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SATURDAY EVENING, AUGUST 21.

He has no hope who never had a fear.—Wm. Cowper.

PESTERING THE GOVERNOR

ALMOST from the very hour of his induction into office Governor Brumbaugh has been besieged by factional politicians who seek to involve him in their own petty ambitions. With no regard for the heavy responsibilities and burdens of his high office these selfish individuals continue to pester the Governor day after day in the hope that he will aid in their scheming for factional or personal advantage.

Now, it appears, the United States Steel corporation is selling much of its product abroad at higher prices than received at home. In the former instance, as at present, the foreign sales gave employment to American labor and furnished a market for American raw material.

Japan is now at war with Germany, but has been content with the "protection of Japanese interests in the Far East," to put it into the words of the Japanese declaration. Japan has disclaimed any intention of going further than this.

Seven months have now elapsed since Governor Brumbaugh's inauguration. Filled with enthusiasm over the constructive work that he had mapped out for the four years of his term and with an earnest desire to serve the people, he has been dragged at every turn by selfish political interests that have no concern whatever for the welfare of the Governor or the triumph of his policies.

Unless we greatly mistake the Governor, patience with him will soon cease to be a virtue and his good nature will no longer suffer the pestiferous annoyance of the insatiable and selfish interests that would make use of his administration for their own purposes.

In the end it may be the little yellow men who will be called upon to turn the tide in favor of the allies. Who knows?

"SUSTAINING THE PRESIDENT" CORRESPONDENT OF THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE raises a question of extreme pertinence at this time when everybody is being called upon to "sustain the President."

Governor Brumbaugh would do well to declare once for all his freedom from factional and personal intrigue and permit nothing of this sort to interfere with the splendid program outlined by himself last January.

Nobody can criticize the Governor for a reasonable interest in the party of his choice; this much is expected of him. But no friend will urge him to any course of action that might involve hurtful consequences to himself and the State.

A BRYANESQUE REMEDY THE weather has plainly been getting on Secretary Redfield's nerves and, when criticized for the manner in which he is conducting the "investigation" of the Eastland disaster, he bursts into what the dispatches describe as "a heated speech."

Thousands of voters who are loyal to the President in his foreign policy have been asking themselves how much farther they need go.

PARTY REUNION

PHILIP M. CLARK, a Progressive leader in Massachusetts, who, only two years ago, was able to poll 25,000 votes when a candidate for district attorney in his county, declares his allegiance to the Republican party.

In a letter to the Republican State committee he warns his former Progressive party associates against confusing their ideals with "the continued existence of a political party which the people have decided to discard."

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Mr. Clark has expressed the thought of thousands of other Republicans who voted for Roosevelt in 1912.

FOOD FOR THOUGHT

RECENT events have shed new light on the practice of selling American products at one price at home and at another price abroad.

A few years ago there was much criticism of some manufacturing concerns which, in order to keep men employed and factories running full capacity, produced more goods than the home market would absorb.

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TELEGRAPH'S PERISCOPE

—Some people really suffer from hay fever and others use it as an excuse to go out of town.

—When that boy of yours asks for the price of two plates of ice cream and blushes when you ask him who he is going to treat, don't press the matter. Remember some of those little romances of your own.

—We don't mind the "tail-end of a tropical storm," to use the language of the Weather Bureau, so long as it doesn't wag too much.

—Funny, but the political pot begins to boil real hard only after the temperature starts to go down.

—"Black cats bring bad luck," comments an exchange. Yes, indeed, we've been personally called upon to drown many of the kittens.

—In the midst of the Mexican, German and English controversies, with business bad at home and prospects none too bright, with the temperature high in Washington and low in New England and a new note to be written every ten minutes, one cannot but wonder if, in the privacy of his inner chamber, Professor Taft doesn't occasionally indulge in one of his famous smiles.

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Politics in Pennsylvania

By the Ex-Committee

The time for filing nominating petitions for judicial nominations to be made at the primary on September 21 will close next Tuesday night and to-day a number of petitions were received at the office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth, some of them being returned because of defects.

William D. Wallace, of Lawrence, filed a petition to be candidate for superior court judge. Three other petitions for this court are on file.

Common pleas petitions filed included Newton B. Spangler and Clement D. Bate, of Lancaster, for the county of Berks; Charles Corbet, of Allegheny; Edward C. Breen, Venango; Jesse H. Wise, Greene.

