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WEDNESDAY EVENING, FEB. 2.

Green ways or gay,
Labor or play,
There's sweetness somewhere
In each passing day.
—ANON.

UNCLE SAM IS BOSS

NOTWITHSTANDING the superficial indicatons of a changed attitude on the part of the Wilson administration toward the business interests of the country the determination to establish a merchant marine under the patronage of the government has undergone no change. It is obvious that the whole power of the administration is behind the bill that is now under consideration in Congress. Of course, there has been some pretense of eliminating the government ownership and government-operation features, but it is apparently the intention of the administration to absolutely control the shipping industry under the proposed law.

Every move that has been made in the matter of the merchant marine under the present administration has been along the line of government control. Protests have gone to Washington from every quarter, but as in all other cases where the popular will was made known in this way little attention has been given to the objections of the people. Unfortunately, there has been an assumption of superior wisdom on practically every proposition which has directly affected the important business interests of the United States. Starting with the government-owned Alaskan Railway there has been a continuing effort to control public utilities and direct their operation from Washington.

This attitude is so different from the policies of the government heretofore that the people are not yet awake to the full meaning of the present administration's attitude in this respect. Individual initiative is being checked at every turn and there is little encouragement for private capital to launch forth in the development of the shipping and industrial and manufacturing interests of the country.

Private competition as against government ownership would inevitably succumb. There could be no other result. Government ownership would almost certainly stifle enterprise and interfere with the expansion of those material interests which have made the United States a powerful leader in industrial and commercial activities.

When Lieutenant-Governor Frank B. McClain is not lieutenant-governing he is giving close attention to the cattle industry, as it applies to Lancaster county. During 1915 it amounted to $6,000,000, exceeding in volume the great Lancaster county tobacco industry. Winter feeding of Western cattle is the big phase of the business.

HOW WE GROW!

CITY COMMISSIONER LYNCH submitted to Council yesterday an interesting and encouraging report of the construction work of his department during the last year. He showed that twenty-seven highways, in whole or part, were paved at an approximate cost of $93,000; that thirty-four sewers were constructed, costing almost $33,000, and enlarging our drainage system in several important particulars; 2,296 new street signs were installed, besides other signs; another street sprinkler and two more street sweepers were added; the new asphalt repair plant was put in operation, and street repairs costing almost $20,000 were completed, the net cost to the city being about $7,000, the remainder being paid by corporations.

Of course, there was much more done by the department, but these high lights from the report show the activities of a modern city and how diversified are the duties of Commissioner Lynch in the course of the year.

Incidentally, watch Harrisburg grow!

SPREADING GOOD CHEER

ONE of the cheeriest places in Harrisburg is the Pennsylvania Railroad Y. M. C. A. building on Reily street and one of the cheeriest influences about the place is Frank H. Gregory, the able secretary, whose life work has been the upbuilding of that very useful and popular organization. Not content, however, with scattering sunshine among the members who frequent the home of the association, those in charge, by correspondence, are making life less dreary for railroad men under treatment at the State tuberculosis sanatorium at Hamburg. The Railroad Y. M. C. A. has been and is a great influence for good in the community and it deserves even heartier support than it receives.

President Judge Kunkel has little patience with those lawyers who fail to assist the Court and prevent congestion of litigation by having their cases in readiness. He was particularly pointed in his references to those lawyers who promise to submit additional proof in divorce proceedings and then promptly forget all about it.

GOMPERS SPEAKS OUT

SAMUEL GOMPERS is one of the prominent labor leaders of the country who is strong for preparedness in the way of national defense. He does not agree with some of his associates in the labor world that we should be lulled into a false security by the propaganda of pacifists under the leadership of Mr. Bryan and others. He says:

> National defense and preparedness are but one phase of national life. Provisions for this purpose must be a part of the whole plan for national development. In other words, military training and military institutions must be a part of the life of the people, rather than of a nature to alienate citizens from the spirit, the ideals and the purposes of civic life.

Fear of militarism is clouding the good judgment of many an otherwise safe and sane citizen. Practically all the potential exponents of the program of preparedness are just as anxious to keep the country out of war as are the professional peace-at-any-price orators and propagandists. We want no mollycoddle theories in the upbuilding of the nation. We must be prepared—not for war, but for peace.

