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FRIDAY EVENING, AUGUST 27.

Our present joys are sweeter for past pain;
To Love and Heaven by suffering we gain.—George Granville.

THE NATIONAL GUARD

SOME of the "peace-at-any-price" folks have had the temerity to raise their voices against the military training camps of students and businessmen at Plattsburg. "It's enough to have the National Guard, without encouraging the youth of the land and the flower of its business organization to lay aside their constructive duties and learn the most approved way to kill their fellow beings," says one of these chronic complainants.

"Enough to have the National Guard." Folly, indeed, it is to rely on the militia alone to back up the regular army. The National Guard of Pennsylvania, at least, is ready to prove its mettle any time, but it is absurd to think of training that organization to military efficiency by one week in camp annually, which is all the law allows. To be at its best the guard should have more money and at least three weeks a year under canvas and in the field. The men should be trained to live in all kinds of conditions of weather and country. They should have aeroplanes and machine guns. They should be put on a war footing even in times of peace.

We "have the National Guard." Yes, but we need a much larger military reserve and better training and more equipment for that which we have.

"Dry" States are reported to be puzzled to determine what constitutes "near-beer." May we aid them? "Near-beer" bears the same relation to the beverage as ordinarily brewed that Secretary Redfield's "prosperity" does to the real article.

THE WHY OF IT

A NEW YORK theatrical writer marvels at the manner in which the "movies" are crowding vaudeville into the background. We believe we could give him a few hints.

For instance, the "movie" actor doesn't say "damn" and he doesn't indulge in jokes at the expense of the leader of the orchestra or the fat man on the front row. He doesn't call the attention of the audience to the dress, or undress, or the physical charms or peculiarities of his stage partner. He doesn't indulge in family history nor criticise the audience when it doesn't happen to display wildly enthusiastic approval of his performance.

In short, he acts, and lets it go at that. Which, after all, is what the average audience goes to the theater to witness.

The Colonel declares that he will enroll with his party. But his party is not rushing to enroll with him. It is enrolling in the Republican registration.

SPIRIT OF COMPROMISE

THE spirit of give and take that is bringing the Republican and Progressive forces into perfect reunion for the great campaign of 1916 was never better exemplified than by the recent proposal of Elihu Root to modify the Progressive demand for the recall into an easy impeachment of public officials. His influence has been great enough to write his idea into a plank of the proposed new constitution of New York State.

Commenting upon the Root resolution, a writer in the Philadelphia Public Ledger says that he frankly declares there have been far too few impeachments in New York State, and says government would have been better had more unfaithful public servants been called to account. To simplify procedure so that such unworthy persons may be called to account with the least possible fuss and feathers is his admitted aim. Further he says:

"I say it is the inadequacy of the remedy of impeachment which has led to the widespread demand for recall." Impeachments are notoriously cumbersome proceedings, particularly so in New York, and the essence of Mr. Root's plan is to enable the trial court to delegate the hearing of testimony, wholly or in part, to a committee of the court, which shall submit a report for final action. Speed, simplicity and the minimum expenditure of public money are features of the Root proposal.

But the merits of the thing aside, isn't this a fine example of the spirit of compromise now so evident in the ranks of the stalwart and progressive wings of the Republican party? The stalwarts do not believe in the recall. The progressives want it for the results they hope it would bring. A leader of the stalwarts proposes to give them what they want without the objectionable possibilities of throwing a new and largely experimental wheel into the machinery of government. Slowly but surely, and more rapidly as the year of crisis approaches, Republicans of all shades of feeling and belief are getting together on a platform of common sense and moderation that is going to sweep into oblivion the little band of politicians who have been conducting reckless experiments with the highly explosive material of statesmanship at Washington.

Georgia is our idea of a fine place not to spend the summer—for various reasons.

