
Dismantling of the old Chesapeake nail works is going on slowly. Some of the rolls have been sold and a dozen or so of the nail machines have been disposed of for a plant up the State. The passing of this once noted works has been regretted by many of the older Harrisburgers who recall the busy times that used to make the eighties in that part of old Harrisburg.
Banking Commissioner William H. Smith celebrated his sixth anniversary as State banking commissioner yesterday. He was appointed by Edwin S. Stuart to the office and yesterday his office force tendered congratulations, and did many of the things which he heard of the anniversary.
Band concerts are being given in the heart of the city these summer nights as well as at Reservoir Park and while the attendance is not as large there are some choice numbers given. The Commonwealth band rehearsal are held there evenings with all windows open and the music is listened to by many people along Market street. Groups sit on the steps of stores and line the store fronts during the selections.
"I do not know how the old friend of people who buy and sell property known as 'One dollar and other valuable consideration' is going to survive as a means of concealing the price paid for real estate under the government's stamp taxes" said one of the city's big business men, who did many of the things which he heard of the anniversary.
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Judge J. A. Evans, of Pittsburgh, has gone to Massachusetts for his vacation.
Howard J. Dager, is president of the new Ambler Board of Trade.
Emory McMichael, of Philadelphia, is at Narragansett.
DO YOU KNOW
That Harrisburg has been steadily increasing its output of cigars monthly?
The Port of Profit
Lincoln used to tell a story of a Minister's river steambot that had a four-foot boiler and a "seven-foot" whistle. Every time the boat blew its whistle it stopped.
His steambot was great on "attention getting" but poor on progress.
The advertising steambot has lost interest in the noise of whistles. Its owners have ceased to measure results by sound. They are after a later and quicker transit to the Port of Profit is to be their test of efficiency.
And so advertisers are turning to newspapers for their voyage to the desired harbor.
Begin Work on Depot
Work has been started on the new depot of the City Passenger Railway Company. The building is being erected near the West Harrisburg Markethouse.
Woman Robbed
Sarah Stuart, of York, was robbed of a gold watch and chain, valued at \$200 while in the railroad depot in this city.
School Association Meets
The National Normal School Association assembled to-day in the State School Department, opening its session at 11 o'clock with Professor Edwards of Illinois in charge.