"While the organized labor movement deprecates war and is willing to do all within its power to prevent war," he says, "our experiences with the practical affairs of life have taught us that we can secure justice and recognition of rights only when we are prepared to defend and protect our ideals of justice."

A naval and military system which includes the wage-earners and provides equal opportunity for all citizens, he declares, is in little danger of developing into militarism.

TRACTORS AND HIGHWAYS

OUR friends of the Pennsylvania Threshermen's and Farmers' Protective Association have another grievance. They are out in a protest against their insurance rate under the compensation act. Without discussing this particular objection we may be permitted to observe that this association must be careful if it would escape the criticism of wanting everything in the way of protection while giving little in the way of return therefor.

There was a great deal of criticism of this association in its fight against the State Highway Department on the question of general use of the improved roads without properly safeguarding the same from damage by traction engines. Those who use the highways built at great expense are frequently confronted with the recklessness of drivers of traction engines who do more damage in one trip over an improved highway than hundreds of automobiles in the course of a season.

It is still a serious question whether these traction machines should be permitted to use the highways without proper protection for their heavy wheels which do so much damage.

LESSON IN PREPAREDNESS

DESPITE the warning of President Wilson that he does not know "what a day may bring forth," to most of us war is a distant possibility, very unreal, something to avoid but not very likely ever to invade this splendidly isolated continent upon which we have lived so long in peace and security that it is difficult to imagine any other condition. But how closely the distant places of the world are related to us and how near we really are to the great war that is ravaging Europe is brought home to us when we read that one of the bright young men of the foreign selling force of our own Elliott-Fisher Typewriter Company has been killed on the field of action leading a charge against the Germans in front of Loos.

"Ginger," the monthly publication of the company, publishes the following letter from the father of the lad, and it is a sad commentary upon the unpreparedness of England at the outbreak of the war with Germany.

> Dear Mr. Robb: Thank you for inquiries. I regret to say it was my son whose name you saw in the local paper. He was killed in the charge on Loos on September 25. It is some consolation that he died doing his bit for his country. He was young for the work, but he was very keen on his duty. He, with his regiment, had a hard time in the trenches, but he never grumbled—his letters were always cheerful and bright.
>
> An officer of his regiment informs me that his death was instananeous. He was buried with a lot of his comrades, about one mile due south of Loos.
>
> I must thank you for your kindness when he was with you. He was very fond of you and appreciated your kindness to him.
>
> Yours faithfully,
> (Signed) Henry J. Parkin.

How would YOU like to write a letter like that about YOUR son?

Yet that is exactly what this nation is heading toward, and what YOU are heading toward, every moment that this country delays preparation to resist a possible invasion.

The big fellow in the crowd who looks as though he could give a good account of himself in a scrimmage may be ever so benign of countenance and sweet of disposition, but he is not the one to be set upon when bullies are looking for victims. The man who is reckoned a deadshot and is known to go armed is seldom molested by footpads who know his abilities for self defense. And so it is with national preparedness. An adequate army and navy and young men who know how to care for themselves in a fight will do much to save us from the agonies of writing letters like that which we have quoted. Is preparedness worth the price, Fathers?

Politics in Pennsylvania

By the Ex-Committeeman

Notwithstanding declarations for harmony in the selection of delegates at large to the Republican national convention signs are not wanting here or in Philadelphia or Pittsburgh that lines are being drawn for a battle. In the absence of Governor Brumbaugh things are moving along at the Capitol just as they are in Philadelphia and it is openly stated that the State administration means to stand for ex-Speaker George E. Alter as a delegate. Mr. Alter has been opposed by some interests and E. V. Babcock, of Pittsburgh, suggested in his place. The Governor and his friends are for Alter.

In Philadelphia yesterday Mayor Smith said that attempts were being made to secure changes in the list as announced by him, but that nothing had been done.

—The Philadelphia Bulletin says that Senator Penrose has "taken off his coat" to fight the Vares to a finish, while the Philadelphia North American is proclaiming another movement to "unhorse" the senator. The Philadelphia Record says that Penrose must fight to retain his leadership as the State administration and the Vares are organizing all over the State and mean war. Pittsburgh papers also tell of warlike moves by the administration, but it is noticed that papers in Scranton, Wilkes-Barre and other places are silent except to deprecate the belligerent tendencies of the Vares.

