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FRIDAY EVENING, MAY 4.

For God so loved the world, that he gave his only begotten Son, that whosoever believeth on Him should not perish, but have eternal life.—JOHN 3:16.

BUY A BOND

EX-CONGRESSMAN BURKE, who addressed the Chamber of Commerce dinner meeting this week, impressed upon his hearers the importance of purchasing without stint the government bonds which will be floated shortly to meet the expenses of the present war.

In a very short time the first of these bonds will be on sale in Harrisburg. "Buy a bond" should be the slogan for everybody who has the price of one. Government bonds are as good as gold. Banks readily loan money on them and there is always a good market for them.

Hundreds of people are living today on the proceeds of bonds purchased during the Civil War. "As good as a government bond" is a familiar saying. Let us illustrate our belief in the government and our willingness to help finance the war by buying as many bonds as our finances permit.

April showers make May flowers, but what, we arise to ask, do May showers make?

THE FORUM'S PLACE

THE place the Forum, the association of progressive colored men and women of Harrisburg, holds among the people of that race is illustrated by the fact that the Committee of Twenty-five, which recently held a very successful entertainment, has made a liberal contribution to its support.

The Forum has had a very distinctly up-lifting influence among the colored people of Harrisburg. It has brought to the city many of the best known speakers in the country and the messages of encouragement they have delivered to the large audiences which invariably attend Forum meetings, have done much to promote the good citizenship movement.

The Forum has closed its meetings for the summer, but the brief recess during the warm months will serve only to whet the appetites of its members for the good things promised for next season. Those at the head of the organization are doing a very good work for the city and for their race. They deserve the support they are receiving.

"Russians Lose Mush."—Newspaper headline. Then all is lost.

STEELTON'S CELEBRATION

HARRISBURG should contribute as generously to the success of Steelton's patriotic celebration as that town did to the Harrisburg demonstration last month. Hundreds of Steelton men, headed by the famous Bethlehem band, marched in the great parade and we should return the compliment by swelling the ranks of the Steelton marchers.

Steelton is an important spot on the war map. From its gigantic furnaces and immense mills and factories is going forth the stream of steel without which all our efforts to make successful war on Germany would be of no avail. It is good to note that her people desire to register the temper of their patriotism in this public way, and that not least among the paraders will be scores of foreign-born workmen.

GIVE FIGHTERS A PREFERENCE

THERE are a number of things that could be done by Federal, State and municipal authorities to encourage enlistments in the army.

For example, assurance could be given that when the war is over, men who have served their country in war shall have preference in public employment in time of peace. This could not be carried to the extent of giving such men a prior right, but service with the colors in war should be a very material factor in determining fitness.

A man who can carry a rifle and other equipment on the march, should be a good mail carrier. The soldier who has the strength and courage to charge the enemy's trenches, should make a good forest ranger. Men who serve faithfully on the firing line ought to be fairly good members of a police force.

Hundreds of places in the public service can be found where qualified men with creditable records in the war could be employed with results at least as satisfactory as those now attained. Service in the army should not give a man a mortgage on a public position, but it should give him a substantial degree of preference when selections are to be made.

Please, Mr. Weatherman, don't you know we have a lot of seeds in the ground?

STUPID CENSORSHIP

NOTHING will do so much to develop militarism in this country as stupid censorship. When the people shall no longer be permitted to know what is transpiring in the conduct of their public affairs, then the step to arbitrary and tyrannical control is a short one. Out of Washington comes the story that the most important feature of a recent statement of Marshal Joffre was eliminated, notwithstanding that his appeal for the presence of American soldiers in France was regarded as of moral value to our allies. The American people and the American newspapers will never permit bureaucrats or pinhead politicians to suppress the information to which the people are entitled.

American newspapers already have manifested a desire to co-operate with the officials at Washington in every reasonable way. They have even taken the initiative in many directions and have been generally commended for their patriotic stand. It, therefore, would be little short of criminal to hamper them in their patriotic work by a censorship that would conceal from the people the things which they should know.

Fortunately, there are still a few men in Congress big enough to insist upon a reasonable attitude in this matter. No newspaper is insisting upon anything which may be dangerous to the country or inconsistent with prudential regulations in time of war. It is proper, of course, to provide against any publicity which might be of benefit to the enemy, but it doesn't follow that the sources of news should be choked in order to accomplish that which is manifestly the right thing under war conditions.

