HARRISBURG TELEGRAPH

A NEWSPAPER FOR THE HOME
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SATURDAY EVENING, MARCH 11.

When a man thinks of his work as God-given, when he wishes he had more strength to work with, and more hours in the day than twenty-four, when he dreams of heaven as a place where a man can work all the time at his best and never get tired, work drops its frown and begins to smile and he and his work, good friends, will trudge on to the end and be sorry when the second mile is done.

—HARRY E. FOSDICK.

TEMPERANCE SENTIMENT

THE growth of temperance sentiment in Pennsylvania is shown by the fact that in this State there are seventy-six newspapers that do not publish alcoholic liquor advertisements. Pennsylvania newspapers lead the "dry" list in the United States, the next State being Illinois with sixty-six. But more remarkable even than this is that last year, during a period when the liquor forces in the Pennsylvania Legislature were busy smothering Governor Brumbaugh's local option bill, thirty-five more newspapers were added to the "dry" column, all of them voluntarily throwing out liquor advertising that would have netted them thousands of dollars.

In the United States as a whole a total of 840 daily newspapers, published in the English language, decline liquor advertising, according to an investigation just completed by the Temperance Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church (national), of Topeka, Kan. The Temperance Board sent its query to all of the 2,133 daily newspapers listed in the American Newspaper Directory. The exact question directed to these daily newspapers was: "Do you decline to accept advertising of alcoholic liquors?"

A similar inquiry in 1915 showed only 520 such "abstaining" newspapers.

The total circulation of the "abstaining" newspapers reporting to the society is 5,564,777.

It will be noted that the question sent out by the Temperance Society uses the word "alcoholic" liquors, which, of course, includes beer, wine and any other beverage containing any per cent of alcohol. It is understood that some papers decline whisky advertising, but they are not included in those counted except in those cases where they directly answered the question covering all alcoholic liquors.

Quite a large number of papers say that they are considering a change of policy which will make their advertising columns dry. Some of them assert that while they have no rule against it, they are never offered liquor advertisements because they advocate prohibition. A number are only waiting until present contracts expire, and some of them declare that they will not even accept anti-prohition ads. Another big gain for the "drys" is indicated for 1916.

"THE BATTLE CRY OF PEACE"

PERHAPS it's old-fashioned and out of season to admit that the playing of the "Star-Spangled Banner" chases thrills up and down one's spine; perhaps it's bad form in this day to confess that one's heart beats like a triphammer, that a lump rises in one's throat when the American flag waves across a screen and pictures are shown that take one's mind back over the years to the times when men of our own blood fought and died that we might be free; perhaps it is de trop to admit that one's hand trembles with eagerness and one's eye grows bright with the fervor of patriotism when Liberty flashes her sword above her bespangled crown and in imagination American troops assemble before the Capitol at Washington in defending phalanx to beat back an invading foe. But choke 'em back as we will, the emotion will play tricks on us when the eagle spreads his wings, and we don't know why anybody should be ashamed to admit it.

Our patriotism is quiescent; that is perhaps the answer to the effort to conceal enthusiasms so apparent in any audience. We trust it will never come to the point where actual war will be necessary to arouse in us that dormant spirit of sacrifice which many years of peace has buried under a layer of false security. We sit in smug satisfaction, watching the dollars heap themselves in huge piles, and we do not stop to think that only the rivers of blood of our brothers across the sea have made this wealth possible. There is no call to bemoan the prosperity of the country, but we do not want to lose sight of the suffering and bloodshed that has made that prosperity possible. We do not want to see our own citizens, in the event of war, led like lambs to the slaughter. Nor is that an exaggerated simile.

If you doubt it, go and see "The Battle Cry of Peace," that wonderful picture of what would happen to helpless America attacked by a powerful foe, and if you are not stirred to the depths of your soul and made certain beyond doubt that we must prepare to resist invasion, then you are a poor stick indeed. It is a most convincing argument and we come away feeling that it will not do to haggle over methods or price; that we must not fight the forest fire by sitting idle and hoping it will not touch our property. We see ourselves standing at the crater of devastation and we are moved to demand that Congress cease bickering and give us an army and navy that will wipe the smile of derision from the battle-scarred faces of our foreign neighbors.

