

HARRISBURG TELEGRAPH

A NEWSPAPER FOR THE HOME

Founded 1831

Published evenings except Sunday by THE TELEGRAPH PRINTING CO., Telegraph Building, Federal Square.

J. STACKPOLE, Pres't and Editor-in-Chief; R. OYSTER, Business Manager; G. M. STEINMETZ, Managing Editor.

Member American Newspaper Publishers' Association, The Audit Bureau of Circulation and Pennsylvania Associated Dailies.

Eastern office, Harrisburg, Pa., 5th and Market streets; Philadelphia office, 12th and Market streets; New York office, 100 Nassau street; Chicago office, 111 N. Dearborn street.

Entered at the Post Office in Harrisburg, Pa., as second class matter.

By carriers, six cents a week; by mail, \$2.00 a year in advance.

Second daily average circulation for the three months ending Dec. 31, 1915.

22,412

These figures are net. All returned, unsold and damaged copies deducted.

FRIDAY EVENING, JAN. 21

We are building every day in a good or evil way, and the structure, as it grows, will our inmost self disclose.

—ANON.

MORE "SELF-SACRIFICE"

The picture of the President "cutting short his honeymoon" and "hurrying back" to Washington because of the Persia incident was a fine piece of political scenery, akin in that regard to that other image of a year ago which depicted "the lonely man in the White House."

As a matter of fact Mr. Wilson's original plan called for his return to the capital on Monday, January 3, the day before Congress was to reassemble. He changed this and decided to extend his honeymoon a few days—though Congress did not postpone its sessions—and it was this borrowed time, if any, that was curtailed. Nobody will be churlish enough to deny a honeymoon to the President; but many will be irritated at the renewed endeavor to present a picture of a self-denying Mr. Wilson who does not exist.

Bellwood is the latest town along the proposed William Penn Highway to come into line. Its Chamber of Commerce, at a meeting this week, instructed the president to appoint a committee to attend the conference to be held in Harrisburg this winter. So it goes along the entire route. Everywhere is hustling and all are enthusiastic.

STANDING TOGETHER

HARRISBURG still maintains its place in the sun, and scarcely a day passes without some favorable reference to the public spirit of this community either in an address before some civic body or through the columns of a newspaper or magazine. The city has maintained this enviable record of civic progress through a long period of years by reason of the unselfish co-operation and energy of all classes of our people. Now and then attempts have been made to bestow credit upon individuals or groups of individuals for all that has been accomplished here in the way of civic development and public improvement, but here at home we know that the secret of the city's success along legitimate lines of development has been the standing together of the people and not simply the work of a few.

It is regrettable that now and then the outside public gets the impression that certain active and worthy individuals have been responsible for all that has been achieved since 1901. Regrettable because there is a tendency to forget the splendid work of the people as a whole in the effort to give credit to those who have happened to be particularly active in the several improvement campaigns.

Harrisburg should ever remember with gratitude the several energetic and enthusiastic men and women who have carried the flag of progress unflinchingly throughout these years. But in doing honor to these care must be taken that the great body of workers for civic betterment, including many very humble and worthy citizens, is not lost to view. It is one of the outstanding facts of the city's growth and improvement that so many of our people have co-operated in all of the various movements for the betterment of the city and the welfare of the people.

During the present year there will be ample opportunity for Harrisburg to still further blaze the way for municipal progress and the several civic organizations will doubtless have their part in these activities. Many important matters still cry for attention and it should be the business of all who are interested in the city's growth and prosperity to join hands in promoting plans for a still greater city.

With the coming of the next session of the Legislature that body should be fully informed of what Harrisburg has been doing to make the city a proper setting for the magnificent Capitol. As the law-making department of the Commonwealth is an ever changing body it cannot be assumed that the members from time to time are in touch with what has been transpiring here in Harrisburg. They should be enlightened when matters which affect the city and the State are before the Legislature at a time when members can act intelligently upon them. It is certain that the session of 1917

must deal with the final treatment of the Capitol park grounds—the old and the newer sections. For this reason particularly, some arrangements must be made through the Chamber of Commerce or otherwise to present to the Legislature some outstanding facts regarding the progress of the city and the activities of our own community in the matter of public improvements.

Practically every State will have a favorite son or two before the Republican national convention at Chicago. It is manifestly the conviction of all Republicans that the candidate of the party must be one who will embody the very best traditions of the country and in his personality and character give full expression to the aspirations and hopes of the people.

