HARRISBURG TELEGRAPH

A NEWSPAPER FOR THE HOME

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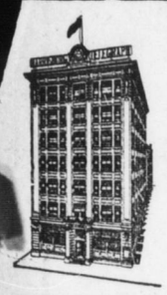

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THURSDAY EVENING, JUNE 29,

Give us, oh, give us, the man who sings at his work; be his occupation what it may, he is equal to any of those who follow the same pursuit in silent sullenness. He does more in the same time—he will do it better—he will persevere longer.—THOMAS CARLYLE.

NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING

WITH the closing of the great convention of the Ad. Clubs of the world at Philadelphia to-day one of the most unique gatherings in the history of the country passes into history. Advertising has become the life blood of the nation, and it is no longer regarded as something which is open to argument. Successful merchants and others do not stop to discuss the necessity of publicity in their business; they only consider the size of their appropriations and the quality of their advertising. More and more the need of intelligent newspaper advertising is recognized wherever success in business is desired.

These organizations of high-class advertising people are doing much to extend the propaganda of legitimate publicity. People who buy as well as those who sell understand now as never before how important a medium is the newspaper in bringing the two classes together. While supply and demand are still fundamental factors in all trade it is just as true that there must be a getting together of the buyer and the seller. This is the function of the newspaper.

A remarkable transformation has taken place during recent years in the advertising columns of the Telegraph and all other modern newspapers. Time was when the average merchant imagined that his talks to the people could be just as well prepared by the office boy as any other employe, but all this has changed in the last few years and some of the most original and able men are now engaged in preparing advertising copy throughout the country. Also, the evening home newspaper is now regarded as the best medium through which the wares that are to be sold may be brought to the attention of the household.

The convention in Philadelphia has done a mighty work in calling attention to the importance of intelligent and attractive advertising.

HOME TRAINING

NOTHING has aroused so much discussion among thoughtful people in this community as the persistent destruction of the light globes along the River Front and the disposition everywhere to destroy plants and flowers and things which make the city attractive. There is a fault somewhere and it is up to the parents and guardians of the city to ferret out the cause and apply the remedy. It might be a good thing for the school authorities to provide some definite and practical instruction along these lines so that the children may learn that these things are not made to be destroyed. The child mind responds readily to a proper appeal and we believe that training at home and in the schools—secular and Sunday—will do much to correct this tendency to destroy.

RIPPING OPEN STREETS

AS usual, notice is now being given to property owners along streets which will be paved to make the various pipe connections and we trust that there will be no neglect of the regulations in this respect. Harrisburg is growing weary of the ripping open of its newly-paved highways by careless corporations and indifferent contractors. Not a foot of new paving should be placed until all the pipes that should ordinarily be laid in the street are in position. More asphalt paving has been damaged in this city by carelessness in this regard than in any other way.

A RIP VAN WINKLE JOB

IT would seem that the Secretary of the Treasury ought to be able to throw some energy into the remodeling operations at the Federal building in this city. This work has dragged on through two or three years, blocking the central part of the city and apparently without any reason or excuse for the unusual delay. One or two contractors have flunked on the job, but assurance was given some months ago that with the opening of Spring the work would be hurried and rushed to completion. There is mighty little evidence of energy at the present time.

If all the building operations of the Government are conducted in the same procrastinating fashion that has characterized the enlargement of the Federal building here, it is little wonder that there is such general criticism of the administrative methods at Washington.

ENOUGH!

NO people ever made greater effort to stand by their official leader than the people of this country during the past three years. Notwithstanding his constant vacillation, his sidestepping and backstepping, President Wilson has had the loyal support of all the people, regardless of party. That fact, however, should be no reason why the people should place upon themselves the necessity for making a similar effort for four years more. They should find someone whom it will be easier and more inspiring to stand behind.

HOW WAR HELPED FARMERS

THE manner in which the war in Europe has helped the farming communities of Northern Indiana is graphically told by a special correspondent of the Christian Science Monitor, who says that when war orders started idle steel mills and gave profitable employment to thousands of men who had been out of employment, there was a market created for the produce of small farms whose owners had been living in makeshift houses on almost worthless land. The large demand brought increased prices for garden produce, eggs, etc., with the result that those small farmers are now prosperous. They have the war to thank.

