

HARRISBURG TELEGRAPH

A NEWSPAPER FOR THE HOME

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E. J. STACKPOLE, Pres't and Editor-in-Chief F. R. OYSTER, Business Manager GUS M. STEINMETZ, Managing Editor.

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FRIDAY EVENING, JUNE 16

Where you see no good, silence is best.—Anon.

WILSON AND MARSHALL

President Wilson has been renominated by the Democrats, with Vice-President Marshall as his running mate, that being the inevitable outcome of the St. Louis convention.

There are two reasons for the renomination of President Wilson and one for the renomination of Marshall. In the first place, the Democrats were compelled to put the President for a second term or confess publicly the failure of the administration, as many of them privately admit.

With Marshall it was different. Marshall has made an unenviable reputation for himself in the Vice-President's chair. He has not only lacked dignity, but he has shown anything but good taste in many of his activities and utterances.

The biggest factor, however, in the coming campaign will be Charles E. Hughes. The personality of the Republican candidate and the principles for which he stands will sweep the country.

THE HIGHWAY DEPARTMENT

Governor Brumbaugh is now giving consideration to the filling of several important vacancies in the State Government. The regrettable death of Robert J. Cunningham, who as Commissioner of Highways had in a comparatively brief period established for himself and the administration an enviable record for that important department, places upon the Governor an obligation greater than that imposed by any of the other appointments.

It is within the knowledge of the Telegraph that no official on Capitol Hill enjoyed the confidence of the Governor more than the late head of the Department of Highways and of all the constructive work of the present administration the creation of a great system of roads has appealed most strongly to Governor Brumbaugh.

Of course, it will be said that the breach in the Republican leadership of the State will result in a reorganization of the Highway Department in the interest of a political faction. It is inconceivable that any such course would have the approval of the Governor. He knows quite as well as others familiar with conditions in Pennsylvania that any loss of confidence among the people in the working out of the highway system would entail consequences so serious in their character as to practically destroy what has already been accomplished

in the direction of improved roads. So much has been achieved during the past year or two in awakening public interest in better highways that the constructive program of the present administration will almost certainly have the approval of the people through the creation of a long term loan, but any political maneuvering would just as certainly check and inevitably destroy the one big constructive enterprise which Governor Brumbaugh has so much at heart.

It would be well for the people to suspend judgment regarding alleged political activities, especially where public confidence is involved, until some concrete and definite act on Capitol Hill warrants adverse criticism regarding the conduct of the Department of Highways or any other department.

NEW DAY FOR STEELTON

STEELTON stands upon the threshold of a new day; a new era is dawning in its industrial and municipal history.

That this is true, is the consensus of opinion among unbiased observers at the brilliant "Booster Banquet" given last evening under the joint auspices of the Municipal League and the Merchants' Association, two of the town's leading civic organizations.

Already the borough has progressed far in its municipal development and has much of which justly to be proud. As so ably set forth by Professor L. E. McGinnis, who has placed Steelton on the educational map of Pennsylvania, it has had a remarkable history.

Steelton is just thirty-six years old, a mere infant among municipalities; yet it has paved streets, sanitary sewers, excellent filtered water, a school system unsurpassed by any in the State, adequate fire protection and other things of which any borough may well be proud.

These things, however, are only a beginning.

Following out the plan outlined by representative citizens in a full page feature of the Telegraph a year ago, the borough has now adopted a model ordinance for a Parks and Playgrounds Commission and this body already has been appointed.

Within another week an adequate system of playgrounds will be thrown open to the borough's youth. Provision has been made for nearly every need for the small folks' recreation. Competent instructors will be in charge of each playground to watch over the safety of the boys and girls and to direct their energies along the lines that will tend to produce good citizens.

In addition to this, Steelton has in Luther R. Kelker park a beautiful recreation place for the older folks and in time the new commission will undertake further development of this spot.

Not only does the borough now have good paved streets, but in order to keep pace with its growth, additional highways are to be paved. Just one month ago to-day a loan of \$50,000 for paving the borough's share of the cost of paving more streets was approved by the borough's voters.

Another loan for the purchase of motor fire apparatus and garbage collecting trucks was also approved.

With the borough's citizens showing their desire to go ahead in this unmistakable manner, it is scarcely to be wondered that Quincy Bent, the new general manager of the big steel plant which has recently passed into the control of Charles M. Schwab, should hint that big things are in store for Steelton industrially.