IN AUSTRALIA, ALSO

LIKE the United States, Australia has profited immensely by the European war, but unlike the United States, Australia is not deceiving herself as to the cause for her prosperity. Apparently, there is no political necessity which impels the administration to convey the impression that the prosperity has a basis other than war. The Interstate Commission has recently issued a report which shows how various industries have been developed as a result of the cutting off of importations and the creation of a new demand from nations at war.

For example, although Australia is a great producer and exporter of wool, she has been an importer of woolen goods, particularly from Germany. Australian manufacturers desired the aid of a protective tariff, but were unable to get it and the industry languished—much to the profit of Germany. Now, however, "it is well understood by the general public, that the isolation caused by war conditions, elimination of German supplies and heavy military orders has provoked unprecedented prosperity in this industry." The Commission thinks the woolen industry, therefore, presents scope for study by investors with money needing profitable employment.

But the investor who conducts a careful "study" before investing will probably ask: "After the war, what?" If woolen manufacturers could not compete before the war, what encouragement is there for careful businessmen to invest in the industry with the certainty that competition will be restored as soon as the war is over. And the same situation is presented in the United States.

APPRECIATES WAR "PRICES"

EVIDENTLY Senator Reed, of Missouri, is one Democrat who appreciates the effect of war orders on high prices and prosperity in this country. Debating the question of the Government placing an embargo on the shipment of supplies to the European belligerents, he declared on the floor of the Senate recently:

"Enforce such a doctrine and the price of every horse and mule in America will fall to about 50 per cent. of its value; likewise cattle and hogs will go to about 50 per cent. of their value. All the products of our farms and mines and factories will go to about 50 per cent. of their value, and this country will be engulfed in a financial and industrial catastrophe such as the world has never seen."

The slump in this country before the European war broke out indicated that everything was going to drop to fifty per cent. of its value and no purchasers. It's rough on Dame Europe, but she has pulled us out of the hole, temporarily.

BRYAN'S ATTITUDE

ARITHMETICAL progression could not be more consistently regular toward any given end than the varying attitude of Bryan toward President Wilson in the former Secretary's personal publication, The Commoner. From warm support to coolness, from coolness to adverse criticism, the progress of The Commoner has been steady, but the movement from one extreme to the other has been so gradual as to be almost imperceptible.

How different is the following Commoner editorial from the volleys of praise with which it was saluting the President at the beginning of his term:

"What reason has he to question the patriotism of Democratic Senators and Representatives? Were they not elected by the same voters who elected him? And have they not stood by him?"

Now long, at this rate, will it be before Colonel Bryan is openly opposing the renomination of the man he nominated at Baltimore? And yet who can say just when The Commoner began to drift from the Wilson moorings? The Bryan change of front has been so skillfully made that one pauses to reflect that possibly the former Secretary might have done better in planning campaigns in Europe than in trying to checkmate them.

TRADE PREPAREDNESS

ONE of the most practical conferences planned in many a day in this country is that of the Third National Foreign Trade Convention, to be held next week at New Orleans.

The convention has been called for the purpose of discussing the commercial preparedness of the foreign commerce of the United States to meet conditions which may be expected to prevail after the war. Now is the time to prepare for the keen competition in world markets which is bound to arise when the great European struggle is ended. Since foreign trade is a vital element of domestic prosperity, the co-ordinated effort of the entire nation—manufacturers, producers of natural commodities, merchants, bankers and carriers—is absolutely necessary if the splendid trade balance records set up during the war are to be maintained.

The National Foreign Trade Council indeed does well to schedule for weighty consideration such important problems as the utilization of the tariff to encourage foreign trade and protect it from discrimination, the adaptation of commercial education to the needs of overseas commerce, and ways

and means for smaller manufacturers more effectively to engage in export trade.

It would well repay any business man and manufacturer in Harrisburg and Central Pennsylvania who has developed foreign trade channels to attend this great conference and prepare himself for the vicissitudes which are sure to come after the war.

TELEGRAPH'S PERISCOPE

"Europe is fast becoming a scrap heap," says an exchange. Yes, in more senses than one.

President Wilson did to the one-term plank what Emperor William did to that other "scrap of paper."

If this weather keeps up we shall expect to hear very shortly that Dr. Fager has found a hyppatic bloom in Wildwood.

Pictures of the Grecian king show him smiling and apparently in a pleasant frame of mind. The editors all add the explanation that the photographs were made before the war.

Some boys and girls were heard yesterday complaining because the fire-bugs discriminated against their school houses.