—In a resume of the situation today the Record says: "The fight will center not only on national delegates, but will extend to State offices also. Penrose, it is said, will not permit the Governor and his allies, the Vares, to dictate a State slate. In regard to the question of State offices much will depend on the attitude to be taken by Mayor Smith. For some days it has been understood that the Mayor would issue a statement indorsing Speaker Ambler, the Brumbaugh-Vare candidate for auditor general. The Mayor declined to make any comment on the subject of State offices yesterday, but intimated that the would give out a statement in the near future outlining his personal opinion on certain subjects."

—The Governor's local option campaign is waning in Western Pennsylvania. The Governor has declared that the full power of his administration will be used to put through local option. All of the State officials appointed by the Governor and their employes, Mr. Brumbaugh has said, will be found working for the election of local option legislators. Local option leaders, who have been at sea regarding the plans of the Governor for the legislative fight this year, are now convinced that he proposes to use all his power to put a bill through the Legislature of 1917, and they are enthusiastic in his support.

—In a letter to Senator Penrose, S. R. Tarner, chairman of the State Legislative Board of the Order of Railway Conductors, who lives in Pittsburgh, enters a strong protest in the name of railway employes of Pennsylvania against the nomination of Charles A. Ambler, of Montgomery county, for the office of auditor general. Mr. Tarner says: "Mr. Ambler, as speaker of the House of Representatives in 1915, was absolutely unfair to working men, and especially so to the railroad train service men."

—Announcement that Simon P. Light, of Lebanon, who was a Democratic national delegate twenty years years ago, would be a candidate for delegate from this congressional district this year, was not received with much enthusiasm here last night. The Democrats are awaiting the word from the windmill.

—Trouble has broken out in Luzerne county because Controller Hendershot insists on surcharging ex-County Treasurer Buss with over $4,000, which he retained as license fees. Hendershot declares he was not entitled to them and Buss says he was. The matter will likely go to court.

—A move to have John R. K. Scott, Philadelphia congressman at large, slated for delegate at large has been started among some of his friends.

—Joseph O'Brien, prominent Lackawanna Democrat, has offered his services to the district attorney to assist in prosecuting men guilty of ballot frauds.

—Fifteen retail liquor licenses have been granted in Indiana county. It was dry last year.

—Luzerne county commissioners are in a row over clerks' salaries. A deadlock exists.

—Richard B. Scandrett, a Pittsburgh lawyer, has given a new turn to things in the western part of the State by coming out as a national delegate candidate in the interest of P. C. Knox. In his statement he pays tribute to P. C. Knox as a presidential eligible and says "the delegates from Pennsylvania in the Chicago convention should all advocate his nomination and no doubt will. The unfairness of ignoring Pennsylvania because she is a safe and reliable Republican State is manifest. Her very loyalty should accentuate her unrivaled claims. I announce this attitude without the knowledge or consent of Mr. Knox. But as a patriotic duty to the country, to Pennsylvania and to my native city of Pittsburgh, I believe it is right that I should support him."

SOLVING THINGS

[Saturday Evening Post.]

If you should happen to look back a year you would recall, with surprise, that the country then had a great and urgent problem on its hands. It was the worst period of industrial depression we had known for a long while. The number of unemployed men was estimated all the way from two millions up. An investigation in New York city indicated upward of two hundred thousand there. It was generally felt that something of a permanent nature must be done to solve this exigent problem of unemployment. Many meetings were held, committees appointed, plans proposed. You will find a great deal about it in the newspapers of a year ago.

Of course there is no problem now. Labor is quite fully employed. Shortage of hands is complained of here and there.

Mostly our problems solve themselves, in so far as they get solved at all. Possibly two or three years hence somebody, in looking over the newspaper files to find the price of eggs this winter, will notice some big headlines and exclaim:

"By Jove, I'd forgotten all about that agitation for preparedness against war!"

NO SHADDER TODAY

By Wing Dinger

This is Groundhog Day, but, brother,
No groundhog of real sound mind
Would go forth a day like this one,
Shadders of himself to find.

