

**HARRISBURG TELEGRAPH**  
A NEWSPAPER FOR THE HOME  
Founded 1831

Published evenings except Sunday by  
THE TELEGRAPH PRINTING CO.,  
Telegraph Building, Federal Square.

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

Member American  
Newspaper Pub-  
lishers' Associa-  
tion, The Audit  
Bureau of Circu-  
lation and Penn-  
sylvania Associat-  
ed Dailies.

Eastern office,  
Story, Brooks &  
Finley, Fifth Ave.  
New York City; West-  
ern office, Story,  
Brooks & Finley,  
People's Gas Build-  
ing, Chicago, Ill.

Entered at the Post Office in Harris-  
burg, Pa., as second class matter.

By carriers, ten cents a  
week; by mail, \$5.00 a  
year in advance.

Light is light, whoever holds the can-  
dlestick.—E. E. HALE.

MONDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 26

**TWO SIDES TO IT**

WE have been so busily "bust-  
ing" trusts in the past few years  
that we have at times almost  
lost sight of the importance of aggre-  
gate capital in the prosperity of the  
country. The "trusts" themselves are  
largely responsible for this state of af-  
fairs. Drunk with the possibilities of  
unrestrained power, they set out to  
grab everything in sight and, as hap-  
pens with individuals in such cases,  
they have been mauled into a sem-  
blance of good behavior. Neverthe-  
less they have had, do have and will  
have their beneficent uses. Their pos-  
sibilities for good are greater even  
than their possibilities for evil.

As pointed out by the current week-  
ly trade statement of the Philadelphia  
Bourse, a benevolent and sympathetic  
policy toward combination of Ameri-  
can manufacturers in export trade  
must be had by the Government if the  
commercial preparedness plans of this  
country for the coming post-war  
international trade rivalry are to be  
put on the firm and permanent basis  
necessary for a continuation of pros-  
perity.

The legalization of co-operative  
selling agencies in export trade, such  
as proposed by the Webb bill," says the  
Bourse statement, "furnishes the rock-  
et for successful competition with  
Germany, Great Britain and the other  
commercial nations after the war is  
over, and the immediate reconstruc-  
tion process completed. The United  
States Government should recognize  
the principle of co-operative effort in  
foreign selling and assist in its practical  
application, with, of course, proper  
restrictions. It required the war and  
the resultant change for this country  
and Great Britain to take stock of their  
commercial activities and meth-  
ods, to show the true value of the  
combination of manufacturers in for-  
eign business and to recognize that  
the German commercial success has  
been largely due to such combination."

It is highly significant that Great  
Britain, the world's leader in export-  
ing, is now demanding, through its  
leaders in economic thought and prac-  
tice the institution of such combina-  
tions, sanctioned and supported by  
the Government, and elimination of use-  
less and weakening competition be-  
tween the individual British manufac-  
turers for export.

Some of the leading trade authori-  
ties of the United Kingdom call for  
the organization of selling combina-  
tions by trades, each trade with its  
representatives and show rooms  
throughout the world and all under  
the command of a member of the Cab-  
inet. To meet all this, the industries  
of the United States must combine  
forces. The small manufacturer is a  
factor of great importance—nobody  
questions that—but he is of small  
moment in international trade. These  
great combinations of capital are re-  
quired for successful operation. And  
since we depend largely upon exports  
for our prosperity, we must also re-  
cognize the possibilities for good as  
well as those for evil in great indus-  
trial combinations. There is really  
such a thing as a "good trust."

We await with impatience the annual  
story of frozen peach buds in the South  
Mountain Belt.

**IN NO DANGER**

A DISPATCH from Washington  
says that, taking a leaf from the  
Old Testament as their guide,  
the suffrage pickets will endeavor this  
week to crumple the final walls of  
prejudice that are obstructing the pas-  
sage of the Federal suffrage amend-  
ment by dramatizing the sixth chapter  
of Joshua.

Once a day, for six days, the suffrage  
hosts, even like those of Joshua, will  
march around the White House  
grounds. Then, on the seventh day—  
next Sunday, to be exact—with their  
numbers swelled by thousands of women  
from all parts of the country, they  
shall "compass the city of watchful  
waitings" seven times, and seven priest-  
esses bearing the suffrage ark shall  
blow with trumpets.