A HOME COMPANY

THE effort of F. A. Awl and his friends to form a Harrisburg Company of volunteers for service in case of war with Mexico is a patriotic move and one deserving of the marked success that it has received. Almost a hundred men have enrolled in the less than twenty-four hours following the first meeting.

Nobody who has not seen military service knows how wise it is to enlist whole companies from one town. Coming together from all walks of life, men who have known each other for years, or at least have known of each other, are brought together on the common ground of everyday association that improves the morale of the organization and creates an air of confidence and solidarity that is valuable at all times. Men fight better and endure hardships more easily when their friends and neighbors are at their elbows, and officers and privates alike become keen to do honor to the old home town.

The organization of companies sprinkled with experienced men, such as that started last night, keeps the men of a community together. Otherwise, in case of a call for volunteers, they would be scattered perhaps through a dozen regiments. Harrisburg sent many such companies to the front in the elder days and it is a pleasure to note the ready response of the men of to-day to a call for volunteers.

HUGHES AND ROOSEVELT

COLONEL ROOSEVELT and Mr. Hughes gave the Democratic editors, who have been telling their readers that "the Colonel is not sincere," more material for explanations when they met at a friendly luncheon for two yesterday and discussed plans for the election of Mr. Hughes.

When the pleasant little affair was at an end it was announced that the two were in "perfect accord," which wasn't at all the kind of a message the representatives of Democratic newspapers waiting outside had hoped to hear.

The sooner Democratic publishers come to the understanding that berating the Colonel and casting doubts upon the union of the Progressive and the Republican parties is so much ammunition wasted, the better it will be for them.

THE COLONEL'S DIVISION

WITHOUT any public announcement of the fact and almost in secrecy Colonel Roosevelt has gone about raising a division of 10,000 men for service in Mexico if war comes. It was not known until yesterday, after the recruiting had been under way for almost a week, that the Colonel had any such thing in his mind. Of course it is not to be supposed that this division would be ready for service in a few days or even weeks, but with a foundation such as it has, based on the old Rough Riders and men who have been attracted to the service by the magic name of Roosevelt, it would not be long before it would be one of the most talked about units of the army.

Colonel Roosevelt left the naval service during the Spanish-American war, after he had been largely responsible for the then "preparedness" of the navy, to organize the Rough Riders. This regiment made a name for itself in Cuba, although there is no doubt that to the Regulars belongs most of the credit for that campaign. The Colonel, however, did get together a remarkable body of men and he is a born organizer and a leader of courage and ability. He could bring to such a division as he proposes to raise contributions of vast sums of money that would put it into first-class fighting trim so far as equipment goes, while the men are being hardened in the training camps. If he is successful, as no doubt he will be, he is well deserving of the title of Major General as a reward for this service. The raising of an army of 10,000 picked men is no mean task and well worth recognition by the government.

TELEGRAPH PERISCOPE

—After Mr. Wilson leaves the White House he might compile a book entitled the "Ready Letter Writer."

—Mr. Hughes is a Baptist, but that has nothing to do with his belief that he should have a large number of underseas boats.

—Harrisburg is going to celebrate the Glorious Fourth in patriotic silence; if there is such thing.

—The Mexicans predict that the Americans will find the border weather pretty hot for them, and the American soldiers are confident that the border is going to be too hot for the Mexicans.

——Carranza says he doesn't want war, but in a few months he's going to be much more certain of it than he now appears.

—It will be a poor Fourth of July orator who can't make the eagle scream this year.

—A little thing like raising a division of volunteers doesn't worry Col. Roosevelt, and there will be those to believe that he would get away with the job.

EDITORIAL COMMENT

—A dollar now buys more foreign money, but less beefsteak and potatoes.—Wall Street Journal.

—Why stake so much on platforms when Congress regards them as scraps of paper?—Wall Street Journal.

—If the British don't rein in their imaginations there will be no German Navy left.—Jacksonville Florida Times Union.

"Ad" Convention Echoes

Fifty-seven votes, from New York to the Far West, won for St. Louis the convention of the Associated Advertising Clubs of the World for next year at the meeting in Philadelphia yesterday. On the first ballot St. Louis was chosen, with 57 votes, against 36 for Cincinnati; Denver, which had been in the race, obtained 4 tallies, and the dark horse, St. Paul, Minn., received 1 vote.

