HARRISBURG TELEGRAPH

A NEWSPAPER FOR THE HOME

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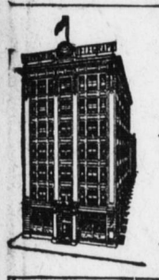

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WEDNESDAY EVENING, AUG. 22

In what concerns you much, do not think you have companions; know that you are alone in the world.—THOREAU.

ARE YOU ON GUARD?

WITH to-day the lists close for all who would submit themselves for the consideration of the voters in the primary campaign in the city and the surrounding districts. When the names are made public we shall all have an opportunity of going over the roster and making up our individual minds respecting the qualifications of each.

Elsewhere on this page to-day a correspondent urges that the personal habits also of those suggested for the mayoralty be inquired into that there may be no mistake in the final choice of the citizen who shall represent in his person and conduct the people of no mean city.

Since the adoption of the commission form of government there has been a growing disposition to "let George do it" in the sense of shirking all responsibility for municipal administration. As a result of this unfortunate attitude on the part of the people men admirably qualified for the public service, whose names have been canvassed from time to time, have declined to enter the arena because of the widespread indifference to the management of our local affairs. This is regrettable from every standpoint and unless the taxpayers get awake we shall drift back to the deplorable condition out of which the community was yanked by the force of an aroused public sentiment in 1901 and the years immediately following the great public protest against the old order.

It is the duty of every citizen to look about him in this preliminary campaign and to act intelligently for the welfare of the city and the people in all walks of life.

GOOD LUCK TO THE CONNER

HARRISBURG has more than the patriotic interest which every resident of the State Capital district has in the increase of the fighting forces of the nation in the launching of the destroyer Conner on the "Clyde of America" yesterday.

This Pennsylvania-built unit of the United States Navy is the first to be called after a native of Harrisburg in many years, possibly the very first. It was named for Commodore David Conner, whose squadron covered the landing of the American soldiers when Vera Cruz was taken to afford a base for the armies of General Winfield Scott in the Mexican War. David Conner was born on either Market street or Market Square when the republic was young and was one of the early graduates of the Naval Academy. He served with distinction in the War of 1812 and the Mexican War and was even called from a retired life by the nation to help in emergency.

Although in following the flag he was not much in the place of his birth, his achievements are part of that record of patriotic service in which Harrisburg can take the greatest pride.

A SOLDIER TO SOLDIERS

IF the luncheon reception of the Rotary Club in honor of the young officers of the Reserve Corps was nothing more than a courteous recognition of the patriotic service of the special guests it was worth while. But it meant much more in that it furnished an ex-soldier of the regular army an opportunity to give the youthful officers the benefit of his experience in the everyday routine of a soldier.

Captain George F. Lumb was the speaker and he discussed with frankness the attitude of the officer to the soldier and that of the private to his superior. It was such an address as might be repeated with profit in every camp of the army. Doubtless other soldiers of long training and experience in actual service are instructing the men who will command our boys in the camp and the field, but no more practical presentation of the relation of officer and man could have been given than that contained in Captain Lumb's address.

Now that we are going to war it is highly important that the officers shall understand that the soldiers whom they will lead are human and possessed of average intelligence; that they are serving their country quite as patriotically as the officers, and that they will appraise the one in command at his true worth only when he shall have demonstrated his fitness to issue orders by carefully looking after the health, the comfort and the lives of those who serve in the ranks.

Self-control, personal courage, consideration for subordinates, firmness, promptness in action and humane treatment of those under him, said Captain Lumb, are the characteristics of a good officer and one who will have the support and confidence of the men in the hour of battle.

In the further discussion of the attitude of the private toward the officer placed over him it was made clear that temperaments differ and scarcely two soldiers are alike, but the average man soon learns to respect and render faithful service when he realizes that the officer is direct, considerate and knows what he is about. In short, there must be a constant study of his men by the officer and of the officer by his men that there may be co-operation and willing obedience under all circumstances.

Now that our boys are going toward the front it will be a comfort to those whom they leave behind to realize that the officers who will have authority over them are being trained to do their full duty under all circumstances.

THE "SQUARE DEAL" BOARDS

THE meeting being held at the Capitol this afternoon for discussion of draft and exemption problems by the members of the district appeal boards and a representative of the judge advocate general is the final step in the organization of the draft system in Pennsylvania. These boards are the ones to whom appeals will be taken from action by local boards on applications for exemption. They are made up of the men who will have to apply the "square deal" to the individual, to families, to the business of the State and to the nation itself. There are no more important organizations in the whole draft system. The men named are of high type and their task is one which will be great and tax their abilities. They will give freely and cheerfully of their time and experience and knowledge.