"And it shall come to pass," accord-  
ing to the official announcement issued  
from the national headquarters of the  
Congressional Union yesterday, "that  
when they make a long blast with the  
ram's horn, and when ye hear the  
sound of the trumpet, if the people  
shall shout with a great shout; and  
the walls of the city shall fall down flat."

We suspect that in this case history  
will respectfully decline to repeat  
itself. The suffragists appear to be in  
no great danger of arrest for destruc-  
tion of government property. The

White House walls are firmly sup-  
ported by miles of red tape. Besides,  
President Wilson doesn't care a hoot  
for ramshorn blasts of suffragist lead-  
ers—except just before election.

Food prices appear to have absolutely  
no regard for public opinion.

**THE RETURNING EIGHTH**

HARRISBURG sent two compan-  
ies of infantry to the border at  
the call of the President last summer,  
and five returned yesterday. Boys who  
went away privates came back officers  
and raw recruits marched home again  
with the step and bearing of veter-  
ans. It was a joyous occasion. Not  
one of the lads who volunteered last  
summer was left to sleep his last long  
sleep on the shores of the Rio Grande.  
The ranks were full and if there were  
tearful friends along the sidewalks as  
the up-standing troops swung by, they  
wept for gladness.

The great turnout and the enthusi-  
asm of yesterday were evidences of  
the popular appreciation of what these  
men did. It is well to remember that  
they shouldered their guns and march-  
ed away to meet what many of them  
regarded as the most treacherous foe  
in all the world—the bandit Mexican.  
The grim specters of typhoid and other  
camp diseases arose to haunt them.  
That the Mexicans paused before the  
line of sturdy Americans stretched  
along the Rio Grande, and that medi-  
cal science and army sanitation have  
removed for all time the scourges that  
ravaged the camps of the Spanish-  
American War soldiers and the vol-  
unteers of the Civil War was their  
good fortune. Willingly they placed  
their lives in jeopardy for their coun-  
try's sake. The put their bodies be-  
tween the threatening Mexican horde  
and the helpless women and children  
of Texas. The Mexicans looked them  
over and then revised their plans. Evi-  
dently they didn't care to take chances  
with these husky young men of the  
North. And so the men of the Guard  
accomplished their purpose of pro-  
tecting the border with scarcely the  
firing of a single shot.

The folks at home extend their  
heartly welcome, not for what they did,  
alone, but for their courage in going  
and for the personal sacrifice they  
made in laying down their civilian ac-  
tivities and accepting small pay and  
the chance of being shot in order to  
do what they felt was their duty.  
Henceforth they will be marked  
among us as men who have "done  
their bit" for their country and as  
such are entitled to all the honors of  
veterans.

May the day be long distant when  
next the city is called upon to send its  
young men to guard the nation from  
the invader, but if that time comes  
the welcome home as joyous and alto-  
gether free from sorrow as that of yester-  
day.

Here's hoping those bluebirds are as  
good weather guessers as the Ground-  
hog was.

**AN OLD STORY REPEATED**

PHILADELPHIA newspapers yester-  
day published this pitiful  
story:

Police-men who heard the sound of  
revolver shots at Third and Mont-  
rose streets, found 16-year-old  
Emilia Bove, an orphan, kneeling  
beside the unconscious figure of  
Thomas Mongoose, 22 years old, of  
233 South Thirteenth street. A re-  
volver was lying on the pavement  
and there were two bullet wounds  
in a young man's body.  
"He promised to marry me, and I  
trusted him," the girl sobbed to  
Police-man Laferrey, of the Second  
and Christian streets station. "He  
laughed at me and said he was  
going to marry me."  
Mongoose is in the Mt. Sinai Hos-  
pital. One bullet entered his back  
and the other his right arm. He  
will recover.

The girl admitted the shooting,  
and her recital of the events that  
led up to it moved police-men to  
tears at her hearing before Maris-  
trator Eaker. She was held under  
\$500 bail to await the outcome of  
Mongoose's injuries.