* * *

The Stevens bill, which, if passed by Congress, would empower manufacturers to regulate retail prices of articles, was criticised and defended at yesterday's departmental session of the retail advertisers. H. C. Brown, advertising manager of the Victor Talking Machine Company, spoke for the act and E. L. Howe, executive secretary of the National Retail Dry Goods Association, of New York, argued against the bill.

Another debate which caused comment was the discussion of trading stamps and coupons. The trading stamp was said to be a "business parasite" by Charles G. Tomerlin, of Cleveland. The affirmative was taken by Hascal A. Avery, vice-president of the Surety Coupon Company, of New York.

Mr. Brown declared that price maintenance was the only fair and honest method of conducting business. He said some department stores use the low-price system on certain goods to fool the public. After getting them into the store they sell them other goods on which they make enough profit to compensate for the small loss of the low-priced articles.

Mr. Howe maintained that the Stevens bill was unethical, and he questioned its constitutionality. He said it was un-American, and he thought it was an instrument to put control of price in the hands of a few. Mr. Howe said the bill would give the manufacturers the right to prescribe the prices for the retailers, but asked who was to prescribe the prices for the manufacturers.

* * *

Prepared to "make the Church known," in an advertising sense, the first Ad Club Congress, connected with the Associated Advertising Clubs of the World, organized yesterday for the purpose of awakening the churches of the country to the importance of publicity in spreading the Gospel message. A budget of $10,000 will be raised, headquarters opened, possibly in New York or Philadelphia, and an efficient secretary placed in charge of the work.

* * *

A veritable Arabian night's scene will be staged on the Schuylkill river to-night, when amid a dazzling display of lights a regatta and marine pageant will be held under the auspices of the Poor Richard Club. Nearly 400 boats of all kinds will be in the aquatic parade. They will be decorated from stem to stern and will be outlined by myriads of electric lights. Several thousand persons will man these vessels in their course between the Girard avenue bridge and the Fairmount dam. The water course will be lighted by 314 large searchlights, with 14 naval reflectors on the Girard avenue bridge, and 300 smaller searchlights along the banks. The pageant will start exactly at 7.30 o'clock with single and double canoe races, for which nine silver cups will be awarded. These, as well as other boat races, will be conducted by the Schuylkill Navy.

Languages and Commerce

[From the Philadelphia Public Ledger]

Though we are passing through the commencement period while all sorts of trade problems are being bruited and all sorts of advice given, there has been no loud outcry that our commercial high schools and our engineering courses in our technical schools and colleges should at once respond to the language problem in anticipation of the world trade that should be ours after the war. On the contrary, we are almost mum on one of the most vital issues now confronting us as to some of the basic things that should be done if we are to develop a group of men able to divert and to hold the trade of the countries of the Western Hemisphere that ought to come this way. But it is quite otherwise in Germany. There is no allusion over there as to where mastery begins. For years Germany has been educating its traders in the languages of the people with whom they trade, and now it is going to better its own great record. For, after the war, not only will English and French be compulsory, as now, with other languages such as Spanish optional, but other "useful languages" will be made compulsory, and a scheme has been proposed which will include the living Oriental languages in the curriculum. Compared with this forethought, our methods of advancing our trade are mere child's play. When will we really wake up?

WHAT THE ROTARY CLUB LEARNED OF THE CITY

[Questions submitted to members of the Harrisburg Rotary Club and their answers as presented at the organization's annual "Municipal Quiz."]

What license fee is charged for transient merchants advertising sales as damaged by fire, bankrupt, assignee, etc.? Does this apply to dealers of city whose stock has been damaged or who fail?

The license fee is $200.00 per month. Does not apply to local dealers whose goods have been damaged, or sales by receivers, etc.

LITTLE MILITARY TALKS

By Capt. Geo. F. Lumb

THE time for talking preparedness is past. War is at hand and we are not prepared. We have been singing "America" very enthusiastically but singing will not save the honor of the Nation, so now our brothers and sons have gone to the border to live the spirit of our National anthem every day and every hour in the twenty-four. These little intimate talks are intended to help those who want to live the spirit of "America" at home. A little over two years ago Berlin was rivalling Paris in all night cafes and midnight revels of luxury born of a prosperous peace. Then a pistol shot was fired by a degenerate assassin in Servia and to-day the people of a once prosperous race clamor and riot for a ration of bread and risk the bayonet's point for a piece of fat.