A nation casting aside a traditional policy of military organization strikes many homes and business establishments. National defense now rises supreme and these boards will endeavor to obtain what Columbia asks with the least possible disturbance, compatible with public interest, of home and business ties.

WHAT A DOLLAR CAN DO

HARRISBURG was yesterday selected as the place of preparatory activity of the movement launched by the War Department, the Red Cross, the Y. M. C. A. and the American Library Association to provide wholesome reading for the young men who will go into the thirty-two army cantonments this fall. This is a program which will call for one million dollars from the American people and it is proposed to raise it by asking contributions of one dollar. More will be accepted, of course, but the idea as outlined yesterday at the meeting held in our city's library by representatives of the State, libraries in other cities and representatives of organizations which are helping is to get as many people interested as possible. Everyone is concerned in the soldiers and their welfare. Books are essentials of life in this generation. The War Department recognizes it and has asked the American Library Association, of which our State and city libraries are a part, to take charge.

Briefly outlined, the plan is to get as many people as will to give a dollar. The million will establish and maintain libraries at each of the thirty-two cantonments for three years, it is figured out. This means that the people back of this splendid movement will not have to come around again.

One dollar will help get a first class library, in charge of trained people, at each cantonment and the best of reading for the young men who are going from our homes at their nation's call. It is something which should appeal to every one.

MEATLESS GERMANY

JUST how hard hit and how near to total exhaustion Germany at the present moment is, the recently promulgated order for two meatless weeks each month illustrates. Germans before the war were a nation of heavy eaters. No meal was complete without meat in some form. All manner of sausages were in great demand. American pork by the steamer load arrived daily in regular instalments at German ports.

Previously, the hardships of war diet had not extended to the army. Now comes the command that even soldiers must save wherever possible.

Two meatless weeks a month for Germany are worth two million more men for the allies along the west front. The desperate attempt of the Kaiser to break the British blockade and the tremendous efforts of the Crown Prince to reach a decision along the west front can be better understood in the light of this failing meat and fat supply.

THE JAPS AND COTTON

TWO Japanese spinning companies, the Amagasaki and the Settsu, have combined into a new company with a capital of $15,000,000 in 1,220,000 shares. The new company will operate 547,514 spindles. It will be one of the largest spinning companies in the world and it is going to do its utmost to root American textile competition out of the Orient and follow that up with a drive on our home market. And our present tariff law encourages them in their purpose.

Politics in Pennsylvania

By the Ex-Committeeman

—From all accounts appearing in the Philadelphia newspapers Mayor Thomas B. Smith, of that city, appears to be "getting away with" his harmony idea among the Republicans and has not only succeeded in getting agreements on city and county nominations, but is also ironing out some of the ward contests. There are outbreaks here and there but they are not regarded by the newspapers as serious and even the Democratic Philadelphia Record admits that the mayor has succeeded in getting the factions to be good, although it charges him with "acting like a real boss."

—The belief is that if the mayor gets harmony that will last out of the primary campaign in his city that it will go far toward composing fights in other counties and place the Republicans in good shape for next year's gubernatorial campaign, a condition toward which State Chairman William E. Crow has been laboring for months in the face of many discouragements including some from friends of the Philadelphia mayor.

—The Philadelphia North American is a bit skeptical about the future of the Smith harmony agreement, but the Press says: "Party harmony under the leadership of the Mayor, which already has taken the form of a ticket for the county offices which will be supported by the united Republican Organization, was established by him yesterday in almost all the wards where factional clashes were imminent."

The Philadelphia Public Ledger says of the day's events: "Mayor Smith announced last night from his Atlantic City residence, following a busy day of conferences in Philadelphia, that the "harmony program was going along most satisfactorily." The Mayor put in much of his time in arranging for a councilmanic ticket, which, when elected, "would support the progressive measures to be placed before Councils by the administration." In short, the Mayor acted like a real "political boss," and had ward leaders who ordinarily report to Senators McNichol and Vare hurrying in and out of his office. His final piece of political work was to call in Senators Vare and McNichol, and it was an interesting sight to see the harmony Senators walking out of the Mayor's private office together."

