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WEDNESDAY EVENING, OCT. 4

Our doubts are traitors and make us
lose the good we oft might win, by
fearing to attempt.—Shakespeare.

THE CITY AND THE STATE

WITH a view to getting into personal touch with the State authorities in the matter of the development of the Capitol Park extension area, Edwin S. Herman, president of the City Planning Commission, has had some correspondence with Governor Brumbaugh.

As might have been expected of one who is himself deeply interested in working out this important problem, the Governor promptly responded to Mr. Herman's letter and has indicated his purpose to immediately arrange for a date on which the Planning Commission and the Board of Public Grounds and Buildings, consisting of the Governor, the State Treasurer and the Auditor General, might have a further conference on the subject.

Governor Brumbaugh happily expresses the attitude of the State toward the city in this paragraph:

I am with you deeply interested in the proper working out of this entire project, with a view to making Capitol Park and its extension an integral unit in the development of a beautiful Harrisburg, because a beautiful city will mean a beautiful capital. There ought to be no differences of opinion here which honest men cannot work out and adjust, and we shall be very happy, indeed, to cooperate in any way we can with you.

Through the conferences of the State and city authorities it should be easily possible to develop a comprehensive scheme of improvement which will be at once dignified and in harmony with the thought of those who have been working toward this end for several years. Having once chosen a landscape architect of the proper caliber, the selection of the best form of treatment of the old and new sections of Capitol Park and the impinging territory of the city ought not to be a difficult matter.

Governor Brumbaugh will doubtless want to submit to the next Legislature some definite plan with his recommendations and the time is growing short in which a study of the problem must be made by the landscape architect who will be chosen to do the work. Already the young engineers of State College have made a survey of the property involved and upon this data the landscape designer will be able to base his conclusions without loss of time.

Harrisburg has been doing its part admirably for several years and the good faith of the city in its attitude toward the Commonwealth has again been shown in the determination of our citizens to further demonstrate the public spirit of this community in the building of a splendid modern hotel. Backed by an enlarged Chamber of Commerce and other civic organizations there is no limit to the proper development of the city and those in authority on Capitol Hill realize now as never before what an active and progressive community has grown up around the noble structure in the heart of the city.

In going about the city the other day, several distinguished visitors remarked upon the large paved area of the city and the general cleanliness of our streets. This is the sort of praise which is praiseworthy and all the citizens of Harrisburg should co-operate with the Department of Highways in keeping the streets and their own premises as immaculate as is possible. Before we enter the cold weather period it might be well to have another city-wide housecleaning.

Germany seems to have dispatched three Bremen to America. Sort of submarine squeeze play.

OUR INDUSTRIAL "INVASION"
HOW, if it is necessary to protect our working men, we can capture against these pauper-cripple-orphan-made goods the markets of the world where they may freely enter, eludes the understanding of every intellect save those who blindly worship the Baal of Protection.

Vice-President Marshall's acceptance speech. "Instead of surrendering our markets to the foreigner we have invaded and captured his."—Senator Simmons, chairman of the Senate Finance Committee.

Every fat man will hope the boss will see that Taft says go out down weight and makes the mind more active.

Just to know that they don't care how hot the allies make it for them, the Germans have broken into the Arctic.

What a relief it would be if some German submarine got far enough north to torpedo the North Pole.

Have you become identified with the Chamber of Commerce, Mr. Harrisburg? If not, will you kindly explain to a waiting public how you can

and also because of the retirement of Belgium from the supply market."—Consul General Thomas Sammons, Shanghai, China.

"Imports in many lines of goods during the last half of 1915 had resumed their normal proportions, and those from the United States had greatly increased in comparison with the last half of 1914. American goods being substituted to a large extent for those imported previous to the war from the United Kingdom and European countries. The Newfoundland market is now favorable to American goods of all kinds, in consequence of the inability of European houses to supply the demand."—Consul Benedict, St. John's, Newfoundland.

"The work of the Victorian factories is, to some extent, that of assembling imported parts in a manner suitable to the local market. Germany had a considerable share in the supplying of these trade essentials, and when relations with that country were entirely severed manufacturers were non-plussed and discouraged for a while by the seeming helplessness of their position. Latterly supplies of essential parts have been obtained from America with satisfactory results. Australians find that the motorcycle is the most serviceable and most obtainable vehicle for general use today. . . . In the war period more motorcycles were imported than in the previous period and with the English supplies diminished, the American goods enjoyed a boom."—Consul Magelsen, Melbourne, Australia.