It is a very old and a very sordid  
tale. In it are summed up the ancient  
wrong of man toward woman. It is the  
tragedy of the ages. There is noth-  
ing novel in it. City editors saw in  
the "story" so little of the dramatic  
that they took no particular pains to  
"play it up" in the news.  
But two points worthy of note are  
included by the reporter who "cover-  
ed" the shooting. They are—"Mong-  
oose is in the hospital—he will re-  
cover"; and, "the girl was held under  
\$500 bail."

**A MAN IN THE NORTH GETS A LETTER FROM THE SOUTH**

"WELL-WELL - A LETTER  
FROM JIM DOWN IN  
FLORIDA"



Playing 36 holes  
every day in the nice  
warm sunshine



(DEEP AND HEAVY THINKING)



(DEEP AND HEAVY THINKING)

"HEH-HEH-HEH - I GUESS  
HE'S ABOUT READY  
TO COME BACK -  
I KNEW HE'D GET  
TIRED OF IT"



and my game is better  
than ever. Wait until you  
and I get together again  
and you will get one big  
square old trimming!



"I'LL DO IT"



"HELLO - I WANT A  
RESERVATION ON YOUR  
FIRST TRAIN SOUTH!"

**By BRIGGS**

(READS) Dear Bill - Just a  
few lines to tell you I  
am having a great old  
time



you poor old dub. If  
you were here I would  
show you a few new tricks.  
Don't expect me until you  
sell me - and then look out  
Yours Jim



"HELLO - I WANT A  
RESERVATION ON YOUR  
FIRST TRAIN SOUTH!"



"HELLO - I WANT A  
RESERVATION ON YOUR  
FIRST TRAIN SOUTH!"

**Punishment there ought to be a re-  
ward for killing off venomous young  
reptiles who go about boasting of their  
conquests and laughing to scorn the  
cast-off victims of their evil passions.**

**The Chamberlain Bill**

[From the Cleveland Leader.]  
Universal military training in the  
United States is brought one important  
step nearer realization by the action of  
the Senate military affairs committee  
in recommending the passage of the  
Chamberlain bill. This measure has  
been in preparation for some months,  
in a large sense it represents the  
best judgment of men who have  
given most thought to the question of  
national defense. By the terms of the  
Chamberlain measure every young man  
in the United States of proper physical  
fitness will receive six months of in-  
tensive military training during the  
year of his nineteenth birthday. Com-  
pleting this period of preparation, these  
young men will become members of the  
reserve, remaining on call to the colors  
till they are 25.

Specific provision is made that the  
reserve army shall not be used to quell  
strike riots or to settle industrial dis-  
putes, thus relieving it of a kind of  
duty which the National Guard is  
notoriously not equipped to handle  
in general detail. Another provision cal-  
culated to recommend the measure is  
that prohibition of one month's in-  
come exemption from the prescribed  
period of training.

The measure is thus thoroughly  
democratic. It puts all young men up  
on the same footing. It exacts of all  
like some of our present laws. It  
pays the debt which every young  
American owes to the flag that protects  
him in the enjoyment of life, home and  
business.

In the preparation of the bill the  
military affairs committee consulted  
every phase of public opinion. Even  
the ultra pacifists had every oppor-  
tunity to be heard. The measure  
of the bill has not been dictated by  
the army staff or by the War Department.  
The effort is not to give the army  
the kind of defensive measure that  
will best represent its vast potential  
strength and its purpose both as a peace  
measure and a war measure.  
Unless even the ultra pacifists con-  
sulted the American public has been  
revising its opinion relative to universal  
military training. The measure is the  
result of a long and arduous process  
of events abroad, touching the vital  
interests of the United States, have  
been kept before the people. There has  
been a new realization that mere po-  
tential strength is not enough. There  
must be a measure of discipline, of  
strength possessed by one nation will  
keep it from being over-run by a  
stronger one. The measure is a  
wise one, and it is one that should  
be passed without unnecessary delay.

