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A NEWSPAPER FOR THE HOME
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THURSDAY EVENING, MAY 24

Hard work is not a clog and a drag; it is the privilege given you to test the powers of your hand and heart.—O. S. Davis.

WANTED—HOME RULE

WITH the actual work of the Legislature almost completed it is only reasonable to hope that Senator Beidleman's joint resolution for constitutional changes which will give the municipalities of Pennsylvania a larger measure of home rule may come out of committee and be given a fair chance on the floor.

If certain selfish corporate interests, as has been alleged, are opposed to this very proper measure, then they should be forced to make their fight in the open and not in the secrecy of a committee. There is no justification for refusal to permit the people of the several communities now suffering from all sorts of hodge-podge legislation to adopt such measures of relief as are possible save for the restriction of the fundamental law. For instance, Harrisburg is tied hand and foot by a code which binds together all the cities of the State save three or four, and while this city has endeavored to relieve itself of the burden which rests alike upon all it is helpless under the present classification. Certainly there can be no logical opposition to a measure which would give each city the right to adopt its own charter under reasonable constitutional restrictions.

So long as there appears to be no possibility of agreement upon a form of government satisfactory to all these cities, their freedom of action should not be further restrained by a hard-and-fast classification which compels all the cities to operate under the same statutory regulations.

Senator Beidleman is conversant with the difficulties which confront our own municipality and will be supported to a man in his effort to increase the measure of home rule so that Harrisburg, if it so desires, can adopt a charter for its own guidance. Corporation opposition can be based only on selfish considerations and in the light of their experiences of recent years it might be expected that public utilities and all others would avoid arousing popular distrust through arbitrary opposition to what is manifestly a measure in the interest of all the people.

With the calling of the National Guard to the colors, all the State will have left to guard the public from possible disorders will be the State Police. The wisdom of the Legislature in providing for more of these officers in the crisis is now apparent. The State Police will be needed more than ever with many communities denuded of their natural protectors. They may be relied upon to do their full duty, no more and no less.

BACK TO THE WASHTUB

DISPATCHES from the Middle West are to the effect that building operations are being held up in some towns out there because bathtub manufactories are some months behind in their orders. The newspapers are taking on "something awful" about it, and one might imagine from their lamentations that no house possibly could serve as human habitation without a finished bathroom, hot and cold faucets, a sitz tub and a shower.

How rapidly those Middle Westerners have progressed since the packing houses and the growth of the automobile industry began to make everybody with less then $10 a day income look like a candidate for the poorhouse is illustrated by the fact that everybody out there, according to what one can gather from the newspapers, appears to have forgotten the time when he was accustomed to take his weekly bath in the family washtub. We used to do that right here in little old Harrisburg, but, lawsee, we're not ashamed of it. No indeed. Fact is, we boast about it. It's one of our ways of impressing upon our wives and young hopefuls what good providers we are and how happy they ought to be to have a husband and father who can afford a house with a bathroom and those other "modern conveniences" described in the "for rent" and "for sale" columns.

It's a fine, comforting subject, that old kitchen bathtub, when wife gets around to the point of an automobile or an addition to the house, or when daughter begins to discuss her wardrobe for the summer season. We are happy then to have made its acquaintance in our youth and we look back upon the memory of it with fond recollections; yea, we thank heaven for it, devoutly mindful of a kind Providence that has placed it in our hands as an effective weapon against household pride and an ever ready reminder of the abundance of our present blessings as coupled with those of the humble homes of our fathers.

But in our boyhood, how we hated it. Many's the time we would have stood ready to swap for an hour in that kitchen bathtub an eternity in brimstone fire. Nor were its tortures entirely imaginary. After the days when mother shamelessly stripped us down to the buff and scrubbed our ears almost off right in front of anybody who happened to be present, up to the time when we ourselves did the scrubbing—a little less vigorously, to be sure—behind closely drawn blinds and doors locked against all intruders, that old kitchen was invariably either too hot or too cold; it was always a case of perspiration or the shivers.

