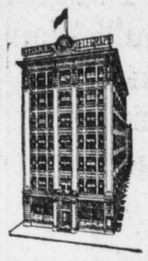
HARRISBURG TELEGRAPH

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 & Editor-in-Chief*
F. R. OYSTER, *Business Manager.*
GUS M. STEINMETZ, *Managing Editor.*



Member American Newspaper Publishers' Association, the Audit Bureau of Circulation and Pennsylvania Associated Dailies.

Eastern office, Story, Brooks & Finley, Fifth Avenue Building, New York City; Western office, Story, Brooks & Finley, People's Gas Building, Chicago, Ill.

Entered at the Post Office in Harrisburg, Pa., as second class matter.

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

WEDNESDAY EVENING, MAY 23

Man, who man would be, must rule the empire of himself.—Shelley.

NEBUCHADNEZZAR AN EXAMPLE

ACCORDING to dispatches from Berlin Professor Weldner, an agricultural expert at Passau, Bavaria, advises the people of Germany to follow the example of Nebuchadnezzar and eat grass, consoling them with the assurance that alfalfa and red clover are not at all unpalatable when properly prepared.

The picture the Good Book presents of Nebuchadnezzar dining sumptuously upon dandelion, narrow-leaved dock, alfalfa and other dietary dainties of the field and meadow, is not calculated to fill the German breast with unbounded joy over the thought of going out and doing likewise. We have it upon unquestioned authority that "he did eat grass as oxen, and his body was wet with the dew of Heaven, till his hair was grown like eagles' feathers, and his nails like birds' claws."

We have a vision of the German family getting up early in order to nibble enough tender shoots for breakfast before the pigs and the chickens get on the job—beating the early bird to it, as it were—and fighting in the meadow behind the barn with the cows and the horses for supper. Maybe the subservient German mind will yield even to this indignity, but we suspect that the change from sausages and beer to grass and rain water will be even more than the patient minions of the Kaiser would stand without protest.

Be that as it may, however, we are in no wise loth to express the hope that the German people may feel constrained to give the suggestion of Professor Weldner a fair trial, and that they may profit thereby even as did the distinguished gentleman of Holy Writ to whom he refers. Who knows but the learned professor may have in the back part of his mind as a possibility for Germans partaking of grass diet this confession of Nebuchadnezzar, following his sojourn with the buttercups and daisies, to wit:

> My reason returned unto me and for the glory of my kingdom, mine honor and brightness returned unto me.

If Professor Weldner can guarantee similar results in Germany he has the permission of the United States to lead forth the German people to pastures green and at the head of them his imperial majesty, Emperor William, as chief Nebuchadnezzar of the lot.

Notwithstanding the cold and late spring, preparations are being already made for a general decoration of the homes of the city with window and porch boxes. The start of last year has encouraged many more persons to thus add to the beauty of their home surroundings.

PROSPERITY AT HIGH TIDE

IT is worthy of note that one of the larger industrial concerns of the city which has been operating under a receivership for several years is now about to pass into the control of its stockholders and directors.

The Central Iron and Steel Company is an important plant, where hundreds of men are given profitable employment, and the fact of its emergence from a period of financial difficulty will be hailed with satisfaction throughout this community. The products of the big South Harrisburg industrial establishment are famous for their high quality and it is believed the present prosperity will make for still greater growth and enlarged activities.

With the increase of the shipping industry of the country it is probable that the Harrisburg plant, which has turned out so many thousands of tons of ship plates, will be called upon to aid in the upbuilding of the maritime interest of the United States.

Conditions at this plant are similar to those which prevail in other local industries and indicate the high tide of industrial prosperity which is sweeping over the country and which promises to rise higher and still higher as the enormous requirements of the war are met.

Some people have been criticized in Germany for eating sparrows—English sparrows. Would that they might find some way to entice the few million English sparrows in the United States to the Fatherland. These little pests are making it almost impossible to encourage the song birds to stay with us.