With the huge steel mills expanding and increasing their output, with the borough striding forward in every line of municipal endeavor and with a community of optimists, such as the "Booster Banquetters" showed themselves to be, there can be little doubt that Steelton will be heard from when it comes to calling the roll of Pennsylvania's leading municipalities.

STATE COLLEGE BOYS

ALL over the United States, Pennsylvania State College boys are holding important positions. None of them are fire-eating militarists and we have not heard that any of them have any but the most peaceful desires. They are interested in the development of industry and not in the creation of a great standing army.

But if war ever did come, these Pennsylvania State College graduates would know how to take care of themselves in the field. They would be prepared to meet the other fellow on his own ground. They would not be poor, helpless victims of the enemy's skill and training. They would know how to give and take, for State College for many years has included regular army instruction in its course and every boy not physically unfit must know how to handle a gun and how to conduct himself in the ranks. The result is a physical carriage that gives the average State College boy the look of a West Pointer, a discipline that is beneficial all through life, and a preparedness that any day may stand him in good stead.

Richard Stockton, Jr., in his book, "Peace Insurance," very ably expresses the value of military training for the student as follows:

Military training has an important place in the education of the young man. It is not only a physical training, but it is a mental training. It teaches the young man to obey, to follow, to work with others, to be a team player. It teaches him to be a leader, to take responsibility, to be a team player. It teaches him to be a citizen, to be a man of honor, to be a man of courage. It teaches him to be a man of action, to be a man of initiative, to be a man of enterprise. It teaches him to be a man of character, to be a man of integrity, to be a man of honor. It teaches him to be a man of faith, to be a man of hope, to be a man of love. It teaches him to be a man of peace, to be a man of justice, to be a man of mercy. It teaches him to be a man of wisdom, to be a man of knowledge, to be a man of power. It teaches him to be a man of greatness, to be a man of glory, to be a man of honor. It teaches him to be a man of God, to be a man of heaven, to be a man of glory.

that the average school gives no thought whatever to the physical condition of its pupils. The average school and college course is lopsided. It dwells upon the mental to the exclusion of the physical development, and there is no better means of physical training than the "setting-up" exercises of military drill.

TELEGRAPH PERISCOPE

—It begins to look as if Germany herself is caught in one of those giant nutcrackers her leaders have been so fond of talking about.

—Despite the fact that the election is not until November, the Wilkes-Barre Record is willing to go on record with this general observation: "An exchange says a squirrel was seen coming out of the basement of the capitol at Harrisburg carrying nuts. The squirrel has a much richer harvest when the Legislature is in session."

—We don't notice much in the platform about "pitiless publicity."

—"Never have I been afraid of the noisy man. Ever have I been afraid of the quiet man," says President Wilson, which comes pretty nearly being a confession.

—There's good in all things—for instance think how many fish lies yesterday's weather prevented.

Mr. Hughes' Handicaps

[Wilkes-Barre Record.] "Big Business will be for Mr. Hughes," says a Democratic exchange. Of course it will be. So will little business, every kind of business. So will the employes of business. So will the patrons of business. So will the wage-earners who cannot have the money with which to secure the necessities of life unless business flourishes.

Business, big and little, recently went through one of the most distressing experiences in the history of the country. It began soon after the Democratic party came into power and it continued until the mills and factories were swamped with war orders or with orders for home use, made possible by the government's purchasing power of the people owing to war orders. Business will be anxious to support a candidate for President who is against the blundering economic policies that brought this fearful period of distress upon the country.

Big Business will not be for Hughes because it expects to be given protection for its interests. If comparisons are made for anything, Big Business is less to fear from the Wilson administration than from a Hughes administration. During the present administration Big Business has had a quiet time. No prosecutions against any have been instituted, the Sherman law has remained a dead letter, and the Federal Trade Commission, created by the administration, has not been active. The party of which Mr. Hughes is a member tested every phase of the antitrust law with a degree of energy and honesty that is good as far as the instituted procedure against every malefactor in business against which there was evidence. In comparison, the work of the Democratic administration has been entirely barren of results.

In spite of the Republican party's activity in getting after Business for its misdeeds, the representatives of Business are about twenty-two, over two million men enlisted from 1871 to 1875 at these ages (eighteen to twenty-two), and they made up over three-fourths of Lincoln's armies. This is natural, for the older men are embedded in the industries which must back up the carrying line and are bound by those family ties which are the nation's life. So Johnny shouldered his musket. None of us want war, and our political system gives us a better chance than some of the older countries have had to avert willful or unjust hostilities, but if that is to be met, Johnny must have a fair chance for a military duty. That is what preparedness means. Just think about it when you see them step up for their diplomas.