However, the pain was well worth while, as we see it now. Stories of flying trips from bedroom to kitchen, with towel in one hand and "fresh underwear in the other, while the mercury hovered around zero, are well calculated to make modern families compare their pleasant surroundings with those of other years. Then it was that the "mansion on the hill" or the "judge's home" was the only house in town that had a bathtub, and it was of tin and had to be filled by hand.

We suggest to our Middle Western friends that they do a little calculating as to just how far back it has been since they had their first dip in an honest-to-goodness, hot-and-cold, turn-the-spigot and pull-the-plug bathtub, and then quietly to content themselves with a return to first principles while the tub manufacturers catch up with orders.

There's something radically wrong with the figures of the statistician who estimates the life of an army engineer to be "thirty minutes at the front." Considering the vast amount of mining, sapping and trenchbuilding along the French front, either the engineer is much more difficult to kill than our informant would have us believe, or the allies have had about a billion engineers in the service.

BUY A BOND

ALL over the United States the wage earner and the capitalist are uniting in substantial support of the government by subscriptions to the liberty loan—the first line of defense. This loan represents $2,000,000,000. Harrisburg must do her part and the "flying squadron," composed of bond salesmen and insurance agents, already is making fine headway in disposing of this city's proportion of the loan. Those who imagined this would be "a rich man's war" and that the humble working man would not stand on the same footing as the opulent capitalist are now understanding that the war comes to every family in some way or another. It is our duty to provide the sinews through which the German menace shall be crushed forever. Unless we are ready to fight Germany alone we must join, with all our resources, the allies who have been for almost three years endeavoring to conquer Prussian despotism.

If you have not yet subscribed for what you are able to buy of this loan it is your duty and patriotic privilege to take immediate action. We must win the war, but it will not be won by waving the flag and shouting the national anthem. The Bache Review to-day says:

> If one-third of the number of depositors in the United States each subscribed for the loan, there would be about 12,000,000 subscribers—the largest number ever subscribing to any loan in the history of the world.
>
> The number of subscribers to the last loan of Germany (with 65,000,000 inhabitants) was 6,000,000.
>
> In England (with 47,000,000 inhabitants), the great British loan of $5,000,000,000 had 8,000,000 subscribers.
>
> The United States, with over 100,000,000 inhabitants, should have at least 12,000,000 subscribers to the first Liberty Loan.
>
> Every true American should take the greatest pride in being one of the subscribers, as an act of patriotism.
>
> It is the same spirit in which every man with a musket crowded on to Lexington in the birth-hours of the Republic.
>
> It is an essential and substantial way of helping the revival of the Soul of America.

If vegetables were as easy to grow as weeds, there would be so much food we would have no place to store it.

OUR NEW SHIPPING

WHATEVER the outcome of the world war, it is certain that the shipping of the United States will be vastly increased through tremendous preparations now in progress for doing our part in the conflict. This paragraph from a Philadelphia newspaper advertisement indicates the activity in the shipping industry:

> Two hundred ships are being built on the Delaware river between Philadelphia and Wilmington.
>
> Their total value is over $200,000,000.
>
> Their tonnage is over a million.
>
> More than 20,000 men are employed on them.
>
> Located in the Philadelphia district are Cramp's Shipyard, the New York Shipbuilding Company, the Pennsylvania Shipbuilding Company, Harlan & Hollingsworth, the Chester Shipbuilding Company and smaller concerns.

It is a remarkable thing that war is necessary to arouse a great people to their responsibilities and the fact that for years the Stars and Stripes has been disappearing from the seas seems to have had no real effect upon the people until our own participation in the war developed our weakness in this respect. Not only will the ships be necessary during the war, but will be even more necessary after the war, when the commercial and industrial expansion of the nation to all parts of the globe will require American boats in which to transport our manufactured products and the food which will be produced in this country.

Hindenburg is discovering that time and General Petain wait for no man.