Municipal Court.—Lawrence C. Hickman, Philadelphia. A. Elliott, Beaver Falls, filed a petition to be a candidate for the Republican nomination for congress in the Twenty-fourth district.

—Governor Brumbaugh's statement of yesterday afternoon in which he said that he named Thomas B. Smith, ex-postmaster of Philadelphia, public service commissioner because he had a "record of successful administration" and that any talk of him being in a deal on the Philadelphia mayoralty is absurd appears to have ended the chatter of feeling that a non-scholar hand in Philadelphia mayoralty politics. The Philadelphia papers all accept it as disposing of the matter.

—William T. Tredway, an Allegheny county lawyer who was a candidate for superior court judge, is out for judge in that county. He will oppose Judge Carpenter, who seeks appointment for that post, and is a member of the Republican county committee for 20 years.

—Senator John P. Moore and Ex-Representative H. M. Cribbs are battling for the Republican nomination for controller in Allegheny. Mr. Cribbs has filed his papers.

—One of the biggest nominating petitions filed in the State was for Sylvester B. Sadler, the Carlisle lawyer, for nomination for the Cumberland judgeship. The names of many prominent citizens are on the petition.

—John W. Wetzel, also a candidate, were filed soon after. The papers of E. M. Biddle, Jr., were filed early in the week.

—Col. Oscar King Taylor, of the Governor's staff, is a candidate for member of the Pittsburgh city council.

—Judge David Cameron, of Tioga, has filed his papers to be candidate for renomination. He is in the midst of one of the most interesting fights in the State. Among his opponents are J. Willis Martin, of Common Pleas, State Treasurer; S. E. Channell and Ex-Representative F. H. Rockwell.

—Fred S. Drake, law partner of Ex-Mayor Weaver of Philadelphia, has taken a public position in the campaign and is a candidate for court No. 2.

—Ex-Congressman J. N. Lansham, of Indiana, former corporation clerk of the auditor general's department, filed yesterday filed papers to be candidate for judge in his county.

—The Philadelphia Record to-day says: "The Republican nomination situation did not clear up at all yesterday. The only development of the day was the persistent rumor, circulated by Penrose agents that President Judge J. Martin, of Common Pleas, Court No. 5, was being considered as a candidate. This is regarded as another move on the part of the Penrose-Nichol forces to get the Vares to show their hands in the campaign. Nichol agents have dropped Smith absolutely and are now talking Martin in the hope that the Vares may agree to him a compromise. When Senator McNichol asked about the Martin boom, he said: 'Judge Martin's name has been under consideration for six months. The Vares are known to be making a boom, but Vares followers said that they absolutely were opposed to him as a candidate under any circumstances. The Vares are known to have yesterday and the tip went out that Brother Bill's candidacy would not be announced until the last day for filing nomination papers, August 31.'

—Judge N. M. Wanner, of York county, was host to the York county lawyers yesterday at his summer home. He is making a strong opposition to the judge's renomination in sight.

—The meeting of the Republican committee of the Fourteenth ward, of Philadelphia, was held in the home of John R. K. Scott is leader, is scheduled for to-night and will indicate something about the mayoralty situation. The ward is in the heart of the "blue" district.

—Media's special local election, at which \$70,000 was voted for improvements, has been declared void.

—Businessmen in Camp They are not all youthful, these men who would fit themselves to be officers. For can some of them be officers? They are men of large affairs and heavy responsibilities at Plattburg.

—As it is hardly practicable to cook one's food over a pocket flashlight some other method had to be substituted for preparing the rations of the troops. The modern field kitchen, an enormous cooking range on wheels, capable of preparing the food for hundreds of soldiers, was the improvement finally adopted abroad and the result has exceeded all expectations.

—In the first place the field kitchen has done away with the intestinal disorders and stomach troubles that troops suffered from so extensively when they cooked their own food. Men who had fought hard and marched all day were usually too tired at night to give their attention to cooking. In consequence, needing nourishment as they did, they provided themselves with any makeshift and ran down physically as a result. The field kitchen now supplies them with hot nutritious food, well cooked and appetizingly served.