Senator Bois Penrose returned to Washington from Philadelphia last night after a perilous experience near Baltimore, when the Senator and two friends were compelled to leap from a blazing automobile. The car is believed to have taken fire from a lighted cigar, which had been tossed from a passing car and which lodged in the top, which was down. In an instant the car and ablaze in the rear and directly over the gasoline tank. The Senator and his friends escaped injury owing to prompt action by the chauffeur, Walter DeHaven, of Philadelphia, who brought into play an acetylene extinguisher and put out the blaze. The body of the car was badly scorched and the top entirely destroyed. This is the second experience of this kind Senator Penrose has encountered in the past two years. In 1915, while motoring from Pittsburgh, headed for Washington, his car caught fire near Greensburg.

When the residents of Overbrook, the Thirty-fourth ward and Lower Merion township, Montgomery county, learned of the order of the Post Office Department, instructing Postmaster J. B. Conner to close the Post Office at that point and to discontinue all service after August 31, they immediately sent a letter, posthaste, to Washington, terming the order an outrage.

—A Stroudsburg dispatch says: "It is generally believed in political circles here that former Judge Wilton A. Erdman will be appointed judge of the Monroe-Pike District, to succeed the late Judge Charles B. Staples. The appointment is expected to be made some time this week, as pressing court business requires an early appointment. Judge Erdman at first was not inclined to permit his name to be used for the vacancy. For years he has been the recognized Republican leader of Monroe County. He has never entered into factional State politics. Sixteen years ago he was appointed by Governor Stone to fill the vacancy caused by the death of the late Judge Craig.

—In many sections of Pennsylvania Army men or private citizens conversant with the manual of arms and military regulations have instituted intensive training for the drafted men who are to report in September at the various mobilization camps. Judge John W. Kephart of Ebensburg, a member of the Superior Court of Pennsylvania, has a squad of twenty drafted men from Ebensburg and vicinity which he drills every evening. The judge received his early training at McAlisterville Soldiers' Orphan school, as did his brothers—Col. Samuel Kephart, of the Coast Artillery, and State Treasurer H. M. Kephart. In Harrisburg those in charge of the home defense have offered their assistance to drafted men of Dauphin county who may wish to get preliminary training and drill before reporting at Army cantonments.

—There are a couple of interesting sidelights for the Philadelphia situation. Friends of Senator E. W. Patton insist on filing a paper for him for city treasurer and the Mayor has forced Congressman John R. K. Scott and John F Flaherty to quit fighting. The Press says they left the Mayor's office "arm in arm."

—Thomas Hughes and John Hays, both well known in Scranton politics have retired from the race for mayor in that city.