NOT "ON THE BUM"

Kansas City couldn't afford to advertise itself before the country as the city that tried to get a fine piece of sculpture and fell down in the attempt. So now it has subscribed the necessary $15,000 and has made a start toward a collection of statuary of which some day it will be proud. Art really isn't "on the bum" in Kansas City—except in so far as people assume that it must be and so sit back and make no effort to do anything.—Kansas City Star.

The foregoing editorial from one of the most important newspapers of the country brings Harrisburg squarely face to face with our own humiliating art situation—the failure of our authorities to properly install the Donato statuary, the generous gift of M. S. Hershey.

Kansas City is manifestly trying to obtain a collection of statuary, and in order to save itself the shame of failure joins in a subscription of $15,000 to purchase a piece of sculpture. Here we are presented with a $25,000 group of statuary and permit it to languish in a warehouse, covered with dust, while we sit idly back and permit the finger of scorn to be pointed at us.

It is not pleasant to call attention to these shortcomings of our administration. It is much more agreeable to commend and applaud everything that is done for the progress of the city. But when so many things are constantly transpiring to destroy public confidence in our system of administration and in our ways of doing things, especially after a long period of creditable achievement, the voice of at least one newspaper, though it may be crying in the wilderness of complaint, shall be raised in protest. Art is not "on the bum" here, nor is this good old town, much as a few people are contributing to that end.

GOOD LEGISLATION

THE bill introduced the other day by E. R. Smith, the active young member of the House from Bedford county, divorcing the sale of alcoholic drinks from cabaret and similar attractions, has all the earmarks of good legislation. The bill provides:

That from and after the passage of this act it shall be unlawful for any person or persons licensed to sell vinous, spirituous, malt or brewed liquors to maintain or conduct any public dances or dancing, whether by any performer or performers engaged for the purpose, or by any guests, customers, patrons or any other persons whatsoever upon any part of the premises so licensed; or any public singing therein, or any cabaret shows, vaudeville or theatrical entertainments, or exhibitions of moving pictures upon any part of the premises so licensed.

The dance hall with the saloon attached has ever been a source of evil. The whole community has paid in tears and dollars for this adjunct to the liquor trade. The cabaret is only a modern development of the dance hall. About the only difference between the two is the price of drinks and the size of the pocketbooks of frequenters.

The only reason for the various forms of entertainment provided by dealers in liquor is to encourage the sale of their wares and to increase receipts. They serve no purpose for good in the community and it is doubtful if any court would classify under the doubtful "necessity" clause of the Brooks high license act, if the point were raised, saloons requiring outside attractions of the kind outlined in Mr. Smith's bill.

ANOTHER GUESS COMING

A BULGARIAN statesman argues that by entering the war the United States really ceased to make war on Germany, because we shall now have to keep our munitions at home for our own troops. That highly intellectual Bulgar, who reasons like a German philosopher, should know that this country has not yet thrown in its high gear for the production of war materials.

German efficiency has not yet devised a way to feed a family without food.

Politics in Pennsylvania

By the Ex-Committeeman

Indications that the Legislature will have some strenuous times next week in regard to revenue-raising measures and the amendments to the compensation act urged by the labor leaders multiplied to-day when it was announced that a series of hearings would be held on that day and that labor leaders proposed to see state administration officials Monday and Tuesday to ask what aid they were going to give on the compensation measures.

The House ways and means committee will ask to have the bill to tax coal returned to committee for a hearing and on Tuesday will give a hearing to protests of manufacturers against the Miller bill to tax capital engaged in manufacturing two mills on the dollar for general state purposes. Other revenue-raisers, except the direct inheritance tax, will also have hearings.

The direct inheritance tax bill will be on third reading Monday or Tuesday and a fight is expected.

—Administration men in the Legislature were inclined to balk to-day over the report that the Senate and House leaders of the other side were going to report a resolution to adjourn June 14. They want an earlier day and may try for June 7. The appropriations committee will wind up its hearing on the labor and industry appropriation next week and make short work of other departments. Some hefty reductions of appropriations are likely.

—The House appropriations committee is in Scranton studying the most troublesome problem of the session—how to treat mine conditions. The mine-cave and mine-fire bills are the chief subjects, together with some appropriations.