"The Battle Cry of Peace" is Hudson Maxim's vision of America facing trained armies with hastily mustered and inadequately equipped militia. It was filmatized through the efforts of Commodore J. Stuart Blackton. It is sensational, morbid even, but it is the portrayal of actual scenes that have occurred every day in Europe for almost two years. We trust "The Battle Cry of Peace" may return again to Harrisburg so that those who missed the opportunity of seeing how we stand as a nation in comparison with other nations may have their eyes opened to the truth. The picture ought to be shown at the national capitol when the preparedness bills come up for passage. It is worth ten thousand orations and reams of newspaper arguments.

AN ERA OF DEVELOPMENT

THERE is every indication that Harrisburg is on the eve of a great industrial development. In the past few months the Pipe and Pipe Bending Company has greatly enlarged its plants and its business is going ahead by leaps and bounds, the Bethlehem Steel Company will erect four new blast furnaces at Steelton and greatly increase capacity there, the Reading Railway is enlarging its yards and shifting facilities, the Cumberland Valley is building a great new concrete bridge across the Susquehanna and double tracking its line out of the city, and the Pennsylvania Railroad Company is about to take bids for the completion of its freight station in this city. Other industries have been going forward rapidly and it would surprise nobody to hear of extensive developments at the Central Iron and Steel Company's plants in the near future. Contractors are busy and the building trades are active. Harrisburg will grow very rapidly in the next few years.

All this shows how wise were those who pinned their faith to Harrisburg some fifteen years ago, when "holdbacks" tried to defeat the big public improvement plan then just in the course of formation. Not only have those improvements paid for themselves over and over, but they have made possible the future development of the city along right lines. Instead of straggling up into a great, overgrown country town, Harrisburg has been carefully and harmoniously building for the future. It possesses the substantial foundations upon which the beautiful structure of the future may be erected. We are, in short, ready for the industrial growth that those farsighted advocates of public improvements were looking toward when they put the million dollar loan through away back in 1901.

THE SUNDAY WALK

THE Spring days are coming, when merely to be in the open is a delight. Already a brave little bluebird here and there is chirping out his cheerful song and in sunny spots the grass is beginning to shoot, while the lilac buds are showing green, the golden bell displays signs of life, the sap is rising in the maples and the whole atmosphere is beginning to breathe new life despite the abysmal depths to which the mercury has been dropping the past week. To walk briskly forth when the birds are beginning their mating songs and the plant world to shoot its leaves is a joy in itself. Don't say to yourself, "Oh, yes, all that is very well for the man of leisure, but I am too busy." Chuck the job and go when spring gets into your blood.

At least you have Sunday to yourself, and you remember that "a walk with father" used to be one of the events of the Sabbath when you were a boy. If you cherish no such recollection, you have missed something, for there is no richer gem in the casket of memory than that Sunday afternoon's ramble into the open with the one we in our youthful trust looked up to as the most wonderful man in all the world. He knew where the flowers bloomed first, where the birds nested, when the berries ripened, and all the trees and plants and insects and animals held no secrets from him. The skies were bluer in those days than they ever have been since. The air was balmier and the sun was brighter. You drank in health and contentment and love and knowledge at every step. It was a great occasion, that Sunday afternoon walk with father, and it has been a helpful influence in your life ever since, even though the guiding hand of that stalwart companion of youthful rambles may long since have lain folded over the silent breast.

Well—you who have a boy of your own—are you going to be less a father to him than your father was to you? If you are too busy to think of your own welfare, think of his.

TELEGRAPH'S PERISCOPE

—There is one thing about a mule that cannot be said of a man—he cares no more for flattery than he does for hard work.

—"We can remember," says an exchange," when a silver dollar looked as big as a cart wheel." Right, oh, but why put it in the past tense?

—No, Maude, dear, the bucketshop raids will not be followed by any bargain sales of buckets.

—It will be a good thing to rid Mexico of Villa; also to let Carranza in for a hint as to what might happen in his own case under similar circumstances.

"Figs are again becoming a delicacy," says the Philadelphia Bulletin, which precedes, we suppose, a Spring fashion bulletin to the effect that fig leaves are also coming back into style.