"Markets in Europe were practically closed to buyers here in 1915, and the result has been a greatly increased percentage of orders sent to the United States."—Consul Lupton, Guatemala.

"The foreign trade of the Republic (Argentina) has been affected by the war, as the Argentine cannot obtain goods from Europe. But the United States is now covering the whole field that the European countries formerly covered. . . . The greatest quantity of imports during 1914-15, as well as this year, has been supplied by the United States."—Commander Jorge Yalour, Argentine Navy.

"But what good came of it at last?"
"Quoth little Peterkin.
"Why, that I cannot tell," said he;
"But 'twas a famous victory."

It matters little who is responsible for the failure to provide sufficient funds for the proper maintenance of the parks and playgrounds of Harrisburg; but it matters a great deal that the outdoor resorts of the people of the city should be allowed to deteriorate through incompetency or indifference anywhere. There must be an accounting of the stewardship of every official, and if there be four-flushing in any department the taxpayers and the people will not be long in finding it out.

HUGHES' LABOR RECORD
BY my past ye shall judge me," is in substance, what Governor Hughes has been telling labor audiences during the past week.

Referring to the charges that he had vetoed certain bills while Governor of New York, he said, "I will admit it cheerfully, and I may further state that what I did as Governor involved a principle which I would continue to apply if I were elected President. That is, I examined the proposals that were made as thoroughly as I knew how, and what I thought was right I favored, and when I believed the measure was wrong I did not attempt to gain votes by favoring it."

Mr. Hughes has pointed out how, as Governor, he accomplished enactment after enactment regulating and prohibiting child labor; compelling ventilation and sanitary arrangements in factories; limiting the hours of labor; fixing an eight-hour day for railroad telegraph and telephone operators engaged in dispatching rains; compelling cash payment of wages, making it include additional concerns; how he reorganized the Labor Department, procured the creation of the Bureau of Mercantile Inspection, and appointed a labor man of proved ability and worth as its head.

Mr. Hughes, it will be remembered, was enthusiastically endorsed at the conclusion of his service as Governor, as a friend of labor by the official organ of the Federation of Labor in New York State.

It was a splendid tribute which Mr. Schwab paid his chief lieutenant at the big Steelton plant, but nobody doubts that Quincy Bent will demonstrate his worth as the moving spirit of the present and future Steelton. A native of the borough, the son of the beloved ironmaster whose name will always be associated with Steelton, and himself an admirably-equipped master of an important industrial plant, Mr. Bent already enjoys the good will of this entire community.

When a prophet like Charles M. Schwab does not hesitate to foretell the future greatness of Central Pennsylvania and the Atlantic seaboard as the very heart of the steel industry in the United States, those of us who have had faith in Harrisburg are encouraged to keep right on doing the things which have brought the city into the limelight as an up-to-date municipality fit to possess the seat of government of an imperial Commonwealth.

There's no pleasing everybody. Four years ago Democrats were condemning Taft and Roosevelt for being at odds; now they are criticizing because they are friends.

President Wilson says the Progressives are grand men; but the chief of the Progressives he hails as a traitor and a scoundrel, which is about as consistent as he usually is.

Every fat man will hope the boss will see that Taft says go out down weight and makes the mind more active.

expect to see the city continue in its splendid progress. Surely you do not want your neighbor to drag you along in the triumphal procession. Get in line!

"We're just honin' for a chance to invite somebody 'round to dinner at that new hotel."

Politics in Pennsylvania

By the Ex-Committeeman

Five sets of candidates for presidential electors will appear on the Pennsylvania ballot this Fall. The time for filing nomination papers expires last night and to-day it was announced that the presidential electoral tickets would appear in this order: Democratic, Republican, Socialist, Prohibition and Industrialist. The latter was added by nomination papers this week.

There will be six complete state tickets and some scattering nominations for state offices. The state tickets are Democratic, Republican, Socialist, Prohibition, Industrialist and Single Tax. The latter two were added by nomination papers Monday.

Numerous changes and additional nominations have been made by papers. The Local Option party filing papers. The official lists will be made up within ten days.