CLEAN STREETS

THE difference between well-kept streets is aptly set forth in the following quotation from a letter to the editor of the Philadelphia Public Ledger:

> Sir—Are the streets of Philadelphia ever cleaned? And, if so, when? I am a Philadelphian, although I spend most of my time away from Philadelphia, and I have therefore a rather proprietary feeling toward the city, a feeling, however, which very often meets with disappointment, if not with veritable outrage, on the occasions on which I come back here. For invariably, no matter from what part of the globe I return, or what may have been the last city in which I have been, the terrible disorder of the Philadelphia streets is born in upon me before I have gone a block from the railway station, and remains, I may add, an eyesore during my entire time of sojourn here. To one coming from any other city—Philadelphia resembles nothing so much as one vast dump heap; in many cases it is quite impossible to distinguish the dividing line between her real dumps and the surrounding streets.

We invite the complainant to take up his residence in Harrisburg. With Commissioner Lynch at the helm, this city's boast is that it is one of the cleanest towns in the country. There is no good reason why any city should have dirty streets. The big lesson in the letter quoted is that slovenly conditions, scattered paper and filth leave a very bad impression upon the visitor, for where one man writes his complaint to the newspaper a thousand criticise in silence, at least so far as the printed word is concerned.

Any school boy can tell you that all this talk about summer vacations being too long wouldn't be heard if the teachers were paid for the warm weather period.

GAME WITHIN A GAME

ONE of the most remarkable things about the present war in Europe is that it is by no means occupying all of the attention, energies or efforts of the contesting nations. As an example, take Russia. With her capital threatened by invasion she yet has time, money and forethought to send an agent high in the confidence of the government to study road-making and scientific farming in Pennsylvania, looking toward a broad, constructive policy of administration at the close of hostilities. Even more notable have been Russian activities in the Far East.

Though Germany's conquering armies should enable the Kaiser to hold all of Russian Poland which they have overrun, the loss to the Czar of territory by war has been far more than recouped in the Far East by Russian diplomacy. The treaty signed by the envoys of Russia, Mongolia and China at Kiakhta, Siberia, after conferences lasting a year, will prove a factor in the Orient as important as the protocol concluded between Japan and China at Peking.

The conclusion of this treaty adds another milestone to the Russian advance which will end only when Mongolia shall have been completely absorbed by the Muscovite Empire. And when Outer Mongolia shall have become part and parcel of the Czar's dominion, no one knows what will become of Inner Mongolia.

Mongolia has an area of 1,367,000 square miles. Its population is estimated at 2,600,000. Combine Arizona, California, Colorado, Montana, New Mexico, Nevada, New York, Texas, Wyoming and the Dakotas, and you still have room for Ohio and Vermont to make the total area approximately as large as Mongolia. And when you learn that the population of Mongolia scarcely exceeds that of the single State of California, you realize what immense possibilities the country offers to the enterprise of progressive people, and what great games of future development and expansion the Czar is playing while his armies contend with the German hosts.

The South has been making efforts to encourage immigration. Those at the head of the movement will do well to prevent the Frank story from spreading.

VODKA AND PROSPERITY

SAYS the Associated Press correspondent at Moscow:

> Life proceeds much as usual in Moscow, the commercial capital of Russia, and despite the rise in prices, trade in general is good and the buying power of the people was never so great—this latter fact being acounted for generally by the prohibition of vodka.

Here is a practical refutation of the oft-repeated assertion that general business would be injured by a sudden termination of the liquor traffic.

Remember, this coming celebration is YOUR celebration. Invite a few friends to town and make a real "old home week" of it.

Politics in Pennsylvania

By the Ex-Committeeman

The Philadelphia mayoralty situation, which is getting to be a matter of State-wide importance because of its possible bearing next year, seems to be tending toward harmony. Although papers are in circulation for Congressman Vare, District Attorney Rotan, George H. Earle, Jr., and other prominent Republicans, there has been a revival of the predictions that Public Service Commissioner Thomas B. Smith may be chosen for the place.

In an article on the subject to-day the Philadelphia Inquirer says: "With the understanding that Congressman Vare shall voluntarily withdraw, after his name shall be filed with those of other candidates, this was yesterday exploited as a likely harmony ticket to be supported at the Republican primaries: Mayor, Thomas B. Smith, Twenty-eighth ward; sheriff, Harry C. Ransley, Second ward; controller, John M. Walton, Twenty-seventh ward; city solicitor, John P. Connelly, Eleventh ward; coroner, William R. Knight, Twenty-fifth ward; clerk of quarter sessions, Thomas W. Cunningham, Tenth ward; recorder of deeds, James M. Hazlett, First ward, or William H. Wilson, Thirty-sixth ward; county commissioners, Robert J. Moore, Fourth ward, and David S. Scott, Seventeenth ward. While from neither faction has there came an authoritative announcement of an agreement upon Public Service Commissioner Smith for mayor, he is the only one mentioned in both camps as likely to be picked as a harmony candidate."