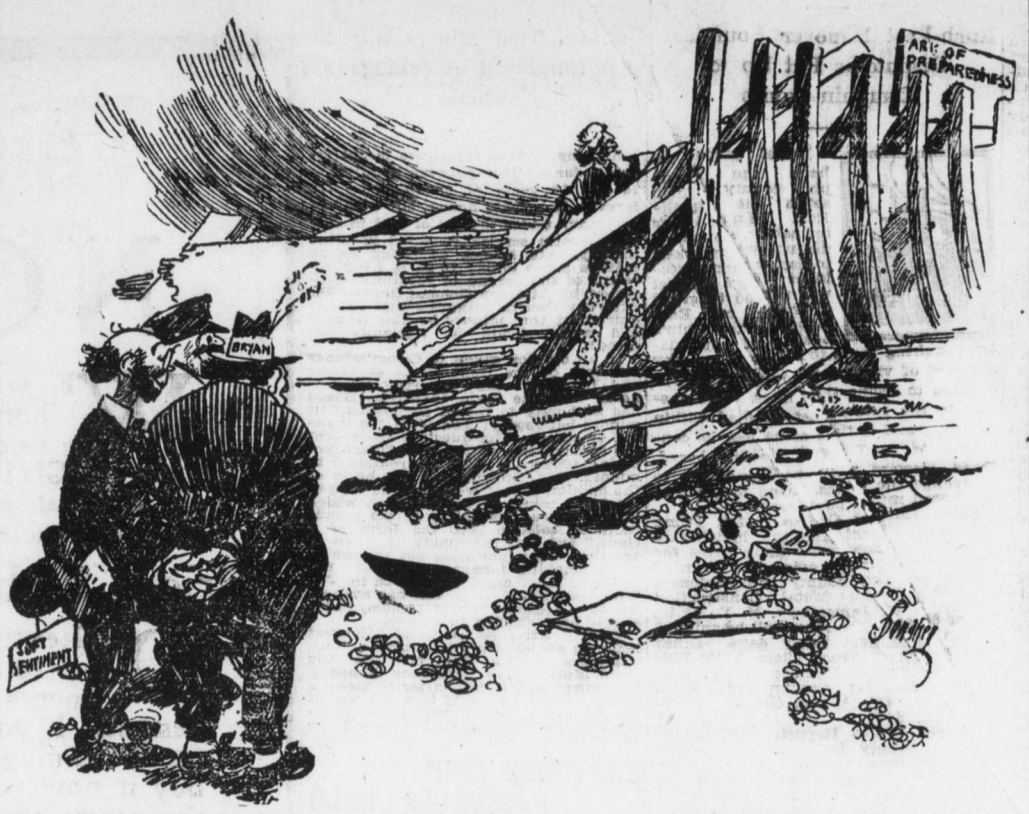
Put yourself in his position—
After hitting long the hay,
Would you wake up and go outdoors
Seeking shadows such a day?

And we're safe against the groundhog
That is nuts about the game,
And thinks that he just must go out
To perpetuate his fame.

For the snow so fast has fallen,
And so deep lies all about,
That the hog without his senses
Has no way of getting out.

THE CARTOON OF THE DAY

NOAH AND THE SKEPTICS



—From the Cleveland Plain Dealer.

TELEGRAPH'S PERISCOPE

—Well, even if he did come out today, the groundhog wouldn't have been able to find his way back.

—When we consider the earthquakes and floods of recent years, those "Come to California" advertisements lose some of their pulling power.

—If these raids keep up, the Zeppelin will soon have to be considered as a new factor in infant mortality.

—Now we understand why the Germans were unable to get to the channel—they were opposed by 86,277 Irishmen.

—The artillery skirt and the shrapnel bonnet are the latest styles from Paris. Perfectly killing, it is said.

EDITORIAL COMMENT

It is just as well to look on the bright side of things. If the United States had had a merchant marine most of it would have been torpedoed by this time.—Chicago Tribune.

Washington's revision: "We have not yet begun to write."—Columbia State.

A PARABLE

[New York Sun.]

Passing over the interesting problem in biblical chronology raised by Colonel Roosevelt's establishment of the year 16 as that in which a certain man went down from Jerusalem to Jericho and fell among thieves, the application of the parable to the conduct of this nation toward Belgium made yesterday in the Colonel's address before the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences compels attention. Colonel Roosevelt likens Belgium, violated by Germany, to the victim of the thieves, and asserts that the United States "has played the part of the Levite that passed on the other side without trying to help the man."