**Our Amateur Martyrs**

[From the New York World.]  
Should Congress enact a military  
service law requiring all American youth  
to undergo military training for  
six months or more before reach-  
ing their majority there will prob-  
ably be a host of "amateur martyrs"  
part of the country, more particularly  
New York, who will uphold pacifist  
principles by refusing to enter  
service and to themselves a benefit.  
With such a frightful object lesson  
as the present war before our eyes,  
the service is likely to be mainly pre-  
cautionary; the benefit will be practical,  
actual almost in every case. The  
military training during a period not  
too prolonged will immeasurably ben-  
efit the young man in his life pros-  
pects. The physical benefit, in  
direct posture, increased lung capacity  
and the ability to take care of one's  
self out of doors, will be manifest, as  
actual almost in every case. The  
example of drill and camp on the Mexi-  
can border. The mental and moral  
benefit of discipline should prove as  
great, and no one needs it more than  
the prospective young martyrs them-  
selves.  
Self-centered, impatient of restraint,  
too often intolerant of home and school  
authority, the type of American young  
man who proclaims his intent of per-  
sonal rebellion would be vastly improv-  
ed by learning that there is such a word  
as "must." He does not know it; but  
much that he does not know he would  
learn in the military service. For  
himself he is too old to profit by it fully.

**Fish Have Sense of Smell**

[From the Chicago Herald.]  
A fish hasn't a nose, but it can smell.  
Recent experiments have proved this.  
What is more, these experiments have  
proved that odors travel through water,  
just as it does through air. Anglers  
have laid so much stress on the need of  
exciting a fish's interest in the food  
that the effect of scent has been  
overlooked. A shark will bite at a hook  
with a piece of fat pork, though the  
pork does not look like any kind of  
fish that swims the sea.  
It may be necessary to suggest that a  
"fish" should smell like a fish. These  
scientific experiments show how large  
fish smell. Bait, such as small crabs,  
was found and eaten by the bait  
when the shells were broken. Bait  
placed inside a gauze bag was smelled  
within ten minutes of being lowered  
in the water, and almost at the same  
time all the fishes began nibbling at  
the bag. When the gauze was stuffed  
with so-called "ostrich" dogfish  
would seldom observe the food that  
came near them.

**Politics in Pennsylvania**

By the Ex-Committeeman

'Governor Brumbaugh is the center  
of political interest to-day. The Gov-  
ernor is expected to tell the Senate  
to-night or to-morrow about the resolu-  
tion for investigations. His friends  
say that he will veto the measure, and  
Senator Penrose says that if he does  
there will be investigations made any-  
way, and that as far as he is concern-  
ed he will go through with the "probe"  
of the Governor because he thinks it  
is needed. The Governor's partisan  
say that he has nothing to fear from  
a fair probe. The Democrats are  
"daring" the Republicans to do any-  
thing.

Newspapers insist that the friends  
of both the Governor and the Senator  
are glad of a chance to escape the in-  
vestigation work, but it does seem  
likely that a concurrent resolution to  
have committees of the Legislature do  
some "probing" will be put in for con-  
sideration.

An interesting "backfire" has been  
started in Philadelphia where the coun-  
cilman G. A. Dillinger, an administra-  
tion partisan and much in the lime-  
light, has started an attack on Mayor  
Armstrong. At a meeting yesterday,  
which Dillinger was not present, his  
friends addressed, there were demands  
for impeachment of the Mayor.

The Philadelphia Ledger takes issue  
with Joseph E. Grundy's criticism of  
the educational system. Mr. Grundy  
does not think it has been as suc-  
cessful as claimed and the Ledger  
twists him about it, remarking that  
the laws are here to stay.

The campaign for Mayor of  
Coatesville with the Rev. T. W. Mc-  
Kinney, pastor of the Methodist Epis-  
copal Church, as the candidate, and  
former postmaster, as the nominee,  
closes to-morrow night. The special  
election takes place on Tuesday. Mr.  
McKinney and Swing were nomi-  
nated 200 registered voters remained  
at home. On these figures both sides  
are claiming a victory.

There is small likelihood of action  
on the Philadelphia charter revision  
bills before April. More are expected  
to come in this week and they will  
be studied during the proposed recess.  
The bills to take city employees out of  
politics are expected to be discussed  
among country members.

The fact that the Governor has  
delayed filling important vacancies in  
the State government, especially the  
banking and public printing depart-  
ments, is being much commented  
upon about the Capitol. The Senate  
committee on nominations says it is  
not the fault of the Governor, or of  
his recess appointments and the Gov-  
ernor desires to know what is to be  
done about Edward Long's nomination  
to be chief of printing.