CENSORSHIP

NEWSPAPERS everywhere will oppose with all their might the effort of President Wilson to have written into the espionage bill a newspaper censorship clause of the character advocated by the administration. To do otherwise would be to submit weakly to a wrong to themselves and the public at large, and to surrender a right guaranteed them by the Constitution of the United States. With the censorship rule in force as advocated, irreparable wrong would be done, inefficiency in office would be shielded and the people of the country left without opportunity to form an intelligent opinion of public stewardship.

The President urges a censorship that would forbid absolutely the publication of a single criticism of any man in the national service or any measure considered or adopted by Congress relating to the war. Newspapers would be compelled to publish what the President and his friends want published or keep quiet. There would be no freedom in the land and personal liberty would become a mockery. Our government professes to be "fighting in this war the battle of democracy," yet we are asked to submit to such a tyranny as the Kaiser himself has not had the temerity to attempt.

The independent newspaper has been and is the bulwark of American free institutions. Remove the freedom of the press and it is only a very short step to stoppage of free speech. In every community the public in recent years has flocked to the support of the newspaper that has established its own freedom by printing the news in unbiased form and by contending for what it earnestly believes to be for the best interests of all the people. In short, the public has come to look with disfavor and mistrust upon the newspaper published merely for political purposes or for the advancement of its ownership, whether individual or corporate. The effect has been to immeasurably strengthen the press of the nation. And now, at one fell blow, the President would lay low this flourishing tree of independent American journalism, under the guise of war necessity, but in reality for vastly different reasons, and would make of the newspapers of the country unwilling trucklers to the whims of his own political subordinates. It is unthinkable that Congress will adopt any such measure, and the HARRISBURG TELEGRAPH rejoices immeasurably in the courageous attitude of the Republican members in opposition to this un-American clause.

Not one American newspaper has published anything since the war began which could be construed for a moment as giving information or encouragement to Germany, unless perchance it may have been parts of the speeches of some of the President's own party leaders in Congress; Senator Stone, for example.

Take for illustration Marshal Joffre. There is no more readable news than that concerning the doings of this famous Frenchman. Yet in a day Joffre dropped completely out of sight. Why? Because the State Department simply let fall a hint that it would be better to have his whereabouts for the present unknown. Again, where is Root, special representative to Russia? The newspapers—some of them, at least, know, but they won't tell until Washington says the time is ripe.

American newspapers are sitting as censors on themselves and in addition they are willing and ready to abide by any rule designed to conceal from the enemy the activities of the government in prosecution of the war and to withhold any item that may be of "aid or comfort" to him. But they object most strenuously and will resist to the last breath unjust infringement upon their constitutional rights and they will refuse absolutely to be bound by a policy calculated to make abject slaves of themselves and political serfs of the American people.

Let the riprapping of the river slope go right on. It is not the first time that an appropriation was a trifle short for an important public improvement. This embankment must be protected against further damage and now is the time to do the work, which is of an emergency character.

KITCHIN'S TAXATION

CLAUDE KITCHIN is now reveling in an opportunity to exploit his peculiar ideas of taxation, which are, as the country knows, unlimited in sums of money which he would raise, but very distinctly restrained in regard to the manner and the sections of the country in which they are to be raised. Mr. Kitchin is a little confused in his mind between taxation and confiscation—but he has now an excellent chance to learn something.

Politics in Pennsylvania

By the Ex-Committeeman

Coincidence of the presentation of the bill to permit women to vote at presidential elections by Senator Edwin H. Vare in the Senate and the vote of sixteen members of the Judiciary Special Committee of the House to report negatively a similar bill introduced in the lower branch impressed many people yesterday and to-day. The suffragists evidently expected some action by the House committee in charge because a short time after Senator Vare had presented his bill their outposts issued notice of what had happened, making a sharp attack upon the membership of the lower branch and especially denouncing the committee in charge.

Chairman Isadore Stern of the Judiciary Special Committee, declared that the action of the committee of which he is the head was not in line with his idea. "I preferred to have the bill sent out on the floor of the House and disposed of there as the better proposition, but sixteen members of the committee signed up to negatively report it," said he. "I think they made a mistake, but it is up to them."

