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E. J. STACKPOLE
President and Editor-in-Chief

F. R. OYSTER
Secretary

GUS M. STEINMETZ
Managing Editor

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SATURDAY EVENING, OCT. 2.

Oh send out thy light and thy truth; let them lead me: let them bring me unto thy holy hill, and to thy tabernacles.—Ps. 43:3.

CIVIC CLUB ACTIVITIES

DURING the coming winter the Civic Club will outline its important activities for the next year and it may be assumed that the good work of these intelligent, public-spirited women will broaden their sphere of usefulness wherever possible. Only those who have followed the activities of the club realize how much good it has done in many ways. Much of the work has been modest and along quiet lines where only a few knew what had been accomplished, but throughout the years the foundations of civic betterment have been laid deep and what is being done year after year will count throughout the generations to come.

The Telegraph has endeavored to sustain and support the Civic Club in all its splendid work and this newspaper would be glad to have a share in the movement that has been suggested from time to time looking to a thorough organization of the city for the promotion of a more general cultivation of flowers and plants in window and porch boxes. Harrisburg can be made unique through a widespread co-operation of all the people and this co-operation may easily be had through a general program that will invite the aid and support of the people in all sections of Harrisburg. It would not be difficult for the leaders of the Civic Club to block the city in such a way as to form groups in every section, these groups to have a simple organization with officers to whom the members would look for guidance in their work.

For instance, it would seem to be comparatively easy to interest the residents of a given territory in the placing and planting of window and porch boxes along harmonious lines. In this way whole streets might be decorated in such a manner as to attract the attention of all visitors and create an interest in floral decoration among our home people.

This would not involve great expense and would harmonize community effort. Of course, the plans would necessarily be worked out during the winter so that with the opening of Spring the boxes could be placed and the flowers planted.

For several years the Telegraph Building has been decorated from top to bottom with boxes of flowers on window ledges and these flowers have attracted wide attention, having been the subject of comment in a number of leading magazines throughout the country. The blocking of the city for community co-operation would not require much time and the several subcommittees to supervise each block could be chosen from among the good women of each locality. These committees could obtain the names of all residents and obtain their aid in working out a general plan of decoration. It would be wise certainly to treat each block or consecutive blocks of houses in harmonious fashion so as to obtain the best results.

A "DRY" DISTRICT

OF all the judicial contests in the State none is attracting more general interest than that in the district comprising Mifflin, Huntingdon and Bedford counties. Judge Joseph M. Woods has been presiding in this district for several years and his record is one that appeals to the people of the Juniata Valley.

Judge Woods is the first of the State's jurists to make an entire county dry and his is the first district with more than one county to entirely eliminate the licensed liquor business. His district embraces 131 miles of "dry" territory and the liquor interests are now making a desperate effort to defeat him at the November election so that they may proclaim throughout the State and to the world that the first "dry" judge in Pennsylvania has been repudiated by the people at the polls. It is said that Judge Woods has never known the taste of liquor throughout his life and that upon principle he has endeavored to stamp out the business wherever possible.

The interest in the contest has spread beyond the immediate confines of the three counties and the friends of Judge Woods are concentrating their forces in order to meet the onslaught of the enemy from the outside as well as the forces of liquor within the district. Having served as a State Senator from the Mifflin district some years ago, Judge Woods is well and favorably known throughout Central Pennsylvania, and it remains to be seen whether the temperance people will overlook an opportunity to defend one of their champions in an open conflict.

It is expected that the annual meeting of the Chamber of Commerce at the Masonic Temple auditorium on Monday evening will be one of the most important sessions of that body during the present year. In addition to the distinguished speakers, who will discuss topics of unusual interest, there will be an election of five directors and other matters of much interest for all the members.

THE GOVERNOR'S VIEWS

ALL Harrisburg will endorse the views of Governor Brumbaugh relative to the development of the Capitol Park extension area as expressed through the columns of the Telegraph yesterday. The Governor went into this important subject at some length, but his thought on the matter was summed up in the following closing paragraph of the interview:

> I have in mind the greater Harrisburg of the future and the greater Capitol of the years to come, and these two interests should be so wrought out as to give to this city and to this Commonwealth the very finest setting for the Capitol building and the most delightful park for the enjoyment and enlightenment of the people who reside here and who from time to time come here.