Politics in Pennsylvania

By the Ex-Committeeman

One of the amusing things about the Legislature this week has been the manifestation of feeling over the proposed recess over Memorial Day, which was abandoned chiefly because no one wanted to sponsor it. Most of the members would have been very glad to adjourn to-day until June 4 and some were even in favor of adjourning until June 6 so that they could be home on registration day, but none appeared to be desirous of saying so out loud. When the proposition was broached many members appeared to favor the plan if some one would offer the resolution.

When the House voted on adjourning until next Monday there were a lot of subdued "noes" and if it had been possible to do it many would have voted to extend the time one week. Numerous members declared to-day that they would have important business at home next week and several stated they had engagements to speak on Memorial Day.

Chances are that there will be rather slim houses next Tuesday and the idea of holding sessions on Memorial Day is not popular. There are also members who say they intend to stay home on Registration Day.

—House committees are commencing to "clean up." This is always done when the end of a session is in sight and as there has been a growth of belief that the Legislature will close up late next month the chairmen are starting to get rid of bills. Rumors of better feeling between senatorial leaders have been going the rounds and the dinner to be given next Tuesday by Senator Vare may be productive of results.

—It is even reported that the Governor's action in sending in the Schaeffer and other appointments may be the precursor of more and that in the windup most of his appointments might be sent in and confirmed. Influences have been at work to bring about a protocol.

—Members of the joint legislative appropriation committee will quiz Insurance Commissioner J. Denny O'Neil next Tuesday afternoon about the appropriations asked for his department. There are several bills pending for changes in the department and for increases in salaries. It is expected that the hearing will be interesting as insurance has been a good bit discussed about the Legislature and the commissioner has some opinions on the subject of legislation.

—Chairman Milliron, of the House educational committee, has detailed Messrs. Stadtlander, Sterling and Powell to hold hearings on the Beyer bill to make the school boards of Philadelphia and Pittsburgh elective instead of appointive. There is considerable opposition to the bills. The Philadelphia hearing will be held Saturday and the Pittsburgh hearing May 31.

—The Democrats got two bills out yesterday. They have several more to get out. When they are all defeated the windmill will emit some doleful sounds about the loss to the State.

—The Philadelphia transit situation will be ventilated again in the Senate judiciary general committee next Tuesday. The delegations on transit are not as impressive as a few years ago.

—The Senate railroad committee will meet Monday night to act on the "full crew suspender." The bill would provide that the full crew law could be suspended during the war and six months thereafter.

—It is said that still another effort will be made in the Legislature to get an expression on a resolution to urge the President to recommend that Congress either make the country "dry" for the war or else to prohibit use of grains and fruits for anything but food. The liquor element has been on the alert for such a move in the House the last few days.

—The State Suffrage Committee last night issued a sharp attack upon the members of the House for not putting their presidential election bill on the calendar. The criticism is also directed to the committee which negatived the bill.

—Members of the State Grange are making an active fight against the big bond issue for roads. The resolution is also opposed by some Democrats and independents in spite of their declarations from time to time in favor of the referendum.

Mothers of a Nation

War is a great adventure, the greatest adventure in the world. The adventurers go forth to battle, eyes ahead. Mostly they are boys who go, because war is the young man's game, the young man's call. All over Europe boys have left their homes, with a shame-faced tear or two, perhaps, but with the great adventure ahead. And they have left at home a great emptiness, a quiet that is not peace.

Then, and very suddenly, they have ceased to be boys on a great adventure, and are men, fighting men, patriots and soldiers. Something that had always been theirs had become a thing that had to be fought for. Not until it was menaced had they known how dear was their country. The flag had been but a flag. It became a symbol of home.

I have lived to see my country's flag beside the altar of my church.

Men fight wars, but it is the mothers of a nation who raise the army. They are the silent patriots. Given her will, every mother in this great land would go to war, if by so doing she could keep her sons in safety. It is easier to go than to send a boy.

Yet war is not necessarily death. I try to comfort myself with this. Perhaps it will help other mothers. It is a hazard, but it is a thing of vast rewards and much cheerfulness, of democracy, of big moments and little feasts, of smiles and grumbling, of labor and rest, and of that joy in his own kind that only the boy knows. And underneath it all, buried deep and never articulate, is that feeling of doing his bit for his country, which is the foundation on which a nation rests secure.