The general impression is that the Vare bill will have rough sledding if it gets very far.

—The appearance of Dr. William Draper Lewis as counsel for Mayor Smith in the transit hearing yesterday was one of the things talked about. The Vare-Magee-Brumbaugh alliance has been gradually getting the former progressives into camp and the former candidate for governor, who withdrew in favor of a Democrat, fighting side by side with the Governor's close friend in Philadelphia, was much commented upon.

—The hearing of the joint appropriation committee on the requests for appropriations by the Public Service Commission last night turned out to be a plain business inquiry without politics. Chairman W. D. B. Ainey, Secretary A. B. Miller and Chief Coleman J. Joyce, of the Bureau of Accounts, explained why increases were asked and gave firsthand information about the scope of the work of the commission. There was nothing about the questions that approached those in the Department of Labor and Industry appropriation inquiry. After the Public Service hearing was ended it was intimated that all of the $400,000 additional desired would not be granted, but that the greater part of it was favored. J. Herman Knisely, chief of the municipal affairs bureau of the Department of Labor and Industry, had a midnight hearing and engaged in a bout or two with Senator T. L. Eyre, of Chester, over some observations over bond issues in Coatesville and Lebanon, wherein the bureau had taken a hand.

The legislative and executive committees of the State Grange came to town late yesterday and resoluted against the constitutional amendment to issue $50,000,000 for highways which will be voted on finally this session before being sent before the people. The grangers suggested manufacturing taxes and imposts on coal, gas and other things.

—Last night's parliamentary battle over the compensation amendments was one of the most interesting of the whole session and showed that a definite alignment of men opposed to the election of Speaker Baldwin still exists in the House. This has developed several times, but not in as much strength as last evening.

—"Farmer" Creasy, who observed the Legislature yesterday, said that it did not show much fight. The "Farmer" evidently would like to be back on the firing line to arouse the Democratic minority.

—Democratic Floorwalker Sarig will make an effort to have the Democratic platform bills taken out of the refrigerators next week. The Democrats have done nothing since the speeches by their ringmasters, and it is very apparent that they do not hope for any action except something over which to wail.

On to France

(Philadelphia Record)

France saved us. Now we have a chance to save France. This nation, which Germans have for forty years been threatening to "bleed white," is already weakened by the effusion of blood through nearly three years, and it needs help. The encouragement will come when the first division of the American expeditionary force shall join the heroic French army which is staying the flood of invading Germans and slowly evicting them. The help will come as successive American divisions join the French, and the Germans are driven back where they belong.

The best news that has come for a long time is the announcement that a division, under the best officer we have, has already been told off to go to France as soon as possible, and we do not doubt that before the announcement was made the transports had been collected. The value of even one division will be out of all proportion to the number of rifles carried. It will be the demonstration to our Sister Republic that we are coming to her help.

"I Love My Country"

And even now, all over the country, on this bright spring day, there are mothers who are waiting to know what they must do. Mothers facing the day with heads up and shoulders back, ready to stand steady when the blow falls; mothers who shrink and tremble, but ready, too; and other mothers, who cannot find the strength to give up to the service of their country the boys who will always be little boys to them.

I love my country. There is nothing she can ask that I will not do. I am ready to live for her or die for her. Last stand of the humanities on earth, realization of a dream and fulfillment of an ideal, my home, my native land—that is America to me. Because I am a woman, I cannot die for my country, but I am doing a far harder thing.

I am giving a son to the service of his country, the land he loves.—From the Altar of Freedom.