Another assassin's shot was fired at Columbus, N. M., and who will dare to limit its consequences? The man who will not make a sacrifice in the interests of economy, the man who wastes an hour of his time in selfish indulgence, the man who has not set his jaw in a grim determination to contribute what he can to the ultimate triumph of American principles and the defense of the Nation's honor need waste no time on these articles. I am writing only for Americans. Remember! It is a fundamental principle of life that the greater the freedom the greater the individual responsibility. The watchword to-day is self-denial—not miserably but cheerfully enforced.

What T. R. Means

(N. Y. Sun.)

They put a low estimate on Colonel Roosevelt's patriotism who treat his statement of yesterday as a graceful political valedictory. In declining to lead a hopeless and foolish third party movement and in advising his friends to vote for Mr. Hughes and thus end Mr. Wilson's maladministration of national affairs Colonel Roosevelt is not taking his shoulder from the wheel. We do not believe that while he lives and enjoys the health that all Americans join in wishing him the Colonel, efficient person as he is, is capable of terminating by inaction the chapter in history which is to preserve the memory of his honorable deeds.

When he promises that he himself will "strongly support Mr. Hughes," and earnestly bespeaks from his fellow Progressives their ungrudging support of Mr. Hughes for the sake of the country, he does not mean that with a view to dignified retirement on his own part he is now turning over the great job to the gods and his fellow citizens.

Rotarian Called Away

Major Fritz W. Galbraith, Jr., chairman of the Entertainment committee in charge of the big convention of the International Association of Rotary clubs at Cincinnati July 16-20, may be in Mexico at the time of the convention. He is an officer of the First regiment of the Ohio National Guard and is now in charge of six recruiting stations at Cincinnati. Recruits for the Guard are pouring in rapidly and the regiment will shortly be at full war strength.

The call to arms will result in Major Galbraith's departure for Mexico, but the programs for business and entertainment sessions for 7,000 visiting Rotarians are in the hands of thirty well organized committees of men and women, and will go through without a hitch. Major Galbraith built up a very effective machinery for properly handling all visitors to the convention, and is going about his recruiting work in very much the same manner. He is well known by the members of practically every club in International Rotary.

Hughes to the Colonel

(Baltimore American.)

Mr Hughes in his letter to the former Republican president whose long letter of indorsement of the Republican candidate has brought about the union of the Republican and Progressive parties, employed the language of sincerity and of due appreciation of the personality and ideals of Mr. Roosevelt as thoroughly in harmony with the American spirit.

The conjunction of the two parties could not be upon a more fortunate footing, as it is that of patriotism. The weld of the American ideal has brought together in indissoluble union the parties and henceforth the Republican party will stand forth as the party of eminent patriotic service and capability.

Let us work together for our national security and for the peace of righteousness and justice—such are the words of Mr. Hughes in his salutation to the man who has returned with all his force and effectiveness to the Republican party.

War on Mosquitoes

[From the Boston Post.]

The season now opening is to be marked by the extensive and vigorous prosecution of the warfare of the State of New Jersey upon the blood-thirsty mosquito. It is an old story of the domination of an insect pest whose frightfulness has defied control.

Such local and inadequate measures of suppression as have been undertaken by State authority are not sufficient, and this year five adjoining counties propose to combine for protection. These counties cover an area of 1,154 square miles, of which some 82,000 acres are salt marsh; and they have already appropriated $153,000 to prevent the breeding of the insects. This, distributed according to population, would amount to a mosquito tax of ten cents a poll.

No one can say that this would be oppressive taxation, but it remains to be seen whether it will meet the cost of the actual work of "extermination." If it shall prove effective, the measures of protection for which it pays may be recommended to communities hereabouts where the plague is not so awful as in the salt marsh region of New Jersey, but yet annoying.

To the Front

To the front! to the front!—for the glory of God,
For Liberty march 'neath the folds of the Flag:
Not for pride, not for passion; humanity calls
For martial array and for hearts battle-shod.

To the front! to the front! not for spoils, not for hate
Must "Gringo" and "Greaser" the the bugle-call hear;
But the shackles must fall, and the darkness must part—
O the hungry are pleading for alms at our gate.

