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THURSDAY EVENING, AUG. 9

The noblest thing you ever did, the noblest emotion you ever felt, the deepest and most self-sacrificing love ever in your soul, that is your true self still, through all the baser life into which you have fallen.—PHILLIPS BROOKS.

IN POOR TASTE

WHEN young men are guilty of disorder in the parks they should be punished and it is in poor taste, to say the least, for Park Commissioner Gross to take their part publicly against the officer who was doing no more than fulfilling his oath of office when he arrested them. Particularly is the commissioner to be censured for using his influence in behalf of persons charged with interfering with open air religious meetings.

This is not the first time the park commissioner has stepped between his officers and persons brought into court for breaking park rules. There have been other instances and he will have opportunity for more, doubtless, for his conduct is calculated both to encourage disorder and to discourage the park officers in the performance of their duties.

The parks should be at all times safe for those who desire to use them. They should be free from rowdyism. Violations of the park rules should be punished. Policemen should be backed up by those in authority over them. To do otherwise is to wink at lawlessness. If Mr. Gross hopes to win votes by adopting any other course he should think at the same time of the large number of good people his inexcusable conduct offends.

COAL PRICES

WASHINGTON dispatches are to the effect that radical revisions in coal prices may be expected before the end of the week, by government order. It is to be hoped that they will be more effective than those which got consumers "all het up" a few weeks ago and resulted in nothing. Likewise, price revision should not be confined to soft coal alone. Coke and hard coal—hard coal in particular, should be included. Prices for anthracite are reaching a point where coal is a luxury instead of a necessity in many households. Widespread hardship will result the coming winter if present almost prohibitive prices are maintained.

THE PROPER COURSE

PRESIDENT WILSON, so far from being annoyed by the German criticism of his neutral embargoes, should be highly gratified thereby. Judging from the ear-piercing shrieks that are being emitted by the Prussian press, the President by limiting the amount of foodstuffs that may be exported to neutral nations has hit Germany in a tender spot. The more the imperial government and its agents complain the more effective we may judge the blockade to be. The sudden and unwonted solicitude Germany is displaying for these "injured neutrals" in a less tragic connection would be laughable.

WILD STORIES DENIED

THERE is more than a mead of comfort for Americans in the French report of casualties since the war began, and particularly encouraging at this time are the figures of losses for the final six month of 1916, the last six month period for which statistics have been completed. With Americans in France and more going, it is gratifying to learn that the killed, wounded and missing during the interval named averaged less than two in every hundred of the total mobilized strength.

These figures are accurate. They are from the official records of France. They are an unrefutable denial of the wild stories of terrible French losses, of France "bled white" and "slowly dying" on the field of battle. But more than that they are an assurance that American boys sent to the trenches of France are not going there to be butchered by companies and regiments, wiped out wholesale by German frightfulness.

France and England suffered terribly at the opening of the war. That was because their soldiers had not learned how to take care of themselves and also because in those early days the allied defensive was deficient, and in many cases the only way of meeting the Germans in their attacks was by sticking to the ditch and dying.

All that has been changed, we are told, so that now the French are able to inflict a maximum of damage to the foe with a minimum of loss to themselves. This does not mean that Americans who are going to France may expect a delightful outing in a pleasant land. Far from it. Many of them must suffer and others of them must die, more's the pity. But it does mean that the wild tales of slaughter and certain death have been greatly exaggerated and that by far the larger number of young men who will fight America's battles in France will return unscathed, better men for their experience.

THE FOOD BILL

THE food bill will be a law before the end of the week. As it passed Congress it contains practically nothing that the President does not want and everything for which he asked, including regulation of food, feed, fuel and many other lines having to do with food and food production, even to one-man administration.

Probably a careful analysis of the measure may bring out points of doubtful worth, but even so it is well that the bill went through in its present form, if for no other reason than because President Wilson is now armed with a weapon fashioned after his own model and precisely the instrument he desired to solve war price problems. If it does not meet requirements the fault will be his and his alone. He is confronted with a gigantic task and tremendous difficulties. He believes he knows how to meet them. Congress has agreed to let him make his fight in his own way, and free from Congressional interference he will be held strictly accountable for the administration of the new law.