That is precisely what Harrisburg has had in mind ever since the inception of the Capitol Park extension idea and the people of the city are delighted that there is in the gubernatorial chair at this critical period a man of high ideals and whose broad vision extends out over the years that are to come and takes in a prospect of the city as it ought to be.

The Governor asks for the co-operation of the city, and he will have it. He and the other members of the Board of Public Grounds and Buildings will find the Harrisburg Planning Commission and Harrisburg people in general with them heart and hand in this great project.

One of the interesting suggestions thrown out by the Governor is the possibility of a union passenger station fronting on the new park. Such a depot has been talked of for years, but has never got past the rumor stage. If ever the plan is to mature, it must be within the next two or three years. The development of the park extension must be harmonious, and, as the Governor suggests, made along permanent lines.

SOUTHERN POSSIBILITIES

A "POPULAR" vote has just been taken in South Carolina on a subject of large local interest, which is said to have induced "an exciting campaign." Yet only about 50,000 votes were cast, though South Carolina has a population of a million and a half and 335,000 men of voting age. Even eliminating the colored votes, as South Carolina does in defiance of the Federal Constitution, there are more than 165,000 white voters in the State. Yet less than one-third of the electorate decides questions for South Carolina.

Ultimately this little oligarchy might decide questions for the nation, because the small group who vote in South Carolina might send two Senators to Washington who would hold the deciding votes on a question of great importance. The two Senators from South Carolina are chairmen of the important committees on naval affairs and on immigration—so it is evident how far the minority vote of South Carolina now exerts an influence on national problems.

WILSON AND THE TARIFF

PRESIDENT WILSON, we are assured in dispatches from Washington, plans a comprehensive investigation by the government departments of all points at which the interests of the industrial and financial life of the United States may be affected by the war in Europe. We are further assured that means are to be provided to prevent a flood of cheap products from Europe on the American market at the end of the war.

Manifestly, President Wilson is having his eyes opened to the defects of Democratic tariff legislation and now proposes to do what he can through a Democratic Congress to readjust the economic conditions so that the people of this country may not suffer further loss by an avalanche of the cheap labor products of Europe.

Of course, everything will be blamed on the war, but businessmen and manufacturers and the army of industrial workers of the United States will not be deceived by any demonstration at this time to conceal the real effects of the free trade experiment.

Throughout the consideration of the present tariff measure manufacturers vainly endeavored to prevent the adoption of schedules which were in the interest of foreign manufacturers and importers and against the interests of the United States. All the theorists were given a full hearing, while the men with experience had the doors shut in their faces. Now the problem of preventing the flooding of our markets by the dumping of accumulated products of Germany and other industrial nations among the belligerents after the declaration of peace the President believes to be of primary importance. Most businessmen will wonder why the flood gates were not erected when the legislation was under consideration. It may now be too late. American producers and American workingmen will be fortunate, indeed, if they escape the results of the Democratic experiment of free trade which involves the breaking down of the protection wall that must now be restored under the guise of an economical readjustment by those who were responsible for the trouble.

Perhaps the most favorable symptom of the whole matter is the fact that President Wilson and his advisers are willing now to admit that a great mistake has been made and that means must be taken to escape the inevitable consequences.

TELEGRAPH'S PERISCOPE

—Heaven is a place where newspapers are printed without typographical errors.

It's strange but true that when the political pot begins to boil somebody's sure to get roasted.

—This "military touch" of which the fashion magazines are talking isn't so new. For years and years women have known how to make a rolling-pin look more dangerous than a fourteen-inch gun.

—There will be some people heartless enough to grin over the packing house prediction that the war will cause pork prices to go down to "ruinous levels."

—What is it that makes a man hang around when he thinks he may hear somebody say things about him he doesn't like to hear?

EDITORIAL COMMENT

Seems to be a use for an international marine police to protect inoffensive submarines from malignant liners.—Wall Street Journal.