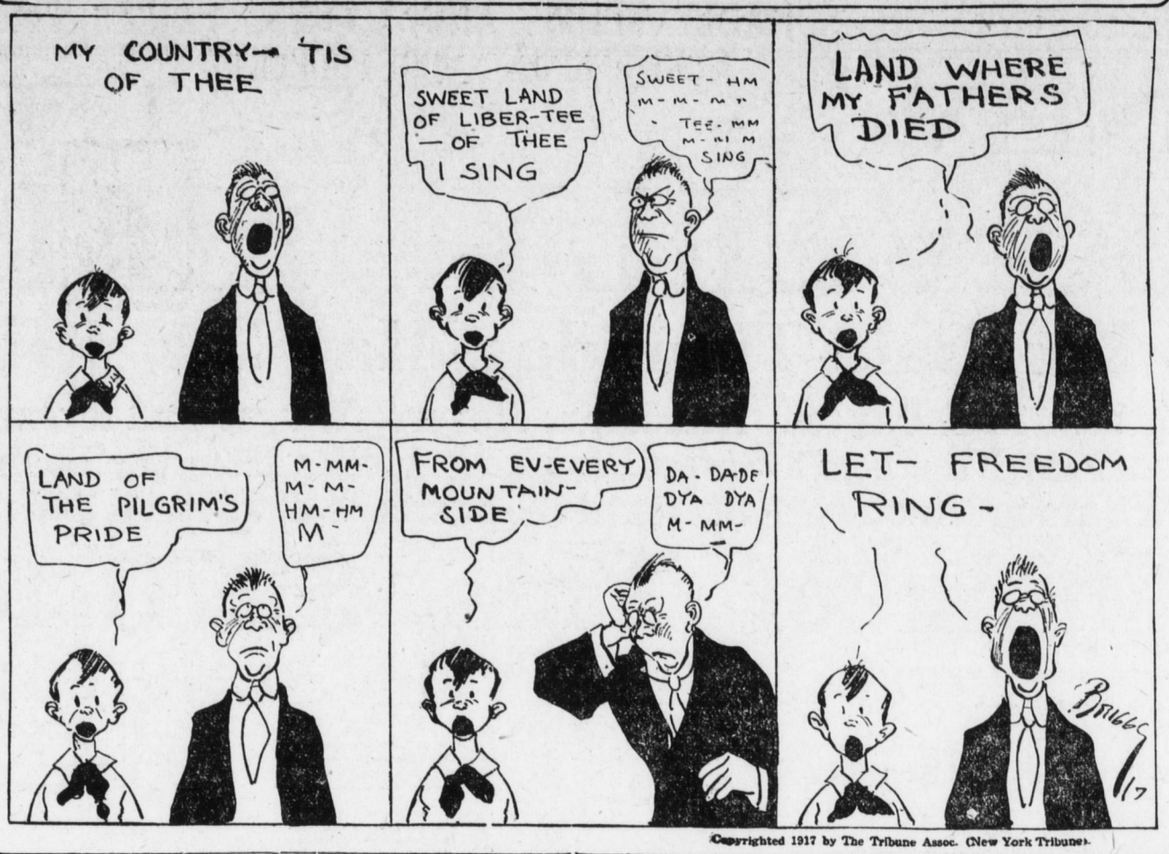
Fire Will Try Men's Work

Every man's work shall be made manifest; for the day shall declare it, because it shall be revealed by fire; and the fire shall try every man's work for what sort it is.—I Corinthians, 3: 13.

Charles M. Schwab says:—

Real success is won only by hard, honest, persistent toil. Unless a young man gets accustomed to that in school he is going to have a very hard time getting accustomed to it outside. The chap who goes to college only because it suits his parents to send him, and who drifts, dreamily through his classes, gets a disagreeable jolt when he lands a job outside with a salary attached to it.

LET US ALL SING—AMERICA -:- -:- :- -:- -:- -:- By BRIGGS



Copyrighted 1917 by The Tribune Assoc. (New York Tribune).

EDITORIAL COMMENT

"The United States has entered upon a new era; an epoch in our national history is impending, and we are about to write a new chapter in the annals of progressive democracy and enlightened liberty and freedom throughout the world." — Chattanooga Times.

"The call of France is heeded. An American army will be dispatched to the trenches of Western Europe long before the great national force can be selected and trained."—Cleveland Plain-Dealer.

Proposed censorship regulations would, if they had been in force at the time of the Spanish-American War, met with the cordial approval of the gentlemen who sold embalmed beef to the government.—Editor and Publisher.

The problem of turning the panhandler into the plowhandler is not the least of the social enigmas.—Philadelphia Public Ledger.