It is not recorded, so far as we are aware, that the Samaritan who succored this unfortunate man expended his energy in pursuit of the thieves, or even gave to their conduct subsequent to the assault they had committed serious thought. The Samaritan, instead, "bound up his wounds, pouring in oil and wine, and set him on his own beast, and brought him to an inn, and took care of him." The Samaritan gave to the host of the inn two pence, and said to him:

"Take care of him; and whatsoever thou spendest more, when I come again, I will repay thee."

Colonel Roosevelt's biblical excursion seems to have produced a curiously inappropriate illustration for the illumination of his argument. The Samaritan practiced benevolence, not vengeance; and the United States has been benevolent to Belgium.

ALONG THE COLOR LINE

[From the Crisis.]

Arthur K. Bruce has been elected president of the National Alliance of Postal Employees, a colored organization.

Plans are being discussed in Chicago, Ill., to buy a building to be used as a social center and school for the industrial training of colored children.

The Pyramid Art Association, for the study of negro art, has been formed in Syracuse, N. Y. Chapters are proposed in other cities.

Denver, Col., at the request of the colored people, has barred "The Birth of a Nation."

On the afternoon of December 5 the Misses Dorothy Rosalind and Cynthia Fuller presented a program of Old English and Scottish songs at the first of a series of concerts at the Music School Settlement for Colored People, New York city.

OUR DAILY LAUGH

BETWEEN NEIGHBORS.

Going to have a garden this summer?

Don't know yet. Are you going to raise chickens?

WARS OF TODAY.

Men used to think they had done their full duty when they fought to the last ditch.

Well?

But now they immediately start a new series of trenches.

MANAGING THE CITY

The Western Way

By Frederic J. Haskin

IF you are an employer you know how hard it is to fire anyone, and how much harder to keep the pay roll from growing at an alarming rate. To reduce and keep down the pay roll of a city is just about four times as hard. Yet that is what the commissioners of Oklahoma City have done, with a directness and lack of ceremony which is very characteristic of that city.

At an early meeting of the new commission, one of the members moved that the five clerks in the auditor's office be reduced to three. Another one wanted the seven clerks in the water department reduced to four. So each of the commissioners moved a reduction in his own department, and the proposals were voted on in a bunch. In twenty minutes the payroll of Oklahoma City was cut in half, and the people were saved a good many thousand dollars a year.

This actual economy in government is Oklahoma City's chief claim to distinction, and it is a very considerable one. In every commission government campaign, economy, efficiency and honesty have been held up as the blessings that commission government would bring. In most of the cities that have made the change, administrations have become more efficient and more directly responsible to the people, but very few of them have actually saved money, and still fewer have materially reduced the number of city employes. The city hall pie counter is too ancient an institution in American town life to be easily uprooted. But Oklahoma City is young and traditions are nothing to her. She abolished the pie counter at a swat.

That same independence of tradition and daring directness are characteristic of the Oklahoma City charter throughout. It embodies all the newest wrinkles in commission government. The commission consists of a mayor and four commissioners, elected at large. The mayor gets $4,000 a year and the commissioners $3,600 each, which is pretty good pay for such positions in a town of 65,000. The Des Moines plan of a free-for-all primary, in which anybody could run for nomination, was adopted. This is followed by an election, in which the candidates are the two who received the highest vote for each office, making a field of ten from which five are elected.

Machinery by which the people could recall any member of the commission at any time is provided. The people are also given power to initiate laws and to require the commission to refer any of its laws to them for approval or rejection whenever they desire. The claim of the friends of the initiative, referendum and recall—that they make public officials at all times responsive — seems to have been justified in Oklahoma City. The people have been so well satisfied with the government that they have not used the weapons, which President Wilson once called "the gun behind the door."

Oklahoma City employes are also under a rigid civil service system. The commission appoints a civil service board, but has no administrative control over it. Anybody who wants a job with the city goes before the board and takes an examination. The board certifies a list of the competents to the commission, and whenever anybody is appointed to a job it must be from this list. The commission has no power to appoint anyone else. Neither has the commission power of removal of city employes, except on charges preferred before the civil service board, and after the board has sustained the charges. If the board finds the charges not well grounded, the employe cannot be discharged.