The present war will not only change the map of Europe but also the European conception of the map of America.—Chicago Herald.

It's getting so nowadays that a near-sighted man can't tell the difference between strict accountability and watchful waiting.—Boston Transcript.

What has become of the man who used to be always telling us that we ought to train our diplomats like the Europeans?—Charleston News and Courier.

Some short sighted persons may rejoice at the successful demonstration of science's power to make the human voice audible across a space of 4,600 miles; but the thoughtful will be appalled when at the opening of the political campaign they consider the possibilities of this dreadful gain. —New York Sun.

It seems useless to expect an "agreed statement of fact" from Paris and Berlin.—Kansas City Times.

FEAR OF THE LORD BRINGETH KNOWLEDGE

Then shalt thou understand the fear of the Lord, and find the knowledge of God. For the Lord giveth wisdom: out of his mouth cometh knowledge and understanding. He layeth up sound wisdom for the righteous: he is a buckler to them that walk uprightly. He keepeth the paths of judgment, and preserveth the way of his saints. Then shalt thou understand righteousness, and judgment, and equity; yea, every good path.—Proverbs ii, 5 to 9.

A SMOKE REFLECTOR

A mirror arranged to show when a chimney is smoking is one of the conveniences recently placed in the yard of a large railroad shop for the benefit of the firemen. Instead of going out at frequent intervals to see if the ascending smoke is likely to bring the company into difficulty, as well as to decrease the volume of heat produced, the firemen simply glance through the window at a mirror outside the boilerhouse. This enables them to accurately control the amount of fuel and draft required for a certain heat standard which may vary with atmospheric changes.

The mirror is 24x18 inches. It is hinged at the top and attached to an iron post at an angle of forty-five degrees, so that it is easily visible from the firing room which is sixty feet long. Although the chimney is 155 feet high, any smoke rising from it is perfectly reflected in the mirror.

FOREST LANDS NOW HELD FOR ACTUAL SETTLERS

To prevent timber speculators from interfering with the settlement of the land by real farmers, the government is now withholding from agricultural entry all heavily timbered land in the national forests, until after the timber has been cut off. In each case the land will be opened to entry as soon as this is done, and settlers will be able to acquire it from the government under the homesteam laws instead of having to pay from $40 to $60 an acre to speculators. The care that is being taken in classifying and disposing of the forest lands is well illustrated in the Kootenai Valley in Montana. Here a large river winds for 150 miles through the national forest. The valley is heavily timbered, but except for detached sections along the river it is too rough or too thinly covered with soil to be valuable for agricultural purposes. Instead of opening the whole valley to settlement, the Forest Service has painstakingly surveyed every little river bottom, island, and bench that contains enough arable land to support a home, and only these will be subject to entry. In this way more than 300 small farms have been carved out of the Kootenai national forest, while the bulk of the valuable timber land has been preserved for the national government. — From the October Popular Mechanics Magazine.

HEAVY EXCAVATION WITH THE HYDRAULIC GIANT

Washing the dirt and boulders out of the way with a jet of water thrown at high velocity from a hydraulic giant is now recognized as one of the most efficient methods for stripping the earth from mineral deposits as well as for many other kinds of heavy excavation. The hydraulic giant consists simply of a tapering metal tube, or nozzle, usually from six to eight feet long, to which water is supplied under heavy pressure. It is so mounted that it ca nbe swung both horizontally and vertically, a feature that makes it possible to direct the jet at any point in a big area. The work done by the hydraulic giant depends on the impact of the water, and for this reason the force exerted is a factor both of the size of the jet and the pressure under which the water is supplied. When a jet of water is thrown at high velocity from one of these machines it has many of the qualities of a hard, rigid bar. In tests made to determine the hardness of jets produced by heavy pressure, attempts to cut through the jet with a sword have simply resulted in the breaking of the blade. — From the October Popular Mechanics Magazine.

UNPREPAREDNESS IN 1776

[Kansas City Star.]

"The game is pretty near up," Washington wrote to his brother in the midst of the Revolution. It would have been quite up if France had not come to the aid of the American cause in order to settle with England on its own account.

