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FRIDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 22

And in like manner the Spirit also helpeth our infirmity: for we know not how to pray as we ought; but the Spirit itself maketh intercession for us with groanings which cannot be uttered.—Rom. 8:26.

BANKRUPT RAILROADS

THE latest entry into the list of bankrupt American railroads is the Missouri, Kansas and Texas, with 3,865 miles of track; and among the superlatives to the credit of a Democratic Administration we may now add the fact that the United States to-day has more miles of railroad in the receiver's hands than ever before in the history of the country.

On the first day of October there were eighty-two railways, operating 41,988 miles of line, under receivership. These roads present a total capitalization of $2,264,000,000. These figures represent more than one-sixth of the railway mileage in the United States and exceed the total railway mileage of any other country in the world, except European and Asiatic Russia combined.

The outstanding securities of these railroads represent substantially fifteen per cent. of the total capitalization of the railways of the United States, which is a record of insolvency unparalled in fiscal history anywhere.

The nearest approach to it previously recorded was in 1894—another year of Democratic Administration—when, according to the Interstate Commerce Commission's report, 192 roads, operating 40,818 miles of line and with a capitalization of about $2,500,000,000, or about 25 per cent. of the total capitalization at that time, were being operated under the direction of the courts. It will be noted that with a greater mileage the capitalization of the roads now in receiverships is less than that of the roads bankrupt in 1894.

It is interesting to note that almost one-half of the railroad mileage now insolvent became so since January 1, 1915, there being 20,940 miles of road to go into a receiver's hands in that period.

Railroads, as has been so often pointed out, reflect the general business conditions of the country. When times are good the people travel; they buy, sell and ship goods; and the railroad revenues are swelled accordingly. When times are bad, people economize; they stay quietly at home; they buy little and there is no large quantity of freight. For two years the railroads of the country have withstood the impairment of their business which began when Wilson entered the White House. When resistance was no longer possible they sought refuge—as in 1894—in a receiver's hands, there to remain until rescued, as the country will be also, by a restoration of the Republican party to power.

Details of the State Constabulary have been assigned to the Lower Susquehanna Valley to smash the gangs of fish pirates which have been operating in this section. These keen-eyed horsemen will do more in a few days to break up the illegal practices of the poachers and violators of the game laws than the ordinary guardians of the law in years.

PENNSYLVANIA ROADS

GOVERNOR BRUMBAUGH'S "Seeing Pennsylvania First" tour did not come too soon to arouse the necessary public interest in the importance of better highways for this State. The New York Times of recent date comments upon the road conditions in the eastern part of Pennsylvania in a way that is characteristic of the observations of most of the tourists who come into Pennsylvania. The tendency of all these motorists from other States is to exaggerate the conditions in Pennsylvania and we are now reaping what we have sown in the several political campaigns in which road-making methods and the highways generally were the subjects of political controversy.

It was bad enough that we should have so great an extent of unimproved road mileage, but it is infinitely worse to have the Commonwealth misrepresented by those from the outside.

For a whole week the Governor's party traveled in comparative comfort over a thousand miles of first-class highways, much of this distance having been covered on the most scientific roads now known to road-builders. It is, therefore, most unfortunate that such an impression as must be conveyed by the article in question is permitted to damage the interests of the State and keep outside our boundaries the thousands who would otherwise be glad to enter this imperial Commonwealth and enjoy its unsurpassed scenery.

There ought to be found some way by which tourists all over the country might be advised of the fine highways which have already been provided for Pennsylvania and the plans for a still more complete system of roads traversing the State in every direction.

Governor Brumbaugh and Highway Commissioner Cunningham are very wide awake to the conditions and are pledged to a vigorous policy of road building. They must have the support of the people and every motor club and all commercial and other organizations should co-operate with them not only in furthering the propaganda of better highways, but in properly marking the routes so that tourists may have no difficulty in finding for themselves the hundreds of miles of fine roads already constructed.

Thanks, Dr. Surface, for the assurance that there will be enough apples to go around this Fall. After reading the dolorous predictions from the fruit belt of Pennsylvania this autumn there was beginning to spread an awful fear that the apple crop had been a failure. Pennsylvania is becoming the prize apple growing section of the United States and it would be most unfortunate should anything occur to interfere with the happiness that has followed the increased production of the winesaps and the other fine varieties that reach their best development in Pennsylvania.