—Sure of His Meals In modern warfare the soldier in the trenches is certain to receive his hot coffee and bread in the morning, a substantial noonday meal, and a supper that will help him recuperate from the labors of the day. Because of this he has greater physical vigor. Knowing he will fight with more energy and dogged determination than if his stomach gnawed and he looked forward only to a crude meal hastily prepared by the blaze of a camp fire.

—Nicotine in Tobacco The Bureau of Plant Industry is working away in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, trying to take the nicotine out of the tobacco leaf. In three years of Government experiment it has claimed, the percentage of nicotine in plants has been reduced from 3.5 to 1.1. Suppose the Government finally attains a nicotineless tobacco, will it be a better tobacco or one that is better for the smoker?

—The finished product pronounced "better for you." Some persons took the demon out of beer and said "this is better for you," but most users still claim that "beer" is an important element upon the original article. Sometimes the experts in their meddling with nature go a step too far to suit most people.

THE CARTOON OF THE DAY

SPADES ARE TRUMP IN THE WAR GAME



NATIONAL DEFENSE PROBLEMS III.—Lessons of the War—Commissary

By Frederic J. Haskin

THE old adage that it is an ill wind which falls to blow good to someone has seldom been better illustrated than in the case of the European War and the lessons which it has taught the military services of the United States.

Prior to the commencement of the conflict abroad, this country, in common with other world powers, realized that its military equipment was not exactly up-to-date, so far as efficiency and preparedness went. Wars have to be fought in order to prepare for war, and there had been no conflict of any size since the Russo-Japanese war, the lessons of which became antiquated and obsolete within the decade which followed.

The front truck carries 200 extra rations in addition to the daily quota. Feed for the horses and a considerable amount of miscellaneous material. The hot water immersion method of cooking is used on nearly all the field kitchens and the same stew can be kept hot and palatable for three days in succession.

How Cooking Is Done Food for cooking is placed in the copper receptacles at night and early in the morning and there mellow into succulence. Arrangements are made whereby the men on sentry duty may fill their canteens with steaming hot coffee at any time. As the canteens are constructed on the thermo plan, the coffee remains hot for a number of hours. A multiform spigot makes it possible to fill six flasks simultaneously, thus saving much time.

The total weight of such a field kitchen is only about 3,000 pounds and it is so constructed that it can follow even a rapid advance of cavalry. It does not smoke, it is practically noiseless and the fire-box consumes any kind of fuel, from wood and coal to peat. All the covers are hermetically sealed and the entire kitchen can be transported across a very rough field at a gallop without a drop of the liquid contents spilling out.

The whole field kitchen is painted a neutral hue, similar to that of the uniforms worn by the troops, and even the separate utensils (ladles, spoons, knives, etc.) are so dyed that they will not reflect the light. At a comparatively short distance, therefore, the field kitchen is practically invisible, even on a bright day.

The vegetarian and the theory that men can be well fed on condensed or capuled foods find no support in the modern commissariat. Good red meat and plenty of it is the slogan of the commissary department. All the fighting men have been given beef and beef ever since the war commenced. Foreign laboratories have turned out capsules that they guarantee to contain as much protein as a full meal of beef; they have produced tablets which are claimed to be the equivalent of a loaf of bread—but the military experts will have none of them.

Need of Something Filling A soldier, they say, wants quantity as well as nutriment. You cannot satisfy the ravenous hunger of a man who has been fighting in all sorts of weather with a capsule and a tablet, even though you tell him that he is eating the equivalent of a full meal. There is something missing. There fore the menu of bread and meat, meat and bread, with hot coffee as a stimulant.

The work of bringing the food to the men in the trenches has presented a number of interesting and difficult problems to the commissary department and many are the deeds of bravery performed by the cooks as they waded through the winter campaign when the trenches were only a few yards apart. Famine in an isolated trench was easily possible. Upon one occasion, for example, a cook saved the lives of a company of infantry by filling a large shell with the compressed sausage which forms a staple portion of diet in the field, and "firing" this shell, with the aid of a small charge of powder, so that it fell within a short distance of the hunger-ridden trenches. It was an easy matter to drag the shell into the dug-out and, when the projectile was opened, the sausages were found to be in excellent condition.

One of the cooks attached to the Indian troops, fighting with the allies, is also credited with removing all his clothing on a very dark night and wriggling his way toward the advanced trenches where his compatriots had been hanging on grimly without food for two days, because of the terrific stench from the enemy's batteries. The Indian cook carried on his back a large sack, painted black, which contained a goodly supply of the rations he knew his mates would like best, and it is probable that his courage in crossing the fire-swept zone was all that saved this portion of the allied troops from disaster.