—Governor Brumbaugh's declaration in favor of woman suffrage caused considerable comment here. It has been known for a long time that the Governor favored it, but this was the first public expression on the subject.

—The coal region local contests are attracting attention all over the State because some of the men are of prominence in their home communities and well known at the State Capitol.

—Schuylkill county Democrats have decided to harmonize this year without regard to the State bosses or anyone connected with them. They have gotten together under the leadership of Mine Inspector Brennan and framed a slate.

—Erie county has a lively contest for the judicial nomination between Messrs. Rossiter and Force. It is believed that the Governor will make an appointment to fill the vacancy after the primary is held.

—Joseph W. Gross, of Philadelphia, who filed papers to be a candidate for judge of Courts Nos. 1 and 2, to-day withdrew as a candidate for Court No. 1.

—Congressman Vare got into the "movies" at Atlantic City yesterday. This move set off all the prognosticators in Philadelphia again.

—Considerable attention has been attracted at the Capitol to the action started at Pottsville against the nomination of candidates for anthracite mine inspector on the ground that they are State and not county officers.

—The Blankenburg administration seems to be having trouble to line up its followers for Porter for mayor.

—These are the dog days, which probably accounts for the manner in which the Democratic bosses are whirling around and the schemes they are endeavoring to promote.

—The startling announcement was given out by the Washington party remnant bosses that H. F. Sheesley and C. E. Landis were thinking about being candidates for something again. Likewise W. F. Burgoon.

"EVERY DAY ADVERTISING DAY"

Shrewd Merchants Keep Up Selling Campaign the Year Around

[From the Boston Globe.]

The popular saying that "These are advertising days" cannot be controverted. It is equally appropriate to observe that "Every day is advertising day" with up-to-date Americans.

Shrewd financiers and merchants do not neglect to advertise in one form or another almost every day in the year.

Advertising in the press started probably longer ago than can be definitely ascertained. China was issuing a newspaper thousands of years ago. In Europe advertisements appeared in the newspapers as early as 1648, and from that time to this the public has looked upon advertising with growing favor.

The enterprising man who desires to buy or sell something does not overlook newspaper advertising. He cannot afford to. Experience soon teaches him the value of letting people know how he and they can be of mutual assistance.

Rich men in numerous lines of industry made their first money by carefully consulting the contents of newspapers. A first-class journal is full of valuable suggestions which keen men of affairs know how to use.

It is a good plan for all ambitious and enterprising citizens who need to get in touch with the public rightly to realize that, as a rule, every day should be advertising day. And they should carefully select the right medium for their newspaper advertisements, making the same large or small according to their means. The small advertiser usually develops into a large one if he handles his first profits judiciously.

HOW DISTRESSING

[From the Omaha Bee.]

How the get-together movement among Republicans distresses the opposition is disclosed by the wailing of our amiable Democratic contemporary, whose solicitude is really pathetic. It goes without saying that there can be no getting together unless Republicans of all factions and shades unite regardless of past differences for a forward march against the political enemy. But this very union is what the Democrats see spelling defeat for them. It is their political strategy, if possible, to keep the progressives and the regulars apart by fanning fears and playing upon ambitions. The disintegration of the Progressive party as a separate party organization has made it plain that the reunion must come behind the Republican standard, and that is what the Democrats are really afraid of. If it were the other way, and it were the regulars who were to be brought back on the reservation, they would be the ones to have the tender consideration of the Democrats. The probabilities are, however, that our Democratic friends will have all they can do for the next campaign to keep the discordant wings of their own party working in unison, with little time left to dispense blandishments to any brand of Republicans.

AS TO GRADE CROSSINGS

[Philadelphia Record.]