CAPITAL DRIVEN ABROAD

THE Continental Products Company, an American concern, has completed a large meat plant at Osasco, Brazil. This company began the erection of the plant in 1913, the year the Underwood tariff law went into effect. It is built on the unit system, and can at any time be extended without interfering with operations. The products will be exported largely to the United States. Several shipments of frozen meat have already been made.

This is one more plant which finds it advantageous, under the Democratic free trade provision on meat, to go abroad to operate, pay foreign labor low wages, and send their products to this country to compete with the domestic supply, and the Government gets no revenue and the consumer no reduction in price.

THAT FIRE LOAN

BE he ever so optimistic, be he ever so full of faith in the prowess of the firemen, be he ever so sleepy, that citizen is rare indeed who does not thrill with momentary apprehension when his slumbers are rudely shattered in the still hours of the night by the sinister clamor of the fire alarm.

At his desk, in the store, by the lathe, on the street, the busiest business man in town will pause for a moment to inquire as to the location of the blaze, or to count the strokes of the courthouse bell as it pounds out the number of the box.

But, unless his own house or place of business or that of his friends, perhaps, be in danger, the chances are that the average citizen will dismiss the matter from his mind with a more or less casual, "Oh, well, the fire department will take care of it." Naturally that feeling of confidence is measured by the citizen's knowledge and appreciation of the city's fire fighting equipment.

For some years Mr. Harrisburger has been able to work and rest, serene in the belief of the municipality's ability to meet any emergency. However, the growth of the city and the paving of the streets has driven home with more than ordinary force the importance of modern equipment for the fire department. For more than a year Harrisburg has been experimenting in a way with motordrawn apparatus; the results have more than fulfilled expectations from the standpoint of both efficiency and economy. And on November 2 the electors of Harrisburg will have an opportunity at the polls to express their opinion on the subject when the question of increasing the city's bonded indebtedness $60,000 for the purchase of more motor equipment is before the people.

It's for you to say, Messrs. Voter and Taxpayer, whether you want to work and sleep a little more comfortably and securely when the alarm of fire is sounded.

THAT SCHOOL BOARD TICKET

WITH reference to the school directors to be elected in November:

Harrisburg is face to face with a new high school. The Rotary club is urging the passage of a loan for the erection of the necessary building. But there are many problems involved aside from procuring the money. Much depends upon the make-up of the school board. It is, therefore, important at this time to consider well the candidates for directors.

In this connection the Republicans submit as nominees A. Carson Stamm, Robert A. Enders and Dr. C. E. L. Keene.

All three are unpledged and independent.

Look upon them in the light of high school builders.

Mr. Stamm is a lawyer of acknowledged ability, wide experience and possessed of a life-long knowledge of local conditions. Also, he is an authority on bonds and has been long associated with vast financial enterprises in an advisory capacity.

Mr. Enders is a banker, and also a student of local needs, having been at one time at the head of the West End Improvement association. He would bring to the board valuable knowledge and experience in these lines.

Dr. Keene is a physician and the services of a physician would be invaluable in the erection of a new high school building, for the science of sanitation is now one of the most important in school construction.

These are the men the Republicans present as candidates. Need you look further in making your selections?

TELEGRAPH'S PERISCOPE

—Why is it that when you are in a hurry everything requires twice the usual time?

—Whenever a man begins to figure how much money he is going to save in other directions by owning an automobile it is time for the dealer to go around and see him.

—We have many "after-the-war" prophets who know just what will happen after peace is declared, but none who know when the peace period is to begin.

—Says an explanatory note in a western newspaper: "Tzrnvrh is pronounced as though spelled Tsurnivruh." Thanks, awfully, but we prefer to write it.

—The Pittsburgh Sun is authority for the statement that ten Elk county women have taken out hunters' licenses. Game or husbands?

—We'd feel more like celebrating if Edison had invented a smokeless cigaret or a real remedy for an onion breath.

EDITORIAL COMMENT

The La Follette law ought to be entitled "An act to deliver Pacific Ocean commerce over to Japan."—Philadelphia Record.

The managers of the women's campaign for votes in New Jersey confidently predicted victory, and now accuse their opponents of fraud. Plainly, they have mastered the methods of their brothers.—New York Sun.

To-day all North and South America, except Mexico, recognizes Mr. Carranza as president of Mexico. But Mr. Carranza had better watch his step, or to-morrow it may be difficult for his friends to recognize him.—Kansas City Star.