John Baptist Meets Jesus

And John bare record, saying, I saw the Spirit descending from Heaven like a dove, and it abode upon Him. And I knew Him not: but he that sent me to baptize with water, the same said unto me, Upon whom thou shalt see the Spirit descending, and remaining on Him, the same is He which baptizeth with the Holy Ghost. And I saw, and bare record that this is the Son of God. —John i, 32 to 34.

JUJUBE AND OTHER FOODS

[From the Kansas City Times.]

"Our forefathers, who had to get along without grapefruit for breakfast, certainly missed a good deal, remarked a business man at table the other morning.

Maybe this man's children or grandchildren, at breakfast a few years hence will say: "How do you suppose dad (or grandad) got along without jujube for breakfast?"

Grapefruit, unheard of in this country a few years ago, is now a food staple. And so, jujube, unknown now in this country, may be unversally eaten within a decade. A traveling agent of the Department of Agriculture has just discovered the jujube far in the interior of China.

In sending cuttings of the fruit tree for propagation in America, he writes that it is a brownish fruit, about the size of an apple, of most delicious flavor, and that the tree bears a heavy crop.

We often wonder how our ancestors got along without potatoes, which have been a food staple only about 150 years; and the tomato, which was unknown as food a century ago; and many other food staples that have been recently introduced.

Nearly all vegetable and cereal foods used most extensively in America are immigrants. If we depended on plants native to this country we would be living mostly on Indian corn, pumpkins and potatoes. And new foods are coming all the time. The Government has men traveling over all the world, going to the most inaccessible places in quest of food plants new to us. One of those agents has just returned from a journey of 1,500 miles on foot in China with the following new plants: Walnuts with shells as thin and soft as peanuts, seedless persimmons, white cabbages that weigh forty pounds, are odorless and will keep all winter; wheat that thrives at an altitude of 5,000 feet, upland rice that grows on dry soil as far north as Kansas City; peaches that weigh a pound and grow in alkali soil, seedless dates, a hazel tree 100 feet high, and several varieties of vegetables that grow best in swampy land.

If all these promises come true, it will hasten the time when the waste places of the earth shall blossom as the rose.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

THANKS FIREMEN

To the Editor of the Telegraph:

On behalf of the congregation and trustees of Bethel A. M. E. church, I want to express through your columns our appreciation of the heroic work performed by the Harrisburg Fire Department in fighting the very stubborn fire which partially destroyed our beautiful new church last Wednesday night. Without this assistance on the part of the firemen, the church, and perhaps other buildings, would have been a total loss.

We also wish to thank our friends for the many kind expressions of sympathy.

Very truly yours,
C. SYLVESTER JACKSON,
Secretary, Board of Trustees,
Bethel A. M. E. Church.

LONG BEACH, CALIFORNIA
February 29, 1916.

To the Editor of the Telegraph:

Dear Sir:—

We have received through the Luce Clipping Bureau a cutting from your issue of February 15, according to which you were good enough to use an item from one of our recent press sheets anent the trailer protest this company is making against censorship.

We wish to thank you for the courtesy of putting our position before your readers. But at the same time, we would enter a mild protest against the comment which you have tacked on.

It is not the policy of the opponents of Censorship to do their best to convince the people that everybody, children included, ought to be allowed to see crime, seduction, murder, without the least check being placed on their production—as you infer.

That is not the milk in the cocoanut. Censorship is wrong and un-American. You would hardly approve of newspaper censorship, no matter how "yellow" and offensive and corrupting to the morals of the young some of your competitors are. This matter of children and the films is entirely one of parental control. Careful parents exercise some supervision over what their young read. Certainly, you wouldn't condemn the Bible simply because some parts of the book are too mature for children. Or would you "censor" it too?

I enclose another and fuller discussion of this issue, which you may find interesting. Really, Mr. Editor, you have as much concern in this fight for freedom of expression as picture producers. Let the principle of censorship once become legalized in our country and it will not stop at the film. Ultimately the publisher will feel it.

Cordially yours,
THE BALBOA AMUSEMENT PRODUCING CO.

SEND 'EM IN

By Wing Dinger

If you haven't sent your dime in
For the battleship fund, bo,
It is time you're gettin' busy,
Just cut out a smoke or so,
Walk the next time, 'stead of riding,
Or in some such other way
Just deny yourself some pleasure
And the savings throw this way.