Governor Brumbaugh's desire to eliminate all grade crossings on that part of the Lincoln highway which passes through Pennsylvania is highly laudable, but the burden ought not to fall too heavily on the State. The townships or municipalities affected and the railroads involved should bear the greater part of the cost. If any tollgates exist on the highway they should be abolished also. To most persons they are a far greater nuisance than grade crossings.

BENEFITS OF RAIN

[From the Kansas City Journal.]

Hard rains occasionally interfere with the ball games, but they cool the August air and make the corn crop look like a full brother to Prosperity.

THE CARTOON OF THE DAY

IF BASEBALL FANS ATTENDED GOLF MATCHES

—From Life.

TELEGRAPH'S PERISCOPE

Is Squash edible? asks a correspondent. Altogether now—it IS!

Waiters seem able to size men up better than most folk. Get their number from tip to tip as it were.

Blessed is he who keepth his grouch hid says a new beatitude.

The biggest battle of the summer seems to be in the National League.

Kultur and German Georgia seem to be kin. A Georgia minister has defended the lynching of Leo Frank.

EDITORIAL COMMENT

To say that the American press, or any part of it, wants war with Germany and is pushing the administration toward war is a falsehood grotesque in its enormity.—New York Sun.

As Argentina, Brazil, and Chile were termed A, B, C arbitrators, will Bolivia, Uruguay, and Guatemala be known as the B. U. G. board?—Boston Herald.

Germany and Austria make 250,000 shells a day. Great Britain makes 250,000 shells a month. There's the history of the first year of the war in a nutshell. — Columbia State.

Is there not trouble enough for the newspapers in this war without the British forces cartographing an "Anzac region" in Gallipoli from the first letters of "Australian-New Zealand Army Corps?"—New York World.

There was some division of opinion in the German-American Alliance Convention concerning the exact language in which President Wilson should be denounced, but there was great unanimity in the decision to hold the next annual meeting in Milwaukee. — New York World.

T. R. still seems to be the battle him of the Republic.—Columbia State.

Some of those "British offensives" are signed by Sir Edward Grey. — Columbia State.

BOOKS AND MAGAZINES

The story of "Stickeen" is recalled in a recent number of the Outlook by Dr. S. Hall Young, who was the owner of that famous little dog, and who was John Muir's companion on many exploring expeditions in Alaska. It was just about as they were to start out upon one of these trips that Dr. Young suddenly decided to take Stickeen along. Mrs. Young and Mr. Muir both protested and Dr. Young almost yielded to their persuasion. He says: "I shudder now to think what the world would have lost had their arguments prevailed. That little long-haired, brisk, beautiful, but very independent dog, in co-ordination with Muir's genius was to give to the world its greatest dog classic. Muir's story of 'Stickeen' ranks with 'Rab and His Friends' and 'Bob, Son of Battle.' Indeed, in subtle analysis of dog character as well as beauty of description, I think it outranks them all." When Mr. Muir was telling the story, Dr. Young says, "The tears streamed down my face. Before the close of the story Stickeen arose, stepped slowly across to Muir, and crouched down with his head on Muir's foot, gazing into his face and murmuring soft canine words of adoration to his god."

REUNION OF OLD BOATMEN

[Williamsport Sun]

The reunion of the old canal boatmen on Saturday last could not bring back the picturesque days of the string of mules and leisurely transportation, but to the men who had a part in those times the glimpse into the past brought up many a vision of a snubbed tow line and balky mule that retains humor if it had lost in seriousness with the lapse of time.

Our Daily Laugh

IN HIS SHELL.

Mr. Insect: I haven't seen you much lately.

Mr. Turtle: No, I've been keeping under cover.

VERY BRIGHT.

Why are all the girls stuck on Firefly?

Because he's such a bright young fellow, I guess.

THE OLD EXCUSE

By Wing Dinger

So often have I gone to see
The great big Wild West show
That really I'd made up my mind
That this time I'd not go.
But when the wagons passed the house
This morning with much noise
Ma said to me "I think you ought
To go and take the boys."

And then the boys got after me
Around my neck they threw
Their arms, and asked me to take them,
So, what was I to do?
I really do not care to go
But those two kids, you know,
Would disappointed be, and hence
For their sake, I will go

NATIONAL DEFENSE PROBLEMS

VIII.—Lessons of the War—Strategy.