Youth and Arms

[From Collier's Weekly.]

At this season the basic idealism of the American education is flowering in the closing exercises of countless schools and colleges. Jane and Johnny are coming up by the ten thousand to get all sorts of diplomas before they are packed with more or less admiring friends and relatives who marvel at the sudden emergence from pigstails and short trousers to this new dignity of learning and honor. In June it is rather easy to think of Jane and John as the home maker of the next generation. No amount of thesis talk about the art of Shakespearian or secondary muscular reactions among the college boys disguise the fact that there will be a new generation of men. It's a lot harder to see in Johnny's heated eyes the emboldened and over-enthusiastic spirit of the next generation of our United States, and yet that is the fact. If the worst comes to the worst in this iron world we live in, it will be Johnny who goes out to war. Most of the boys in academies and colleges are over seventeen years of age or under and over eight hundred thousand such youths enlisted in the armies of the North during our Civil War. These kids outnumbered all who listed at these ages greater than twenty-two years. The average college freshman is about eighteen and the average senior, therefore is about twenty-two, over two million men enlisted from 1871 to 1875 at these ages (eighteen to twenty-two), and they made up over three-fourths of Lincoln's armies. This is natural, for the older men are embedded in the industries which must back up the carrying line and are bound by those family ties which are the nation's life. So Johnny shouldered his musket. None of us want war, and our political system gives us a better chance than some of the older countries have had to avert willful or unjust hostilities, but if that is to be met, Johnny must have a fair chance for a military duty. That is what preparedness means. Just think about it when you see them step up for their diplomas.

A Rural Industry

"What you want to do first," said a Boston man to a New England farmer whom he was advising touching certain needed improvements in and about his place, "is to have that mudhole in the road fixed."

"You experts and reformers don't understand local conditions," said the farmer, scornfully. "Why, I've purty nigh paid off my mortgages with the money I've made haulin' automobiles out of that mudhole!" Chicago Herald.

OUR DAILY LAUGH

ON WITH THE DANCE. I'm awfully sorry I stepped on your foot. Did it hurt? Oh, no! Mr. Dodge told me yesterday that I was very light on my feet! ENTHUSIASM. Oh, see the throng rise up and dance. And hear its mighty cheer. What for? A foul tip has deprived The umpire of his seat.

Politics in Pennsylvania

By the Ex-Committeeman

A statement made at Pittsburgh last night by Henry G. Wasson, former Republican state chairman and generally regarded as the mouthpiece of the Roosevelt element which was swept into power in political affairs in 1912, was taken to-day to mean that the Colonel would advise his Pennsylvania friends to swing in for Hughes. The statement came in the course of some Wasson comments upon the nomination of Hughes and has pretty effectually dashed the hopes of the Democrats who had been endeavoring to flirt with the Bull Mooseers.

It is a well-known fact that President Wilson has been bent upon breaking up the Republican organization in Pennsylvania and that the Palmers and others active in the Democratic machine in the Keystone State have found him a ready listener. It will be recalled that Palmer and his pals promised Pennsylvania if Wilson was nominated. They did not deliver even in the year of the great division, but they have indicated that they could do better next time, and the President has given them all the tools with which to do it. It is believed that some Democratic leaders have been figuring out what to do and the main works of the national machine practically located in this State. Pennsylvania might be made debatable.

From what has been heard lately and what Wasson says, the Democrats will not get the Bull Mooseers.

Wasson's statement is as follows: "The candidacy of Mr. Hughes will, I believe, receive the hearty support of Republicans and Progressives alike in Pennsylvania, and for that matter in nearly every section of the country."

"The promptness with which the candidate resigned from the supreme bench and the very vigorous way in which he accepted the nomination and declared his stand on the issues involved did much to win favor for him, especially with those who feared that his nomination would result in a listless campaign."

"Under the provisions of the primary act of 1913, adopted to obviate a recurrence of the awkward situation which occurred in 1912, when presidential electors nominated prior to the holding of the national convention of that year publicly declared that if elected they would not vote for Mr. Taft, the present nominee is empowered within thirty days of his nomination to certify to the Secretary of the Commonwealth as the nominee of his party the names of the presidential electors to which the State is entitled."