EDITORIAL COMMENT

Some of these German-Americans who proclaim they will return to Germany after the war will lose their longing for the Fatherland when the war tax rates are announced.—Philadelphia North American.

Canadians are said to be crossing over into the States to avoid the necessity of military service. A sort of delayed reciprocity, so to speak. A great many Americans crossed over into Canada in the early '90's.—New York Telegraph.

If you think you are pretty well read in world-literature, how does it strike your complacency to learn that the Nobel prize in literature was awarded to Romain Rolland, Henrik Pontoppidan, Louis Lulland, and Veron von Heidenstam?—Kansas City Star.

TO-DAY'S EDITORIALS

Philadelphia Public Ledger: Colonel Roosevelt, in his speech at the Metropolitan Opera House last night, waded a good deal from the strict letter of his text, which was "Fear God and Take Your Own Part," but he preached a sermon on preparedness which the American people might do well to take to heart. Contrary to what might have been expected from the ex-President, in the light of some of his recent utterances in criticism of the Federal administration and upon the subject of military readiness, he devoted less than a quarter of his speech to the military and naval needs of the nation and to the subject of universal military service, and dwelt, instead, upon the equally vital need of a broader preparedness in national efficiency of which Germany has given the world so striking an example.

Philadelphia Press: Major-General Wood's evidence before the Senate military committee should arouse Congress to some just conception of our condition of unpreparedness. This European war has shown that a nation dominates the sea, a large body of troops can be landed, ready for fighting, on its shores with comparative ease. General Wood says a trained force of 150,000 men could inflict incalculable damage before an army could be assembled to prevent it.

New York World: Aside from all debatable matters, Admiral Fletcher's report makes clear one very important point. The United States way-to-day suffers from a serious shortage both of officers and men. It is generally known that by comparison with other navies, American warships are under-officed. Admiral Fletcher urges that the number of officers on the battle-ships be increased approximately 40 per cent. "to enable the fleet to obtain their greatest efficiency." In this respect Congress with the least possible delay should act in the matter of preparedness on Secretary Daniels' Annapolis recommendation. As Admiral Fletcher says, "it takes approximately ten years to educate and train an officer, and no amount of legislation can produce officers when trouble is imminent."

THE OLD ALMANAC

(Kansas City Star) An almanac was dropped upon the doorstep yesterday; the same old almanac. The only new thing about it, at first glance is the date, 1916, and front cover. In all else it is the same almanac it was thirty or forty years ago, when you first became acquainted with it.

You get the old almanac as you would a very dear friend. It was a member of the family back in the old home. It hung by one corner from a nail under the mantel behind the coat stand, and its father consulted it for weather forecasts as religiously as he consulted the Bible for solace, and woe to the boy who took it from its nail and failed to replace it.

Possibly you had not seen one of those yellow backed almanacs for many years, and yet there seems to have been no break in its issuance. "Sixty-four years of publication," says on the cover. You turn its pages lovingly. The same old medicines; and even the pictures are the same. The same kind of testimonials of cure, list of eclipses, and phases of the moon and monthly calendars with jokes under them. In the old days, back home, those jokes were told and retold at every gathering throughout the year. Here's one of the 1916 vintage.

"Dobbins—I hear that your daughter married a struggling young man. Jobbins—Well, yes, he did struggle, but 'twas no use; he couldn't get away."

That would have been a prime joke in the old home neighborhood and its luster would never have been dimmed by retelling. It would always bring a hearty laugh. It was one of the fine attributes of the old home folks that they never would injure a person's feelings by failing to laugh at his jokes. They would not consider them as they are now. Although the old almanac is not regarded as such a reliable old friend as it used to be, it still is welcomed with the same old affection, more for the sake of old memories than for its usefulness now.

BETTER GET READY

(Johnstown Leader) They say we'll have to fight the Japs upon our western shore and maybe on the east we'll meet the Kaiser and some more, and then, there's always Mexico and little Haiti, too, with dark and shady politics that's always in a stew. Our northern neighbor, Canada, is no one to meet the Kaiser and help John Bull's allies, or at least might not defend our northern border from a foe who'd come across that way, so maybe we had better start preparedness plans to-day.

Politics in Pennsylvania

By the Ex-Committeeman

According to Pittsburgh papers and General A. W. Powell, who was among those mentioned as a possible candidate for United States Senator, is being seriously mentioned as the auditor general at his home in Glassport this week and it is stated that he has admitted that some of his friends have been talking about him as a candidate.