If the food control act does all that it is designed to do, and loyal Americans hope that it will, credit will go to the President and to Mr. Hoover, who had, perhaps, as much to do with framing it as the President, and if it fails, even in part, there will be no possibility of divided responsibility.

WHY WRIGHT QUIT

WHY Chester M. Wright, prominent in Socialistic circles of the world and until his resignation recently managing editor of the New York Call, left the Socialist party is set forth very clearly and interestingly in an interview published in another part of the TELEGRAPH to-day. Men of Socialistic tendencies should read it. Wright is not alone. Many other deep thinkers and sincere Socialists have left the party for the same reasons Wright quit.

Mr. Wright sums up his reasons for resigning his position as editor and leaving the party in a single emphatic paragraph, as follows:

> I am out of the Socialist party because I am an enemy of the cause that party has espoused; and because that party has become an enemy of human freedom in the hour of freedom's greatest need. It doesn't matter what motives the party may have had in taking its anti-American, anti-democratic position, it is the hideous fact that counts. The Socialist party in America is feeding now in its last days upon the rotten Teutonic fester on our body politic, as gruesome a sight as American political history has ever afforded.

Mr. Wright is in a position to know. He was editor of the organ of the Socialists in America. He accepted that place because his conscience prompted him to do so. He quit his job because his conscience would not permit him to remain. If a trusted leader of the Socialist party leaves a high-salaried position because he feels that his party is being misled and is in bad hands, isn't it about time that Socialists all over the country, many of them just as sincere and just as patriotic as Wright, investigate their party leadership and find where they are heading?

It used to be "peace at any price" in America; now it is "peace at our price."

OFFICIOUS MR. HUMES

THE officious Lowery Humes, United States District Attorney, gives notice that he will prosecute all persons wearing the uniform of the United States Army or "any distinctive part thereof." We suppose Mr. Humes knows that the Boy Scouts of America wear some "distinctive parts" of the United States Army uniform. Does he mean to include them in the wholesale arrests he is contemplating or is he aware that the Scouts have Congressional permission for the privilege they exercise? It is all very well to protect the uniform of the Army. It is honorable and it should be barred from general use, but when Mr. Humes gives out interviews he might at least confine himself to the points at issue and give the public some evidence that his qualifications for the job he holds are more than political. Boy Scouts need not worry. Congress has put it past the powers of the Mr. Humes of the country to interfere with them.

Politics in Pennsylvania

By the Ex-Committeeman

Early announcement of the candidacy of Senator William C. Sproul, of Delaware, for the Republican nomination for Governor, is predicted by Philadelphia newspapers. The Philadelphia Evening Bulletin last evening declared in a first page article that the Senator "is a candidate" and said that he would begin his campaign immediately after the November election. Philadelphia morning newspapers follow the same line.

The chief thing emphasized in the Sproul candidacy stories is that it will prevent a factional fight between the forces headed by Senators Penrose and McNichol and those aligned with the Vares. The Bulletin says in this connection: "Senator Sproul's candidacy, Republican leaders concede, precludes a State-wide contest between the Brumbaugh-Vare and Penrose factions next year, as it is realized that Senator Sproul would not be a candidate for Governor without the voluntary and earnest support of Senator Penrose with whom he has long been politically affiliated."

—While the Philadelphia North American, which has persistently criticised the Senator and attacked Speaker Baldwin, who was Sproul's choice for speaker, is silent on the story to-day and the Democratic Philadelphia Record passes it up because it means peace, the Philadelphia Ledger says that it means "harmony" and that it eliminates Lieutenant Governor Frank B. McLain. Pittsburgh newspapers print the story with more or less sense of relief apparent.

—The Philadelphia Inquirer gives it extended space, saying in part:

> "Following up their confident predictions at the close of the recent session of the legislators that State Senator William C. Sproul, of Delaware county, will be the next Governor of Pennsylvania, intimate friends of Senator Sproul yesterday stated with apparent authority that he will formally announce his candidacy for the Republican nomination immediately following the November election. Senator Sproul when interviewed last night indicated that he had no statement to make at this time, but there is reason to believe that unless he shall change his mind he will be actively in the field within three months. The nomination and election of a successor to Governor Brumbaugh takes place next year, the next Governor being inaugurated in January, 1919. Unless there shall be unexpected changes in the situation Senator Sproul's nomination now seems quite probable. He not only has the backing of the representatives of the large manufacturing industries of the State as well as the big business interests, but he has also the good will of the leaders of both factions of the Republican Party. While he has supported Senator Penrose in many political contests, he has maintained friendly relations with some of the most potential anti-Penrose Republican partisans."