To the front! to the front! Not in numbers this hour
Nor in guns nor explosives or nation has trust,
But we march, yes we march 'neath the banner of God,
And we trust in his shield of omnipotent power.

For the babes and the mothers are starving down there—
To the front! to the front!—for humanity's sake!
And take you American love in your hearts,
But win by the might and the glory of prayer.

To the front! to the front! as you tramp, battle-shod,
Slay the Mexican passions that rise in your heart:
Not for hate, not for hate, but for mercy we go
With our glorious flag on a mission for God.

B. F. M. SOURS.

Mechanicsburg, Pa.

THE CARTOON OF THE DAY

"I WANT A COMPLETE DISAVOWAL!"

—From the New York Sun.

IN MEXICO 70 YEARS AGO

The Story of a War in Which Every Battle Was a Victory For the Stars and Stripes.

By J. HOWARD WERT

Author of "'Twas 50 Years Ago," published in the Harrisburg Telegraph, June and July, 1913, in connection with the Great Celebration of the Semicentennial of the Battle of Gettysburg.

CONSIDER for a moment the position of General Scott and the American army when he entered the city of Puebla, the middle of May, 1847. Scott's available force had now been reduced to 6,000 men. He was in the heart of an enemy's country numbering 8,000,000, and occupying a city of 60,000 inhabitants. In his rear lay the road to the gulf whose waters were 20 miles distant, and the way infested by robbers and guerilla parties in untold numbers. In front lay the Mexican army under Santa Anna, the great body of Mexican population, and in the midst of all, the city of Mexico with its 200,000 inhabitants, and protected by natural and artificial defenses of the strongest character.

Yet this was the objective point of General Winfield Scott and his party and 6,000 Americans.

There was a sublimity of daring in this resolve of Scott's seldom paralleled in the annals of warfare, ancient or modern. Yet this chronicle is about to relate how an enterprise apparently so supremely audacious was carried to an issue of complete success. It was successful because the leader, Winfield Scott, was one of the greatest commanders of any age, worthy to stand in America's galaxy of fame side by side with Washington, Andrew Jackson, Grant, Sheridan and 'Stonewall" Jackson," and because that great warrior led an army of American soldiers loyal to the starry flag and devoid of fear.

About this time the Polk administration at Washington took one of its spells of vacillation and parleying. A certain somebody, N. R. Trist by name, was sent to Washington, as a sort of high ambassador and plenipotentiary, to negotiate a peace, and Scott was ordered to stand still and wait. He improved the delay by bringing up some reinforcements from Vera Cruz amid great difficulties, and in collecting such information as he could in regard to the route to the capital and the character of its defenses.

The new troops who came up from Vera Cruz found the roads blockaded, bridges blown up, and guerilla parties in ambush under the cover of every thicket and ravine; while the Mexican General Valencia, coming up from San Luis Potosi, assailed their rear. Nevertheless they fought their way through every difficulty, so that, finally, 5,500 reinforcements reached General Scott.

The Advance Upon the City of Mexico

The negotiations of Mr. Trist having failed, on the 7th of August, 1847, Scott issued orders for an advance on the capital, 90 miles distant. The army, now 10,700 strong, moved in four divisions commanded respectively by Twiggs, Quitman, Worth and Pillow. Colonel Childs was left to garrison Puebla with 3,000 men, but two-thirds of that number were in the hospital. The whole record of the Mexican war, from beginning to end, was a sad history of sanitary and medical unpreparedness and inefficiency. Some specific illustrations of this will be given when I come to speak of the "Cameron Guards" who went from our own community. More brave young men died in Mexico from disease than from the bullets of the enemy, and the greater part of this mortality was the result of the grossest carelessness and unpardonable lack of ordinary sanitary precautions.

As Scott advanced all military connection with the coast was broken, and long and anxiously the people of the United States waited for news of the daring band of 10,000 who, relying on the skill of their commander and their own invincible courage, had penetrated into the very heart of a hostile land teeming with enemies.

General Lewis Cass, of Michigan, Democratic candidate for President of the United States in 148, pronounced, in the United States Senate, the following impassioned eulogium upon this daring movement:

"The advance from Puebla was one of the most romantic and remarkable events which has ever occurred in the annals of our country. Our troops voluntarily cut off all communication with their own country, and advanced with stout hearts, but feeble numbers, into the midst of a hostile people. The eyes of 20,000,000 of our countrymen were fixed upon this devoted band. They were lost to us for fifty days. But the cloud that hid them from our view at length broke and disclosed to

[Continued on Page 16.]