It's a stunt that everybody
Who has stickin' in his hide
The least spark of patriotism,
Should take part in, with much pride.
So get busy, send some coin in,
Do your part and help to buy
The "America"—come on, now,
We can do it if we try.

Politics in Pennsylvania

By the Ex-Committeeman

Bosses of the disorganized reorganized wing of the Pennsylvania State Democracy will have a meeting in Philadelphia within the next week or ten days to perfect the slate for delegates at large which is to be offered to the Democrats of Pennsylvania as that favored by President Wilson. National Committeeman A. Mitchell Palmer, who has been sounding sentiment, extending olive branches and shaking hands, is also expected to allow it to be known at that time whether he will be a candidate for reelection.

The general plan for a "fifty-fifty" arrangement on the delegates at large appears to be working out, certain "grouches" having been gotten out of the way for the present. The hitch, however, seems to be over any out and out Old Guardsmen to have a place on the slate.

No Democrats have yet been found who are willing to be shot full of holes as candidates for auditor general or State treasurer. Efforts have been made by State Chairman Morris to find some aspirant, one with money preferred, have not been successful. The branch siding headquarters here is also using a searchlight.

—Gossip is that W. H. Allen, former counsel to the State Railroad Commission, may be a candidate for Congress from the Warren district.

—Governor Brumbaugh to-day announced the appointment of Atkinson Costello, Philadelphia, to be magistrate of Court No. 15, Philadelphia, to succeed D. S. Scott, resigned. The appointment is effective at once.

—Senator Penrose has been unable to go to Pittsburgh to-day, but will visit that city on March 18 to attend the laying of the cornerstone of the new city-county building. He will meet the Western Pennsylvania leaders at that time, having arranged for headquarters in the new William Penn hotel instead of the Fort Pitt, long his western headquarters.

—Speaker Ambler's Montgomery county neighbors are getting very busy in his behalf and a committee announcement of his candidacy has been made to the rest of the State. Boomers are busy for him in a number of counties.

—J. B. Esser, former Hamburg publisher, died yesterday at his home. He was prominent in Democratic politics and was a delegate to the last State convention in 1912, when he was taken ill.

—Dr. W. F. Eshelman is out for Republican legislative honors in Carbon.

—The Dauphin county Washington party organization had another meeting last night.

—Mayor Smith has signed the salary increase measure for Philadelphia and there is mingled rejoicing and indignation. The mayor does not seem to mind it.

—Lehighton will have a special election shortly to vote on a municipal water plant.

—Congressman S. H. Miller, of Mercer, who is not a candidate for reelection has announced that he is going out of politics because his doctor says he must do so.

—The Philadelphia transit plans which have created so much stir are being revised.

—Speaker Clark is to deliver a lecture in Lower Merion. Montgomery Democrats will give him a reception.

—W. E. Sankey, burgess of Carrick, is out as a candidate for Senator in one of the Allegheny districts.

—As the result of the election of Representative M. B. Kitts, of Erie, as mayor of that city, a general shakeup of the Democratic organization is planned.

—W. I. Stineman, who is a candidate for Senator in Cambria county, is a son of the former Senator. Senator H. A. Tompkins will likely oppose him as Democratic candidate.

—More than 100 witnesses, including Judge John M. Garman, Postmaster Thomas F. Hefferman, the chairmen of all political parties, editors of several Wilkes-Barre papers, Chief James E. Roderick, of the Bureau of Mines, and others of prominence were subpenaed yesterday by the Luzerne grand jury for a probe into election methods in Luzerne county. District Attorney Frank Slattery will conduct the investigation at a special session of the grand jury, beginning on Monday, and he is under instruction from the courts to uncover alleged crookedness in elections for four years. Among those who will be questioned is Millionaire-For-a-Day "Butch" McDevitt, who will be asked to name the men who, he says, paid him $1,500, in 1911, to retire from the Democratic county ticket, the act that preceded his visit to New York city.

FREIGHT CONGESTION

[New York World.]

There is little doubt that the Interstate Commerce Commission will approve ultimately of the embargo which has been placed by Eastern railroads upon various commodities entering into export traffic.