The Inquirer then goes on to say:

"Quick changes come in State and local politics. There are several well-known Republicans who are watching developments and who, if the condition shall warrant, will jump into a free-for-all contest for the Governorship. But a great transition must take place to have that occur. If the talk of harmony upon the local Republican ticket shall result in a reality, as it seems that it will, the boom for Sproul for Governor will have made great headway. A factional fight in Philadelphia, coupled with disturbed political conditions in Pitstburgh, might lead to complications which would make the Gubernatorial sweepstakes anybody's race."

—According to Philadelphia newspapers the United States government may take a hand in the vice situation in that city.

—"Throwing aside all pretense of observing the primary law the Democratic bosses of Lackawanna county decided to steam roller any man who stands in the way of the 'right kind of a ticket,'" says the Scranton Republican. "There was three hours of talk and oratory in Liberty Hall while the candidates presented their reasons for desiring to be candidates. It was evident from these speeches that the steam roller will meet with stiff opposition when it starts to bowl out the men who believe they have the right to submit their claims to a nomination to the voters of their party."

—One of the largest voluntary political organizations ever gotten together in Allegheny county is being formed in behalf of Thomas D. Carnahan, Josiah Cohen, Thomas J. Ford, John D. Shafer and Joseph M. Swearingen, Common Pleas Court judges whose terms expire this year and who are candidates to succeed themselves. This organization is being formed by legislative districts and will embrace the entire country. It is expected that at least 5,000 citizens of Allegheny county will have joined the committee when the organization work has been completed. At the beginning of the present judges' campaign for reelection a central committee was formed consisting of Walter Lyon, chairman; George J. Kambach, secretary, and Roy G. Bostwick, treasurer.

—The time for filing nominating petitions for judicial candidates will expire at the Department of the Secretary of the Commonwealth tomorrow night at the close of business hours. It is expected that there will not be as much of a rush as usual to file eleventh hour petitions, as many have been entered today. Among the petitions filed today was one for Senator Charles H. Kline, Pittsburgh, former president pro tem. of the Senate, for judge of Common Pleas Court in that county.

—Endorsement of Magistrate William J. Tracy, as a candidate for reelection at the coming fall election was given at Philadelphia by Mayor Smith. A delegation of members of the Building Trades' Council called upon the Mayor, and asked him to endorse Tracy, who formerly was prominent in that organization. Mr. Smith acquiesced, saying that he was familiar with the magistrate's work and approved it. Tracy is a political follower of State Senator James P. McNichol.

OH, MAN! -:- -:- -:- -:- -:- -:- -:- -:- By Briggs

First!

First now as always in the national defense, Pennsylvania leads all the states in army recruiting since war was declared. The total is more than 20,000 enlistments. This means men accepted.

Commenting on this fact, the New York Herald says:

"The Pennsylvanians of German descent whose ancestors came to America before the Revolution and whose blood flows in the veins of millions of Americans are the ones who by long residence and proved loyalty have the right to speak for the real Americans of German descent."

When the pot boils there is scum. It rises to the surface, but the vital elements of the fluid are in the body of it. Some of the best Americans are of German descent. The worst Americans are aliens who have enjoyed our institutions, waxed fat in our land, become legal citizens and then have dropped the veneer of our civilization and spend their days and nights planning this nation's destruction.

Men who have felt the thrill of Americanism since childhood need no second call to arms when the nation is in peril. Some of the best blood of Germany fled the country years ago and is now part and parcel of our great democratic experiment. It is a pity that these thousands of loyal Americans should be humiliated by the infamous activities of German agents who pretend to be the mouthpieces of citizens who, in fact, abhor and despise them. — Evening Ledger, Philadelphia.