The Philadelphia members of the  
next Congress will have a "roundup"  
meeting in Washington on March 5 to  
discuss matters.

The Philadelphia Inquirer says  
that the Philadelphia people are demand-  
ing action in the transit plans and that  
there should be an end of delays.

The fact that no applications for  
liquor licenses have been made in Mil-  
ford and Juniata counties was not lost  
on legislators to-day.

The Philadelphia Public Ledger  
in a dispatch from Washington joins  
in the movement to get harmony  
among the Republican leaders in  
Pennsylvania. Some days ago the  
Philadelphia Dispatch in an article by  
Colonel L. W. Strayer brought out the  
dissatisfaction among Pennsylvania  
congressmen over the factional war-  
fare and referred to the fact that  
some of the congressmen were fearful  
of results at home. The Ledger fol-  
lows suit to-day, also mentioning Con-  
gressmen Watson, Temple and Moore  
as possible candidates for Governor.

The Pennsylvania people are demand-  
ing legislative action to improve condi-  
tions in the anthracite region so that  
people will not have lives and property jeop-  
ardized by mine caves. It is made by  
the Philadelphia Press to-day. The  
Press calls on the administration and  
Legislature to act.

The Thorn plan to change the  
time of filing nominating petitions ap-  
pears to be generally favored among  
county officials and others having to  
do with certification nominations.  
The always interesting "down  
Lancaster way" column of the Phila-  
delphia North American contains this  
political sidelight: "The names of W.  
W. Griest, William C. Sprout, Frank  
B. McClain and Horace A. Beale, are

**RICHARD HARDING DAVIS LIVES AGAIN**

His Letters, Edited by Brother, C. B. Davis, Reveal  
Davis as Friends Knew and Loved Him

THEY say a man is known by the  
company he keeps. He is also  
known to posterity, not only by  
the immortal work he did but by the  
letters he left. Especially a man like  
the late Richard Harding Davis to  
whom writing was veritably a gift of  
the gods. In his letters to his mother,  
especially, Davis has left us an un-  
forgettable impression of his great-  
ness of heart. Not many men leave  
behind them such letters as this, for  
example:

New York "Evening Sun," 1890.  
Dear Mother (Lafe Ma):  
I am well and with lots to do. I  
went up to see Hopper the other night  
which was the first time in three  
months that I have been back of a  
theater, and it was like going home.  
There is a smell about the painted  
gassy and dusty place that I love as  
much as fresh earth and newly cut  
hay, and the girls look so pretty and  
bold lying around in the sets, and the  
men so out of focus and with such  
startling cheeks and lips. They were  
very glad to see me and hung great  
fuss. Then I've been to enjoy re-  
munita dance, which I enjoyed re-  
markably, and I have been reading  
Richard Kipling's short stories, and  
I think it is disgusting that a boy like  
that should write such stories. He  
hasn't left himself anything to do  
when he gets old. He reminds me of  
Eret Harie and not a bit of Stevenson,  
to whom some of them compare him.

I am very glad you liked the lady  
in mid-air story so much, but it was  
not a bit necessary to add the Moral  
from a Mother. I saw it coming long  
before I had read two lines; and I  
agree good moral it is, too, with which  
I agree heartily. But, of course, you  
know it is not a new idea to me.  
Anything as good and true as that  
moral cannot be new at this late date.  
I went to the Brooklyn Handicap  
race yesterday. It is one of the three  
big ones of the year, and a man  
stood in front of me in the paddock  
in a white hat. Another man asked  
him what he was playing.  
"Well," he said, "I fancy Fides  
myself."  
"Fides!" said his friend, "why she  
ain't in it. She won't see home. Raced-  
land's the horse for your money;  
I'll bet along with any fool, she's  
second choice. But Fides! Why, she's  
simply impossible. Racedland beat her  
last Suburban."