Three Allegheny judges are to retire and the Pittsburgh Gazette-Times says: "There was a story in circulation yesterday that William Flinn is giving some thought to the judgeship contest of next year and is making up a slate. According to the report, three of his candidates are Mr. Powell, C. C. C. O'Neill, the late James B. Drew of the county court. This may be some political dopest's dream or the real thing. If Mr. Flinn is interested in putting through a slate of judges, he would hardly permit this length of time ahead of the contest. Mr. Powell was asked about his candidacy, and replied that if he were named to the office, he would be a judge as he would seek. 'It is a laudable ambition to want to go on the bench,' said Mr. Powell. 'Some of my friends have talked to me about the possibility of my becoming a candidate next year and when the time comes I may decide to do so. At present I do not consider myself a candidate. My successor as Auditor General will be elected this Fall and will take office next May. This would give him time to make a campaign for judge.'

A Pittsburgh dispatch says regarding a conference held here on Wednesday and referred to last night in the local press. The conference was held at the home of J. Shelton, O'Neill, the Rev. George W. Vickerman and Councilman Dr. G. A. Dillinger returned from Harrisburg to-day, where they took part in a conference with Governor Brumbaugh. The latter assured them, they said to-night, that he would stump the State for every member of the Legislature seeking re-election, and would also personally superintend the fight against the men who would be the local option measure at the last session. He will also personally superintend the fight against the men who would be the local option measure at the last session. He will also personally superintend the fight against the men who would be the local option measure at the last session.

Things are all heated up in Philadelphia again as a result of a movement on the part of the Penrose and Porter camps to get together. Congressman Vane is quoted in the Philadelphia Record as making some tart comments and the Philadelphia Press sees all sorts of possibilities. The two camps are in a hot race for the nomination of delegates to the Republican National Convention and members of the Penrose-Porter alliance immediately to take an active part in the election of delegates to the Republican National Convention and members of the Penrose-Porter alliance immediately to take an active part in the election of delegates to the Republican National Convention.

Some idea of the domestic demand for meat can be gleaned from a consideration of recent imports. In eight months of 1914, we imported 197,000,000 pounds. The imports for 1915 were well over 200,000,000. There are 21,000,000 horses in the United States. Of these about 2 per cent, or 420,000 head are not useful for work, because of age or some physical defect. They are not put out of the way because with no market for their flesh, such a course would make them a dead loss to their owners. But there is a meat supply available immediately, amounting to about 800,000,000 pounds of horse on the hoof.

The most prevailing prejudice against the eating of horseflesh, simply because it is horseflesh, is largely unreasonable, is shown by the fact that it is used in Europe. Europe has through the controversy which is doubtless about to arise over the question here, almost a hundred years ago. The first public licensed butcherhouse for butchering horses was opened in Copenhagen in 1506. The practice suffered temporary checks whenever a new cheap meat supply became available, as from this country in the '70s, or from South America later, but whenever prices go up the horse steps forward and takes his place on the bill of fare. Custom has uprooted much of the prejudice against him as an article of diet.

On the other hand, horse-flesh has certain undeniable disadvantages that will always make against its use by anyone who can afford beef. In appearance it is hardly appetizing, being dry and often stringy, with little fat. What fat there may be is yellowish, and the meat is distinctly sweetish, due to the presence of a certain animal sugar. Its nutritive value, however, is believed by experts to be fully as high as that of beef, and it is distinguished by circumstances do not permit them to be fastidious, a chance to buy cheap

REMEMBER THE POOR

There is that, maketh himself rich, yet maketh more poor; yet hath great riches.—Prov. 13-7. There is that scattereth and yet increaseth; and there is that which holdeth more than he needeth, but it tendeth to poverty.—Prov. 11-24. But this I say, He which soweth sparingly shall reap also sparingly; and he which soweth bountifully shall reap also bountifully.—II Cor. 9-6. Every man according as he purposeth in his heart, so let him give; not grudgingly, or of necessity; for the Lord loveth a cheerful giver.—II Cor. 9-7.

HE HAD 'EM

(From the Mother's Magazine) Bobby's mother had forbidden him to fight, but he came home one day, bruised and battered, with the blood running down his face and two front teeth missing.

"Why, Bobby," said the mother sternly, "you have been fighting again and have lost two of your teeth."

"Oh, no, I haven't, mother," replied the young man, "we got them both safe in my pocket."

LOVE'S YEAR

When quick'ning buds begin to peep, Awaking from their winter sleep; When winds in spinnery, coope and brake Dear partners for their nesting take, Then, Love, I think of love's sweet spring. When life's joys all were burgeoning.