Pennsylvania's registration of automobiles increased one-third during the past year and now includes 160,000 machines. What a string that would make in an end to-end parade.—Erie Herald.

The Czar is still monarch of all he surveys—but his survey doesn't extend as far as it used to.—Wichita Beacon.

Bulgaria's envoy to London is Mr. Mischeff. We have several envoys of that kind in Washington.—Columbia State.

The Literary Digest assures us that even the most ardent dipsomaniac is unable to write a flowing hand.—Washington Times.

SOUND OF BULLETS

[From the November Outing.]

Despite the fact that we have vowed a vow to have no more discussion of the sound of bullets at the present we cannot forbear quoting from another letter. This time our correspondent speaks from actual experience. He is at present recovering from a wound in an English hospital. He says: "I was much interested in article 'More Sound of Bullets' and would like to record my conviction that they certainly do whine, hiss, howl, hum, whisper. I have been fighting as a private in Flanders for five months and have had heaps of experience in their various sounds before finally stopping one with my right arm. The German sniper is most industrious and gave me quite a schooling in the bullet's harmless buzz. Of course, it is quite out of the question to notice the sounds during the heat of a fierce engagement, but its tone at say eighty yards, which distance is fairly common in Flanders, the bullet now has a distinct whine or a high buzz. Sometimes I have heard the bullets from a machine-gun go buzzing overhead very like some angry bees. But sometimes one of the bullets will strike the top of the trench and then the buzz vanishes and a deep, angry hum is heard. Tis is the .303 Mauser bullet's tune from eighty yards up to say 200, when it takes on the sound or hiss of a moderately high-pitched buzz. This stage goes on from 200 till say 800. Then its tone alters to a hum or swish and it is quite possible to hear the bullet coming. This was approximately the range at which I was hit. It was the same industrious fellow potting away and I distinctly heard the rifle's solitary crack, heard the bullet swishing through the air, and then felt the sting on my forearm. It was a most powerful sting though, very like a horse kick in fact. This swishing stage continues up to about a thousand yards and then it alters to a gentle whiz or hum. This continues up till the mile is reached and then the whisper comes in. It is really just a quiet whiz, but quite clear. This continues up till the mile and a half which is the longest I have ever heard. In conclusion I might say the bullet's sound is not at all unlike the bee's. Firstly after being fired we have the angry bee. Then we have the bee's peaceful buzz. Then in the last stage we have the bee busily extracting honey, quietly humming."

HUNTING

[From the Ohio State Journal.]

Pennsylvania is a great State for the hunters. According to the secretary of the Game Commission, there are over 300,000 hunters' licenses issued this year. The general hunting season opened last Friday. The game animals and birds are reported plenty. Wild turkeys, which have been protected for two years, are now subject to slaughter. Deer are killed from December 1 to 15, while elk are protected till 1921. November is the open season for rabbits, but this game is already on the market in Ohio.

Last year, in Pennsylvania, hunters killed 2,736,556 pieces of legal game. In weight this represented 5,259,301 pounds, or more than 2,629 tons. At eighteen cents per pound, the value fixed by the secretary of the commission, the value of the game killed is put at $946,674.18, but we suppose the fun the hunters had may be put at twice this. In fact, it might be regarded a kind of sacrilege to estimate a bag of game in dollars and cents.

NEITHER BULLYING NOR BULLIED

[From the Kansas City Star.]

A United States made serenely amiable by consciousness of strength would be the most powerful influence for world peace that could be developed.

This nation has no ambition of conquest. Its ideals are humanitarian. Its genius, or spirit, is democratic and antimilitarist.

No other nation could endow itself with power so safely to itself and to other nations. No other nation could more unsafely to itself and to its ideals in other nations fail to endow itself with power.

Power there will be in this world. It is a question only whether the preponderance of it shall be with those most likely to use it well or those most likely to use it ill.

The character of the nation behind the gun is everything. If the gun is in bad hands it is a murderous weapon. If the gun is in good hands it is either a saving shield or it may be a weapon of righteousness.

It is inconceivable that the United States should ever be a bullying nation. It should be made inconceivable that it should ever be a bullied nation. If either thing should be conceivable, and should come to be, something more than a smile would go out of the world. Civilization would lose its hope in democracy.