Railroad representatives at the hearings which have just concluded offered a resolution for the consideration of the commission which proposes that free storage time allowed on freight in terminals be reduced and demurrage charges be increased on cars not unloaded after a fixed period allowed for this purpose.

While the commission may work out some new suggestions, the congestion at the Eastern terminal is due to a number of fundamental conditions which can be corrected in no other way, so far as immediate purposes are concerned, than by penalizing shippers who keep their freight too long on the cars.

In the dull periods which preceded the present prosperity of the country the railroads did not have enough revenue to enlarge their terminal facilities or provide the cars necessary for the hauling of the maximum amount of business. Development had almost ceased entirely. If the railroads had been allowed to provide a surplus for themselves, they would have been able to purchase additional equipment and carry on developments, even in the dull periods.

ALL CLIMATES AT ONCE

[Christian Herald.]

The supply department of the Panama Canal Organization has been endeavoring to develop a supply of fresh vegetables that would not have to be shipped in cold storage, as is necessary with those sent from the United States. A colony of Spanish Americans has recently taken up the cultivation of vegetables on the slopes of the volcano Irazu. The gardens begin at an elevation of 5,000 feet, where tropical fruits are raised and end at an elevation of about 7,000 feet, where the more delicate fruits of the temperate zone are raised. The soil is a porous loan of volcanic ash, 15 feet in depth and very rich. Shipments have already been begun by a weekly steamer, and if more satisfactory transportation can be arranged, these gardens will be able to supply the Canal Zone with a large quantity of fresh vegetables and fruits.

THE CARTOON OF THE DAY

ALL FOR ONE—ONE FOR ALL

NOTE—THE HOUSE VOTES TO UPHOLD THE PRESIDENT'S POLICY IN THE SUBMARINE CONTROVERSY.

—From the Baltimore American

PHILIPPINE PROBLEMS

The Biggest One of All

By Frederic J. Haskin

ALL eyes in the Philippines are turned on the United States today. The fate of the islands rests with the American people. That we have come to a crisis in our dealings with them is obvious to everyone. What do the people most concerned think of it—those to whom it is the biggest question on earth, and not merely a matter to be skimmed on the way to the office?

There are three principal political parties in the Philippines. All of them are in favor of legislation in which the United States shall go on record as subscribing to the principle of the ultimate independence of the islands.

The Nacionalista party is the strongest and most numerous. This party expressed itself as in favor of the passage of the Jones bill, preferably amended in certain particulars, but passed in its orginal form rather than not at all. (They referred to that Jones bill which states in its preamble that the United States has never had any idea of conquest or territorial aggrandizement. As passed by the Senate, the preamble was considerably modified.) The Progresista party also favors such a measure, but the Progresistas want a bill which will establish a government responsible in local affairs to the people of the islands rather than to the War Department or to the Governor-General of the Philippines. The third party wanted the preamble of the Jones bill amended so as to set a fixed date for the independence of the archipelago.

This third party is an off-shoot of the Nacionalistas, and apparently represents that section of public opinion which is calling for quick independence. There are also a few Filipinos who oppose any bill which has for its object the separation of the islands from the United States. The Nacionalista and Progresista parties include the great bulk of the people who are interested in politics at all.

These two parties want a definite affirmation from the United States to the effect that they will be independent some day. Such independence is their national ideal, and it has been promised them so often by individual Americans that they feel some definite and authoritative statement of our position to be their due. Every Filipino looks forward to the day when the islands will be governed by Filipinos. But as nearly as the sentiment of eight million such people can be estimated, it may be stated as a fact that no considerable section of the Filipinos desire separation at this time. The more serious thinkers among the natives will not even express an opinion as to when such separation will be desirable.

Thus the attitude of the Filipinos may be summed up; a small party desiring a fixed date for independence, a few unorganized individuals opposed to all talk of separation, a great majority of the people calling for a recognition of the principle of ultimate independence, but setting the time in the indefinite future.

Americans in the islands were apparently opposed to the preamble of the Jones bill, but so far as the administrative features of the measure are concerned, they agree with the Filipinos in desiring to have them enacted into law. Opinion is practically unanimous that the Philippines have outgrown their present form of government. As it stands to-day, there is an appointive commission for the upper House and an elective Assembly for the lower House. The upper House has exclusive legislative authority over a third of the archipelago (Mindanao-Sulu). Yet the lower House must pass all appropriation bills, even where the money is to be expended outside its jurisdiction.