MUNICIPAL LIFE-SAVING
By Frederic J. Haskin
THE substitution of the sport of water-polo for the majority of the water sports now taught in the public schools is the latest idea in life-saving in the water, as exemplified by a corps of sports in water work retained by the Red Cross to teach the cities how they can lessen the great loss of life in rivers and harbors annually levied upon the municipalities.
According to the latest available census figures at least 9,000 persons met their deaths through drowning accidents last year, and this figure was about 1,500 more than that of the preceding year. It is probable that the total loss of life through drowning in the years from 1905 to 1910 was only more than 10,000. How great has been the increase in fatalities from accidents during the past few years is shown from the fact that the average number of accidental deaths from drowning for the years from 1905 to 1910 was 6,361, and from 1901 to 1905 the average was 4,952. Thus in the last decade the total number of deaths from drowning has increased by more than 50 percent.
In considering this subject one has to travel in something of a circle, for the most of the drowning strokes are essential to the lessening of the annual loss of life in the water, but at the same time the increase of interest in the sport of swimming has been largely responsible for the great number of drowning accidents. The conclusion is therefore that swimmers should be taught the best strokes, not only the crawl, but also to rescue those who are unable to save themselves.
Teaching Municipalities
It is for this reason that the Red Cross has inaugurated a campaign to teach the municipalities what to do and how to do it—a campaign which, if properly carried out, would otherwise have been lost. The introduction of a municipal life-saving corps in the schools, according to the life-saving experts, will not only tend to make it easier to save a drowning person, but will also enable them to lose their fear of the person whom they are trying to save, and will give them a firmer grasp upon the essential "holds" necessary to break away from the frenzied grip of a drowning person. A devotee of water-polo is usually a thorough master of the art of disengaging himself from an adversary, who naturally uses some of the same tactics as a drowning person approached by his would-be rescuer.
The problem of lessening the annual toll of lives taken by the water in essentially a municipal problem, because the death rate outside of the cities is comparatively small. The wharves and docks of the larger cities, where men and boys are allowed to dive off unheeded, and where the supervision is very lax, are the direct danger points. It is true that canoeists often meet with upssets which cause considerable loss of life, but persons who have studied the matter say that these accidents are not nearly so frequent nor so fatal as those that happen near the docks and wharves.
Canoe Accidents
In the first place, canoe accidents generally occur near other canoes, one of which usually contains a swimmer sufficient to save the person being drowned. A devotee of water-polo can swim no better than the drowning person and who fear to risk their lives in an effort to save him. Then, again, it must be remembered that the difference in social caste between the canoeist and the swimmer, the man or boy who dives off a dock is such that the canoeist will get far more space in the newspaper than will the death of a wharf-swimmer, thus impressing the public mind with the fact that the fatalities resulting from canoeing are far more numerous than they really are.
Inasmuch as the duty of the city to guard the docks and wharves which line the waterfront from being a life-saving is really seen to be one which it is up to the city to solve—both by proper patrolling of the harbor-front and by the education of all pupils of public schools in the art of swimming and water-polo.
Much is being done at the present time to teach the young to swim, but the best, according to the Red Cross experts, is in the first place, the majority of teachers aim at the goal of speed, and therefore teach the crawl stroke, which enables one to pass rapidly through the water, but not adapted to distance-swimming or continued exertion. The result is that the average swimmer, who has received his instruction from a teacher of this kind, is unable to swim any distance with the least of an unconscious person upon his back, both because his natural stroke precludes swimming without the

Our Daily Laugh
BLACKMAIL
Sis: What do you mean by bringing a lighted firecracker in the house?
Johnny: Gimme a fob to buy some more or I'll take it outside.
FORCE OF HABIT
How is it that most of the things on your bill of fare are struck out?
Our new manager used to be an editor, sir.



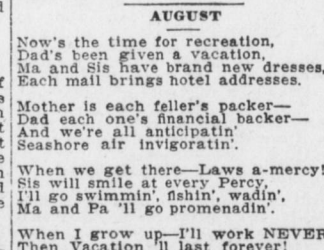
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TELEGRAPH'S PERISCOPE
-The Indians are back on their reservation, bringing their crippled braves along. Revenge, revenge, let the blood flow and the hitting streak be resumed.
-One Zeppelin killed eleven women and nine children in England yesterday. As a baby-killer the Zeppelin is a world-beater.
-"Hot weather coming," says the Weather Man. Let'er come; anything but rain.
-"Hard coal prices may be reduced," says a newspaper headline. Yes, may be, and again, may be not.
-Two hundred Harrisburgers have attended the Panama Exposition, showing that the Harrisburger's heart is in the right place; also his purse.
-"Appeal to Mexico has been forwarded," says a news dispatch. Appeal? They don't know the meaning of the word down there. What that bunch needs is somebody to "cuss 'em out" real well.
EDITORIAL COMMENT
It is queer, but did you notice the scarcity of applicants for that little job Woodrow gave Mr. Lansing?—Nashville Southern Lumberman.
It must be conceded that T. R. isn't advocating a water policy with any idea of staying home himself in the event of trouble.—Boston Transcript.
The claim that Shakespeare was a brewer seems to be effectively disposed of by the fact that he left little or no estate to his relatives.—Seattle Post-Intelligencer.
Henry James has become so pro-British lately that it is understood he may decide to do all his writing in the future in the English language.—Boston Transcript.
A British surgeon is authority for the statement that cases of incipient baldness have been checked by service in the trenches, and he believes that the open-air life will cure baldness. This is one of the hair-raising experiences at the front.—Seattle Post-Intelligencer.
AUGUST
Now's the time for recreation. Dad's been given a vacation. Ma and Sis have brand new dresses. Each mail brings hotel addresses.
Mother is each father's pecker.—Dad each one's financial backer.—And we're all anticipat'ing. Seashore air invigoratin'.
When we get there—Laws a-mercies! Sis will smile at every Percy. I'll go swimmin', fishin', wadin', Ma and Pa 'll go promenadin'.
When I grow up—I'll work NEVER! Then Vacation 'll last forever! But say—I just thought—ain't that funny?
When I'm PA, I must earn the money! EDNA GROFF DEHHS, Harrisburg, Pa.