Politics in Pennsylvania

By the Ex-Committeeman

As a result of the decisions of the Dauphin County Court in the judicial nomination cases and of the Luzerne County Court in the third class city nomination controversy it is likely that revision of the election laws from top to bottom will be made a part of the platform of candidates for the next General Assembly. The whole nonpartisan system appears to be filled with uncertainties, and, like a good bit of the other legislation which was uppermost in the political discussion in 1912, has been found to be hard to enforce.

Attorney General Brown's statement yesterday in which he made an explanation of how he tried to make the law workable and not to void it has opened the eyes of a good many people to the cumbersome methods under which the State's electorate is working.

In the Luzerne decision there are some things of interest to this city. Kosek, of Wilkes-Barre, was the only third class city mayor who had the nerve to start a suit to see whether he had a right to run to succeed himself. He won out, and as a candidate for renomination received more than 50 per cent., and his will be the only name to appear on the Wilkes-Barre official ballot November 2. President Judge Fuller and Judge Strauss hold that the majority of ballots cast means a number greater than 50 per cent. of the partisan ballots cast in the city for county, offices, as well as a number greater than 50 per cent. of the nonpartisan ballots cast. Judges O'Boyle and Woodward hold that only more than 50 per cent. of the nonpartisan ballot is necessary, disregarding the partisan count, while Judge Garman, in a dissenting opinion, holds that the candidate must receive more than 50 per cent. of the combined partisan and nonpartisan ballots cost in the city at the primary.

—Predicting that Thomas B. Smith, Republican mayoralty candidate, would be elected by a majority of more than 100,000, Senator Boies Penrose last night addressed two of the largest political meetings during the canvass in Philadelphia. It was the first appearance of Pennsylvania's senior senator in the present campaign and it was the signal for an outburst of the wildest and most enthusiastic demonstrations that have greeted Mr. Smith and the other members of the ticket.

David B. Johns, if the Supreme Court, which took up his appeals yesterday, decides against him and in favor of William B. Kirker as the Republican nominee for prothonotary in Allegheny county, will not be an independent candidate at the election two weeks hence. Mr. Johns said to-day: "I firmly believe I am the nominee by about 1,500 votes, but if the courts decide against me I will ask my friends to and will myself support and vote for the whole regular Republican ticket November 2. I never intended to run independently, nor did my friends, all good Republicans. The nomination papers we took out under the Fair Play party were what might be called a 'safety first' move, to protect my candidacy if there was no decision in the prothonotary contest in time to get the nominee on the ballots. My opponent pursued a similar course. I recognize that it is too late now, if the courts should decide against me, to withdraw my name from the ballots, on which I shall appear as the candidate of the Fair Play party for prothonotary, but I shall ask my friends to do what I intend to do, no matter who is the nominee, to vote the regular Republican ticket."

Our Daily Laugh

ONE ON PUP.

Mr. Pup: It must be great to have ivory tusks like you.

Mr. Elephant: Oh, you can't complain, your head is "solid ivory."

SEASONABLE ROMANCE.

She met at the Summer Casino
A count who played roulette and keno;
They kissed and embraced,
Then married in haste,
And now she's repenting in Reno

AS THE TWIG IS BENT.

"What became of the boy who was kept in at school?"

"Grew up to be the man who was detained at the office."

VALUE OF THE HYHEN.

Mrs. A: Mrs. Brown is having trouble with her two stepsons.

Mrs. B: And Mrs. Jones is having trouble with her two-step sons.

TALENTED IN THAT.

What kind of fiction does De Fake write?

Mainly promissory notes and I. O. U's.

HARD CASH.

Wayne: I understand he married a cool million.

Payne: Yes, but he's complaining now because he hasn't been able to thaw any of it out.