The bad features of this system were shown when the Legislature failed to agree on a budget for three successive years. New things seem to be running smoothly, since the appropriation bill for the year has been passed and the two Houses are cooperating, but as a matter of fact the situation is unchanged. Only, the people of the islands realize that fundamental changes are about to be made in the organization of their government, so they put all other issues aside until they see what these changes will be.

Local government is not only hampered by the fact that an arm of the Legislature must appropriate where it cannot legislate, but also because the Philippine Legislature has little control over the sources of revenue in the islands. Customs receipts and internal revenues are the two sources whence the administration draws funds to keep it running. Yet the Legislature under the present organic act cannot pass any effectual laws concerning either of these forms of taxation; that power is vested in the United States Congress.

The insular government cannot borrow money without express permission from Congress. One effect of this has been to keep Philippine finances in excellent condition—the total indebtedness is only twelve million dollars—but the people of the islands believe that a point has now been reached where the system is a serious check on progress. It is suggested that if approval from Washington is desired, a sufficient precaution would be for the President to approve each loan before it is made. Such a system would be much less cumbrous than the present one, which calls for affirmative legislation from Congress.

Finally, the local government wants power to enact laws which will bring about the development of the natural resources of the archipelago. The public lands are the great wealth of the islands, after which come timber resources and mines. The commission pleaded vainly for thirteen years for a revision of the public land laws to a form which would stimulate agriculture. It seems certain that an increase in the power of the local government in this respect will be followed by faster progress and development.

Americans and Filipinos are agreed that the plan of insular administration needs reorganizing. That such reorganization is provided for in a bill whose preamble brings up the question of Philippine independence has given rise to dispute which the body of the bill would never have awakened.

THE STATE FROM DAY TO DAY

Fifty-fifty is the motto which the men of the Montgomery Fire Company have adopted with regard to Evangelist Biederwolf, at present in Norristown. A short time ago he denounced a banquet and vaudeville show which they gave and now they in turn refuse to hear him speak. Dr. Biederwolf, by the way, is engaged in telling the Norristown mothers how to take care of their babies.

* * *

A new menace, that of smothering babies, has risen its head. Within two days three babies have been smothered to death, one in its mother's arms at Ephrata, while the mother slept and two in Bridesburg whose heads were too well covered by the bed clothing which their mother tucked about them at bedtime.

* * *

Measles, measles, who's got the measles, is a new game they have invented at Allentown. Many schools in that vicinity have been closed and the epidemic is having a big run.

* * *

More than a dozen respectable residents of Bethlehem have been arrested for not cleaning the snow off their pavements. The crusade which council started has resulted in the arrest of a Lehigh University professor, an attorney, a merchant and an official of the Lehigh Valley Railroad.

* * *

The Eastern Pennsylvania Railways Company, operating over one hundred miles of trolley roads in Schuylkill and Carbon counties, have erected a fine new club building for employes. Bedrooms, bathrooms and reading rooms are features of the new club.

* * *

The unique wrecking of a big delivery truck at Chester landed the driver head first in a snowbank, where he chewed snow in an inverted position for a period of half an hour before some kind pedestrian liberated the unfortunate, somewhat shaken up, but uninjured.

OUR DAILY LAUGH

THE BRIDE'S LAMENT.

My husband is perfectly heartless.

How so?

He refused to buy an ermine necklace for my dog.

BAD FORM.

Do hurry, Kitty; the train leaves in twenty minutes.

Oh, be quiet! You know it's bad form to be on time.

Mrs. Popson—I was reading where Mr. Edison says that four hours' sleep is enough for any man.

Popson—That seems to be the baby's idea, too.—Boston Transcript.

Evening Chat

Hundreds of ring-necked pheasants, bought in a dozen or more States, are being distributed by wardens and game protectors of the State Game Commission through the southern tier of counties as part of the game propagation work this Spring. These birds are being experimented with as they are being placed in districts the grouse and quail have abandoned or where they have been exterminated and they are being placed in surroundings as near as possible to their native haunts. They will be observed and some tests made in hatching the eggs and the pheasants. A number of the birds have been placed in the counties at the foothills of the Alleghenies including Somerset, Bedford, Dauphin, Franklin, Cumberland and others, while some will be tried in agricultural counties. In addition the State Game Commission has put out a number of wild turkeys from Southern State highlands and they have been reported as doing very well. Several shipments of deer from Northern States are expected to be made within a few days and they will be distributed to State game preserves and to counties closed to hunting for periods of years. The State commission men are being assisted by sportsmen's associations.