—Meetings are being held in Philadelphia to-day to try for compromises on the Philadelphia small council and other Committee of Seventy bills. These reform measures have been strenuously opposed by the state administration forces as Senator Vare and Mayor Smith are against them.

—The Philadelphia Ledger to-day says that all factions united in Philadelphia to put the new street-cleaning act through council and that only a corporal's guard of independents stood up and fought.

—The Pittsburgh Gazette-Times to-day calls on the Legislature to defeat bills which would provide for increases of salaries or changes in allowances of city employes. The Pittsburgh newspaper says that this is carrying state interference into local affairs.

—The Eyre-Berry damage suit growing out of the Chester county senatorial battle last summer will be tried at West Chester May 15, if the Legislature does not interfere with attendance of the Senator and witnesses. Ex-Judge James Gay Gordon will be one of the Eyre counsel it is said.

—Owing to the visit of the French envoys to Philadelphia Tuesday the big transit hearing set for that city will be deferred.

—Notwithstanding misleading publications to-day the Ramsey bill was amended to restore the nonpartisan election clause and will be on third reading in the House Monday. It is predicted that it will pass the lower branch but that it will have rough sledding with the nonpartisan feature in the Senate.

The Laughter Lanes

Some like to tread the ways to fame
and some the paths to gold,
Some seek the roads that brightly
flame,
With pleasures none may hold,
But though I came to care and strife
And trouble's pelting rains,
I want to spend my bit of life
Along the laughter lanes.

I want to trudge along the way
Where little children smile
And all the folk, let come what may,
Are cheerful all the while.
I want the human souls and kind
That hatred never stains,
The brave and joyous friends you
find
Along the laughter lanes.

'Tis there that wails are seldom
heard
And frowns are seldom seen,
There hearts by rage are never
stirred
And men are never mean.
In friends the toilers count their joys
And not in golden gains,
And all the folk are girls and boys
That tread the laughter lanes.

There comradeship supremely fine
Makes glad each passing day,
Distinction's grim dividing line
Is holding none at bay.
And in the skies that bend above
Some touch of blue remains
And hearts are always warmed by
love
Along the laughter lanes.

I would not for the gold of earth
Set out on selfish ways,
Nor live to know a monarch's worth,
Their cold and lonely days.
I'd rather travel with the throng
And have for all my pains
The company of friends along
The cheery laughter lanes.

—Detroit Free Press.

"Outlaws"

On the high authority of Count von Bernstorff, who is quoted by Senator Phelan, before the outbreak of the war in Europe the German-American was looked upon in Berlin as an outlaw German. When war came Germany, through the same Count von Bernstorff, did its utmost to convert German-Americans into outlaw Americans. The effort was a failure, the great mass of Americans of German birth or descent refusing to become tools of Kaiserdom. The great mass to-day is again outlaw in Germany but not here, it having shown itself destinctly and above all things American.

There still are some persons in this country who are not regarded as outlaws by Germany, for they are working for Germany. With this nation at war with Germany they are heart outlaw Americans. If those persons are wise they will put an end at once to their outlawry. The American has had a good deal of practice in dealing with outlaws.—New York Herald.

Wasted Energy

The energy put forth by the Germans in destroying the towns they abandon will be sorely needed a few weeks later in the defense of their own towns in Germany.—Rochester Herald.

Charles M. Schwab says:—

I have always felt that the surest way to qualify for the job just ahead is to work a little harder than any one else on the job one is holding down. One of the most successful men I have known never carried a watch until he began to earn $10,000 a year. Before that he had managed with a nickel alarm clock in his bedroom, which he never forgot to wind.

AIN'T IT A GRAND AND GLORIOUS FEELIN'? -:- -:- -:- -:- By BRIGGS

EDITORIAL COMMENT

If there is to be no baseball next year, as "Ban" Johnson intimates, it is likely there will be enough going on with bleacherites on the firing line to permit the newspapers to write some real hero stuff instead of the slush that passes as such now on many sporting pages.—Philadelphia Record.

One gathers from Colonel Roosevelt's remarks that he is in favor of making the war with Germany a fighting war.—Kansas City Times.

The sinking of another American steamer with loss of life makes us clinch our fists a little tighter and set our jaws in firmer determination.—Wilkes-Barre Record.