"I sincerely trust and I have no doubt Mr. Hughes in certifying the names of the present nominee is empowered to recognize all the elements of his support in Pennsylvania."

A. Nevin Detrich, state chairman of the Washington party who was here yesterday looking up who had been elected to membership in his committee, said that he would call the Washington committee after the conference with the Sage of Oyster Bay. Mr. Detrich appeared more concerned about finding whether he had a committee than about dates.

Members of the State Woman Suffrage executive committee, who were here yesterday for the meeting of the committee, expressed the utmost confidence to-day that there would be a favorable proposition for legislative action upon suffrage. They plan to have the amendment introduced early in the coming session so that it can be passed upon finally in the session of 1919.

—The State Suffrage flag is to make its appearance in the Fall campaign. The flag will have a field of yellow with a blue border. The flag will be thirteen white stars, representing States which have given women the vote.

—The final filing of accounts yesterday included the A. W. Powell Employes Campaign Committee, which backed the Auditor General's campaign. The Powell Straight Republican Ticket Committee, which operated in Allegheny county. The Straight Ticket committee accounted for \$24,460 contributed from \$25,000. The automobile committee accounted for \$2,168 received and \$1,795.24 spent. The Powell committee's largest giver was Paul S. Ache, of Esbrough, treasurer of the committee and personal friend of the Auditor General, who gave \$500. Deputy Auditor General C. E. Willock gave \$185 and other attaches gave from \$5 to \$150. Expenditures were for traveling expenses, advertising and other items.

Hughes Leagues are being formed in Philadelphia and other cities to boost the campaign in behalf of the ticket, much to the disgust of the Democrats. The leagues are largely composed of Progressives and Independents.

—The Vares are still cutting off heads in Philadelphia. Two more McNichol men were dropped from the committee and personal friend of the Auditor General, who gave \$500. Deputy Auditor General C. E. Willock gave \$185 and other attaches gave from \$5 to \$150. Expenditures were for traveling expenses, advertising and other items.

—Traveling men from New York and other States who were here to-day ventured the assertion that there would be some active times among the Progressives in the coming year. Illinois, Ohio and other States when McCormick becomes national chairman. The Harrisburg man these visitors considered the very antithesis of the Progressives, Sullivan and others who have run machines.

—Out in Erie they are calling upon Mayor Kitts to clean up the city. A committee of ministers yesterday asked him to clean up thirty-nine places which were named.

—William Potter, former ambassador to Italy and one of the Philadelphia delegates who voted for the Roosevelt at Chicago, is out for Hughes. He visited him yesterday.

Subsidy and Not Subsidy

[Collier's Weekly.]

An acute observer of events at Washington gets a good deal of amusement out of noticing how audaciously President Wilson practices one of the most ancient devices of statesmanship, namely giving new names to things which under other names have become odious to large numbers of people. At Jackson Day banquets and Jefferson Day banquets he still affirms his belief in the underlying principles of the two gods of Democracy, and Adam Smith is still put forward as the sum of all wisdom as regards political economy. But practice, President Wilson and the Democratic party are adopting a good many devices which would seem strange to Jefferson and Adam Smith. One example of this was pointed out by Senator Lodge in speaking of the President's Shipping Bill: "It is proposed, as I certainly know the President said, to run these ships at a loss until they begin to make money, and then to turn them over to private ownership. Why, Mr. President, what becomes of this opposition to subsidy then? There never has been proposed any subsidy so gross as that which I have just quoted, and which was flatly stated by the President in his message."

THE CARTOON OF THE DAY

IMPOSSIBLE!



—From the Baltimore American.

MADE TO ORDER TOWNS

By Frederic J. Haskin

THE State of Virginia has acquired a new manufacturing center within the last few weeks. An industrial plant has reared its huge structures what was formerly pasture and corn land, bringing hundreds of factory hands to dwell in Quantico, Virginia. So entirely rural are the surroundings, however, that housing facilities are extremely inadequate and the plant is now offering free week-end excursions to surrounding cities in order to get builders, contractors and businessmen to look Quantico over and learn to take her seriously.

The rural factory town, which had its beginning in Homestead and Pullman in the early eighties, is fast becoming one of the great civic problems of the country. Attracted by low land values the factories are leaving the crowded cities, seeking the open spaces and erecting their plants and towns in a frenzy of hurry without consideration for the requirements of posterity. Of course, there are some exceptions to this rule, but for the most part the factory town is a sole convenience of the factory and not for the health, sanitation and comfort of its future citizens.