Heads of departments and certain other officers are excluded from the civil service by the charter. These are the private secretaries to the commissioners, the corporation counsel, the chief of police, the superintendent of the water department, the city engineer, the city clerk, the auditor and the treasurer. As a result of the civil service, the old system by which city officials parceled out the jobs to the faithful, has been abolished. In fact, the operation of the civil service board, together with the businesslike administration of city affairs, has been so successful that the former job-giving system has been practically forgotten by the people of the town and abandoned by candidates as a method of getting elected.

When the commission took office it found an antiquated, imperfect system of accounting in operation. It was not rare for bills against the city to be paid twice. The new system makes such a thing impossible, and gives the city, for the first time, a daily knowledge of what it is collecting and what it is spending.

The commission effected a saving of about $23,000 the first year of its work. This saving was effected, not by curtailing the municipal services or slowing up on improvements, but by getting more for the money spent. Oklahoma City, being new and having been located where there was plenty of space, has unusually wide streets; yet it has 143 miles of paving, mostly sheet asphalt of good quality. The fire department, scattered through ten stations, has been two-thirds motorized and will be all motor in another year. In spite of reduced expenditures, the street paving has been kept in repair and the streets kept clean to such a degree that the residents of the town are proud of them, and boost that no city in the country has better thoroughfares. The system of public lighting has been materially extended and many miles of additional water mains have been laid—all on a reduced total of additional expenses, and with a fewer number of city employes. The number of consumers of water has increased from 9,000 to 12,000; yet four clerks keep the accounts of the office now where seven were employed under the old form of government.

The five commissioners of Oklahoma City divide the work of the city among themselves and each man is held directly responsible by the commission—and to some extent by the people—for the affairs of his department.

THE STATE FROM DAY TO DAY

Remember that this is leap year, and do not judge too hastily the dozen or so young ladies of Mahanoy City who popped the question to a dozen bashful youths who were, forsooth! taken unresisting to the altar by their captors. Notary Goyhe had published an offer to grant free licenses to wed on condition that the prospective brides admit they had done the asking. At least one result accomplished is that the ladies will have no comeback if it does not pan out well; there can be no "I told you so's."

* * *

There lives a York man with a broken neck by the name of John Klickenger. That is the man's name. The bone in the neck was crushed by being caught between the elevator and floor a few days ago. His entire left side is paralyzed, but the unusual has happened and he is still alive.

* * *

A chicken thief is worse than a bank robber, according to Judge Garman, of Luzerne. One year in jail is the penalty handed out to the offender who comes under the judge's power. For stealing an overcoat another man received two years. Ergo, two chickens equal one overcoat. Q. E. D.

* * *

The epitome of indifference has been found embodied in a South Bethlehem widow, who decided to be married to another man three months after her first husband had died leaving her with her five-day-old child. The child died, but that made no difference, and even before it had been buried the woman was away getting married. She returned to her home and the burial ceremony was performed.

* * *

Dr. Conwell, of Philadelphia, famous lecturer and president of Temple University, has made the statement that he believes war in Europe will be stopped if President Wilson does but start a movement for peace now. Dr. Conwell, who is a fairly sane individual, does not usually go off on tangents, and his belief that a peace conference is desired by all the warring nations at this psychological time, and if suggested to them by a disinterested outside party would bear fruit, may have some foundation.

THINK OF THE BIRDS

Many a tragedy of bird life is happening now in the frozen woods and brush and weed patches where jays and sparrows and woodpeckers, redbirds and even a few robins that stay with us through the winter are shivering and starving.

The food they glean in winter, when the weather is fair, is buried now under snow and ice. The bugs and larvae they find in crevices of the bark of trees is sealed under a sheet of ice that even the woodpecker's bill cannot pierce. A great many birds always starve to death in such weather as this.

In every back yard there should be food for the starving birds. Some suet tied to the tree branches; bread crumbs, cornmeal, oatmeal, cracked nuts in mesh bags suspended from tree branches or placed in a box sheltered from drifting snow, will save many a bird life.

"He prayeth best who loveth best both bird and beast and man."—Kansas City Star.