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

TREES ALONG ROADSIDES

To the Editor of the Telegraph:

I read with keen interest your editorial a day or two ago and the article, "Trees Along the Roadside," and the idea is admirable. To plant trees along the highway charms, they refresh the body and mind, it educates and uplifts to the things that are beautiful, it reflects on the standards of the people.

The first things the Telegraph should do would be to start a movement to preserve the trees now standing along the highways. There are States that plant and preserve and have added wonderfully to the attractiveness of their roads. No State in the Union probably has given this less attention than Pennsylvania. Thousands and thousands of trees in this State have been mangled and butchered along our roads by the State Highway Department which would take fifty years in some cases to recover.

The lifting of limbs or clearing along roads have been placed by the Highway Department in the hands of any ignoramus that can wield an ax. Beautiful specimens I have seen with limbs shattered and splintered in a way that nature can not heal, whereas a little care and a few simple rules in pruning would have saved them for generations. Every limb has a relation to the heart of a tree and if they cannot heal they decay and it affects the life of the tree in time and invariably means death to it. The State Highway Department can still remedy these cripples by real pruning or reshaping. A command should be given by some high authority, "Butchers! Spare those trees."

A TREE LOVER.

A Railroad Needs Friends

[From the Editor and Publisher.]

The New York Central was one of the first big railroads to return to a liberal use of newspaper space, after the slump in railway advertising following the business depression of 1913 and the first effects of the great war, and through the winter and Spring this railway has been conducting one of the most significant, as well as one of the most interesting advertising campaigns ever undertaken by an American railroad. It is significant by reason of its extent, the number of newspapers used to carry the message of this great railway system to the people of the vast territory it serves. But it is still more significant in that it typifies the newer attitude of American railroads toward their public—toward the people specifically with whom they have to live and do business—typifies the newer (and immensely better) public policy of friendliness, good will, co-operation—in short, the policy of mutual helpfulness, honesty, and fair dealing.

Primarily this advertising campaign of the New York Central is a campaign to win public good will.

THE STATE FROM DAY TO DAY

A marriage ceremony was nipped in the bud at Scranton when the mother of the would-be groom overtook the young couple at the license bureau and led them gently from the scene, claiming that she couldn't afford to support more than one. The couple were 19 and 18 years of age respectively.

The Pottsville Republican makes the practical suggestion that every mother, sweetheart, sister, etc., who is interested in the boys at the front, from all parts of Schuylkill county, bake a big layer cake to fill a special car and fill in the crannies with candy. Good-hearted advice, but not exactly conducive to the hardening process that our troops need to fit them for service.

A member of the light-fingered sisterhood has been apprehended in York and sent up for three years to the penitentiary. Edith Jackson is the name of the girl.

Eleven taxicab loads of revolvers, razors, graphophones, soap, shotguns, dental instruments and what not were found in a raided house in Hazleton where the loot had been stored by the thieves. The goat's paradise at last!

"Northumberland soldiers surely are the 'Ready Boys,'" says the Sunbury Daily jovially, in commenting on the preparedness of the troops. A complete absence of the "rough and" shows a woeful lack of familiarity with the once famous Moratio, however.

Norristown's heaviest man has gone insane, so the report goes. Isaiah Thomas, the 400-pound negro who held that doubtful honor, had been serving two years in jail and conceived himself to be a prophet and the son of a prophet.

The federal naturalization department in Norristown has made an exception in the case of a Spartan, Pete Retsina, and allowed him to join the Guard. If Pete has the proper Spartan valor, he should be a welcome addition.

"Only a jitney raise in the price of haircuts," remarks the Erie Herald in speaking of the five-cent increase by the association of barbers. Then follows the usual bald-headed man joke.

Evening Chat

If there is any place where news of the present crisis in Mexico is being followed with interest it is in the various foreign colonies of Steelton.

War to the residents of these places is not a new thing. They are accustomed to it. If their fatherlands are not fighting each other there is internal strife and there are few of the newcomers who have not seen military service under some flag.