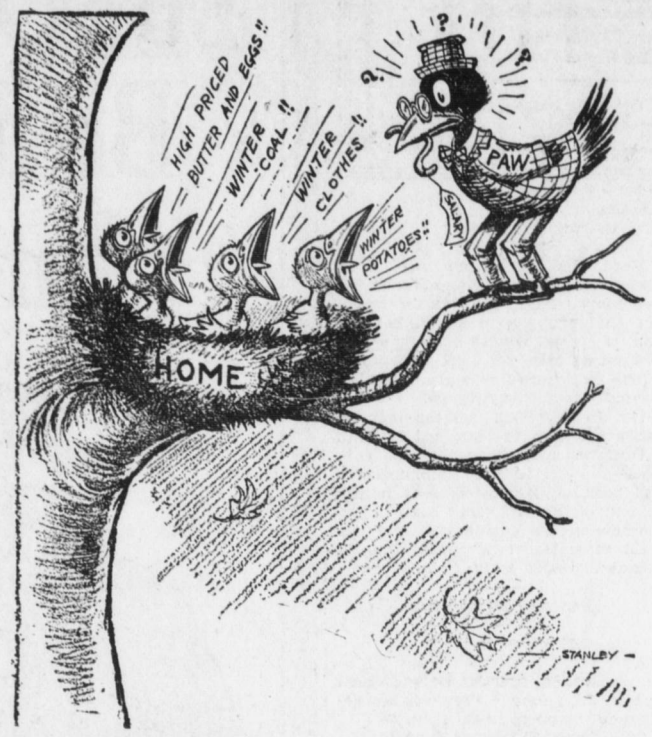
LONG KNOWN

"Father," said the minister's son, "my teacher says that 'collect' and 'congregate' mean the same thing. Do they?"

"Perhaps they do, my son," said the venerable clergyman; "but you may tell your teacher that there is a vast difference between a congregation and a collection."—Christian Register.

THE CARTOON OF THE DAY

GOSH! WHAT A NOISE



—From the Erie Dispatch.

THE PANAMA CANAL AT WORK

XI.—Cities of the Isthmus

By Frederic J. Haskin

COLON is grotesque in its ugliness. Ancon is a tropical spotless town, pretty and fresh as a water color sketch. Panama is an ancient Spanish city of soft colors and indolent ways, where the ships of the world have set down samples of a dozen races. All the cities of the Isthmus are exotics, such as could not exist anywhere else in the world.

Colon is at the Atlantic entrance to the canal and is the principal port of the Isthmus. Once it was a fever-infested swamp, where a few natives led a precarious existence. The present city stands upon land made by the canal builders. It has been made healthful but not beautiful. The greater part of the town is a jumble of two-story frame houses, painted a dingy blue, where live innumerable swarming families of Panamanians, Jamaicans, Spaniards, Italians and Chinamen, whose progeny wander naked about the narrow streets and dispute with dogs and parrots and monkeys for stray bits of food.

Such is the native part of Colon. At one end of it, across the zone line, are the splendid government terminals, reaching out like brown and brawny arms to the ships in Limon Bay. Back of them are neat little buff and red offices, representing all the principal steamship companies that ply regularly through the canal. Here, too, are the screened-in houses of the canal employes, perched upon posts in financial isolation, each in the middle of a tiny lawn, with a couple of cocoanut palms nodding above.

Colon is undergoing a purification by fire. The last one occurred only a few months ago. It swept away dozens of blocks of the flimsy frame structures, leaving hundreds of natives homeless. American army tents have been set up in long rows to accommodate them, and there the refugees live in perfect contentment, occasionally even experimenting with the shower baths which Uncle Sam has thrown in for good measure.

Fireproof Houses

It is provided by law that no house can be replaced except by a fireproof structure. There have been seven great fires in Colon in five years. It is only a matter of time until all of the present town of tinder and squalor will be swept away and replaced with neat, concrete structures.

At the other end of the canal are Balboa, Ancon and Panama City. Ancon, the choicest residence village of the Canal Zone, perches on a hill overlooking the bay, where the coolest breezes blow. It has all been laid out in one beautiful lawn without fences or coping. Great mango trees here spread their generous shade, and stately royal palms wave over pretty little buff cottages, set about with hedges where the red hibiscus flares. Roads as perfect as floors wind like ribbons about Ancon Hill, and the neat jitney bus with "U. S." painted on its side saves the fortunate employe the trouble of walking.

The new administration building at Balboa splendidly typifies the permanent regime upon the Canal Zone. It is perched on a hill that commands a magnificent view of Panama Bay, and of the tropical mountains. From its back door there is a view still more entrancing to the old canal employe. Standing there, he can see the funnels and stacks of the great steamers passing through the canal.

The Administration Building is the central office of all canal business. It is built of steel and hollow tile and concrete, in the Italian Renaissance style. Its walls are of a buff color that glows pleasantly in the soft tropical light. Its tiled roof is bright red and it is surrounded by smooth, sloping lawns. A combination of beauty, orderliness and strength, it is a splendid symbol of American triumph.