The unpreparedness of the colonies did not deter them from bringing on a war which they were not equipped to prosecute. Unpreparedness doesn't prevent war. It makes it humiliating or prolongs it.

Politics in Pennsylvania

By the Ex-Committeeman

The woman suffrage constitutional amendment will begin to figure more actively in State politics during the coming week. In this city preparations are being made to bring the issue sharply before the voters during the few weeks remaining of the campaign and the State headquarters is a busy place. Those who have given the matter some thought believe that the so-called "break of luck" is with the suffragists, as any organized effort to defeat the suffrage amendment might endanger the other two amendments to be voted upon at the same time, and there are very powerful interests at work in favor of these two proposed amendments and little or no objection to them. Particularly fortunate, the suffragists believe, is the fact that the Philadelphia indebtedness provision is on the same ballot with the suffrage amendment, which fact they believe will result in the suffrage amendment getting many votes it might otherwise lose.

The newly formed Franklin party of Philadelphia yesterday endorsed all of the candidates of the Washington party in that city. H. D. Allman was named as manager of the Franklin party campaign.

Alexander Simpson, Jr., and Thomas S. Boyle were yesterday appointed members of the Philadelphia board of education. Mr. Simpson is law partner of Attorney General Francis Shunk Brown. He will fill the vacancy caused by the death of William T. Tilden, and Mr. Boyle will succeed John Burt, whose term expires in November. Other members whose terms expired were reappointed.

Harry Diamond, attorney for David Johns, candidate for Allegheny county prothonotary at the general primary election September 21, went into court in Pittsburgh yesterday afternoon and asked that 140 ballot boxes from as many districts in the county and city be opened and the vote recounted. This action followed the refusal of the court to grant Johns' petition that the order reopening the boxes in the first six wards of that city be annulled. Johns' vote has shown a slight falling off in the recount of these wards. The names of the election boards in whose districts irregularities have been found were given to the district attorney's office in connection with a grand jury investigation that is to be instituted.

—Frank L. Dershem, of Lewisburg, one of the Democratic "lame ducks," has landed a federal job. He got into Congress from the Seventeenth district in the 1912 fight because of division of opposing forces, but last year the voters put him on an island. It is understood his new job will be in Philadelphia.

—Ex-Representative E. L. Wasson, of Butler, was last night appointed by Governor Brumbaugh as Butler county treasurer. He fills a vacancy caused by death and the selection ends a lively contest.

A PREACHER OF THE PLAINS

[Kansas City Star.]

The Rev. Isaac Hosey, the cowboy preacher who died the other day in Depew, Okla., was one of the last of a type of preachers who were the product of the old wild days of the backwoods, the frontier mining camps and cow ranches. They were "fighting parsons." No other kind could exist on the border in those wild times.

Pete Cartwright, a Methodist circuit rider in the Middle West for fifty years, was one of that type. He preached fifteen thousand sermons and baptized twelve thousand persons in Illinois, Kentucky and Tennessee in an early day. He was a "fighting parson" who used to leap across his pulpit occasionally and whip a rough disturber of his meeting. There were many of those fighting parsons.

In his youth Hosey was a cowboy and as "rough as they make 'em." He became sincerely converted and started out to preach the gospel to the cowboys of the plains. At first he followed the advice of St. Paul to Timothy:

"And the servant of the Lord must not strive; but be gentle unto all men, apt to teach, patient."

But this did not well fit his case, for the cowboys were in the habit of shooting off their pistols while he was preaching and thus breaking up his meetings, and so Hosey sought for another Bible text that would justify him in keeping order and found it, also in St. Paul's advice to Timothy:

"Resist the devil, and he will flee from you."

Hosey was seven feet tall and unusually powerful. He could "whip his weight in wildcoats." In a cow camp he would get up behind his pulpit, often an upended feed box, open his Bible, lay his long barreled 6-shooter across the pages of the sacred Word and say:

"Boys' this is my meeting, and I'm going to run it. I've got a message for you and I'd like for you all to stay and hear it. If you don't want to hear it and be peaceable, go now, for I sure will make it hard sledding for the man who starts anything here to-night. Now let us pray."