"Yes, I remember," said the man  
in the white hat, "but I fancy Fides."  
Then another chap said to him,  
"Fides is all good enough on a dust  
track on a sunny, pleasant day, but  
she can't run in the mud. She hasn't  
got the staying powers. She's a pretty  
one to look at, but she's just a 'grand-  
stand' ladies' choice. She ain't in it  
with Racedland or Erica. The horse  
you want is not a pretty, dainty fly-  
but a stayer, that is sure and that  
brings in good money, not big odds,  
but good money. Why, I can name  
you a dozen better'n Fides."  
"Still, somehow, I like Fides best,"  
said the obstinate man in the white  
hat.  
"But Fides will take the bit in her  
mouth and run away, or throw the  
jock or break into the fence. She ain't  
steady. She's all right to have a little  
bet on just enough for a flyer, but  
she's not the horse to plunge on. If  
you're a millionaire with money and  
throw away, why, you might put  
some of it up on her, but as it is,  
you want to put your money where  
you'll be sure of a 'place,' anyway.  
Now, let me mark your card for you."  
"No," said the man, "what you all  
say is reasonable. I see that; but,  
somehow, I rather fancy Fides best."  
"I've forgotten now whether Fides  
won or not, and whether she landed  
the man who just fancied her with-  
out knowing why a winner or sent  
him home broke. But, in any event,  
you're quite immaterial, the story  
simply shows how obstinate some  
men are as regards horses and other  
uncertain critics. I have no doubt  
but that the Methodist minister's  
daughter would have made Hiram  
happy if he had loved her, but he  
didn't. No doubt Anne—Nan  
—Katy and Maude  
—I've forgotten now whether Fides  
would have consented to have me and  
I had happened to love them, but I  
fancied Fides.  
But now since I have scared you  
sufficiently let me add for your  
peace of mind that I've not enough  
money to back any horses just at  
present, and before I put any money  
up on any one of them for the Matri-  
monial stakes, I will ask you first to  
look over the card and give me a few  
pointers. I mayn't follow them, you  
know, but I'll give you a fair wash-  
ing, if you're any good."  
"You're my sweetheart. I'm your  
beau."

**OUR DAILY LAUGH**

THE WAIST  
LINE.  
All my summer  
waists are begin-  
ning to wear in  
the same place. I  
wonder if it's the  
belt that does it?  
It's more likely,  
my dear, to have  
been George.

PARADOXICAL  
POSITION.  
What is your  
opinion of pre-  
paredness?  
I'm so strong  
for unprepared-  
ness that I am  
not even prepared  
to express an  
opinion.

WONDER HOW  
HE WOULD  
FARE.  
Jones told me  
if anything hap-  
pened he could  
fall back on his  
voice for a living.  
I'd hate to take  
a fall like that.

NOT IN IT.  
"It's sweet to lov-  
e. But slim your  
chance  
is apt to prove  
Unless you  
dance."

FOOD INVESTIGATION WELCOMED  
[From the Philadelphia Ledger.]  
The increase of agricultural pro-  
ducts has not kept pace with the popu-  
lation; we have been indifferent  
about matters of intensive cultivation,  
careless about the conservation of re-  
sources and the prevention of waste.  
And repeated warning about imperi-  
ous transportation facilities, unjust  
discrimination against and between  
localities, illegal manipulation of  
transportation charges and of prices  
have fallen on deaf ears. The propos-  
ed investigation, therefore, is to be  
welcomed, for the first step toward  
effective reform is to uncover the  
facts, Congress should facilitate the  
inquiry by every means in its power.