* * *

The appeal from award of Compensation Referee E K. Saylor in the Maulfair case taken yesterday will be of State-wide importance when decided. The question raised is whether a man can be considered as serving his employer when making a delivery after store or regular hours. It was held that Maulfair, who was fatally injured in this city in January while delivering butter, was furthering the interests of this employer. In rebuttal it is contended that his work was ended before he was struck and that the delivery was being made as an accommodation.

* * *

Calling out the National Guard of Pennsylvania appears to be a popular amusement every place throughout the State except at the Capitol just now. Every time things get to an interesting point in foreign relations demands pour into this city asking whether the Guard has been called out and when the troops will start for Mexico. More "straight tips" about this or that organization are given than could be packed in a bushel basket. This or that regiment has orders to hold itself in readiness for service and local pride occasionally creates some amusing incidents. As a matter of fact when State troops are needed there is plenty of notice given and such a thing as a regiment being started right off for the border is unlikely. Mobilization would be first.

* * *

The placing of the squirrel Guard on the cable leading to the State Museum to fend off the squirrels has attracted wide attention. The appliance has been likened to the contrivances put on ship cables to keep rats away and there are some guessing games on whether the squirrels will beat it out as they have done everything else.

* * *

The recent snowfall put an end to building operations which had been carried on in some sections of the city in spite of the cold. Men who will work in the cold winds and who do not seem to mind outdoor work when the mercury is down around ten or fifteen will not work when snow falls even though the mercury may be at a more endurable height than in clear cold weather. Snow seems to be the great blocker of outdoor work. Cold does not do it.

* * *

One of our friends who likes to ramble in the fields and to go into the woods is of the opinion that spring will not be much further delayed and that before long the frogs may be heard calling and the wild flowers will commence to appear. He says that in taking some walks over in the Wildwood Park district he saw some agitation in the mud along the banks of the creek and in the bottom of ponds which had been heated by the sun and which he knows are homes of frogs. It is his opinion that the frogs will soon be stirring. The other evidence of the approach of Spring is that skunk cabbage has been seen sticking its ear-like leaves above the ground. Several specimens were found near the State Hospital.

* * *

Richard E. Cochran, prominent lawyer of York and former deputy Secretary of the Commonwealth, was at the Capitol yesterday on business with the Public Service Commission. Mr. Cochran has for years been a frequent visitor to this city and has many friends in Harrisburg.

WELL KNOWN PEOPLE

—Horace Geiger, who is out for the Legislature from Philadelphia, is one of the leaders of the local option movement.

—Edward T. Stuart, of Philadelphia, is on a southern hunting trip.

—Mayor James Harvey, of Hazleton, has hit upon a plan of making tramps arrested in his city work on the streets.

—H. E. Lewis, one of the Bethlehem vice-presidents, is in Luzerne county looking over plants which may be acquired.

—Dr. R. V. Mattison has been chosen as head of the Upper Dublin Library at Ambler.

DO YOU KNOW

That Harrisburg railroad yards are among the biggest in the State and yet are crowded?

HISTORIC HARRISBURG

The present executive mansion was occupied soon after the Civil war.

HARDLY RECOGNIZABLE

[Philadelphia Press]

Senator La Follette has thrown his hat into the presidential ring, but it is a pretty badly damaged hat, and the party tag is not recognizable.

Give the Manufacturer the Facts

Mr. Dealer, when a manufacturer enthuses about his advertising plans to you, give him the facts.

Say to him—

"I don't know all about advertising, but I do know that the goods on my shelves that are advertised in the local newspapers are the goods that make new customers for me.

"And, by the way, these newspaper advertised goods are not on the shelves.

"They are out in the show window and over there on the counter."

Tell him he could have clinched the market at the start if he had promised you a newspaper campaign. He could have lined up New Distribution, Your Support and Consumer Demand—the three real factors in merchandising.