Fine, Mr. Gompers

Samuel Gompers has been regarded by many of his own class as merely an ambitious labor politician, and the general public has often had occasion to look at him askance. But, like the trusts and the big corporations, he has shown up better under the tests of war than of peace. In those whom the President has gathered around him as advisers and helpers in Washington the industrial extremes have met in a union of whole-hearted patriotism and sacrifice, and the representatives of American capital are standing shoulder to shoulder.

Mr. Gompers has just performed a signal service in the cablegram which he sent in reply to inquiries from W. A. Appleton, secretary of the English General Federation of Trade Unions, and M. Jouhaux, secretary of the French Federation-Generale du Travail, asking whether American labor would be represented at the international conference at Stockholm in September. In his reply Mr. Gompers says flatly: "I answer that such a conference cannot at this time or in the near future be productive of good, and as far as the American Federation of Labor is concerned it will not send representatives. New and more favorable results must develop before a conference of labor of all countries can advantageously be held."

The importance of this action is shown by the fact that the labor representative in the British cabinet, Arthur Henderson, has recently been in Paris in consultation with French Socialists and workmen as to the Stockholm conference, and his attitude had caused decided disquietude in Great Britain. He had apparently counted on the American Federation of Labor being represented at Stockholm, and if Mr. Gompers had followed Mr. Henderson's lead a situation might have been created that might have promoted the sort of peace for which Germany is playing. The London Morning Post appraises the significance and value of this incident properly when it says: "Once again the Allies, and particularly the government of this country, have to thank America for its timely lead. While our ministers are faltering with pacifism the leader of American labor puts his foot down much in the manner of our own Seamen's and Firemen's Union a short while ago. Yesterday Bonar Law went so far as to hint vaguely that the government might, after all, refuse passports for the Stockholm conference. Can this suggestion of new courage be an effect already of Gomperian forcefulness?"

Mr. Gompers has done a fine and a wise thing, and he has stiffened the British backbone. There is no mutuality of interest between honest labor and Prussianism, and American patriotism cannot work in harmony with German imperialism. — Baltimore Sun.

In Alaska, Too

This year, more than any other in the past three years, the mosquito has proved a most harassing little winged devil. — The Anchorage (Alaska) Democrat.

THE ECONOMIC BENEFIT OF SAVING BREAD IN WAR TIME

Not the Use of Wheat Alone, But of All Cereals, Must Be Closely Regulated to Produce the Best Effect

ACCORDING to press dispatches, a hotelmen in Boston "have voted to discontinue the service of white bread for a week, as a means of saving flour and encouraging the use of corn, rye and other breads." This example, it is added, is being followed in other places. Without entering into the countless details of food economy in hotels and restaurants, it may be pointed out that amid all the calculations and difficulties of the problem the public is in danger of losing sight of the principal or moral of the whole story.

Not economy of wheat or white bread only is necessary, but of all other cereals. The experience of England during the last month is definite on this point. One of the most practical of experts, Captain Bathurst, believes that cereals like rye and corn count as much or more than wheat at this stage of the European conflict. The only important qualification is that rye and corn breads require more skillful baking than white bread. But in regard to the saving of bread, the poor man's meat, for it is protein in the cheapest form, the problem in wartime may be stated briefly on the facts of the British experience since the new food controller was appointed.

In pre-war times the consumption of bread was 5¼ to 6 pounds a week per capita. The controller's allowance of four pounds represents a reduction of nearly twenty-five per cent. Physiology teaches that a further reduction in the national bread consumption is serious and even dangerous. The authorities will have to strain every nerve to insure that the bread supply, including all cereals, is kept up to three-fourths of its pre-war value. If the allowance of four pounds is taken to represent the distribution figure for the whole mixed population—men, women and children, workers and nonworkers—it may be conceded that it is physiologically correct and that it will suffice to keep up the manpower of the nation; that is to say, that the population as a whole will not suffer. But an important exception must be made. To limit the worker to a four-pound bread ration must imperil his value.