A New York clergyman states the issue alliteratively: "The demolition of deviltry and the dominance of democracy."—Columbus Dispatch.

Labor Notes

A new workmen's compensation act was passed by the Kansas Legislature.

Carpenters at Toronto, Canada, will ask 55 cents an hour on May 1.

Boilermakers on the Pacific coast get 56½ cents an hour and a 48-hour week.

Texas State Federation of Labor convenes at Fort Worth in May.

Retail clerks at Temple, Texas, have contracts with 98 per cent of the merchants.

Grand Rapids, Mich., horseshoers have secured the eight-hour day and Saturday half-holiday.

Hamilton, Ohio, city firemen are to get the two platoon system beginning June 1.

The Wyoming Legislature passed the labor commissioner bill and a 52-hour week for women.

On May 14, at Kansas City, Mo., International Brotherhood of Stationary Firemen will convene.

The number of married women working as wage-earners has doubled in the last year.

A corps of 2,000 men is employed in New South Wales in the destruction of rabbits.

The New Zealand government is considering taking up the scientific fostering of the oyster industry.

Organized labor in Nova Scotia has succeeded in securing representation on the workingmen's compensation board.

Jackson, Mich., Brewery Workers' Union has signed agreements with local breweries. Wages are raised $2 a week.

Efforts are being made to unite 5,000 men, boys and girls engaged in the embroidery industry in Jersey City, N. J.

Drum Taps

Drum taps! Drum taps!
Who will come?
Drummer there in the blinding fight,
Why do you beat so fast to-night?
Why is your face so blanched and white?
Drum taps! Drum taps!
Who will come?

Drum taps! Drum taps!
Who will come?
Sluggard, what of the silent slain!
They who fell—have they died in vain?
Drummer, strike on your drum again.
Drum taps! Drum taps!
Who will come?

Drum taps! Drum taps!
Who will come?
Who's for liberty, who'll pay toll?
Who will blazon on Valor's scroll?
Strike, oh strike on each drowsy soul!
Drum taps! Drum taps!
Who will come?

Drum taps! Drum taps!
Who will come?
Hark! Like thunder that stills the drum,
Valorous youth no longer dumb,
Shouting battlewards, "Lord, we come!"
Drum taps! Drum taps!
Lo, they come!

—W. Monro Anderson in London Express.

THE PEOPLE'S FORUM

Camp Hill Complaint

To the Editor of the Telegraph:

This letter is addressed to you with the hope that publicity may bring relief from the obnoxious, unsanitary system of garbage disposal which now exists in Camp Hill, and which will shortly become very much worse with the coming of hot weather.

At present the citizens of Camp Hill are expected to dig a nice little hole in their yards and bury their garbage every few days. The dogs, however, object to this hiding of the sweets, and promptly proceed to dig it up, and examine it, and scatter what they do not want to the four winds. This is certainly a wonderful system for the Twentieth Century. Needless to say, the flies also are among those present, and if a better breeding place for flies than exposed, decaying garbage can be found, we wouldn't know where to look for it.

We like Camp Hill; good water, good air, nice homes, good trolley service and an excellent class of people. But a miserable disregard of the health of the community is evidenced by the lack of proper garbage disposal. Oh yes, we are organized; we have community this, and community that, but wouldn't it be more to our credit to have a community movement directed towards obtaining relief from such an outlandish custom, and dangerous practice.

Isn't it strange that with the cause of the last State-wide epidemic of infantile paralysis not definitely determined, and with the advancement of so many theories from experts naming the fly as a carrier of the dicase, that Camp Hill allows such a condition to exist, and in fact is not even considering a remedy. Especially so, since among its citizens are included physicians, sanitary experts, etc, of the State Department of Health, who are entirely familiar with the dangers caused by allowing fly breeding places to openly exist in such numerous instances: Let us all pull together to see if a borough collection of garbage cannot be obtained.

Sincerely yours,
J. B.