He had many a fight, and he always won. He was gentle as a woman, too, and many stories are told of how tenderly he nursed sick cowboys and of what sacrifices he made in their behalf, for his religion was sincere and he lived it as he knew it.

The rough men of the plains came to love him and he led thousands of them to be better men. He was a good soldier of the cross, he "fought a good fight" and has gone to his reward.

Our Daily Laugh

A LONG TIME.

Willie: You once said you'd love me till I was an old man.

Lulu: Yes, but I never thought it would take you so long to get old.

JUST SO.

What do you think of these here "summer furs?"

It's carrying things pretty fur.

CONTRARY WEATHER

By Wing Dinger

Ain't no use in walking 'round, folks,
In your short length B. V. D.'s,
Wishing that 'twould get much warmer
And bring comfort to your knees.

Only way to change the weather
Is to don the heavyweight,
Then the mercury will fly up,
In the shade, to ninety-eight.

American Girl Drives an Auto in the War Zone

MRS. BARTLETT BODER

Mrs. Bartlett Boder, an American, has just come back from the war in France, where she drove auto ambulances under fire. When she has rested a short time she will go back to the front.

"I can't keep away," she said. "It is all so fascinating, the soldiers in uniforms, the gay bands, the great camps, the air of expectancy for whatever the day may bring."

Mrs. Boder is twenty-six and an athlete. When the war broke out she was living in France but went immediately to England to offer her services as a motor ambulance driver. She wears the regulation khaki suit, with breeches and an army coat when in service.

"I have ben as far front as any woman dares go," she announced enthusiastically. "I have been to the base hospitals in Rouen and Boulogne. I have carried wounded soldiers from the battle front to the hospitals, but the thing I want to do most is to drive the great army trucks that carry provisions to the men. I could do it, too, just as well as any 'Tommy,' only it takes the red-taped British Government so long to get it through its funny English head!

"Why, we women who really want to do things actually have had to beg. The Englishmen didn't want us at firsst. They said very politely but firmly that we 'butted in.' Now they are beginning to need us, and I expect to join a contingent and see actual service at the front immediately on my return.

"Several women I know have been decorated by the king of the Belgians for conspicuous bravery. I—I guess I'd rather have that happen to me than anything else I can think of."

THE NAVAL RESERVE

By Frederic J. Haskin

THE Navy Department has just completed its arrangements for the development of a reserve of men who have had service and upon whom it may fall back in time of war. Within a few weeks an active campaign will be inaugurated which, it is expected, will result in from 20,000 to 30,000 men who have sailed the seas on American battleships signing up with the department that they may be subject to call if the great emergency should present itself.

Legislation that makes this possible was passed at the last session of Congress. For six months now the man who retires from the navy has had the opportunity of joining the reserves, and receiving a long line of benefits. But only a hundred men have come forward.

Admiral Victor Blue, chief of the Bureau of Navigation of the Navy, is in charge of the upbuilding of the naval reserve, and has recently set about finding out why it is not growing more rapidly. With 25,000 eligible former navy men scattered about the country, and with nearly a thousand of them retiring from the service every month, there must be some reason for the failure of the reserve to develop into handsome proportions. Admiral Blue has been looking for that reason, has found it, and is supplying the remedy.

The law which Congress passed creating the naval reserve provided that members of it may in time of peace be required to perform a month of service each year. The law said "may" and not "must." This left the matter of such service at the discretion of the Navy Department. When the department sought for the reason of the nonenlistment of retiring men in the reserve it found that they were averse to tying themselves up so that they might be required at any time to leave their civilian jobs and render a period of service. That might mean the loss of their positions. This stumbling block is to be remedied by a ruling of the department. It is soon to announce that reserves will be called upon only in time of war.

Can't Locate Them

Of all those youngsters who have passed through one or two enlistments and have then left the service, the department has the address of but a handful. When they left their ships they gave addresses to which mail should be sent, but those addresses were usually temporary. When the department wrote them that Congress had create a naval reserve which offered them regular stipends of money, and a chance for active service in case of war, nearly all of the letters came back. Uncle Sam had taken no plains to keep in touch with his efficient and well-trained fighting men.