Panama City the Town

But to the visitor Panama City is the most interesting of all. It is a town of fifty thousand people crowded in the space of an American village on a knob of land that juts into Panama Bay. The balconied houses of old Spanish type are crowded close along its streets, many of which are so narrow that only one vehicle can pass. There is not room for a tree or a shrub along any street in Panama, but every few blocks there is a public square, where royal palms shade a bandstand,

[Continued on Page 11]

The State From Day to Day

October brides are numerous this year, and unless June looks to her laurels the tenth month of the year will gain the ascendency and will be known as the month of brides rather than the sixth.

* * *

The Butler Citizen naively states that skunks are offensive to delicate nostrils, but are not unhealthful, in a discussion about these well-known animals. Query: Why confine the offensiveness to delicate nostrils?

* * *

"Pastor for life" is the new honor that has come to the Rev. Dr. A. H. Spangler, of the Yeagertown-Reedsville-Lilleyville circuit.

* * *

The president of State College, Dr. E. E. Sparks, believes in enforcing obedience in children by "licking it into 'em" rather than by moral suasion. There is no doubt that proper application of this method brings results, but it should be used only after other methods have failed.

* * *

"Made in America" is the top line of a full-page advertisement appearing in the South Bethlehem Globe. An American flag waves on either side of the words. The Winter Garden, too, in its erstwhile production of "Maid in America," is an evident believer in and staunch supporter of the principle of protection.

* * *

The refusal of a grant of money from Mary Samuels, of Allentown, to her ex-pugilist lover was the occasion for a display of the pugilistic skill of the peeved individual and the rough treatment which Mary received completely upset her. She rests in the hospital to-day.

* * *

The Pottsville Republican makes editorial complaint that during the past career of that city there has been absolutely nothing accomplished except the improvement of streets. Let us hope, if this is true, that there shall anon be a rejuvenation or an awakening that will make it impossible for a newspaper to have cause for such comment about its own town.

* * *

Lafayette is settling back into its chair now that the excitement attendant upon the installation of Dr. MacCracken as its new president has died down and the galaxy of distinguished visitors who were present have taken their departure.

* * *

Roger W. Babson, who addressed the Harrisburg Chamber of Commerce on Wednesday, spoke yesterday before the Reading Chamber on the subject "What the War Means to American Business."

* * *

That the churches are giving unwisely, and that more real and helpful service ought to be given to the poor, is the belief of a former Reading minister who addressed the Associated Charities there last evening.

* * *

"Dress-Up Week" is being celebrated in Erie and the Dispatch tells the story of the boss (a true story and vouched for) who came into his office one morning this week, but was met by his stenographer with the stern command to "turn around, march out, and get dressed up, because you are wearing an old, ragged tie, and this is Dress-Up Week," and the boss went.

* * *

"Brother and sister to wed," a headline in an exchange, gave us quite a start to-day until we read further and were relieved to find that endogamy is not gaining a hold in that city, but that each was marrying another outside the family.

BOOKS AND MAGAZINES

Not since Dickens' time have we had any "American notes" so important as those which President Wilson recently has been writing to the foreign nations at war. For the sake of convenience these notes have now been put into a single volume under the title, "The Protection of Neutral Rights at Sea," published by Sturgis & Walton Company, and edited by Professor William Robert Shepherd, of Columbia University. As the book includes also the European replies to our communications, received since the outbreak of the war, it forms a complete inside history of what the State Department lately has been going through.

While it does not ocupy much space on the shelf, this volume of official correspondence nevertheless marks a chapter added to International Law and the book of Human Progress. It is a page of history Americans can be proud of.

How Julia Marlowe began the successful career which she has just brought to a close, is interestingly told in Forrest Izard's "Heroines of the Modern Stage," to be published shortly by Sturgis & Walton Company. The actress' first engagement seems to have come to her when she was known simply as Fanny Frost, a schoolgirl still in short dresses:—

"One day, when Fanny was 13, she came running home to her mother, much excited. She had, she said, a chance 'to be an actress and make some money.' Colonel Robert E. T. Miles, a sucessful manager of the early eighties, was organizing one of the numberless juvenile companies that played Gilbert and Sullivan's 'Pinafore' throughout the country. 'He wanted Fanny,' said her mother, 'because she was pretty, to play one of the small parts. Well, I did not think much of the stage, and was strongly opposed to having Fanny undertake anything of the kind, but she persisted, and finally so annoyed me that I partially gave my consent. That was the beginning of it.'"

AS IT IS DONE

"Well, I made $2,000 this month, enough to pay all my debts."