In most cases the emigration of the factory to the rural districts is a direct skirting the large city, for it is necessary to have at least one reliable market close at hand, and also an abundant supply of labor. Thus we have the various manufacturing suburbs of Boston, the numerous plants on Long Island and Staten Island, the factories on the outskirts of Philadelphia, such as the Baldwin Locomotive works, the automobile factories of Flint, Mich., not far from Detroit.

The first of these of any consequence was Pullman. The dream of a big manufacturer who believed in the paternalism principle as carried out in England on the large landed estates, Pullman was built in 1880 on open prairie land lying south of Chicago. In five years a fair-sized industrial town had risen, with wide clean streets, shade trees, well-built houses and sloping green lawns. There were shops and stores, a hotel, a bank, a theater and library and recreation grounds, all of which were under the patronage of the Pullman company, which owned all the land. The people lived in the houses, they attended to the business and enjoyed the few amusements, but they were never permitted to forget that for these things they were indebted to the house of Pullman. The city, after all, did not belong to them, and in due course they became discontented.

A well-known professor described the town as feudalistic. After this it was but a short time before the town was annexed by Chicago and the employes of the big train company asserted their independence of the house of Pullman by a strike. The last

vestige of control was taken from the plant in 1898 when the Illinois supreme court decided that the company's charter did not include the holding and disposing of real estate other than that required by its business.

Cincinnati is also the center of a number of more or less famous satellite cities. Norwood, for example, a rather exclusive suburb of the Ohio city, was suddenly chosen by several large factories as a place to erect plants and establish colonies. The wealthy residents, however, were not impressed with the need for a town boom, and discouraged all attempts to trade in real estate. As a result, the majority of the factory hands continue to live in Cincinnati, journeying back and forth daily, but in spite of this consideration of real live in Quantico over and learn to take her seriously.

Ivoryville, the home of a large soap factory, is an offspring of Cincinnati, as is a number of other towns. Here a half dozen companies bought land belonging to four large dairies and built a manufacturing town of their active power plants for distributing light heat, water, compressed air, steam and pressure for fire protection systems. Each company pays for the utility service it requires. Very few of the operators, however, live in the town, and the crowded sections of Cincinnati and some in Kentucky towns across the river. No effort has been made to induce them to live in the town. The inducement of the factories—which is an economic necessity in most instances. While in most industrial towns the owners have encouraged to buy their own homes, such a course is not advisable when the town is dependent upon one industry. If anything should happen to that one industry, it is difficult to sell the houses and depart for another industrial opportunity. In Gary, this has been overcome by the land company, house at the price paid for the land.

Perhaps the most remarkable of all industrial towns is Gary. Ten years ago, a certain corporation which has an impressive reputation in the manufacture of steel, bought several acres in a wilderness by sand dunes and scrub oak at the southern end of Lake Michigan. In three years this town of 12,000 inhabitants, with a steel plant that employed over 14,000 men. There were sidewalks, a sewer system, electric lights, two banks and three newspapers added to the dignity of its business. The harbor added six hotels, a public school and many churches. Now Gary has a population of 80,000. And if you wish to encounter the hatred of the Garyites, just intimate that Gary is a satellite of Chicago.

THE STATE FROM DAY TO DAY

Not content with robbing the Lehigh Valley Railroad station in Centralia once, robbers the other evening returned for the twentieth time in six months and got away with a goodly quantity of goods. He who laughs last may chuckle, but the authorities haven't as yet even had occasion to crack a smile.

There are certain Camden boys who could give Shylock cards and spades and wallop him to death in the matter of stinkiness, said boys actually robbed the poor box at the Broadway M. E. church to the amount of \$11.7.

The Philadelphia Inquirer "somehow or other can't work up very much sympathy for a motorcyclist who is run down by a four-ton truck." All run down by the Lilliputian analogy just as appropriate as the fable of the tortoise and the hare in this instance?

The burgling visitor to the Wilkes-Barre store who regaled himself with such edible delicacies as bars of soap, butter tubs with stove polish dressing, etc., must have a cast-iron interior or else the man is a human vacuum cleaner.