"Miss Rankin voted for the volunteer plan. Is it absolutely necessary for Miss Rankin to vote wrong on all questions, merely because her womanly prerogative entitled her to cast her tearful vote against war? Perhaps some of Miss Rankin's suffrage friends should take her aside for a few moments and advise her for the good of votes for women.—Kansas City Star.

In preaching preparedness night and day General Wood was a little in advance of public thought in this country and sometimes he went contrary to the wishes of those in authority over him. The country now recognizes that he was right and is bestowing on him the praises he deserves for his splendid leadership and far-sightedness.—Scranton Republican.

Volunteers and the Flag

Selective draft is quite the thing to do enlisting work among all kinds, especially the kind that wants to shirk, and there is need of it today, but things don't seem just right when men who want to volunteer are softly told "Good night." The old time volunteer is not what System's looking for to make the force to carry on a scientific war, but he is useful in his way to give the rest a start and whooping up the lag behinds to turn out for their part. When those who have the strength to fight and have the spirit, too, are offering their services like brave men, good and true, why choke the spirit out of them? Why make them feel that they are not the kind of men we want behind the U. S. A.? They are the men who blaze the trail; the men who hit the licks that open up the way as did the men of '76, and we should scarcely turn them down, for willing service means a whole lot when there is a chance that we may spill the beans. Though Colonel Roosevelt may not be the man they're looking for to mop the earth up with the Hun and forthwith end the war, he is the sort of man we need to stir things up, by cripes, and head a force of volunteers to show the Stars and Stripes to all the fighting men abroad and keep the Flag in sight to prove we've got the fighting pride, but ain't too proud to fight. Conscription's needed and is fair, but it is not the stunt that tingles in the fighting blood and leads men to the front. We've got to have the whoop-la boys, the Eagle and the cheers, and as a starter for the draft, why not the volunteer? Not as a System, but for luck, a whooptedooden call for just a few to shake things up and put the sand in all. W. J. LAMPTON.

That "Bridge of Boats"

Our "bridge of boats" to carry food and munitions to the Entente has passed the realm of speculation. Already the government has awarded to a shipbuilding company on the eastern coast the contract to turn out an indefinite number of wooden merchantmen of 3,000 tons each. It is planned to complete the "pattern" ship within ninety days. After that it will be possible to finish a new vessel every ten days. These ships are all to be "standardized." Each one will cost $350,000 and will have a speed of sixteen knots an hour. The plans are said to have been fully approved by General Goethals.

This one shipyard is only a beginning. Great reliance is being placed on Pacific coast timber wealth and Oregon will doubtless launch many more commerce carriers. The work of building enough ships to make German victory through submarine efforts impossible is gigantic, but happily it is being met in a gigantic way. When the seas are dotted, as they must be, with "handy," reasonably capacious and fairly speedy American merchantmen, German U-boats seeking to starve Entente Europe will have the most monumental task on record.—Philadelphia Evening Ledger.

Tipperary, France

In the entourage of the visiting commission from France we observe the name of the well-known Parisian, James Hennessey. It's a long, long way—!—Washington Post.

BUSINESS IN THE CIVIL WAR

BUSINESSMEN who are naturally concerned in making their plans for the future on the effect of the war on trade will be interested in the economic conditions that developed in the North in the Civil War, says the Kansas City Star.

The country went into war in the hard times that followed the panic of 1857. It did not recover from the effects of that panic for about five years. By 1862, however, the demand for goods had passed the production and an era of unprecedented industrial activity began.

"From that time," James Ford Rhodes writes, "until the end of the war trade was active, manufactories busy, labor constantly employed and failures remarkably few." In 1863 John Sherman, who was not liable to be carried off his feet by enthusiasm, wrote to his brother of "the wonderful prosperity of all classes, especially of laborers." He added that "every branch of business was active and hopeful." The next year the Chicago Tribune reviewed business conditions in the West. "Commerce, business, manufacture and labor," it said, "are going on as in a profound peace save "with a more impetuous and whirling activity than peace ever knew."