The United Labor party filed papers on A. L. Mulhern, F. E. Scullin and C. B. Lynch, Jr., for the Legislature in the Seventeenth Philadelphia district. J. C. Lawson, Washington candidate for the Legislature, withdrew in the First Schuylkill district.

The Democratic inside ring committee has been called to meet in Philadelphia on the morning of the pilgrimage to see the shadows fall in the Pennsylvania hopes. The executive committee was thoughtfully given the power to fill all vacancies on all legislative and congressional tickets that will be filled this day in the morning and then go shadow law for the Pennsylvania stunt in the afternoon.

Many prominent lawyers all over the State getting together to boost the candidacy of Justice E. A. Walling. The formation of Walling committees is under way in a number of counties of the State.

Charles P. Donnelly is back in the harness in Philadelphia and making speeches for Wilson. Donnelly was one of the very best men in the State to declare for Wilson for President notwithstanding the prominence of some men who caught the band wagon after it had started.

Philadelphia Jewish merchants have formed a Hughes Alliance and will extend it in that section of the state. Some of the most prominent men of the city have become members.

The Democratic marplots are still dizzy over the retirement of Ira J. Honey from the legislative fight. This leaves the Washington ticket without its pilot in recent local affairs.

Local Option nominating papers were filed last night for James Bohm and Ezra R. Early, legislative candidates in Lebanon county, and William Eppley, Second Ward.

Representative James A. Dunn, of the First Philadelphia district, has resurrected the Franklin party for this year's fight.

National Committeeman Palmer and State Chairman Gurfey went to Norristown yesterday upon their respective party ructions in Montgomery. They had a nice time.

Charles E. Hughes will be in this section shortly. He is to be one of the speakers at the Hagerstown Fair.

Philadelphia Republicans are getting ready to give Hughes a notable reception on Monday. Arrangements are being made for special trains to run from half a dozen cities.

With but three days intervening until the third and final registration day, when voters may qualify for participation in the November election, the Hughes campaign in the State has been undertaken a last hour campaign to get electors legally enrolled that they may be able to cast their ballots for Governor Charles E. Hughes. Instructions upon them to officers of the branch alliance throughout the State in which are located cities of the second class remind them that the registration day is the last registration day and upon them the need of drawing the attention of voters to this fact. Attention has been directed to the requirements that only those voters whose names appear upon the registration lists will be qualified to secure a ballot on election day.

F. T. Stotesbury, over his signature as chairman of the Hughes and Fairbanks' National Campaign Committee for Eastern Pennsylvania, has enthusiastically endorsed at the conclusion of his service as Governor, as a friend of labor by the official organ of the Federation of Labor in New York State.

Trade Briefs
Panama is in the market for asphalt shingles. Dealers in the United States bought most of the lobsters and fox skins from the island's most important products. During 1915 5,500,000 eggs were used in Cuba, most of which came from the United States. They retailed at from 35 to 47 cents a dozen.

American sporting goods, including tennis rackets and balls, are in demand in Spain.

There is a possible market in British East Africa for every line of American merchandise.

Government estimates place the rice crop from the Southern States at 32,800,000 bushels.

Portuguese merchants are interested in machinery suitable for flour mills. Jamaica's crops of bananas, coconuts, cocoa and sugar cane were seriously damaged by a hurricane recently.

American fountain pens are popular in the Bergen district, Norway. Consul Charles Forman states that to get the best results an exclusive agency should be granted to some Norwegian firm.

Scotch herring is selling in New York at \$19 to \$22 a barrel. A good fall season is expected. The American firms were established in China and the American population increased from 4,325 to 4,716.