By Frederic J. Haskin

Warfare in modern times is something far different than it was in the days of Napoleon or even during Grant's campaigns in the Civil War. A thousand men are employed now where commanders formerly had to rely upon a hundred; army corps are moved with as much rapidity and certainty as were regiments in other wars; at least ten new factors have entered into the equations of warfare where formerly only one had to be dealt with.

Such being the case, strategy and careful manipulation of the forces at hand are regarded by the experts as vital to the success of a modern commander. It was to learn the most up-to-date forms of this military strategy that Uncle Sam instructed his observers abroad, among them the most brilliant army officers on his lists, to watch the war and report to Washington upon all the moves. These reports go to the Army War College where they are carefully studied in that school which is to prepare the campaigns of the future and the men to direct them. For, in the event of war, it would never do for the United States Army to be ignorant of any of the latest military shifts or feints.

Strategy of the Romans

Just as the armies battling in the trenches have resorted to the catapults of the ancient Romans, because of the failure of the modern guns to toss shells between the trenches, so have the commanders of the allied forces resorted to the strategy of the Romans in dealing with the forces of Hannibal. It will be remembered that every time the Roman senate dispatched an army against the Carthaginian invader it was defeated upon the field of battle. For years Hannibal remained victorious. He was the greatest military genius since Alexander the Great. Step by step he laid the possessions of Rome under his scepter. Apparently there was nothing that could save the city of Rome from conquest and sack. This situation in Roman history is easily recognizable as analogous to the German drive toward Paris during the early days of the war in which, the preparedness of the invaders gave them an advantage similar to that won by the military genius of Hannibal.

Avoiding of Battle

There came a change in Roman strategy. The Italian legions skilfully avoided open battle for some time while they regained their strength and Hannibal was expending his energy in pushing onward. Even when the Carthaginian was worn out with his own rushing progress the Romans did not strike but they dispatched Scipio with an army to Spain to fight Hasdrubal, the brother of Hannibal, upon whom the latter depended for reinforcements. Scipio defeated Hasdrubal and then the Roman legions moved upon the Carthaginians and scored a decisive victory.

This strategy of the Romans was used with remarkable success in hurling the Germans back from before Paris. The methods at present being employed in Russia indicate that a similar program is being followed. Generally speaking Germany is being kept on the defensive or being led to expend her energies in exhausting drives which gain for her positions that are difficult and expensive to hold.

While the enemy is thus being taxed to the utmost, say the experts, the allies are gaining that which is most valuable to them—time. This time they are using in many ways that are to their advantage. In the first place they are drilling armies that will bring them up to the degree of preparedness occupied by Germany at the beginning of the war. They are marshaling their finances and producing ammunition while cutting off the supplies of the enemy. They are pulling the diplomatic wires that are constantly developing strength in support of their cause.

Napoleon's Problems Pastime

With about 5,000,000 troops disposed along a battle-line of three fronts, covering 600 miles and opposed by not less than 5,000,000 fighting men of the enemy the problems of strategy confronting the commanders-in-chief in the present war are so much vaster in extent and so much more difficult of solution when compared to even the greatest wars of past history, that they have called into play a sort of super-strategy comparable to the monster guns and their puny prototypes in other wars. Napoleon's operations will look like a pastime with toy soldiers when it finally becomes possible to compare them with the problems which have been faced and solved in the present war.

It is only the vastly superior resources of the modern commander which have made the solution of these problems possible. The telephone and telegraph, the aeroplane and the wireless have kept him in constant communication with all parts of the battle front for the modern system of inter-communication is so perfect that practically nothing occurs along any portion of any line that is not reported to the commander-in-chief, no matter whether it appears to be important or not. It is impossible for a man at one part of the line of battle to tell what effect a small movement against his command will have upon the entire army. It may be a feint designed to distract attention from some greater movement many miles away or it may be the forerunner of a concerted attack all along the line.

Accordingly every movement made by the enemy is at once telephoned or wirelessed to headquarters where it is noted by the officers of the general staff and discussed by them in relation to the entire front. Orders are immediately issued for counter-movements and it is probable that within a quarter of an hour after the receipt of the first message a final course of action has been decided upon and orders issued to carry it out. This would have been impossible before the invention of the wireless and the telephone—but then Napoleon never imagined a 200-mile battle front.