MUNICIPAL LIFE-SAVING
By Frederic J. Haskin
THE substitution of the sport of water-polo for the majority of the water sports now taught in the public schools is the latest idea in life-saving in the water, as exemplified by a corps of sports in water work retained by the Red Cross to teach the cities how they can lessen the great loss of life in rivers and harbors annually levied upon the municipalities.
According to the latest available census figures at least 9,000 persons met their deaths through drowning accidents last year, and this figure was about 1,500 more than that of the preceding year. It is probable that the total loss of life through drowning in the years from 1905 to 1910 was only more than 10,000. How great has been the increase in fatalities from accidents during the past few years is shown from the fact that the average number of accidental deaths from drowning for the years from 1905 to 1910 was 6,361, and from 1901 to 1905 the average was 4,952. Thus in the last decade the total number of deaths from drowning has increased by more than 50 percent.
In considering this subject one has to travel in something of a circle, for the most of the drowning strokes are essential to the lessening of the annual loss of life in the water, but at the same time the increase of interest in the sport of swimming has been largely responsible for the great number of drowning accidents. The conclusion is therefore that swimmers should be taught the best strokes, not only the crawl, but also to rescue those who are unable to save themselves.
Teaching Municipalities
It is for this reason that the Red Cross has inaugurated a campaign to teach the municipalities what to do and how to do it—a campaign which, if properly carried out, would otherwise have been lost. The introduction of a municipal life-saving corps in the schools, according to the life-saving experts, will not only tend to make it easier to save a drowning person, but will also enable them to lose their fear of the person whom they are trying to save, and will give them a firmer grasp upon the essential "holds" necessary to break away from the frenzied grip of a drowning person. A devotee of water-polo is usually a thorough master of the art of disengaging himself from an adversary, who naturally uses some of the same tactics as a drowning person approached by his would-be rescuer.
The problem of lessening the annual toll of lives taken by the water in essentially a municipal problem, because the death rate outside of the cities is comparatively small. The wharves and docks of the larger cities, where men and boys are allowed to dive off unheeded, and where the supervision is very lax, are the direct danger points. It is true that canoeists often meet with upssets which cause considerable loss of life, but persons who have studied the matter say that these accidents are not nearly so frequent nor so fatal as those that happen near the docks and wharves.
Canoe Accidents
In the first place, canoe accidents generally occur near other canoes, one of which usually contains a swimmer sufficient to save the person being drowned. A devotee of water-polo can swim no better than the drowning person and who fear to risk their lives in an effort to save him. Then, again, it must be remembered that the difference in social caste between the canoeist and the swimmer, the man or boy who dives off a dock is such that the canoeist will get far more space in the newspaper than will the death of a wharf-swimmer, thus impressing the public mind with the fact that the fatalities resulting from canoeing are far more numerous than they really are.
Inasmuch as the duty of the city to guard the docks and wharves which line the waterfront from being a life-saving is really seen to be one which it is up to the city to solve—both by proper patrolling of the harbor-front and by the education of all pupils of public schools in the art of swimming and water-polo.
Much is being done at the present time to teach the young to swim, but the best, according to the Red Cross experts, is in the first place, the majority of teachers aim at the goal of speed, and therefore teach the crawl stroke, which enables one to pass rapidly through the water, but not adapted to distance-swimming or continued exertion. The result is that the average swimmer, who has received his instruction from a teacher of this kind, is unable to swim any distance with the least of an unconscious person upon his back, both because his natural stroke precludes swimming without the

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Sis: What do you mean by bringing a lighted firecracker in the house?
Johnny: Gimme a fob to buy some more or I'll take it outside.
FORCE OF HABIT
How is it that most of the things on your bill of fare are struck out?
Our new manager used to be an editor, sir.