Fireworks' Supplies

To the Editor of the Telegraph:

Our State Fire Marshal is evidently not aware of the fact that fireworks were manufactured one year ago for the coming season, according to the following:

"State Fire Marshal G. Chal Port yesterday issued a Fourth of July proclamation calling upon all mayors and burgesses of the State to see to it that all prohibitive ordinances relating to fireworks and firecrackers be enforced this year.

"Why not economize in gunpowder?" he asked after calling attention to the great loss of life and property that accompanies and follows every Independence Day celebration."

Doesn't he know that all the fireworks for 1917 are now made and in the jobbers' hands?

H. J.

Making New York Safe

In the gray of the morning of Thursday last the citadel of the liquor power of the Empire State capitulated. The Hill-Wheeler bill, extending to the people of the cities the right to vote on the licensing of the sale of alcoholic beverages, was passed, and sent to the governor for his ready signature.

Under the new law, by petition of one fourth of the voters in any city except New York, these four propositions may be submitted at a special election:

(1) Shall any person be authorized to traffic in liquors to be drunk on the premises where sold?

(2) Shall any person be authorized to traffic in liquors not to be drunk on the premises where sold?

(3) Shall any person be authorized to traffic in liquors as pharmacists on a physician's prescription?

(4) Shall any person be authorized to traffic in liquors only in connection with the business of keeping a hotel?

Thus the principle of popular control of the liquor traffic—long denied in New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania—has now been established in the largest state of all. The courage and determination of Governor Whitman, the conscience and steadiness of Senator Hill, Assemblyman Wheeler, Speaker Sweet and their legislative allies, the wisdom and audacity of Superintendent William H. Anderson of the Anti-Saloon League, and above all, the ground swell that beat upon the Legislature from the aroused Christian public—"the churches in action against the saloon"—all these, with strong praying and a well furnished warchest, brought the thing to pass.

Next April ought to see the battle joined in twenty-five of the smaller cities, such as Binghamton, Elmira, Auburn, Jamestown, Gloversville, Glens Falls, Ithaca, New Rochelle, White Plains, Geneva, Johnstown, Plattsburgh and Canandaigua. There is every prospect of success in most of these places, and more than a fighting chance in the larger cities like Syracuse and Rochester. For twenty-five years the city dwellers—four-fifths of the whole population—have been disfranchised on this vital question. Now that the ballot is in their hands we expect to see them use the weapon to kill.

In New York city, as noted above, the liquor interest has retired to an inner fortified line, protected by a double referendum entanglement. The senator from this county, whose efforts helped the metropolitan saloon to dig itself in, is the one who gave aid and comfort to the same crowd a few weeks ago at Albany by assailing Superintendent Anderson for suggesting suspicions of bribery. As too often happens, the liquor interest found its champion among those whose church and social and political relations should have made them its most dreaded enemies. If the people of New York city ask why they have not the same right as others to vote on the liquor question, the plain answer is that Senator Ogden L. Mills thought they were not to be trusted.—Christian Advocat

The Turning Down of T. R.

The President, in the Star's opinion, has made a serious mistake in refusing to send Theodore Roosevelt with a volunteer division to France.

Undoubtedly his action is supported by the general staff, but the military reasons assigned for the refusal are far outweighed by other considerations. General staffs, even in Europe, are not infallible. There are times even in war when military considerations must give way to considerations of general policy.

When the Germans began the Verdun offensive last year, the French high command proposed to give up the fortress and retire to a more easily defended line. But the French cabinet properly overrode the proposal on the ground that the loss of Verdun would be a blow to the morale of the whole nation.

In the situation as it exists today the sending of American troops to France at this time would have no military significance. A mere division is a drop in the bucket, and the general staff is known to have argued that no men be sent to France until enough were available to be effective. But the military argument was properly set aside by considerations of policy urged by the French. Briefly, these were that the fighting forces of our allies on the western front would be enormously encouraged by the appearance of American soldiers on the fighting lines. While the number of men might be small, the moral effect would be very great.