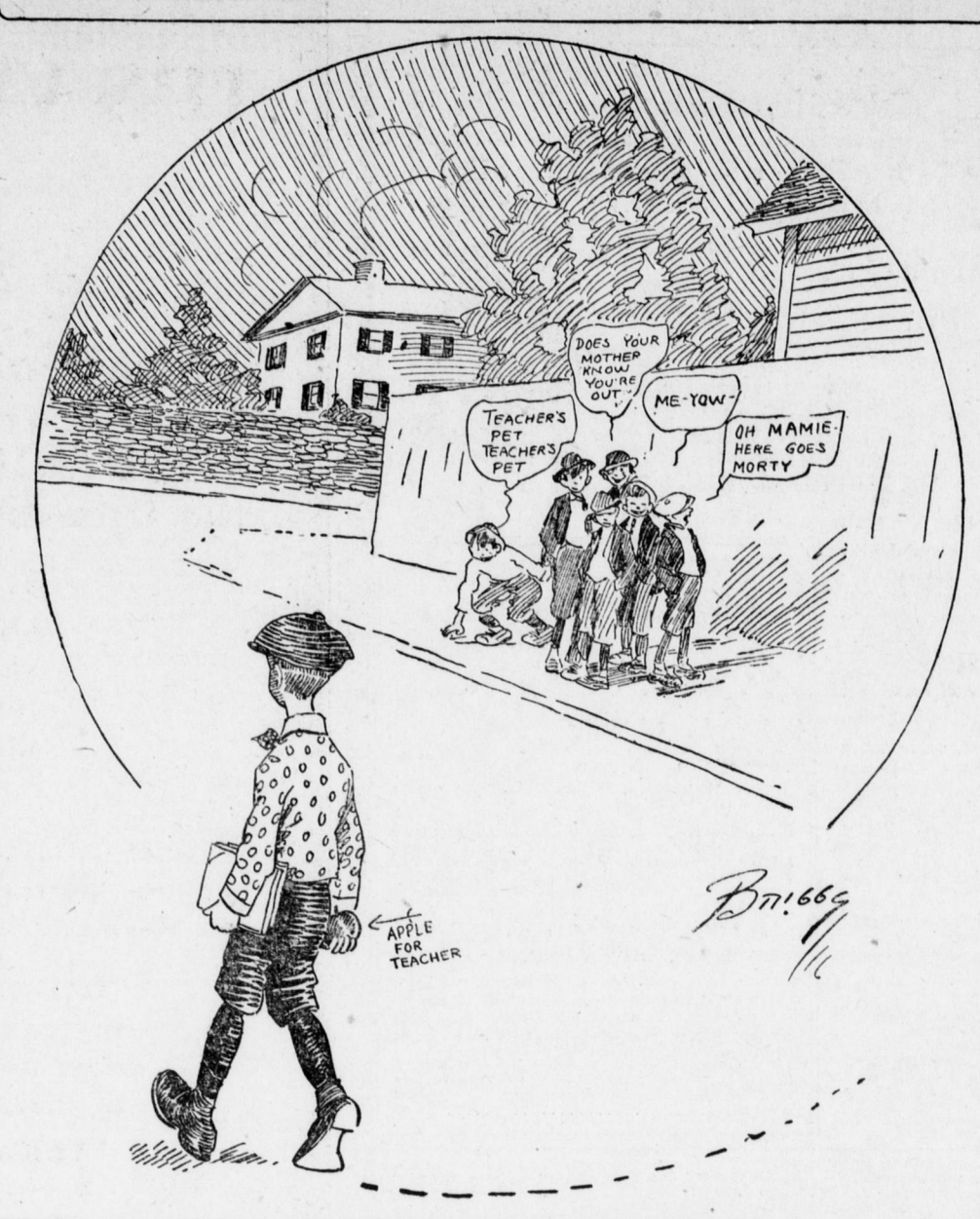
Chinese consumption of flour is increasing, but American flour has been almost wholly replaced by the domestic product.

Exports of machinery, nails, bar iron and building materials from this country to Canton, China, increased during the last year.

Advertising an Economy
That "many worthy enterprises fail for lack of advertising" and that "every honest enterprise can be tremendously developed and economized by advertising," were striking statements made by Eldridge Reeves Johnson, president of the Victor Talking Machine Company, in a discussion of the proposed price maintenance legislation.

When a Feller Needs a Friend

By BRIGGS



EDITORIAL COMMENT

German papers, are attacking our Ambassador, Gerard. Was he indiscreet enough to publish an advertisement telling German citizens that they must keep off the seas?—Philadelphia North American.

There is also this consolation: Less than half the candidates can be elected.—Kansas City Star.

Quebec bridge at this rate will replace London bridge in the nursery rhyme.—Springfield Republican.

A bad elephant has finally been hanged because she had killed eight men. They were all such little kings or statesmen.—New York Evening Sun.

Got the Next One?