This business activity and the employment of all labor at high wages resulted in expenditures that came to be regarded as wasteful extravagance by sober minded people. Importation of luxuries grew enormously. A London dealer in cashmere shawls told Minister Adams that more were being sold in New York than ever before. The New York Times complained that the community was "running riot" in "prodigal expenditures and unwonted luxury." "We are clothed in purple and fine linen," said the Chicago Tribune, "wear the richest laces and jewels and fare sumptuously every day." That meant, of course, that the country was prosperous and was spending money freely as it does in times of prosperity.

It is a tradition among mechanics in the city of Cleveland, Mr. Rhodes says, that times were hard under the Buchanan administration and began to be good in the Civil War. It was then that workingmen began to buy lots and build houses as never before.

It is estimated that by the end of the war the North, with a population of approximately twenty millions, had two and one-half million men withdrawn from productive industry and employed as soldiers or in supplying the army. The withdrawal of so many men, however, was made up for a large part by the increased activity of those who were left. Everybody was employed, and at full time. The country was productive and sold its foodstuffs abroad at good prices. Undoubtedly industry was stimulated at the outset by government orders involving large quantities of iron, steel, clothing and provisions. As the country became adjusted to the demands it found itself able to meet them with ease.

Conditions to-day are not very different from those of a half century ago, except that the country is enormously stronger financially and more wealthy than it was, and the demand for its products from abroad is vastly greater. There is nothing in the Civil War history to suggest that this country will falter industrially while sustaining the burden of a great war.

Mr. Root on Autocracy

[Chicago News.]

Following the announcement of his appointment by President Wilson as head of the American Commission to the new Republic of Russia, Elihu Root appeared as a speaker at the annual session in Washington of the American Society of International Law. His address on that occasion presumably had been prepared before Mr. Root knew that he was to be a member of the commission to Russia, yet in its substance it was as appropriate as if his remarks had been formulated with the knowledge of his forthcoming appointment. They breathed the spirit of American democracy, and in them the evils of autocratic government were adequately set forth.

"The world," said Mr. Root in his address, paraphrasing Lincoln's historic words on slavery, "cannot exist half democratic and half autocratic. It must be all democratic or all Prussian." Thus Napoleon said a century ago that Europe must become republican or Cossack. "There can be no compromise," continued Mr. Root. "If it is all Prussian there can be no international law. If it is all democratic international law honored and observed may well be expected as a natural development of the principles which make democratic self-government possible." Further on he said: "Now Russia, extirpating the government which has been for modern times the typical illustration of autocracy, is engaged in establishing the new self-control of that vast empire upon the basis of universal suffrage and republican institutions."

Help Those Iron-Nerved French!

[Detroit Free Press]

The Entente people have been sustaining a prolonged and heavy strain from hopes deferred, and there is no human organization that does not have its limit of endurance. Encouragement, even though it may seem merely sentimental and contrary to practical effort, might very possibly be our most effective contribution just now by keeping the Allies going during the period while we are preparing to aid them with reinforcements. If the personality and the glamor attaching to Theodore Roosevelt will "buck up the Frenchmen" and keep them sticking solidly to their wearing task of holding back the German armies a little longer than they might otherwise do, the United States might well be contributing a vital influence for victory by bidding him go in the name of civilization and carry the Stars and Stripes into the forefront of battle.

Those iron-nerved Frenchmen! What an unflinching front they have been presenting to the foe! They deserve whatever help we can give them; and let us remember that at the best it will be months before we can give them other help than that Roosevelt proposes, for anything in the way of an American army that will count in these days of warfare will not be ready for the campaign of 1917.

Labor Notes

In 1898 portable engineers at Boston received $15 a week for 54 hours. They now get $27.50 for 44 hours.

Day and night nurseries for munition workers' children have been opened at Willesden, England.

On May 14, at New Haven, Conn., American Federation of Musicians will meet in convention.

The manufacture of fans was established as an industry in England during the Stuarts' rule.

The right to vote in provincial and municipal affairs has been granted to the women of Ontario, Canada.

Toronto has the largest industrial school in North America. The school has cost nearly $2,000,000.

The Archduchess Frederick of Austria invested nearly $2,500,000 in a candle-making factory near Budapest.

The annual convention of the International Labor Press of America will be held at St. Louis, Mo., on Tuesday, May 8.

The Spanish city of Seville, once the most famous in the world for its silk, is planning to revive the industry.