The German experience, which is just published in the leading scientific journals of the empire, proves that such a ration of bread leads to a slow deterioration of the race. Some time may elapse before this is noticed, and the risk is one which the Germans, after studying the value of this ration in 8,000 selected families, are now trying to avoid. According to these results, it is much safer to reduce the ration of meat than the ration of cereals and breadstuffs. Bread, in which all cereals as food are included, is the worker's food, which nothing can replace.

The economy of bread is necessary by workers and nonworkers alike. It is imperative on all the sedentary classes to get as far below the four-pound bread ration as possible. As bread in this sense implies all cereals, it is plain that the consumption of cereals other than wheat, by those who can do without them is no true economy. The weakness in the hotel position is that the serving or not serving of wheat bread is not a saving of cereals, unless a bread is set up in their place. The suggestion that rye and other cereals should be eaten instead of wheat may defeat its own purpose, for these cereals and wheat too are the elements of the different war breads, and the nations have got to get or make the best they can out of the somewhat insufficient common stock of these nutritious grains.

Practical ways of saving bread are described by Captain Bathurst and other European authorities. First, there is the present war bread in England. The loaf consists of wheat flour, bran and other flours, the miller having a considerable choice. Thus there is flour containing eighty-one per cent of the grain, with husk, and 10 per cent of barley, maize, rice, oats and corn flour. Sometimes the addition of starch flour is allowed. Complaint is made that this war bread is unwholesome and indigestible when prepared according to the government regulations. This fact has led the Ministry of Food Control to appoint a committee to inquire into the matter.

The experience of Great Britain, therefore, teaches that the public, and especially the workers, must have a good and palatable bread. Bread ill-prepared and baked is wasted, and it does not prove sufficiently nourishing. Hence experts are coming to the conclusion that economy in bread is attained in other ways. They recommend first of all that the bread of the richer and more sedentary classes be toasted. The saving brought about is twofold. Less bread is eaten, and it is better masticated and therefore more satisfying. For breakfast the allowance advised is two ounces of bread, with the same quantity at luncheon and dinner. This makes a slice four inches long, two inches wide and one and one-half inches thick. Thus no one would consume more than six ounces of bread a day or two and three-eighths pounds a week, leaving a margin of five-eighths of a pound of bread or its equivalent in flour for puddings and piecrust, the total even then being exactly half what the worker or soldier needs.

Authorities think this a practical method of saving cereals and it leaves the consumer a choice, whether it is white, brown or any other kind of bread. The point is that grain must be economized, since the import and the export have their difficulties, and the harvest is always an uncertain factor.

The consumption of bread at hotels, clubs and restaurants has also been considered. Experts agree that it is excessive and must be curtailed, and the readiest way of doing this would be by giving up afternoon tea and the serving of bread in the present almost unlimited amount. The quantity of bread, butter, cakes and other preparations of flour, butter and sugar consumed and often wasted in this way must be something prodigious. Managers of hotels should not lose sight of the main point, the saving of cereals. Spasmodic attempts to economize white flour and bread will surely miss the mark.

PAUL BARTHOLOW, M. D.

Labor Notes

A recreation hut for the use of women munitionworkers has been opened at Plumstead, Eng., by the Y. M. C. A. at a cost of £1000.

Officers of the International Union of Painters and Paperhangers report that their membership now is 90,857, an increase since May of 1,793.

Ealing Town Council, London, England, is to buy 1,000 tons of coal for sale to residents during the winter months.

With the aid of an electrical furnace, a London scientist has drawn glass tubes with an outside diameter of but .00004 of an inch.

Nearly two thousand permits have been granted to children between twelve and thirteen years of age to work on the land in Northamptonshire, England.

"A Modest Minimum Wage" is the latest contribution to social science, now being used in arbitration courts in the Commonwealth of South Australia.

Canton, Ohio, trade unionists charge employers with maintaining a blacklist in that city as part of a scheme to wreck the building trades council.

The third annual convention of the Central States Co-operative Society will be held in Staunton, Ill., beginning Monday, September 10.

Outdoor city employes of Nanaimo, B. C., Canada, have petitioned the council for a 10 per cent. increase in wages and stopping of work at 1 p. m. on Saturday with a full day's pay.

A grant of $5,000,000 has been made by the British government toward the establishment of a permanent Department of Scientific and Industrial Research.