The following suggestions for a Worcester Wilson twoson are popular in some circles and in others are pronounced a failure:
One step forward.
Two steps backward.
Side step.
Retrograde glide.
Hesitate.
Slow advance.
Wobble.
Brisk retreat.
Repeat indefinitely.

Music: A combination of "Johnnie Get Your Gun" and "I Didn't Know My Boy to Be a Soldier."—Buffalo News.

America Prize Waster

America imports \$2,000,000 worth of waste paper annually just to make writing paper. About 1,000,000 tons of flax straw are burned or allowed to go to waste in the States every year, but specialists in the Department of Agriculture have shown that it can be used for making paper and fiber board.

Already a demand for \$1,600,000 worth of flax straw has sprung up. It is clear, therefore, that time when yellow brass turnings were entirely unsalable. Now they average 12 cents a pound. Old tinfall brings 38 cents and siphon taps are worth 25 cents a pound. Bones fetch \$25 a ton after everybody's picked 'em.

Arthur D. Little, of the United States Chamber of Commerce, says: "We waste 150,000,000 tons of wood a year, 1,000,000,000 feet of natural gas a day, 1,000,000 tons of flax straw a year." We waste 13,000,000 feet of lumber every year and are greatly benefited by throwing away the stubs. Two girls earn for the government 100 times their salaries by going through the waste paper baskets in the Treasury Department at Washington. The prize fund was a \$10,000 United States gold bond.

Real Preparedness

The comprehensive preparedness that Mr. Vanderlip urged in his address to the American Bankers' association is coming more and more to be recognized as a necessity if the Nation is to play its part in the world after the war.

Under the discipline of the great struggle the European nations have been trained to efficiency as never before. Consider England alone. When it began to get its workers under arms in the early months of the war the production of its factories was greatly crippled and its surplus products available for export were cut in two. But such efficiency has developed that in spite of the clear fact that Britain now is supposed to have perhaps 3 million men under arms and 3 million more engaged in the manufacture of munitions, the export trade has reached normal proportions.

It is competition with this sort of efficiency that America must meet at the war's end.

To meet it successfully the country must develop all its resources. It must look after the public health. It must prove industrial insurance and workmen's compensation. It must meet the problem of unemployment and seasonal trades. As Theodore Roosevelt says, it must make America worth living for to all its citizens if they are to feel that it is worth dying for.

Preparedness in character and in efficiency, as well as in battle ships, artillery and military training, is the big need of the United States today.

What's the Use
Somebody is always taking the joy out of life. A certain bishop has been saying that heaven is a place of work.—Chicago News.

STORY OF STEELTON IS TOLD BY OLD DOCUMENTS

ONE of the most interesting incidents of the Schwab dinner Monday night was Toastmaster Spencer Gilbert's story of the beginnings of the steel industry at what is now Steelton. Away back in 1815, he said, the railroads of America were buying their rails from Sheffield, England, and bringing them over the Atlantic at a cost of about \$125 a ton. It was thought that the secret of Bessemer steel might never be divulged, but finally the process was brought to the United States and Pennsylvania. A company to consider the building of a rail mill—the first in America—at some place along the main line of that system.

Of course Harrisburg was eager for the industry and J. D. Cameron, later United States senator; George Berger, of the Telegraph; R. F. Kelker, Henry Gilbert and others asked the company to consider this city and to name terms. Back came the reply—a site in fee simple for the mill and a \$50,000 subscription of stock in the new company—even then known as the Pennsylvania Steel Company.

"In that day," said Mr. Gilbert, smiling, "\$1,000 was a very large sum, but the owners of the mill were called 'non predatory wealth.' But those back of the movement raised the money and sent the following message early on the morning of November 22, 1857: 'We raised sufficient money to purchase the Kelker property and have \$30,000 subscribed to the stock. Will you let us know to-day if you accept?' The telegram was signed by J. D. Cameron and William Calder.

"They waited all day," said Mr. Gilbert, "and in the evening came this reply: 'You have done well; keep it up.'"