Another factor that enters largely into the strategical equation is the aeroplane scout who hovers over the enemy's lines day and night, reporting instantly every movement, which is perceived beneath. As each aeroplane or dirigible is equipped with wireless it is possible for these air-scouts to watch the activities of the enemy's forces and report instantly to headquarters.

No Surprises

It is therefore practically impossible for one army to prepare for a movement upon a large scale without betraying its intention to the eyes in the sky which follow every move. One of the great surprises of the present war, according to military experts, is that there have been no surprises. Not a single instance of consequence of ambush or flanking turn has taken place since the commencement of the war, owing to the superb work of the aviators and aeronauts. Thus is the modern commander relieved of one great fear which continually harassed his predecessors.

The modern strategist who attacks the problems presented by warfare on the gigantic scale of the present conflict usually selects for his headquarters some large building well to the rear of his army. Telephone wires are strung and a complete exchange erected. It becomes possible to ring up any portion of the battle front at once. Wireless operators are also installed to receive messages from the air scouts and the field wireless stations.

Map of the Front

On a large table is spread a scale map, showing the most minute variations of the terrain along the battle front and the stations of all troops. Reinforcements under way are identified by arrows.

Sentries are posted at all the exits and approaches and no one is allowed to come within fifty feet of headquarters without a special permit. A mounted patrol is stationed nearby, ready to rush messages in case the telephone wire is broken and automobiles ceaslessly dash up to the house and then away again, carrying the division commanders who come for personal interviews with the commander-in-chief.

An anxious moment is approaching. The right wing of the army has suffered a set-back from which it must recover before the entire field army can operate as a unit. The whole campaign, involving more than a million men and possibly endangering the future of the nation, hinges on the fate of the hard-fighting right. Every time the wireless receiver clicks and buzzes or the telephone bell rings the officers who are bent over the huge map look up and cease talking. But the expected message does not arrive.

Men and Psychology the Same

A big, square-set man, dressed in khaki and with the ribbons of multi-colored decorations upon his chest, is pacing up and down the room, his hands behind his back. For two days he has spoken only in monosyllables and then only in answer to the deferential inquiries of his staff. The fate of a nation rests in his hands. An hour lost by the right wing in reforming and joining his plan of attack may cost him the battle and with it the campaign.

Once more the wireless receiver clicks. The operator does not wait to type the message but dashes it off on a sheet of paper while the commander-in-chief bends over his shoulder. The big man scowls, for the right wing is not advancing. Suddenly his face brightens with a daring idea. He dictates an order commanding the right wing to feign retreat for two hours and then, at the moment that the reinforcements arrive, to rally and attack en masse!

A moment later a high-power motor car sweeps out from the porte-cochere of the building, carrying an adjutant sitting beside the square-set man in khaki. The sentries present arms, with a snap, as the commander-in-chief passes, his mind occupied in planning the psychological effect of the battle action. At the very moment when the feigned retreat shall have led the enemy into a trap and the grand advance of his armies will commence, he, the commander-in-chief, shall be there to lend spirit by his presence, to correct any possible error in strategy or execution and to insure the fullest measure of efficient generalship in every corps, in every division, in every regiment and, as far as possible, in every man.

The weapons of war may change, the manner of fighting may change, strategy may change—but men and the psychology of men remain the same.

SUFFRAGING AND NAGGING

I am a suffragist, but I don't believe in nagging.—Commissioner Katharine B. Davis.

In this capsule platform there is the making of a suffragist campaign which would sweep the country.—New York Sun.