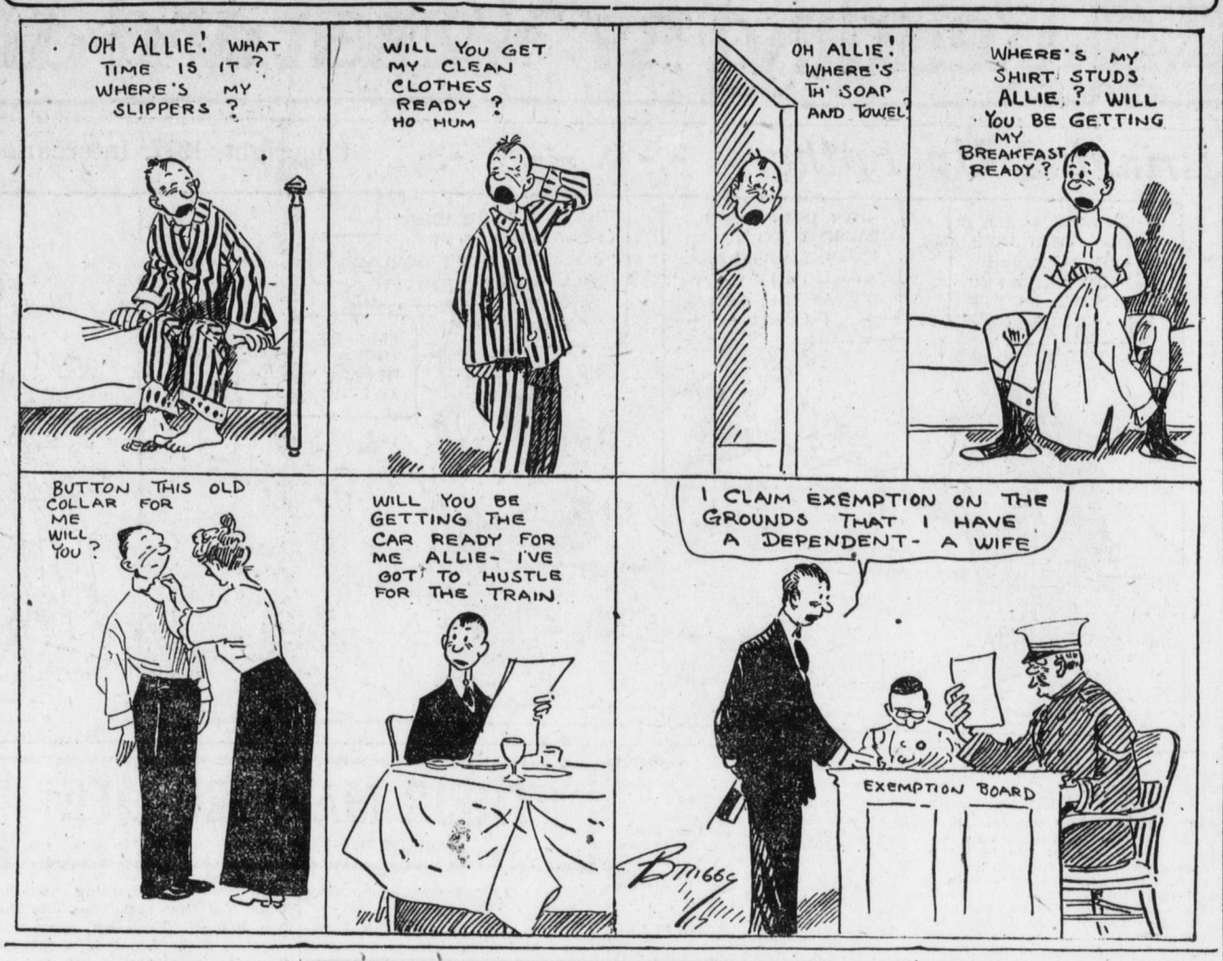
—The Rev. Lafayette Maxwell, Williamsport preacher, is a candidate for mayor of the Lumber city.

—The crop of candidates for council and other nominations in Pennsylvania third class cities breaks all records.

—Sheriff George DeForest has resigned from the Warren County exemption board or thinks he has. The president may not accept it.

—Mrs. W. L. Hill and Miss Mary E. Fay are candidates for school director in Scranton.

OH, MAN! By Briggs



Six Rules For Economy

In an article in the September Woman's Home Companion, a writer gives Herbert Hoover's six rules for food economy. They are:

"First—To save the wheat. If we eat as usual from our harvest this year we shall have little more than enough for our own supply, but we can divide with our allies if each individual makes some sacrifice by eating at least one wheatless meal a day.

"Second—We want to save the meat, for our cattle and hogs are decreasing, and we must send meat to our allies.

"Third—We wish to save the fats. We wish no butter used in cooking, less served on the table; we want less lard, bacon and other pork products used.

"Fourth—Deficiencies in food supply can be amply covered by increasing the use of fish, potatoes, beans, turnips, cabbages and vegetables generally, corn, buckwheat, rye and rice, which we will have in abundance this harvest.

"Fifth—We want to save transportation. To meet the war pressure for munitions, men and coal, everyone should consume products of local origin so far as possible.

"Sixth—We want all to preach the 'gospel of the clean plate;' to see that nothing of value goes into the garbage can.

"Aside from eating an increased proportion of these commodities in order to save on the staples, it is extremely important that any surplus of these commodities shall be preserved or well stored for winter use."

How to Keep Friends

An editorial in the September Woman's Home Companion says:

"It is almost impossible to be genuinely friendly with a person who insists on being too close to you, on knowing all your thoughts, feelings and affairs, and on claiming your time and attention on the excuse of affection alone.

"The bonds of true friendship must be easy and its demands must be for something real and vital. The woman who calls on you perpetually because she has taken a sudden fancy to you is a blind and selfish egotist, in a mild way. Her calls may interrupt your work and bore you intensely, but if you are a polite and courteous person you bear with her until she directs her attention elsewhere. She will probably tell the new friend that you are 'very unresponsive.' Some women clutch at every new acquaintance and then complain that they have so few friends. The reason is that friendship is not built on trivialities and whims, but by giving such valuable things as true consideration, real interest, and manifesting a decent reserve as to the other person's confidences and nonconfidences."