So the department has set about its double task to correct the impression that reserves may be taken away from their tasks in time of peace, and of finding those who have left the service. Admiral Blue has in course of preparation a letter which is to be handed each man with his honorable discharge. It will set forth the many advantages of becoming a member of the reserves. He is arranging a publicity campaign which will seek to acquaint the men already out of the service with the advisability of joining the reserves.

That conditions may be made so advantageous to the man on the reserve list that almost no discharged man will fail to maintain his position upon it, each is given the privilege of resigning at any time he sees fit. So is it arranged that under no condition will a membership in the reserve necessarily interfere with any career upon which a former navy man might embark.

Advantages Are Many

The incidental advantages to the men are numerous. If they enlist in the reserve and at any time later in life want to return to active service they get all the advantages of a continuous service record which otherwise would have been broken into by the period of private life. Special opportunities are offered for these naval reserve men to win commissions as officers in the lower grades, the department being impressed with the advantage of having a long list of eligible men of this sort in case of war.

But there are even more practical advantages than these to the discharged men who join the naval reserves. The Bureau of Navigation has recently been assured by two large manufacturing organizations that they have positions open for hundreds of men, and that they would be ready at any time to give the preference to honorably discharged men of the navy who are members of the reserve. These offers came unsolicited, and suggest to the Bureau of Navigation the possibility of placing members of the reserve in good positions. It has been definitely decided that this securing of employment for the members will be a feature of the work.

The terms of the service have been made so easy, and offer so many practical advantages, that it is expected few will retire hereafter without pledging themselves to serve in time of war. So may twenty or thirty or forty thousand thoroughly trained men eventually stand as an important asset to the nation in case the great emergency should arise.

The State From Day to Day

Wilkes-Barre is about ready to put the new jitney ordinance into effect, though the owners of the same are fighting strenuously against it. One of the features of the ordinance is the required filing of a bond amounting to $2500 or casualty insurance double that amount.

The big Lancaster County Fair attracted on Thursday sixty thousand people, the greatest crowd ever gathered at an agricultural exhibition in that county.

Undying fame has come to a Johnstown boy who performed the much-to-be-envied feat of ripping the pants from the president of the Sophomore class at the University of Pennsylvania in the famous annual "bowl fight." The Sophomore president is surrounded by hundreds of his class and the Freshies attack him with the full intent of removing the garments mentioned. Harry Rose, of Johnstown, was the first to reach him.

"There is profound dissatisfaction among the parents because in the eight minutes which the teacher can give to each pupil, she does not give them all a liberal education," is the editorial comment of the Erie Times, in speaking of the school situation there.

The State Health Department presents statistics showing that in the month of June there were two births to each death in this State. This is a fine tribute to the medical profession as well as to those who appreciate their responsibility to humanity.

GODCHARLES AT HOME

Ex-Senator Godcharles has many friends in the West Branch Valley who would be pleased to hear of his appointment to a high place in the State service. If the announcement is made this week, as is said to be the plan, these will feel assured that the appointment is one made on merit as well as availability. — Williamport Sun.

Evening Chat

The talk of the Harrisburg school district this week in the efforts made by the teachers of the Penn building whereby they were able to report for the school demonstration of last Friday with 100 per cent. present. The pupils of this school building are mainly of foreign birth or foreign parentage. There are Russian and Hungarian Jews, Germans, Hungarians, Austrians, Servians, Roumanians, Russians, Italians, Bulgarians and many more, not to mention one little fellow whose nationality is very much of a mystery, none of the teachers having been able to find out from where he does hail.

A large number of the families are poor, so poor indeed that the children are ill-fed, poorly clothed and in some cases very dirty. Their clothing is nondescript and corresponds with their general condition. But for all that there are no brighter children in the city schools than these little aliens who are being trained by Miss Maude Gamble and her corps of devoted teachers to be good American citizens. They are ambitious to get along in their studies, for the most part and their parents are quite as solicitous in this respect as the little folks themselves.