Clothing for workmen fastened together with clips instead of seams has been invented so that a wearer can liberate himself when caught by machinery.

A feature of the present London (England) Economy Exhibition is a model munition-works canteen in which between 400 and 500 people are served with a hot meal in ten minutes.

Japanese railways employ 4,000 women.

PROSPERITY BULLETIN NO. 46

We believe that there will be greater prosperity during the balance of this year than we have ever enjoyed and we believe that every manufacturer will get his share. . . . We intend doing as much advertising in newspapers as we have done heretofore.

A. A. BREUER, Vice-President, Clements Mfg. Co., Chicago.

By Way of Variety

I came down to-day at 8:30 a. m.,
After a cooling dip in Lake Erie,
And I was satisfied, and contented,
And happy, and all that,
And when I reached the office
The elevator man said:
"Is it hot enough for you?"

And I told him I hadn't noticed it,
And hurried on;
And when I walked into the office,
Edna Murphy, who presides
Over the destiny of the telephone
booth and girls—
That is, the unmarried ones—
Girls, not telephones—
She smiled at me and said:
"Gee; How hot it is!"

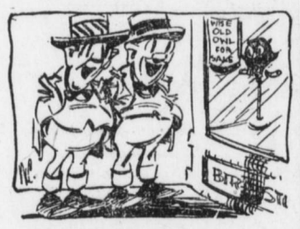
And then I started to notice that
It was sort o' warm,
And a little later I went into the
morgue,
Where they keep everything but the
one you're looking for,
And Mrs. Lee, she says:
"I'm nearly dead with the heat!"
And she looked it;
And right away a hot, clammy moisture broke out on my noble
brow,
And I took a drink of ice water.

And then by and by
Scotty, the demon cartoonist,
Came into the coop,
And grunted about hot weather,
And took off his collar,
And drank ice water,
And worried about the heat,
And I had to put ice on my head
For fear I'd have a sunstroke.

And all the afternoon
Different people
Came in to see me,
And tell me how hot it was,
And I kept suffering and suffering,
Until a Turkish bath
Would have been as welcome as the
north pole.
And to-night
I got nettle rash,
And prickly heat,
And sunburn, and chafings,
And strawberry rash, and hives,
And I'm durned sure
I'll wake up to-morrow
With the shingles.
Durn the person who sez:
"Is it hot enough for you?"
Especially when it is.

HARLOWE HOYT,
In The Cleveland Leader.

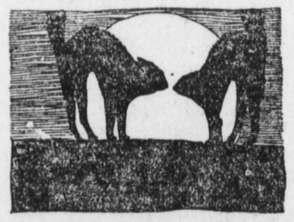
OUR DAILY LAUGH



THE WAY.

"How did the owl get a reputation for wisdom?"

"By persistently hooting at everything, I take it."



WAR IS EVERYWHERE.

'As impetuous youths mailed for battle
They meet 'neath my window each night,
They mix with loud screams and much prattle,
As they buck, and they scratch, and they bite."

NOT FINANCIAL.

Young Reggy seems to be pretty well satisfied with himself.

Oh, well, Reggy was never very elect in his tastes.

Evening Chat

Two disconsolate bass fishermen of Harrisburg are E. D. Hilleary, division freight agent for the Reading at this point, and George W. Reinoehl, division manager for the Bell Telephone Company in this district. Both have been watching the streams hungrily this summer, waiting for the rains to let up long enough to clear the waters sufficiently to make bass fishing good. In desperation Hilleary to-day packed his rods and hied himself away to the preserves of the Union water works, near Lebanon. "It's been so long since I've seen a bass that I don't believe I'd know one from a sunfish,' he said, "and it's been so long since I caught a fish that if I should get half a dozen sunfish I'd carry 'em on a string all the way home." Reinoehl's favorite haunt is Tuscarora creek and some of his friends say that the sugar-cured hams they serve at the farmhouses up there is almost as attractive as the bass, although every time he goes he comes back with some big fellows.