EBENING CHAT

Harrisburg junk dealers and some of the collectors of household refuse have been asking housekeepers whether they will have Fall house-cleaning and if they have any old clothing or old clothes that they want to get rid of. If pressed about it they are willing to pay a small sum for anything in the way of old woolen material and to cart off any old clothing or rags. Strange as it may seem this is one of the results of the European war. The war has resulted in a great demand for rags and the old clothes man who gets a suit or two or some old underwear is apt to make money in a small way. A few days ago the activities of junk dealers in getting after rags interested a man who dropped around at a couple of warehouses where such things as well as old iron and old rags were being baled up and sent away as fast as they could be collected and that the selling price was attractive, although one would never guess it from the offers made by some of the junk men who stop at houses uptown or out on the Hill. The ragmen say that Philadelphia, which is one of the greatest textile manufacturing centers of the country is just now taking all the rags it can buy because of the orders for clothing for army use, blankets and other things that soldiers need. In fact the demand for rags is so great that wool waste or wool rags is about as much sought after as black walnut wood to make rifle stocks.
The sunshine of the last two days or rather the last day had a wonderful effect upon much of the corn which was knocked out by the heavy nights of the days ago. In some places where the wind rained and hail caused havoc the stalks have come back in the most approved style and the "tossels" are to be seen higher than a man's head. In fact the corn in the melon town the storm knocked the corn two ways. The sunshine has brought it back again.
Things have also come back at Steelton and you can tell it from the skies. Almost any night the glare from furnaces or stacks is to be seen and the contents of the chimneys compared with a year ago. Things have materially improved in South Harrisburg too and while the pillar of smoke by day is not as great as at Steelton there is still considerable smoke. The glare in the skies from Steelton will be much increased when the additional furnaces get going.
Dismantling of the old Chesapeake nail works is going on slowly. Some of the rolls have been sold and a dozen or so of the nail machines have been disposed of for a plant up the State. The passing of this once noted works has been regretted by many of the older Harrisburgers who recall the busy times that used to make the eighties in that part of old Harrisburg.
Banking Commissioner William H. Smith celebrated his sixth anniversary as State banking commissioner yesterday. He was appointed by Edwin S. Stuart to the office and yesterday his office force tendered congratulations, and did many of the things which he heard of the anniversary.
Band concerts are being given in the heart of the city these summer nights as well as at Reservoir Park and while the attendance is not as large there are some choice numbers given. The Commonwealth band rehearsal are held there evenings with all windows open and the music is listened to by many people along Market street. Groups sit on the steps of stores and line the store fronts during the selections.
"I do not know how the old friend of people who buy and sell property known as 'One dollar and other valuable consideration' is going to survive as a means of concealing the price paid for real estate under the government's stamp taxes" said one of the city's big business men, who did many of the things which he heard of the anniversary.
Justice John P. Elkin was among those who attended the review of the Second brigade of the National Guard at Indiana yesterday.
Colonel Dan J. Davies, of Scranton, will marshal the Spanish war parade in that city.
Colonel John T. Kelley, of Butler, has been elected president of the Eleventh Reserve Association.
Edward A. Wood, of the Pittsburgh insurance man, is the new head of the National Association of Life Underwriters.
Judge J. A. Evans, of Pittsburgh, has gone to Massachusetts for his vacation.
Howard J. Dager, is president of the new Ambler Board of Trade.
Emory McMichael, of Philadelphia, is at Narragansett.
DO YOU KNOW
That Harrisburg has been steadily increasing its output of cigars monthly?
The Port of Profit
Lincoln used to tell a story of a Minister's river steambot that had a four-foot boiler and a "seven-foot" whistle. Every time the boat blew its whistle it stopped.
His steambot was great on "attention getting" but poor on progress.
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