When the records of the war are finally compiled, it is thought that there will be as good an array of the names of cooks and commissary employes upon the lists of awards for the Victoria Cross, the Legion of Honor and the Iron Cross as of any other branch of the services. The cook would appear to play a very humble role in the theater of war, but he is directly responsible for the well-being and health of the men who battle for their country, and the Uncle Sam is learning from the foreign armies many lessons as to how he may be helped in his vital work.

SECOND FLY CONTEST OF THE Civic Club for 1915. August 1st to September 25th. Five cents a plate for all flies, and many prizes in gold.

Evening Chat

Deputy Attorney General W. M. Hargett, who has just returned from a trip of 10,000 miles, including the Pacific Expositions and many places of interest, said yesterday afternoon when asked what had impressed him most in his long tour: "I was particularly impressed with the untouched resources of this great country. One travels for hundreds of miles through yet uncultivated and barren lands which are ready to spring into fertility with the coming of water. Irrigation in the West is in its infancy. So are the agricultural and other resources. I did not realize the vastness of the American desert. One must travel through 200 to 400 miles of yet arid lands before reaching California. The West is a place not only of great resources, but of great sights. We have seen the grand canyons, the brown, majestic mountains, the gushing fountains and wonderful waterfalls, but most cordial and hospitable have been the green mountains and the fertile valleys of Pennsylvania. We traveled on twelve or more railroads, and when we struck the Pennsylvania on the homeward stretch we felt the comfort and ease which it equaled it for comfort and equipment. Altogether I am more convinced than ever that Pennsylvania is a good place to live in. In Portland we were right royally entertained by our old schoolmate and friend, Wallace McCamant, now a leading lawyer at that place. At the San Diego and the San Francisco Expositions are gems of architectural beauty."

There is really some use at last for the crop of weeds growing on the Court street side of the post office lawn, a crop that has attracted the attention of Harrisburg planters because of the bewildering variety and luxuriance of the weeds which are ordinarily not seen in cities and from visitors because of the unusual sight. The use which the crop has developed in the canine apothecary shop. Yesterday half a dozen dogs suffering from dog day ailments were seen to visit the place, and it was felt that they probably had some medicinal value to the dogs. At any rate they appeared to be enjoying chewing the leaves.

The advent of the jitneys has stirred up some of the trolley car operatives. In times gone by some of the men, new ones principally, have not been the most cordial and hospitable to pass people by. For this they were called down by the old-timers who know their riders and who look out for the public. In the last few weeks motorman have been very courteous to a time have been noted to spot a passenger blocks away and conductors fairly race to help women on and off with their parcels and market baskets. The other day a couple of women were on the wrong side of a street for a car bound down town and the motorman obligingly halted the car and motioned them to hustle over and get aboard. It cost a minute, but it was worth it.

The State of Pennsylvania is saving a good many dollars in rent through the policy adopted two years ago of utilizing good substantial buildings in the Capitol Park extension district for State purposes and it probably will more will be employed before the end of the year. Indications are that it will be well along in 1917 before any thing is done even to plan the treatment of the park extension. The purchase of the properties is to be completed by next year, the \$300,000 voted by the Legislature in 1914 for the acquisition of the properties. Ex-Governor John K. Tener, who signed the bill for park extension, suggested that architects engaged in landscape work be invited to submit plans for the treatment of the extension, which idea has been endorsed by other State officials. At any rate it will be three years before the buildings will all be razed. Those which are of no value are being torn down as rapidly as possible, over 300 having disappeared. There are six which are being used, the last one to be torn down. The State Public Service Commission has bought the buildings for the treatment of the extension, which idea has been endorsed by other State officials. At any rate it will be three years before the buildings will all be razed. Those which are of no value are being torn down as rapidly as possible, over 300 having disappeared. There are six which are being used, the last one to be torn down. The State Public Service Commission has bought the buildings for the treatment of the extension, which idea has been endorsed by other State officials. At any rate it will be three years before the buildings will all be razed. Those which are of no value are being torn down as rapidly as possible, over 300 having disappeared. There are six which are being used, the last one to be torn down. 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