When summer's pencil paints with flowers The border trim, the woodland bowers; When wilding rose and egplantine Their flowery tendrils intertwine, Then, Love, I think of love's high noon, Of wedded summer, gone too soon.

When autumn's alchemy to gold The leafage turns of vale and wood, And lingering flowers of loveliness The corners of my garden bed, Then, Love, I think of love's content, That silent, still, calm sacrament.

When icy winds blow o'er the plain, Inaugurating winter's reign; When, far and near, beneath the skies His glittering snow-white vesture lies, Then, Love, I think of love that dare Make its own Eden anywhere!—Alfred B. Cooper.

THE CARTOON OF THE DAY

FINISHED?



—From the New York World.

PUTTING DOBBIN ON THE MENU

By Frederic J. Haskin

THE slaughter of horses for food purposes has been legalized in New York City. For the first time, horse-flesh comes on the American market as a staple. The country is watching with much interest this attempt of the New York board of health to fight the high cost of meat.

If the practice gains favor in New York, there is no doubt that it will be taken up in other cities. There is a widespread prejudice against the eating of horse-flesh, but should the horse meat prove cheap its use will quickly spread. Once a source of meat supply for half the world, the United States has become a meat importing nation, and the change was so sudden that its magnitude is yet hardly realized. There were 51,000,000 beef cattle in the country in 1907. To-day there are less than 37,000,000. The average cost of the best dressed beef, in wholesale quantities, was \$6.35 per hundred weight in 1904. To-day it is \$10.75, and cheaper grades have risen proportionately.

Some idea of the domestic demand for meat can be gleaned from a consideration of recent imports. In eight months of 1914, we imported 197,000,000 pounds. The imports for 1915 were well over 200,000,000. There are 21,000,000 horses in the United States. Of these about 2 per cent, or 420,000 head are not useful for work, because of age or some physical defect. They are not put out of the way because with no market for their flesh, such a course would make them a dead loss to their owners. But there is a meat supply available immediately, amounting to about 800,000,000 pounds of horse on the hoof.

The most prevailing prejudice against the eating of horseflesh, simply because it is horseflesh, is largely unreasonable, is shown by the fact that it is used in Europe. Europe has through the controversy which is doubtless about to arise over the question here, almost a hundred years ago. The first public licensed butcherhouse for butchering horses was opened in Copenhagen in 1506. The practice suffered temporary checks whenever a new cheap meat supply became available, as from this country in the '70s, or from South America later, but whenever prices go up the horse steps forward and takes his place on the bill of fare. Custom has uprooted much of the prejudice against him as an article of diet.

On the other hand, horse-flesh has certain undeniable disadvantages that will always make against its use by anyone who can afford beef. In appearance it is hardly appetizing, being dry and often stringy, with little fat. What fat there may be is yellowish, and the meat is distinctly sweetish, due to the presence of a certain animal sugar. Its nutritive value, however, is believed by experts to be fully as high as that of beef, and it is distinguished by circumstances do not permit them to be fastidious, a chance to buy cheap

THE STATE FROM DAY TO DAY

For that person who would rather mull over the eccentricities of events and figures that never get him anywhere, here are a few kernels gleaned from a State contemporary. Over a certain avenue in the town wherein this paper holds the leading place, it has been estimated that 50,000 persons traveled afoot in one week. At the same time 625 passenger trains were crowded crossing the same street, and so on, ad infinitum. It is our sincere hope that no serious mental depression has resulted from the week's strain of figuring. Nightmares would have no terror for such a mathematician.

OUR DAILY LAUGH

HORRID MAN. She: Don't you think marriage is the chief end of man? He: It's surely the end of most men.

HE KNEW. I won \$50.00 at poker last night. So I suppose your wife'll get a \$75.00 gown of the strength of it.

A short, black-bearded Civil War veteran wearing a black sweater and a slouch hat and weighing 193 pounds, has been missing from Marietta for several weeks and no trace of his whereabouts can be found. Part of the top of his head had been shot off in the war, and the shortage seemed to be bothering him of late.