The Pottsville Rotary Club is prepared to place a dynamite cap under

Evening Chat

Incorporation of electric companies

for some districts in the upper part of the county brings to this county a form of activity in such lines which has been notable in the vicinity of Philadelphia and Pittsburgh and in Berks, Lancaster and other counties. Owing to the fact that some of the districts in this county are rather sparsely settled not much effort was made to pre-empt rights within them by chartering companies, but the development of power plants and the chance to sell current have caused companies to reach out, just as has been done by the York Haven power interests. There are some small electric plants in the county, but it is the evident plan of men interested in the power stations in the Lykens Valley to get them under one concern. The charters granted for Harrisburg and Mifflin and Halifax townships and for two in Schuylkill county are all for the same persons just as was done in the case of the companies chartered by Harrisburg, Light and Power Company for Dauphin, Fentrebok and adjoining places. It would appear that Dauphin county will one of these days be divided between two big electric interests, one from out of the valley and the other from this city and York Haven.

Dr. Samuel G. Dixon, the State Commissioner of Health, has given some very sound views in regard to preparedness in his address at Lafayette college. The Commissioner holds that what counts in these days of preparedness is the individual and that it is best to do all that we can to develop it in the best way. Dr. Dixon, himself an athlete in younger years, and now able to hold his own in a few lines from out of the valley and the other from this city and York Haven.

The plan of the allied agricultural organizations to have their efforts placed on a co-operative basis and an office opened here has been under way for several months. The plan is to be getting close to realization. While some people call it the "farmers' lobby," there is no question but that the organized agriculturalists have succeeded in doing a good many things in the Legislature, especially in the halting of bills which would have removed restrictions on oleomargarine. The embattled farmers will have the benefit of the individual and are now regarded as their best friends, in their legislative work. The office will be located here.

John E. Barrett, the Scranton editor and poet, whose song Pennsylvania has attracted national attention, has written a poem dedicated to the "Indian Apple Tree," which is the only relic of old Capouse blockhouse. The blockhouse stood in what is now the center of Scranton and the State Historical Commission recently marked the site with a tablet. The Indian apple tree, according to Mr. Barrett's poem, was a trying place for Indian lovers, then the scene of the council fires, of the settlers' fort and then of the city dwellers.

The students of State College who are here this week for the survey of Capitol park are tackling their first job in a city. To many of them the surveying work has been done in rural communities or at the college or in the woods. The survey of the park and of the district which is being rapidly cleared of houses will be new work and will result in the State getting some valuable information about the tract it must develop. The clearing away of the Hickok plant will be finished within a few weeks and then other buildings along the railroad will be ready to disassemble. The factory in the old Bay building will not be torn down until the company's new home in Cameron street is completed.

His pictures show Charles Evans Hughes, Republican nominee for president, to be a member of that famous honorary Greek letter society, Beta Kappa. Some of the former-nominees and some of the country have belonged to the society, which includes among its numbers William Howard Taft and Woodrow Wilson. Membership in the society requires in undergraduate students a maintenance of a certain scholastic stand, and it is only the cream of the real students who attain to the coveted honor. While this is not necessarily a commentary upon the former president of the United States nevertheless dopesters may perhaps see in it an additional indication of victory in the coming election. In much as the two previous presidents are wearers of the key which is so greatly coveted among university and college undergraduates.

Among visitors to the city this week was Robert D. Dripps, former director of safety in Philadelphia, and member of Quaker City council. Mr. Dripps was here on matters connected with public charities in which field he has been studying for years.

WELL KNOWN PEOPLE

—Christian Gunzenhauser, president of the State Bakers' Association, is a big Lancaster baker.

—Dr. W. N. Irvine, a socialist, president of Mercersburg Academy, was given an honorary degree by Lafayette College.

—George A. Woodward, prominent German-born man, will spend the summer on a ranch in Wyoming.

—Ellis A. Gimbel, Philadelphia merchant, is organizing his clerks into military companies.

—C. E. Chambers, a new head of the Car Builders' Association, is head of motive power for the Jersey Central.

DO YOU KNOW

That Harrisburg State Hospital was one of the first of the kind to be erected by the Commonwealth? HISTORIC HARRISBURG Cumberland College students made Harris Ferry their headquarters before staking out farms. AND HE KICKED By Wing Dinger The day was drawing to a close. The players left the course. Some happy at the scores they'd made. Some filled with deep remorse. Because, forsooth, they'd dubbed some "strokes." And 'bout the place did storm. Because in the end, it was not set. They were not up to form. The climax, though, was reached when one Good player, filled with gloom, Came to a standstill, turning to himself Into the locker room. He'd finished with a thirty-six. He'd scored out, with care he would. He had a thirty-three.