I wish I could always remember these things. I have panicky times, when the sun dies for me, and my world goes black. But I am like the other mothers. I shall go through with it, and I would not have things otherwise. I would not have my son do other than he is doing. He is still in his 'teens, but he is a man, and this in his country. I have not raised him to be a shirker.—Mary Roberts Rinehart in "The Altar of Freedom."

THE GOLF DEMON IS CLAIMING FRESH VICTIMS EACH DAY -:- -:- -:- By BRIGGS

EDITORIAL COMMENT

Every dollar subscribed hits the Mark.—Wall Street Journal.

The hand that swings the cradle is the hand that rules the world.—New York Sun.

Who doubts to-day that blood is thicker than 3,000 miles of salt water.—Philadelphia Public Ledger.

The Germans are bombarding the English watering-places ahead of time this year. The women and children haven't arrived yet.—St. Louis Post Dispatch.

As another move looking toward the conservation of foodstuffs and other national resources, the government should take over control of Congressional pork. — Brooklyn Eagle.

Marshall Field, III, has just enlisted in the Illinois cavalry as a private; but if the army should suffer any reverse, he would automatically become a field marshal.—Nashville Southern Lumberman.

A Confession

I wish I were a bog again,
This grown-up life's a cheat;
I want to paddle through the rain—
I want to go "bare feet!"

I want to feel the funny grass
Come tickling through my toes;
I hate this front of bluff and brass—
I hate these "Sunday" clothes!

I wish I had my old big hat
And fishing rod—I wish
That Johnnie Jones was here—hod drat!
How we two boys could fish!

I'd love to sit there by the creek
With no one 'round but him,
And play and prank it for a week—
And fish and fish and swim!

I wish I were a boy again,
This grown-up life's a cheat;
I want to paddle through the rain—
I want to go "bare feet!"

—James Edwin Kerr, in the Columbia State.

BOOKS AND MAGAZINES

I Accuse—(J'Accuse by a German Doran)—"Germany Awake!" the opening chapter of this wonderful story of Germany's part in the great world war gives history which should have been known more completely many months ago and before the present war started.

The author of the book is unknown. Every effort has been made to discover the identity of the person who, though a German, revealed the truth about the present war and which country was responsible for it. That the writer is fully acquainted with international situations dating back for years and with the economic positions of every world power cannot be disputed.

The thoroughness and detail given to fully convince against any possible argument shows, too, that the book was not written without much care and investigation. None of the statements, the accusations and the serious charges which are made against Germany and Austria are made without the most complete proof.

After settling the question of guilt and placing the blame on his own country, the writer proceeds to give the antecedents to the world war, and the successful efforts made in Germany to have the people of that country believe they were being attacked instead of being on the offensive.

Germany's plan to gain world dominion and territorial annexations by the war is shown, together with the great expense and loss which all foreign countries have suffered because of colonies already owned by them.

No book on the world war can equal this work in fixing the blame beyond question on the guilty parties. Contemplated for years, brought on with a rush, resulting in the greatest of needless slaughters ever known, the crime has been committed and all civilized nations are paying heavily to overcome the evil and prevent a recurrence, is the evident meaning of the author.

England's repeated efforts to limit the armaments of the two countries, Germany's repeated refusals, Germany's diplomatic successes in many international disputes, the advantage to Germany because of the people of that country who came here and were naturalized, and a prediction that the outcome of the war cannot be a victory for the Central empires are things which the writer makes clear in the many subtitled parts in the five chapters of the book.

THE PEOPLE'S FORUM

For Safety of Public

To the Editor of the Telegraph:

So many National Guardsmen having been killed or injured by trains throughout the country since the citizen soldiers were ordered into Federal service to protect railroad bridges and tunnels, the Baltimore and Ohio management has issued a card of precaution, which is being issued to the soldiers through the regimental headquarters in the states in which the railroad is being patroled.