Take German Ships

[Philadelphia Ledger]

With the demand for tonnage to carry supplies to the Allies becoming more and more acute, it would be more than a blunder, it would be a crime, as Senator Knox says, to allow the German ships in our ports to lie there unused. The passage in the Senate by a unanimous vote of his resolution empowering the President to take them over and put them into service at once should be followed by similar action in the House. It is probably the fact, as Senator Lodge pointed out, that the President already has ample authority in the premises; but it is just as well that he should have the sanction of Congress also. There is in any case no question as to the legality of the action. The ships could be requisitioned even if we were not at war with Germany, in which case, of course, due payment would be made. They can now be confiscated if we choose to do so, though even then payment for them could be made part of the terms of peace. We paid Spain for the Philippines in this way. Since, however, the German submarines are sinking American ships indiscriminately, absolute confiscation would be a perfectly justifiable measure of retaliation.

Arguments pro and con on these matters can wait. Here are ships which are greatly needed for the successful conduct of the war. If other kinds of property may be seized in such circumstances, why not this? The very fact that the ships were deliberately crippled by the order of the German government shows that their use was anticipated.

BOOKS AND MAGAZINES

Lumber and Its Uses—The demand for wood for the rebuilding of Europe after the war, and the requirements of the government in timber construction and how to meet them will be the biggest problems of the lumber industry, now that the war of the twentieth century has become the greatest of all time. A revised edition of the volume, "Lumber and Its Uses," by R. S. Kellogg, will be of especial value in this period of the development of new uses for forest products, as it brings the problems of timber construction, use of wood by-products, recovery of waste of the saw mills right up to the moment.

"Lumber and Its Uses," in its original form, became known as the only publication in existence which deals in a broad way with the properties and commercial uses of all the principal American woods. Its author is secretary of the National Lumber Manufacturers' Association, and the publication has become a builders' handbook, as well as a text book in many colleges and universities.

In its 400 pages, as well as in the handbook edition, the volume discusses the structure, mechanical properties of wood, standards of grades as used by manufacturing associations, as well as other chapters of importance, particularly to the manufacturer, then wood preservation, paints, construction problems, and concludes with a series of chapters on timber supply, advantages of wood, and its uses.

"Lumber and Its Uses," by R. S. Kellogg, Radford Architectural Company, Chicago, publishers. Price, $2.00.

A New Book By Veblen.—In an earlier volume, Imperial Germany and the Industrial Revolution, Thorstein Veblen of the University of Missouri, deals with the conditions out of which the great war arose. In his new book, An Inquiry Into the Nature of Peace and the Terms of Its Perpetuation, which is just from the press, Professor Veblen analyzes the current state of affairs and of opinion with a view to determining the conditions that will necessarily have to be met in the terms of settlement if a lasting peace is to be concluded. He also has something to say of the ways and means of maintaining a lasting peace and of the consequences that must necessarily follow if it is maintained.

The volume must not be construed as a peace book in the commonly accepted sense. It is not, in other words, arguing that now is the time for peace, but is rather a consideration of what we shall face and how we shall face it when peace at some future date is restored to the world.

OUR DAILY LAUGH

CAUSE FOR SUSPICION.

When did she begin to fear that he had married her for her money.

Well, I believe her suspicions were first aroused when she had to pay the minister.

AT ANY RATE, SHE OUGHT TO.

Don't you think people's taste in reading changes?

Yes. Before marriage a girl reads Omar Khayyan. After she reads a cook book.

NOTHING IN IT.

She—Do you believe in phrenology?

He—No. As an experiment I once went and had my head read and I found there was nothing in it.

Evening Chat

Officers of National Guard organizations in this State who are expecting to be in camp before the end of the month are making quiet but pretty effective efforts to have their commands far closer to war strength than they were when they went to the mobilization at Mt. Gretna last June, and some of them may be stronger than when they returned from the border. National Guard officers are going on the assumption that the Guard will be recruited up to the maximum as soon as called out and with the experience of last summer and the long training of years, coupled with active service to guide them, has resulted in some worthwhile work. Without making much fuss about it the National Guard officers have been getting hold of men who wish to get into things when assured of some action and have been either getting them to enlist in the militia or else to put down their names as willing to enter as soon as a call comes for active service. Consequently there are many men who have been quietly trained and who are full-fledged soldiers while others have been getting themselves into trim at home for service. The government will be awaiting the Guardsmen. The money which the Legislature is voting will make absolutely certain equipment for Guardsmen above the peace strength and also provide for the reserve militia.