**Evening Chat**

Return of the Eighth infantry from  
active service on the Mexican border  
after having been in the Federal army  
since the third week of last June re-  
called to many yesterday the return  
of the Harrisburg contingents in the  
army of the Spanish war and to older  
citizens the stirring days when "men  
in blue" came marching home after  
the Civil War. The return of the  
troops after service in the Spanish war  
was made upon three occasions some-  
thing to remember. The Governor's  
Troop came here after duty in Porto  
Rico arriving late at night and Com-  
pany I of the Fourth Infantry, which  
was later taken into the Eighth under  
the letter, received an equally noisy  
demonstration when it arrived after  
service in Miles' expedition. The re-  
turn of Company D, which was in the  
Second Army Corps and closed its ser-  
vice in the South was the last of the  
demonstrations of the war of 1898,  
reserving what are remembered  
because of the war undertaken by  
men, women and children not only  
of this city but of surrounding towns.  
Harrisburg organizations in the Civil  
War were very close to the front  
when they returned from service at  
various times, but these comings were  
saddened by the losses sustained by  
many families. The return of the  
fourth, the eighth or tenth companies of  
the 127th, the Jennings regiment which  
fought in Fredericksburg and other  
great battles, was one of the demon-  
strations long talked about after the  
war. This city was the center of or-  
ganization of many regiments of that  
terrible struggle and it used to greet  
and bid farewell to many commands,  
reserving the close of the war. They  
were notable even in those days. Old  
newspapers tell of the return of Har-  
risburg soldiers who served in the War  
of 1812 and the Mexican war. The  
city had eight or ten companies in the  
army which was marched to defend  
Baltimore and when Washington was  
taken this place was a scene of great  
activity. The close of active service  
of these organizations was marked by  
a parade of the citizens and by lunches  
and speeches.

A good record of the return of the  
Cameron Guards, the company enroll-  
ed here in December, 1846, for Mexi-  
can war service under command of  
E. C. Williams, later a brigadier gen-  
eral, has been passed down from the  
command composed over 100 men and  
left here early in 1847 and was must-  
ered out at Pittsburgh in June, 1848,  
after some years of trying service with  
American armies in the West. The  
company was considerably thinned by  
losses in action, sickness and transfers  
and less than half returned to Har-  
risburg. They camped near West Pitts-  
burgh and were met at the foot of  
Market street by military organiza-  
tions, veterans of the service of 1812  
and the rest of the town. The news-  
papers of that day say that there was  
a tremendous concourse of people and  
that when the train arrived the bells  
were rung, just as yesterday. How-  
ever, this city was not so far from the  
"principal streets" of the then bor-  
ough cannot were fired in addition to  
the ringing of the bells. The survivors  
were marched or rather herded by  
their grateful and admiring fellow  
citizens to the "public grounds" in the  
rear of the Capitol where Edward A.  
Lesley made a speech thanking the  
Guard for its service. The article  
closes "the entire multitude then set  
down to an elegant and plentiful re-  
past, which had been provided for the  
occasion, free of all expense." Harris-  
burg is a city that has passed through  
so many vicissitudes that there has  
been a very energetic committee and some  
liberal citizens.

A good many persons who have been  
noting the general condition of  
streams in this part of the State are  
inclined to the opinion that unless  
there is a sudden and marked drop  
in temperature the chances for trouble  
because of ice are decreasing. The  
last week or so, say these observers,  
there has been a gradual eating away  
of the ice and the water, which is  
bound to come, will probably dis-  
solve much of the ice and lessen dan-  
gers. However, residents of towns  
down the river and adjacent to the  
city are taking any chances, especially those  
of Middletown who have the lessons of  
1904 in front of them.

There was a proceeding Saturday  
before the Public Service Commission  
which attracted little attention, but  
which really involved something like  
a score of millions of dollars. Once in  
the electric light Reading, Lebanon  
and some other communities and the  
street railway systems of Berks coun-  
ty with important lines stretching  
clearly through the State, are almost  
into Lebanon. For some time plans  
have been working out whereby the  
Reading Transit and Light Company  
could unite into one great company  
a dozen or more municipalities. Once in  
enterprise under the public utility law.  
It is the same plan that the Philadel-  
phia Electric has been working out in  
the absorption of companies which it  
controls and which are a few miles  
in big cities. In the Reading case  
over 200 miles of trolley line are em-  
braced and if the Public Service Com-  
mission sanctions the proceeding there  
will not only be taken over one big  
company which has half a dozen un-  
derlying companies, but a concern,  
classed as a sublease which has four  
score of municipalities. Once in a  
while such transactions operate to the  
relief of the public by abolishing com-  
plicated corporation relations if noth-  
ing else.

**WELL KNOWN PEOPLE**  
—Captain J. Franklin McFadden,  
who is about to retire as commander  
of the First Troop, Philadelphia City  
cavalry, has been connected with  
the troop for 50 years.

—George A. Levy, Pittsburgh's official  
efficiency man, is being sought by  
the city of Denver.

—Dr. R. H. Martin, the new presi-  
dent of Geneva College