For this moral effect the name, prestige and vigor of Roosevelt would be incomparable. His bitterest political opponents have never denied the strength of his leadership. He has the quality, possessed in like degree by only one other living man, Lloyd George, of inspiring confidence and enthusiasm. His presence in France would prove a wonderful asset to the French nation. At the same time he would arouse intense interest throughout the United States in the effective prosecution of the war. The conflict is still so distant that the American people have only begun to realize its significance. They do not yet know that they are in a life and death struggle. No such effective way could possibly be devised to awaken public sentiment as to send a Roosevelt division to France. It is unthinkable that the Nation at this crisis should fail to be given an opportunity to avail itself of the resources embodied in Roosevelt.

That the country appreciated the situation was shown in the remarkable vote in Congress authorizing volunteer divisions. The House, at first unfavorable, reversed itself on the proposal because it "heard from home." The Nation wanted Roosevelt. It wanted him not for technical reasons, but because it felt instinctively that his qualities were imperatively needed at this time.

In disregarding this mandate of the Nation, it cannot but be that the President has hurt the cause he has at heart. He is commander-in-chief of the army. Congress and the country must bow to his decision. But they hope he will find some means to employ the abilities of Roosevelt where they will prove as valuable as they would have been on the fighting line in France.—Kansas City Star.

92.35 PER CENT. RISE IN DAILY PAPER COSTS

[Editor and Publisher]

Prices of forty-seven articles that enter into the making of a large daily newspaper have advanced approximately 92.35 per cent. since the declaration of war in Europe in 1914. This figure does not take into account news print and wages, which vary with the community in which newspapers are published.

The Chicago Herald, in announcing the change in the price from one to two cents a copy, gave as the reasons the advance in the price of all things purchased by a newspaper. It cited, among other items that it would cost the Herald $400,000 more this year than last for news print paper, and that the price of everything used by a newspaper except iodide resublimed had gone up. The figures given by the Herald show what a large daily newspaper, maintaining an engraving plant, has to contend with.

Victor F. Lawson, in his statement to the readers of the Chicago Daily News of the reasons which have made necessary the abandonment of the one-cent selling price, cites the fact that the increased cost of white paper for that newspaper for 1917 over 1916 will be $1,381,574.30, figured on equal tonnage for the two years.

Farm Wagon's Value Grew

[From the Toledo Blade.]

Defiance, Ohio. — Seventeen years ago Thomas Craig of near Ayersville bought a brand new farm wagon, and he paid $60 for the vehicle. After using it for seventeen years on the farm Craig held a public sale recently and sold the running gear alone for $60. The bed of the wagon was disposed of for $11.

OUR DAILY LAUGH

QUEERED HIMSELF.

What spoiled Reggy's chances with Miss Millions?

She told him she disliked compliments and he was stupid enough to take her at her word and stop.

NO DIFFERENCE.

Why did you kill that last outlaw you went after?

Well, it didn't make much difference — the reward read, "Dead or Alive."

DOMESTIC AMENITIES.

Wifey—Henry if you didn't smoke I could have a new spring hat.

Hubby — And if you would live on stewed prunes I could have a steam yacht.

SUITED HIM.

Opossum — I don't see what those strap hangers kick about. This beats a seat any time.

Evening Chat

Harrisburg's importance as the official center of the State was strikingly impressed upon people about the State Capitol yesterday. Almost everywhere one turned there was a man of prominence in some community and the meetings and hearings held on the famous Hill during the day and evening made up a list which affected everyone in the Keystone State. As a matter of fact almost any one of the various meetings was of such moment as to be "first page stuff" in the newspapers of Pennsylvania in ordinary times but in the present strenuous state of affairs many of them got bare mention. The meetings of the Legislature were out of the ordinary, the Supreme Court session was important and the various hearings by Legislative committees were of tremendous interest, while the meetings in the Governor's department were historic. The conference of sheriffs and mayors called by Governor Brumbaugh will take place in State annals as its significance is realized. No gathering of the kind was ever held here before and the assembling of the chiefs of the official divisions of the Commonwealth was a war-time proceeding which grows in impressiveness as one considers what it meant. It takes rank as a conference of officials with the notable meeting of the Public Safety Committee here late in March when men who direct untold millions were brought together to plan for the welfare of their State in the same room.