J. M. Davis, vice-president of operation, who is responsible for the safety measure for the soldiers, realized that they would be exposed to the same degree of danger in the performance of their duties as trackmen or trespassers unless steps were taken in impress upon them the principles of precaution necessary for self-protection.

The suggestions contained on the card are as follows:

"Keep off all tracks except in the discharge of duty, and when stepping out of the way of approaching trains, engines or cars, go far enough to clear all running tracks.

"Where there are two or more tracks, when practicable travel against the current of traffic; or, in other words, in the opposite direction from that in which trains are usually operated, keeping a sharp lookout, however, in both directions for approaching trains, as they may be operated in either direction as the conditions require.

"Look in both directions before stepping upon any track. Be particularly careful when crossing tracks near cars or locomotives, and when about to step from one track to another, as trains are run in either direction on any track when necessary or expedient.

"Do not attempt to crawl under a car or pass between cars separated but a short distance without knowing that proper protection against movement has been afforded. Do not step on the coupler when crossing between standing cars.

"When possible avoid walking through escaping steam.

"When coming out of buildings adjacent to tracks look in both directions before stepping upon the track.

"Do not take short cuts over dangerous places where other ways are available and known to be safe.

"Do not ride upon freight trains or locomotives, unless so instructed by the proper authority.

"Do not board or alight from trains at night unless you are sure there are no obstructions or openings that may cause injury. When practicable, board or alight from the rear of the train, car or engine.

"When riding on passenger trains alight from the side intended for passengers, but do not alight while the train is in motion.

"Cultivate careful habits. By so doing one disciplines himself, and when caution becomes a habit there will be few accidents."

—S. D. O.

Labor Notes

A total of 34,371 gasoline and kerosene tractors are employed in farming operations in the United States.

There are 21,000 moving picture theaters in the United States and about $2,000,000,000 invested in the business.

It has been decided by the Balleborough, Ireland, Council to put a direct labor scheme in operation in its district.

Springfield, Ohio, carpenters have established the union shop and will ask for an eight-hour day and a wage-rate of 55 cents on May 1.

Wichita, Kan., Trades and Labor Assembly has placed candidates in the field for city commissioner and six members on the school board.

Building trades mechanics of San Francisco and vicinity are enjoying better working conditions than ever before.

Of 1,789 strikes in this country last year the employers won but 471. The workers won 706 strikes, 70 were arbitrated and 542 were compromised.

Membership of the United Mine Workers of America has increased nearly 150,000 members during five years—more than one-third of the total increase of the American Federation of Labor.

Representatives of the United Brotherhood of Leather Workers on Horse Goods and the Travelers' Goods and Leather Novelty Workers' International Union are discussing an amalgamation of these organizations.

James Wilson, president of Pattern Makers' League of North America; Frank Rist, editor of the Cincinnati Chronicle, and Thomas Jones of the Carpenters' Union have been elected members of a commission that will prepare a municipal charter for Cincinnati.

The official tabulation of the referendum vote of the Iron Molders' Union to raise dues from 40 to 50 cents a week shows that 14,040 favored the increase and 6,392 opposed. The vote was the largest in the history of this organization and the substantial majority of 7,648 indicates that the iron molders realize high dues is a good investment.

San Antonio, Texas, Street Car Men's Union has secured what is believed to be the best wage contract in the South for this class of workers. It provides for improved working conditions and additional wages that will total over $80,000 a year. About two hundred employes are increased $20 a month; 100 employes $17.50 and 100 employes $14.50. This union was organized a little over one year ago

Avenged a Maid of France

A son of Britain from one of the ends of the far flung empire lies wounded in a Brighton Hospital. He is a soldier of a Sikh regiment. To a "Doctor Sahib" at his bedside he dictates a letter to his brother, who is a land owner of Amritsar City in distant India. The manner of his dictation and a certain tale which he tells are thus set down by Rudyard Kipling in "The Eyes of Asia," published in the Saturday Evening Post.