Mr. Gilbert showed the diners the original copy of the message, written on old-fashioned paper in the Railroad stationery in the flourishing long-hand that was then fashionable among business men. He also had in his possession the original list of subscribers, including the signatures of all those who were instrumental in bringing the Pennsylvania Steel Company to Steelton, and so leading up to the purchase of those plants by the Schwab interests. Of all of them only ex-Senator Cameron is living. With the courage of his convictions he put up \$10,000. R. F. Kelker was the second to subscribe, putting in \$2,000 and later \$2,000 more. The others were: William Calder, \$5,000; J. C. Kunkel, \$2,000; Henry Gilbert, \$1,000; George Berger, \$1,000; A. King, \$500; George Trullinger & Co., \$2,000; W. O. Hickok, \$1,000; James Pugh, \$1,000; John Hoffer, \$1,000; Aaron Bombaugh, \$1,000; and Shoemaker & Rely, \$1,000. All of these were men whose names were then connected with the progress of the city, who were proud of its past and had faith in its future. They it was who made Steelton. Harrisburg money brought the works to the plot along the railroad near what is now known as the West Side and Steelton grew up opposite the works and largely as a result thereof.

Mr. Gilbert, in addition to this telegram and list, has, through the courtesy of Senator Cameron, a transcript of the minutes of the Pennsylvania Steel Company covering the whole transaction, including the framing of the proposition to bring the mill here, its acceptance and the transfer of a deed of Henry A. Kelker and Ellen R. his wife, to the Pennsylvania Steel Company for 43 acres, 2 rods and 34 perches. The purchase price was \$13,112.75, and the same for 38 acres, 34 perches, consideration \$11,462.75. In addition the company bought 15 acres additional of the Kelker property at about \$300 an acre. On this ground the first rail mill in the United States was erected and surrounded by a high board fence, so that the secrets of the process would not leak out.

So Steelton came into being, largely by reason of Harrisburg capital, but the ground was sold with the proviso that if ever it was no longer used for the manufacture of steel it should revert to the original subscribers.

Mr. Gilbert reminded the Schwab of this, showing him the aged papers, and Mr. Schwab replied: "Well, if that ground ever becomes unfit for profitable steel making, we'll be glad to hand it back to you."

Victims of Sex Stories
Prevalence of vice among the youth points unflinchingly to the victim of a sex story. It would seem as though the United States government might with great advantage to the morals of the youth establish a much more rigid censorship through the postal requirements than that of Great Britain. The dissemination of the kind of literature that is devoured by the young girls on the street cars on their way to and from work and at their dinner hours. For it is to the young girl that these morbid recitals of experience, bogus, of course; confessions, bogus also; stories professedly realistic, but actually out of accord with real life and wholly disgusting, find appeal. Morals are vitiated at their source by this class of literature, and it fairly abounds. The newsstands teem with it. The sex story victims are the most distressing toll imaginable and yet society looks stolidly on while the procuring of debauchment and debasement goes on. The girls themselves often do not know the prurience of the literature they buy until they get the favor of it, and then they keep on with it.

Glossed over, gilded and subtle, this kind of stuff is even more vicious than the frank sex articles that at times run in higher grades of periodicals. The alarming growth in numbers of the young girl sex victims is the shame of America.—Baltimore American.

Where Hughes Stands
I stand for the maintenance of American rights. I stand for the protection of American industry. I stand for the just interests of labor, for the highest wages that industry can offer, for proper hours of work for every opportunity for unbending.

Evening Chat

It is ten years to-day since Pennsylvania dedicated its new State Capitol and the man who would have predicted on that very rainy afternoon a decade ago that in 1916 the great granite pile would be overcrunched and thirteen or fourteen branches of the State government be scattered in office buildings about the city would have been laughed at except by those who had been observing the growth of the administrative end of the Commonwealth. Likewise anyone who discovered that the State Capitol would have been given an adequate setting by this time would have been the subject of comment. The great granite pile was not discovered until the place prevented the carrying out of the plans to finish the building. It is considerably more stately than the Barnard groups and the laying out of ornate gardens in the recesses as well as the proper treatment of the "Third street frontage, which is about the same as was twenty years ago in the case of the old building, was the only worse. Under the circumstances it was the only circumstance which prevented the enactment of the legislation to erect a new Capitol building on the site of the old one. The man who would have predicted that in 1916 the great granite pile would be overcrunched and thirteen or fourteen branches of the State government be scattered in office buildings about the city would have been laughed at except by those who had been observing the growth of the administrative end of the Commonwealth. Likewise anyone who discovered that the State Capitol would have been given an adequate setting by this time would have been the subject of comment. The great granite pile was not discovered until the place prevented the carrying out of the plans to finish the building. 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