* * *

Prof. Howard Wert, the well-known writer, is as handy with his hoe as with his pen. Regardless of the weather conditions Mr. Wert's garden has been prospering and he is now enjoying radishes every day with prospect of peas and other green stuff of the kind in the near future. Mr. Wert is one of the pioneers of backyard gardening in Harrisburg. For years every inch of ground in the rear of his Second street residence has been cultivated and made to keep down the high cost of living in the Wert household.

* * *

Guy B. Strausner was in town yesterday. Mr. Strausner is one of the city's messenger boys who have risen to an honorable place and good salary. In Spanish-American War days Strausner was messenger boy for the Associated Press in the city. He was swift on his feet, of clean-cut build and eager to serve. One of the newspapermen dubbed him "The Dispatch Boat Guy" and the name stuck. But Guy was too swift for the messenger service and now he is one of the best steel and iron salesmen in the employ of the Youngstown Sheet and Tube Company, of Youngstown, O., with headquarters in Philadelphia. With the same company is Elmer McCleary, a Harrisburg high school graduate, educated in engineering lines at State College, who is now assistant superintendent of the company's biggest plant with 13,000 men under him.

* * *

It does not often happen that three mayors sit in the same barber's chair in the same day, but Giles H. Bower, of the Palace Barber Shop, performed that unusual service yesterday. First there strolled into the shop Mayor Miller, of Harrisburg, and he had scarcely taken his hat off when Mayor Kitts, of Erie, appeared on the scene. Closely following Mayor Kitts came Mayor Smith, of Philadelphia. Mayor Kitts was in the city on business pertaining to the Legislature and Mayor Smith had accompanied a delegation to Harrisburg to meet the Public Service Commission on transit matters.

* * *

State Capitol folks had a fire scare the other evening. The air was heavy and there was more than the usual amount of smoke being blown over from the Pennsylvania railroad yards. Some one walking in the Capitol Park looked up and seeing the light from the reflectors which play upon the national flag on the central building against the smoke concluded that there was a fire. For a time it did look as though there were a fire right on the roof and people not familiar with the smoke and air currents about the Capitol got busy. State policemen and Capitol policemen hustled up to the roof with some legislators and attaches and concluded that it smelled like coal smoke.

* * *

The display of tulips in the big bed in Capitol Park just north of the Library building is the finest ever seen in the State's domain. It is even better than the rows of flowers which are to be admired every spring in front of the Capitol building, a show which has included from three to six varieties. The display south of the Library contains several varieties seldom seen here and some of them are eighteen to twenty inches high.

WELL KNOWN PEOPLE

—Justice E. A. Walling, of the Supreme Court, in session here, looked in on the State Senate, of which he was formerly a member.

—Theodore C. Search, prominent Philadelphian, was a Capitol visitor.

—Colonel C. T. Cresswell, former colonel of the Third Regiment, is head of a cavalry organization of the home guard at Germantown.

—Elmer K. Hiles, secretary of the Western Pennsylvania Engineers Society, has entered one of the new regiments with rank of captain.

—Guiseppe Donato, the sculptor, played detective and arrested a man who robbed him in Philadelphia.

—Joseph Elkinton, prominent Quaker, is home from a trip to China and is speaking on conditions in that land at Philadelphia.

—Chess Lamberton, a Franklin banker, is to be the speaker at the banquet of Northwestern State bankers at Grove City, Thursday.

—The Rev. Dr. Charles E. Snyder, Pittsburgh minister, is to go to Soulx Falls.

DO YOU KNOW

That Harrisburg typewriters are in use by the United States army offices?

HISTORIC HARRISBURG

In 1781 Harrisburg was the central point of this section for the provisions being levied upon for the use of the American navy.

Quit $5,000 Job For Mayor

[From the Detroit News.]

Mayor Ira H. McKinney has left a $5,000-a-year job to work unhampered as mayor of Alma, Mich., at $50 a year. McKinney is a candidate for re-election in the spring and he wants to see certain legislation inaugurated. He was superintendent of the Alma plant of the Michigan Sugar Company.