Evening Chat

Another effort to secure fire protection for Paxtang borough is to be made by some of the citizens of the county's youngest borough and it is probable that similar steps will be taken in other places not far from this city which are without fire protection. Probably it is because Paxtang, Penbrook, Riverside and some other suburban communities are so close to Harrisburg that they do not take steps for fire protection. Oberlin and the West Shore boroughs provided for fire companies very early, but those closest to Harrisburg are apparently relying upon the fact that the city has so many paved streets that access is easy and the addition of motor apparatus to the department will add immensely to the mobility of the city's fire service and ability to render emergency aid. Harrisburg in the next month or so will have seven pieces of motor apparatus. However, this is no reason why the smaller towns should not provide for their own protection, because the element of time is a serious one in a fire, and again when a fire company is organized it is not long before an adequate water system follows. Last year an effort was made to form a fire company in Paxtang, but the organization of the borough upset things. Now it is probable that a couple of companies will be formed in suburban Harrisburg for local protection and they can be of great service in checking fires in their incipiency.

* * *

State officials believe that the number of hunters' licenses that will be sold this year will be greater than in either of the previous years during which licenses were issued. The salmon-pink license arm tags are now being issued by the county treasurers and arrangements have been made for justices in remote parts of counties to facilitate hunters getting the required documents in advance of the hunting season. Last year there were 298,972 licenses issued at $1 each, the county treasurers retaining 10 per cent. for their trouble, while in 1913, the first year, there were 305,028 licenses issued. It will thus be seen that while over $600,000 was received, the county treasurers did pretty well. The licenses printed this year aggregate 325,000 and it is believed among State officials that practically all will be sold. The income from this source is being placed in special funds by State Treasurer R. K. Young.

* * *

The State is commencing to get in all sorts and sizes and amounts of checks. The money is coming from State tax on capital stock and some of the companies which exist solely on paper are the subject of as much attention and bookkeeping as others which have a million dollars of assets taxable for State purposes. There are scores of companies which are inactive and which are taxed at $5, or on a valuation of $1,000, while there are charters held by big electric companies or some other large concerns which pay taxes ranging anywhere from 26 cents to $4.79. Some of the companies pay the taxes because it is worth while to keep the corporation "alive." In another month the State tax will be rolling in by the hundreds of thousands of dollars.

* * *

The usual jokers were about at the registration places yesterday and had fun with the long-suffering recorders of the political complexions of Harrisburg firemen. One man dropped into the registration place in one of the central wards and had almost registered before he told the men he lived in another district. He saved all hands from trouble by suddenly remembering. One wag requested to be put down as a Lutheran when asked his politics. Another man give Prohibition as his affiliation until he found that he had to stand by it.

* * *

D. Edward Long, of Waynesboro, former chairman of the Republican county committee of Franklin, was here a day or so ago. Mr. Long was chairman of the Republican State committee in the troublous times of 1912 and is a lawyer and newspaper owner. He is a candidate for judge this Fall.

WELL KNOWN PEOPLE

—John Daniels, of Monongahela, has been elected president of the veterans' association of the Tenth Pennsylvania.

—Ex-Representative Joseph A. Schofield, of Warren, is home from a western trip.

—Claude Long, secretary of the State Elks, is a live Scranton man and has held the office for some time.

—Dr. Ethelbert Warfield, the new president of Wilson, will start east in a few days to take up his new work.

—Francis A. Lewis, prominent Philadelphian, is in New Hampshire.

DO YOU KNOW

That almost every secret society of consequence has held its annual conventions in Harrisburg?

HISTORIC HARRISBURG

The first road into Harrisburg was built from Middletown and was laid out in 1735.

IN HARRISBURG FIFTY YEARS AGO TO-DAY

[From the Telegraph August 27, 1865.]

Government Sales Each Week

Arrangements have been made to have sales of government mules in this city, Tuesday of each week, at the stables.

Schools Opened To-day

The public schools of the city opened to-day for the school year. Hundreds of pupils enrolled.

Country People at Court

Many country people were in the city to-day attending the court sessions which opened at 10 o'clock this morning.

Make the Dealer Test

Mr. Manufacturer you are frequently told that this or that kind of advertising will interest or influence local dealers.

That is something very essential to the sale of your product.

You are wise in seeking it.

But why not consult the dealer on the subject?

Ask one hundred dealers what kind of advertising they prefer and ninety-five per cent. will answer advertising in the newspapers of their own city.

This newspaper advertising influences them because it creates a definite demand that is felt right at their counters.

SECOND FLY CONTEST of the Civic Club for 1915.

August 1st to September 25th.

Five cents a pint for all flies, and many prizes in gold.