Evening Chat

One thing the city of Harrisb has succeeded in acquiring along parkway in addition to some very tractive bits of scenery and pr pieces of hill and dale, is a lection of echoes. In fact, it wo seem that several sprites have ta up quarters along the route of parkway between Cameron st and the Reservoir Park. Somewh between Nineteenth street and end of the Cameron parkway, wh the road winds along some very turesque sections of Spring cr there lives a real lusty echo. He, cause from the strength of answer it must be a masculine dwe in the lowlands, hurls back voices calls almost with a shout. Over n the county almshouse there is anot echo, one with a rather thin vo who pipes up from near the qua Over along the Paxtang section th is a lively echo, one which chases and down the creek valley betw the pike and the cat-o'-nine patches, tossing back and forth echoes of the cries of children, barking of dogs and even the cl of trolley cars and the rattle of tra Further up the hollow, half way the Reservoir, there is a spot wh voices scarcely raised above the c versational pitch may be heard ec ing from the stream. The echo n Reservoir park is old, well establis and has a certain rotundity of v which rather bespeaks the resid of many years. Perhaps, there echoes up in Wildwood Park, who may be linked up with t brethren and sisters in South and E Harrisburg one of these days.

* * *

Among the applicants for a m riage license at the Dauphin rec er's office yesterday was a bear Canadian from faraway Saskatc wan. Naturally the request from whose home was so many miles f Harrisburg caused a whole lot of cussion among the attorneys and taches of the recorder's office. Recorder James E. Lentz had to swer quite a number of quizzes. "Saskatchewan?" exclaimed lawyer. "Why, Jimmie, why do suppose a fellow would come all way down here from Canada to a marriage license?"

"Well," gravely replied Reco Lentz, "I suppose he wanted to me the business!"

* * *

Public Service Commission Michael J. Ryan seems to have old style way of putting things in apt way. Yesterday afternoon in Marysville street car service cas minister was called to testify and witness and Jesse E. B. Cunningh former deputy attorney general one of counsel for the company, not seem to get along very well gether. The minister could not Mr. Cunningham's viewpoint finally Mr. Cunningham asked for formation as to where the wit was going.

"Perhaps," remarked the com sioner, "he will yet lead us to ter things."

* * *

Harrisburg guardsmen will be terested in knowing that the War partment has detailed as an inspe of the Pennsylvania militia Cap Robert McC Beck, Jr., of the Se United States cavalry. He was fo erly stationed at Fort Ethan A Vt. He succeeds the late Cap Stephen M. Kochersperger, known to many here.

* * *

Announcement that the State m be able to continue its quail prop ting operations and that a closed son might be asked on "Bob Wh for half a dozen years to overc the decrease, has resulted in all k of offers being made to the S Game Commission and to the o ers of game preserves. When federal quarantine against the portation of Mexican quail was nounced it was stated here tha least 10,000 quail contracted could not be received and that only thing left was a closed sea Consequently efforts were made find the quail in captivity and o have been made at fancy prices, though some owners of lands been trying to buy.

* * *

Among visitors to the Capitol terday was Franklin S. Edmunds, of the prominent younger attor of Philadelphia, who appeared in a case before the Public Ser Commission. Mr. Edmunds use be active in the Old City Party is more or less known in indepen movements lately. Yesterday he marked while here that the prog sives of whom he has been a member, will get what they strug for in five years "except" he ad "the credit."

WELL KNOWN PEOPLE

—Bishop Earl Cranston will pre at the Altoona Methodist Confere

—C. C. Jenkins has been appoi chief engineer of the Lehigh V Transit Company.

—The Rev. Dr. Russel H. Con of Philadelphia, says that this c try should make peace overtures.

—A. A. Gery, prominent Rea businessman, has affected a con dation of the brick plants in about Reading.

—John T. Dempsey, who led fight against miners' unions con uting to campaigns, is a Scra man.

DO YOU KNOW

That Harrisburg used to ha six blast furnaces within limits?

HISTORIC HARRISBURG

One of the first car rep plants along the Pennsylvan Railroad was established here.

The New Goods Are Appearing

February marks the beginni of Spring business in the stor

The first of the new goods b gins to appear; the first sugge tion of the advanced styles a seen.

To the up-to-date woman th is interesting shopping mon Often it is an index to her what she will buy a little lat on.

She likes to visit the stor and look.

She likes particularly to wat the newspaper advertising f the helpful messages that will a sist her in forming a defin opinion.

And the merchants knowi this, crowd their advertising wi notes of the new.