* * *

Another ardent Harrisburg fisherman is "Bob" Lyons, the coffee man. Lyons leaves for Atlantic City this week where he will engage in surf fishing, at which he is an adept, for the next two weeks. Lyons has more fishing tackle of every kind than any man in Harrisburg. He has a whole room full of it. From the time the trout season opens until the last strike of the black bass in the Fall, there are few weeks that do not find Lyons along one of the rivers or creeks in this vicinity when he can't get to the seashore. During the winter season he occupies his time making rods and some of the finest in his collection he has turned out himself. He is an authority on all kinds of artificial bait for bass and all over the United States when bait makers turn out something new in "plugs" or tackle they send Lyons one for sample. He has more vicious looking lures than any man in town and he knows how to use them so well that he seldom, if ever, returns from a fishing trip empty handed. Strange to say he cares little or nothing for fish as a diet, which is highly pleasing to his many friends.

* * *

About the Union station in this city there are scattered signs which read:

SPITTING IS
UNLAWFUL

The other day one of the janitors in cleaning up found that some wag had chalked over a part of one of the placards making it read:

SPITTING IS
AWFUL

* * *

The North American's fishing page of last Sunday contains lengthy reference to the success Edson J. Hockenbury, the well-known Harrisburg Y. M. C. A. campaigner, is having at Wildwood Crest, where he is spending the summer with his family. Hockenbury has caught three large channel bass of the kind pictured by the TELEGRAPH some weeks ago, and has taken any number of shark and other fish. He will remain at the shore until Labor Day.

* * *

William N. Trinkle, former deputy attorney general and now located here as a member of the law firm of Trinkle & Jones, has received a number of messages congratulating him upon the close of the full crew cases in which he took a prominent part. Mr. Trinkle was deputy under John C. Bell, when attorney general, and with James Scarlet made the fight to maintain the full crew law of 1911. He was pitted against John G. Johnson and other legal luminaries and has been in every stage of the fight over the law since.

* * *

W. Orville Hickok, 3d, athlete, motorist, manufacturer and lover of outdoor life, likewise sergeant in the Harrisburg Reserves, is getting to be as proficient with the rifle as he is with the shotgun. For years Mr. Hickok has been banging away at the gun clubs about this city when the hunting season was not on. He has been making some pretty fine records at it and he had a real old-fashioned match the other day with Fred Godcharles, Deputy Secretary of the Commonwealth, who is as keen on trap shooting as he is on philately and the history of the upper Susquehanna valley. The next day Mr. Hickok went over to the creek range of the Harrisburg Rifle Club, where he tried out his rifle and made one of the best scores for the range.

* * *

Roger Dever, Wilkes-Barre lawyer and prominent in labor affairs, was here yesterday looking up compensation cases. Mr. Dever says that the miners will ask considerable changes in the compensation laws again at the next session of the Legislature.

WELL KNOWN PEOPLE

—Col. W. J. Crookston, chief medical officer of the Pennsylvania troops, is on active duty after having been observing the war in Europe and studying troops at the border.

—State Chairman William E. Crow is spending August on his farm in Fayette county and letting politics take care of itself.

—Deputy Attorney General W. H. Keller is home from a vacation trip to Saranac Lake.

—Senator Horace W. Schantz, of Allentown, is planning to have the biggest Republican rally in years when the Lehigh campaign opens. He is that county's first Republican Senator.

—H. E. Apgar, who was secretary to Congressman John R. Farr, has developed aspirations for council in Scranton.

—Commissioner James Alcorn is spending August at Eaglesmere.

DO YOU KNOW

That Harrisburg's fame has gone all over the country for its activity in recruiting.

HISTORIC HARRISBURG

Harrisburg had its first gas lighting in 1850 and people drove in from surrounding towns to see how it looked on the streets.

Fighting Weight

Surgeon General Gorgas has done well to secure a revision of the army standards of height and weight for recruits, thereby giving smaller men, chock full of fighting spirit, the chance for which they pine. The "bantams," 5 feet 1 inch in altitude and tipping the scales at 110 pounds, whom the specifications now reach down to include, often prove to be the stuff of which the happy warrior is made when the son of Anak, a prodigy of bulk and muscle, quails at the fiery ordeal he must face. Grant and Napoleon were not giants, and Joffre's shadow on history's page is much longer than the hero of the Marne himself. Let the little men now come forward and take the places big men decline to fill.—Philadelphia Ledger.