I have a friend among the French—an old man in the village where the regiment was established, who daily fills in the holes made in his fields by the enemy's shells with dirt from a long handled spade. I begged him once to desist when we were together on his work, but he said that idleness would cause him double work for the day following. His grandchild, a very small maiden, grazed a cow behind a wood where the shells fell, and was killed in that manner.

Our regiment was told the news, and they took an account of it, for she was often among them, begging buttons from their uniforms. She was small and full of laughter, and she had learned a little of our tongue. (Yes, that was a very great shame, Sahib. She was the child of us all. We exacted payment, but she was slain—slain like a calf for no fault. A black shame! * * *)

Certain men of our regiment divided among themselves as many as they could pick up of the string of beads that used to be carried by the small maiden whom the shell slew. It was found forty yards distant from the hands. The regiment made an account of it, reckoning one life of the enemy for each bead. They deposited the beads as a pledge with the regimental clerk.

When a man of the guarantors was killed, the number of his beads which remained unredeemed was added to the obligation of the guarantors, or they elected an inheritor of the debt in his place. (He will understand that. It was all very correct and businesslike Sahib. Our Pathan company arranged it). It was seven weeks before all the beads were redeemed, because the weather was bad and our guns were strong and the enemy did not stir abroad after dark. When all the account was cleared, the beads were taken out of pawn and returned to her grandfather, with a certificate; and he wept.

Attitudes Difficult Now

"Do your constituents indorse your attitude?"

"I don't know yet," replied Senator Sorghum. "Attitudes are not as easy as they used to be. I can remember the time when all I needed in the way of an attitude was an Ajax-defying-the-lightning pose while I mentioned George Washington and the American eagle."—From the Washington Star.

Justifiable

A pawnbroker was rudely awakened in the middle of the night by a furious knocking at his front door. Much frightened, he opened the windows and looked out.

"Wh-wh-what's the matter?" he asked breathlessly.

"Come down," demanded the stranger.

"Who are ——"

"Come down!" interrupted the other.

The pawnbroker hastened downstairs and peeped around the door. "Now, sir," he demanded.

"I wan'sh to know the time?" said the bibulous one.

"You infernal rascal! Do you mean to say you woke me up for that? How dare you?"

The midnight visited looked injured.

"Well, you've got my watch," he explained.—From Everybody's Magazine.

OUR DAILY LAUGH

TOPOGRAPHY.

Mrs. Chatterson—Don't you think Mrs. Heavysides is dreadfully plain?

Mrs. Catterson—Plain! No. She's mountainous.

HIS RECIPE.

Cane — How do you account for living to be one hundred years old?

Grandfather Clock — I keep regular hours, and always find something for my hands to do!

TREATMENT FOR BORES.

Reggy — Ah! Now confess? Wouldn't you like to be a man?

Peggy — Of course! Wouldn't you?

AN IMPOSSIBILITY.

What has become of the movement for spelling reform?

Had to give it up in our town. People couldn't settle on any style of spelling that suited everybody.

PUBLICITY.

How did King Solomon get the reputation of being so wise?

Well, you see he had a very great number of wives, and every woman does her best to brag about what a smart man her husband is.

Evening Chat

Reservoir Park's "ever-blooming flower garden," one of the sights of the people's park at any time when Jack Frost is not cutting up his capers or when King Winter has not the slopes in his grip, is well worth a walk or a ride these days. It is filled with the flowers that come in the spring, gladdening hearts with their color and adding to the joy with which we greet the return of milder days. Just now the garden is bright with flags and other blossoms of the early variety and the array of colors is bewildering. The cultivation of the flag has been almost as extensive as of the gladiolus and some interesting results have been attained by crossing, some of which are to be seen at the Reservoir. Not only have the flowers bloomed in a way that makes one forget that the season is backward, but the trees are unsually beautiful. The horse chestnuts have been very pretty, the catalpas have attracted much attention and the empress tree is a sight. The garden and the flowering trees of the park are not as well known as they should be and the people who visit the park have a treat in store.