So it was that when the order went forth for the school demonstration it was hailed with delight by the boys and girls of the Penn building and with terror by Miss Gamble and her assistants. How to get all of the girls garbed in white and the boys togged out in clean white shirtwaists they did not know. Many of the little ones, it was suspected, did not have such garments and others who did have them would not present the immaculate aspect demanded by the school regulations. So the teachers made a careful canvas and where the children had no white clothes of the kind required the teachers either induced the parents to invest therein or where they were too poor the teachers themselves did the buying.

In addition they collected the soiled little skirts and the spotted little waists and took them home with them and many were the washboards that were busy and the irons that were hot in the homes of the teachers the night previous to the great demonstration. Some of the young women worked until far after midnight playing laundress in order that their pupils might be spotlessly clad. When the lines formed next morning the Penn building's delegation was so clean that it was next door to heavenly. Never had it smelled so sweetly of starch and soap and so little of perspiration. It simply radiated cleanliness. Spotless Town never had anything on the Penn school pupils as they looked that day.

But there was one fly in the ointment. One little fellow turned up with a dirty white sweater covering a very ragged black shirtwaist.

"You cannot march that way," admonished a teacher. "Run home and get your white shirt."

"I can't wailed the boy," beginning to sob in his disappointment. "I want so much to go in the parade, so I put on this white sweater I borrowed, 'cause I have no white shirt. Won't it do?"

The teacher said it wouldn't, but among her fellows she raised the price of a white shirtwaist and the parade was held up ten minutes while the purchase was made and the little fellow garbed in his new finery. That's the way it happened that Penn building had 100 per cent. of its pupils in line and there are those who believe that had the facts been known to the judges Penn would have been awarded a prize.

* * *

The cleaning up preparatory to inspection which has been under way on the Pennsylvania railroad has nothing on the State's highways throughout the State. Men connected with the State Highway Department are working daily all over the Commonwealth to get the roads into shape for winter and some of the busiest are right near this city. The Riverside has been put into apple pie order and roads leading to Gettysburg and out the Cumberland Valley are being taken care of in the same way.

* * *

The State will call no more forestry reserves after its governors. The number of new reserves does not bid as fair to hold up as does the list of governors. Years ago when the State started out to accumulate its more than a million acres of forest reserves and to buy back what it had given away the plan was devised of honoring governors by naming reserves in their honor. In recent years reserves were named for William A. Stone in the northern part of the State, for Samuel W. Pennypacker in the Juniata Valley and for Edwin S. Stuart in the Ligonier region. When John K. Tener came in he saw that reserves were growing short and as most of the purchases were for additions to those existing he suggested abolishing the plan. No further naming has been done.

WELL KNOWN PEOPLE

—Fred T. Chandler, Philadelphia broker, is making arrangements for a big banquet to the winning Philadelphia team.

—George W. Guthrie, American ambassador to Japan, will be the President's personal representative at the coronation of the Mikado.

—W. H. Donner, active man in Pennsylvania and Cambria Steel, has taken a residence in Philadelphia.

—C. D. Barney, Philadelphia banker, has returned from Put in Bay on Lake Erie, his summer home.

—Ex-Governor Pennypacker, who appeared in court with his arm in a sling, insists he will return to his duties this coming week.

—Walter Wood, Philadelphia iron man, is a vice-president of the American Foundrymen's Association.

DO YOU KNOW

That hundreds of people from distant counties are visiting the State Capitol on special excursions?

HISTORIC HARRISBURG

The site of Lochiel furnace used to be an Indian camp.

GIANT WAR HAWK OF THE GERMAN AERIAL CORPS

War correspondents are describing the appearance in northern France of a German "battle aeroplane" of the dual-tractor, twin-engine type which has all but driven its enemy from the sky. A page view of this great machine is a feature of the October Popular Mechanics Magazine. It is a biplane of 70-ft. wing spread. It has two separate fuselages, in each of which is installed a 100-horsepower motor, and between these an armored nacelle which mounts machine guns. It maintains a six-hour patrol safely out of firing range at a height varying between 4,000 and 8,000 ft. While awaiting the appearance of prey it sweeps the sky in broad circles. Then it swoops down like a hawk and gives battle.