Then, too, there has been much talk of hyphenated-Americans. While there are a few hyphens in Steelton's colonies, it must be remembered that they are indeed a small minority. By far the majority of the foreign-born are true Americans and are only awaiting the first call to rush to recruiting stations to offer their services.

Already there have been many inquiries at the various recruiting places as to military requirements. Several of the foreign-born leaders have plans afoot to recruit in full company in the borough just as soon as it is evident that volunteers will be taken.

* * *

The department of animal husbandry of the Pennsylvania State College is co-operating with the Pennsylvania Breeders' and Dairymen's Association, the Philadelphia Wool and Textile Association and the Pennsylvania Sheep Breeders' Association in holding a wool show in Harrisburg at the time of the annual meeting of the Breeders' Association to be held the fourth week in January. Premiums are to be offered by the Philadelphia Wool and Textile Association. The classification and premium list will be announced soon. Farmers have been urged to save fleeces to send to this exhibit which promises to be the greatest wool show ever held in Pennsylvania. A special program consisting of lectures and demonstrations of various phases of the sheep industry will be arranged.

* * *

At this season of the year, when the resemblance is most pronounced, the dangerous poison ivy is often confused, and frequently with painful consequences, with the common ivy or Virginia Creeper.

The two may be readily identified, according to A. A. Hansen, of the department of botany at the Pennsylvania State College School of Agriculture, who discussed the subject with a Telegraph representative yesterday, if it is remembered that the poison ivy has three leaflets to the group. Boston ivy may be distinguished from both of these by its simple leaves, somewhat resembling those of the maple. "Poison Oak," so frequently referred to, is not an oak, but simply another name for the poison ivy. The poison sumac, another dangerous contact poison plant, has leaves resembling the ash or elder, and grows only in swamps.

The popular idea that the wind will carry the poison of the ivy is not strictly true, as contact with some part of the plant is necessary. However, the wind may carry the pollen which will cause infection, so it is well to keep away from a flowering poison ivy plant. The poison may also be communicated by the contact of the skin with an article that has previously had contact with the ivy.

Some people are immune to plant poisoning. In case plant poisoning is suspected, the oil which causes the trouble may be readily removed by prompt and thorough washing with soap and water followed by an application of alcohol. This method is not useful if the poison has already taken effect.

* * *

T. Jefferson Scheffer, who for many years was identified with the old Sheffer printing house in South Second street, has in his possession an old play bill. The date is Tuesday, January 2, 1866. It is the program of a performance given at Brant's hall in connection with a ball. The farce comedy was entitled, "Green and Gray, or Two Greenhorns in New York." In the cast were a number of Harrisburgers, but the stars were Miss Lowenstein and Miss Soldin, of New York. The show ended at 9:30. The dance began at 10 o'clock and continued until 5 o'clock in the morning. During the dance intermission a bean luncheon was served. Every man, and woman was given a cake. The man and woman finding a white bean in his or her cake received prizes valued at $25, and were crowned King and Queen of the ball. Admission was $2 for one man and two women. A. Hollander was manager.

American Industry

Victor Cambon, a Frenchman, after three months spent in examining American industry, exclaims:

"It is one of immensity, of a complete and magnificent whole, absolutely incomparable!"

So it is, although our ears are made weary with tales of the superefficient German and Jap. Because Germany has made a very few things, including dyes and chemicals, more successfully than America, we don sackcloth and pretend that we are outpointed at every place.

Not so! Bethlehem can make more Krupp armor plate than Krupp itself can make. Du Pont can make more explosives than any other plant in the world.

United States Steel can fabricate more steel in a year than all the mills in Japan can produce in two.

Pullman can build more cars than any shop outside the United States. Baldwin's can construct more locomotives than any factory not in our own land.

Westinghouse and General Electric are not equaled in their line by any other two electrical concerns on earth.

Our three Pennsylvania mills that make armor for ships can in a year more than double the best output of Krupp.

At least two American factories can beat the rest of the world in building automobiles.—Gerard in The Public Ledger.

OUR DAILY LAUGH

SINCERE PERFORMER.

Is Dinks patriotic?

Tremendous'y so. Why he wants to get out and start a war so that he can have the pleasure of fighting for his country.

TRUE.

This is a lesson that men have learned
By many a headache sonny—
There's far more joy in a dollar earned
Than barrels of easy money.