Evening Chat

Many interesting and historic places will be touched by the proposed William Penn Highway in its course from Philadelphia to Pittsburgh. At Collegeville is Ursinus College; at Pottstown the Hill School; at Reading the route will cover Penn street; at Womelsdorf is the burial place of Conrad Weiser, the Indian diplomat; at Myers-town the Albright College; at Ansville the Lebanon Valley College; Hershey, the famous chocolate town; thence to Harrisburg through a region rich in historic lore; to the Lewistown Narrows and Jack's Narrows in the Juniata Valley, every-foot of which will suggest exciting Indian reminiscences; Huntingdon, the home of Governor Brumbaugh and the Juniata College; Hollidaysburg, the end of the Pennsylvania canal and the beginning of the incline railway over the Allegheny mountains; Altoona, the seat of the convention of war governors and the great Pennsylvania Railroad shops; Ebensburg, the highest elevation of the Allegheny mountains; Johnstown, the flood city and great industrial community; Indiana, State normal school seat, and so on all the way to Pittsburgh.

News of the death of Major-General W. M. Graham, United States Army, retired, which occurred at Annapolis a few days ago, will be received with regret by many here. General Graham was commander of the Second Army Corps when it came to Camp Meade and was a frequent visitor to this city. He was organizer of this corps and commanded it until the end of the war. He was 81 years of age and four times breveted for gallantry, serving with conspicuous bravery at Gettysburg. The late captain W. W. Galbreath was one of General Graham's aids at Camp Meade.

Railroad men who have been keeping tabs on the amount of coal passing through this city on the Pennsylvania and the Reading railways say that nothing like it has ever been known and that the tonnage handled, if it could be worked out, would amaze people. Almost every day more coal goes through Harrisburg than the average man realizes and the destinations are as numerous as the size of the shipments. Many of the cars go through here direct to the wharves in New York, where the mineral is rushed on waiting ships. Other cars are sent to blast furnaces, to mills and factories and coal yards. Some cars go to Baltimore and some to Boston.

One of the jitney drivers about the city makes everything serve him. He appeared the other day with a sign distinctly homemade ornamenting the front of his car. On the rear he had hung a sign that read "Boys had stolen the sign and lamp that originally decorated the car, he said."

Vitality of the chickweed that is seen about the city is rather strongly shown by the quantity of the plant to be seen on roads about the city. The tiny weed, which in some cases is not much larger than a pillbox, is to be found in the most unexpected places and some bits have been found shooting up between stones and right where winter's winds would sweep it. The chickweed is the hardest of the hardy and it tries to maintain the green of summer when everything else succumbs to frost.

The spirit that caused Atze Zdeloff, a Steeltown Bulgarian, to plunge into the ice-choked river the other day to rescue a sacred symbol during a religious celebration, eventually became infectious in the little Bulgarian colony. Some hours after Atze had taken his icy bath a little group of shouting, jostling foreigners emerged from the water, and the "coffins" and made their way to the river. After some argument the crowd turned upon one of their number and shoved him over the edge of the ice into the river. Asked what the idea of the "joke" was, one of the foreigners replied: "Oh, just for fun."

David Goldberg, interpreter for the Pennsylvania railroad is the owner of a solid silver coffee urn, 113 years old. It was made in Moscow, Russia, in 1803 and was handed down from the ancestors of Mr. Goldberg's first wife. Four daughters want this valuable relic. He cannot give it to all of them, and will sell it. The money will be divided between the daughters.

Milton J. Brecht, the Public Service Commissioner, who has been ill with grip, has been able to resume his duties. He took cold while making an inspection trip.

WELL KNOWN PEOPLE

Henry Albee, Potter county's member of the Legislature, was a sufferer by the Galeton fire.

Ex-Senator Charles Wolf, of Philadelphia, has been re-elected president of the Mercantile Club at Philadelphia.

George J. Watson, head of the Philadelphia Builders' Exchange, says that it is going to be the largest in the country soon.

Mayor Smith's selection of a parkway site for the connecting hall has been endorsed in Philadelphia.

William H. Stevenson, prominent Pittsburgher, has been delivering addresses on purposes of recent ordinances in that city.

C. Ward Elcher, district attorney of Westmoreland county, spent part of this week in Washington.

DO YOU KNOW

That Harrisburg bread and cake are shipped daily into a dozen counties?

HISTORIC HARRISBURG

The first State arsenal was located in Capitol Park and removed soon after the Civil War.

The Small Boy and the Big Pie

When a very small boy starts out to eat a very big pie results seldom measure up to his enthusiasm. He wastes more than he can assimilate. Advertisers of products who attempt to cover the world at one swoop are like the small boy. The waste eats up their profits. The logical advertising way is to place up a territory at a time and to cover it thoroughly. And the logical mediums to use are the daily newspapers. Advertisers seeking information about newspapers are invited to write to the Bureau of Advertising, American Newspaper Publishers Association, World Building, New York.