* * *

Representative Samuel A. Whitaker of Chester county, is one of the few commanders of National Guard units in the National Guard who has his command at war strength. Mr. Whitaker is captain of Battery C, First Artillery, Phoenixville, the oldest battery in the National Guard and one of the best in the organized militia of the country. For months this battery has been conducting a school for artillerymen and has been instructing men who were not members of the company so that when it was ordered above peace strength it could draw upon its reserve. Hence, like the Philadelphia First City Troop of Cavalry, it has always had men on a waiting list. When the order to recruit to war strength came Captain Whitaker was told by Adjutant General Stewart, he should secure his men. He drew an envelope from his pocket and said: "Here they are." He had the whole 190 required on the rolls and scores more qualified by physical condition and training to enter the service. As an example of preparedness Battery C ranks pretty high.

* * *

Dr. Nathan C. Schaeffer, the veteran educator who is a national figure, has served under six governors as head of the educational department. He will receive his seventh commission this week. Dr. Schaeffer, who comes from Berks county and has a string of letters after his name, was first commissioned in 1893 and commissioned again in 1897, 1901, 1905, 1909 and 1913. Now 1917 comes along. His collection of State parchments is impressive and his closest rival is Adjutant General Stewart who entered State service in 1895 and is still blooming strong.

* * *

Members of the State Grange, who were opposed in many instances to the war, have turned in behind the national government with enthusiasm. A number of the most influential Grangers who were here this week attending meetings of their legislative committees, said that their people were doing all they could to increase their food production and that some farmers had responded to the call for more food by putting under cultivation more acreage than ever before and some faced hard work through the lack of farm labor which would require them to handle all of the chores themselves. It is predicted that the State will have some great crops barring only unfavorable weather conditions and pests.

* * *

Mice are again commencing to make trouble about the Capitol. For a while they had the mice banished and roaches were the cause of much tribulation, necessitating taking of desks apart and liberal dosing of rooms with powders and preparations to make the bugs depart or die. Now the mice have come back and they have invaded no less a place than the Governor's department. They have been dancing square dances on the floor of Executive Clerk Deininger's office and playing tag beneath the desk of Private Secretary Ball.

* * *

The Big-Q Society of which Colonel Charles E. Covert is the leading spirit, will camp this year on the island of that name opposite Selinsgrove beginning Wednesday, July 18. Lucky is the man who is invited to the Big-Q camp, if he enjoys life in the open, jolly companionship and good things to eat. Those who go once never want to miss another season. Formality is thrown aside, costumes are cut down to the requirements of decency and the men become as nearly boys again as it is possible for grown men to do. Indeed there are those who have been entertained by Colonel Covert who believe that the campers could give a troop of Boy Scouts many pointers in the line of having a good time outdoors.

WELL KNOWN PEOPLE

—County Controller Heebner, of Montgomery, is head of the Lansdale home guard which he drills every few days.

—John Ihlder, Philadelphia housing expert, summoned to Washington to advise with War Department officials, is well known to a number of Dauphin county people as he has frequently visited here.

—Dr. D. S. Gardner, of Scranton, has been chosen head of the Susquehanna Valley Dental Association.

—Mayor Smith is planning some models of the Parkway to show Philadelphia people what they are going to get.

—Charles Fagen, prominent Pittsburgh lawyer, was among visitors to the Capitol.

DO YOU KNOW

That Harrisburg furnishes large quantities of wooden goods to the general trade?

HISTORIC HARRISBURG

Paxton street was for a time a rival to Derry as the main highway to Reading.

"Five Ring" Convention

Unlike any convention ever held in Pittsburgh, there will be "five rings" going full blast simultaneously, to use a seasonal term, when the 44th annual National Conference of Charities and Correction opens here June 6, with 3,500 social specialists from all parts of the country in attendance for a week of papers on social progress in America. Headquarters will be in the William Penn Hotel.

This is the first time in the history of conventions in that city that it has been found necessary to divide the days' work into five distinct at-the-same-time sections to cover the field of discussion, with night meetings seven days in the week and a special program "Conference Sunday," June 10.