"What kind of a car are you going to buy with it?"—Harper's.

Evening Chat

Probably more late Fall building operations are under way in Harrisburg this year than known in the last decade. Indeed, the activity in building just now reminds one of what was doing back in 1901 and 1902. In practically every outlying district of the city contractors are at work on construction and one of the interesting features is that so many cellars are just being dug. In one portion of the East End district alone something like fifteen cellars have been started in the last week and in the Tenth ward probably twenty houses are just being started. The contractors plan to get as far advanced as the weather will permit by the time the snow commences to fly and to push things will be their aim. The activity in building is causing a scarcity of labor, as the demands from mills and factories in the city and vicinity and from the railroads as well as the hurry-up calls coming from farmers are causing a shortage of good, strong hands. Men familiar with building operations are sure of work clear up to the time when the Thanksgiving turkey is to be bought. The supply stores are commencing to feel the way they did back in the busy times of the last decade and very lucky is the contractor or builder who got his estimates based on low prices.

* * *

The sudden change in the weather from warm summer to bracing autumn in twenty-four hours has brought the leaves from the trees at a wholesale rate and cider thoughts inevitably intrude themselves. After school the vacant building lots are welcoming the athletically inclined youth of the city and mighty few of them can resist the healthy temptation to kick goals, have a little scrimmage, or at least get into a game of "foot and a half." Or, if he must postpone this pleasurable sport for a season, perhaps he takes pleasure in raking up the yard and piling up the leaves in huge mountains and then turning somersaults onto the soft bed. And when it has become pitch dark, and the football is no longer anything but a dim shadow somewhere in the air, and the lights in the houses shed a warm welcome out into the streets, the outdoors must yield to a hot supper and early to bed if the beauty of the next day is to be fully appreciated. God does not make the days any better than those which we are enjoying right now.

* * *

This is bulb planting time in many gardens about the city and the prizes offered by the Telegraph and given through the Civic Club have stimulated a number of people, who have announced that whether there be prizes or not next year they are going to make a showing in the way of early gardens. Bulbs, in spite of the war, are cheap, there being no interruption of the shipments to Holland and some choice varieties being offered by the New York and Philadelphia importers to the Harrisburg firms.

* * *

Miss Alice R. Eaton, librarian of the Harrisburg Public Library, has arranged an unusually attractive and timely table of books at the library. It is the custom at the library to make collections of books on each special occasion, suggesting courses of reading and offering ready access to reference works. During the municipal celebration many books dealing with civic affairs were grouped and business books were put to the front for the Rotarians. Now collections of books of Hallowe'en stories have been made and also a table containing books and articles on the Susquehanna. The "war table" is as popular as ever.

* * *

Here is an idea from Pittsburgh. It is taken from the Pittsburgh Gazette-Times: The "Honor the Flag" movement is to be launched in the 132 public schools of the city within a few days. C. Foster Young, retired regimental sergeant of the Ninth United States Infantry, father of the project, announced yesterday. Mr. Young will establish guards of honor at each school to raise and lower the American flag at the opening and closing of school sessions each day. The guard will be changed weekly.

WELL KNOWN PEOPLE

—Hugh Jennings is making speeches in the Scranton political campaign.

—The new president of Lafayette, Dr. J. H. MacCracken, is the son of a college president and a brother of one.

—Dr. Joseph Kalbfus, secretary of the State Game Commission, spoke at the meeting of the State Federation of Women at Wilkes-Barre.

—Controller E. S. Morrow, of Pittsburgh, thinks council should provide him with an automobile.

—Congressman R. F. Hopwood has been elected president of the Uniontown Hospital Association.

—Arthur B. Graham, of Philadelphia, is spending some time in the Berkshires.

DO YOU KNOW

That Harrisburg has few accidents considering the number of industries?

HISTORIC HARRISBURG

The first Catholic church was built here in 1826.

IN HARRISBURG FIFTY YEARS AGO TO-DAY

[From the Telegraph, Oct. 22, 1865.]

Reception for Colored Soldiers

Plans are being made by colored residents of this city, members of the Garnet League, to tender a reception to colored soldiers upon their return to this city. The reception will be given November 14.

Templars to Meet To-morrow

Washington Lodge, No. 1, will meet to-morrow night to transact important business.

195th Regiment to Be Discharged

The One Hundred and Ninety-fifth Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers, will be mustered out in a few days. Only five Pennsylvania regiments are now in service.