* * *

Some idea of the amount of truck travel through and to and from Harrisburg every day can be gained by watching the names on the motor vehicles that go along the streets. There are big moving vans from Philadelphia, frequent cars from Lebanon towns, some from Carlisle and the other day cars were seen bearing names of Lancaster, Lewistown and Chambersburg firms, while a big truck came to visit from Allentown and another from Hagerstown. Travel between Harrisburg, Steelton and Middletown has immensely increased since the motor began to figure in the mercantile business and supplies are sent by truck to many towns which had to depend on railroads part of the way and for wagons the remainder.

* * *

The concrete walk that was put down in place of the historic "boardwalk" on Capitol Hill gems to have been laid with a mighty high percentage of cement. It has to be broken by a sledge and a chisel and even then takes hard work. Strange as it may seem some of the roots of trees, very small, but very pushing affairs have cause the walk to "hump" and in other places Jack Frost has ruined its level state. Consequently stretches have to be ripped up and relaid and the tearing up is about as heavy work as any one wants to tackle.

* * *

W. Heber Dittrich, of Allegheny county, is being witted by members of the House because of some remarks made by him few days ago of professional thieves in urging a bill providing for the photographing of professional thieves. There was quite a debate on the bill, several lawyers taking part in it and asking whether innocent men might not be hurt. Mr. Dithrich declared that in every large gathering there were men who were there for loot. "Now," said he. "Take national conventions, there are always thieves about them." He did not get any farther because of the laughter of the House and the galleries.

* * *

The line of cavalry horses at the stable of the Governor's Troop in Capitol Park extension attracts a good many people these afternoons when the war call seems imminent. There are thirty-two horses in the stable, it is called a corral by the soldiers in charge or regular hostlers. They belong to the government and are given to the troopers so that they can keep on drilling. The animals are kept in fine condition and each afternoon the men take them out for exercise. Once in a while some animal starts to kick up his heels and roam over the lots in the extension and then the children start in to have a chase.

* * *

Capitol Hill's illuminated flag can be seen for long distances, say people who have taken automobile trips on the hills about the city. From some of the high points on the other side of the Susquehanna the flag can be seen shining out at night under the powerful rays of the reflectors. It is to be seen from the Rockville bridge and from the York hills.

* * *

"When it comes down to conserving the meat supply I do not see why people do not cut out eating veal," said a man who studies dieting. "Do you know that calves weigh but little when killed and that a comparatively few months makes them good beef. I think that the gain in beef far more than offsets the food of the animal. Veal simply tickles the palate and is hard to digest. We kill too many calves in Dauphin county now. We ought to raise beef."

WELL KNOWN PEOPLE

—Henry D. Saylor, of Pottstown, just named on the committee of safety, is a former legislator.

—Charles Custis Harrison, former provost of the University of Pennsylvania, yesterday celebrated his birthday and received congratulatory messages from many men throughout the State.

—A. C. Dinkey, the steel manufacturer, has perfected a device to light up the flag on his automobile.

—Dr. Gibson Smith, the new bacteriologist of York, is a son of Provost E. F. Smith.

—Congressman George S. Graham, of Philadelphia, is leading the fight against the press censorship.

—Alexander P. Moore, Pittsburgh newspaper owner, is planning to spend the summer at Atlantic City.

DO YOU KNOW

That Harrisburg steel barrows are used on government work?

HISTORIC HARRISBURG

When the canal was first opened it was suggested that it would be of use in transporting troops to this city in case of emergency.

Is It All Right?

In "The Altar of Freedom," by Mary Roberts Rinehart (Houghton Mifflin Company), the author recalls an incident of her visit to the battlefields of Europe two years ago and its present significance.

"Once over there I saw a boy dying in a railway station, she says. "He knew two English words, so he said: 'All right, all right.'"

"It was all right with him. He had done his bit, and he knew that there were others to take his place, and that the world-nation would not rest until the war beast was chained. It was 'all right.'

"And so now, on the brink of war, I know it is all right with us.

"We have been the melting pot, but under the pot there has been no fire. Now the fire has come, a white flame, and we will fuse at last. But it will burn and sear. And to this I wonder, can we say 'all right?'"