Why We Fight

There is a good deal being said just now about the necessity of the entente allies telling what they are fighting for. The "war aims" of the nations battling with autocracy probably will be stated in due time and in the formal language of statesmanship. Until that time comes we can be pretty well content with the statement of democracy's war aims made by a French soldier and reported to Premier Lloyd George by General Gouroud. It is here given in Mr. Lloyd George's own words in his recent speech in Glasgow.

"In France last year I went along the French front, and I met one of the finest generals in the French army, General Gouroud, and he said: 'One of my soldiers a few days ago did one of the most daring things any soldier has ever done. It was reckless, but he managed to come back alive, and someone said to him, "Why did you do that? You have got four children, and you might have left it to one of the young fellows in the army. What would have happened to your children?" And his answer was, 'It was for them I did it.'"

Can statesmanship put in better words the objects for which democracy is fighting?—Kansas City Star.

Grounds For Exemption

[From the Kansas City Star.]

"On what grounds did you claim exemption?"

"I am a conscientious objector. I believe that if they were called for a million men would spring to arms in a single night, and I object to being dragged to arms in the daytime."

German Denials

The German papers are denying the reports of poisoned courtplaster and bandages circulated by German agency in the United States. Ordinarily, such reports would not require specific denial, but denials of any form of atrocity made in Germany require a great deal of corroborative detail to be accepted as final by the rest of the world.—Baltimore American.

CITY MARKETS URGED AS A PRIME NECESSITY

IMMEDIATE establishment of municipal markets in every city of twenty thousand or more inhabitants is urged by Secretary of Agriculture Charles E. Patton as a means of bringing the growers of farm products in direct contact with the purchasing and consuming public. In a statement just issued Secretary Patton says:

"Any town or city of twenty thousand or more inhabitants can well afford and should take immediate steps for the establishment of municipal or local markets that will bring the farmers of the community in direct touch with the consumer and thus reduce the cost of handling articles of food. In cities where markets have been an established custom for years their success has been proved beyond all doubt, and with the advent of the war garden on small and large scales, some avenue for the overproduction to reach the consumer must be provided.

"Municipal authorities should at once consider the establishment of curbstone markets and encourage the farmers to attend this market on a certain day or certain days each week by offering free parking space rental for a period long enough to test the worth of the market to the persons who will bring their products for sale. In some cities market buildings might be available or might be constructed by municipal funds, but by whatever means are at hand these markets should at once find their way into every city in our Commonwealth.

"In cities where no buildings are available there is nothing better than reverting to the old curbstone market. City officials or interested citizens can arrange for shelter sheds which can be removed to a storage place at the close of the market hours, or the farmers can be allowed to park their teams along the curb and sell direct from their wagons. If the farmers can attend such market centers for a period long enough to establish their confidence, without any fees, there is no question that the consumer will gain fresher and cheaper products. A nominal fee can be charged for stall or curbstone rental after a certain period when the value of the market is established.

"Such markets would be an outlet for the overproduction of vegetables grown in the thousands of war gardens which abound in every community. There is no reason why these gardeners should not be encouraged to attend such markets and have a method of direct sale for their products. This will encourage the children to greater efforts next year and will show them that careful practice in agricultural pursuits bring results in money crops. It will prove a source in some cases of starting savings accounts for many children and will tend to make them better citizens. The Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture will gladly outline plans for the establishment of such markets in any municipalities where there is an interest."

The Raising of Rye

It is possible that the acreage of wheat here in the east might be profitably increased somewhat, but we believe that greater care in the preparation of the seed bed, careful selection and grading of seed and more intelligent fertilization will produce more bushels of increase than will an extensive increase in acreage without these better methods. It seems to us that the greatest opportunity for increasing the amount of bread-making grain is in increasing the rye crop. Rye is already much in demand and the price has been steadily increasing with that of wheat. Rye bread has for years been the chief bread grain of many of the countries of Europe, and it is likely that the call for export grain will include a great deal of rye.

There are several reasons why rye should appeal to many eastern farmers rather than wheat. First, it will succeed on soils and in localities where wheat is not profitable; second, it may be seeded two or three weeks later and make relatively as good a crop; third, it is too late in a large part of our section to sow wheat after harvesting village corn while rye will frequently succeed well; fourth, rye straw is in good demand in the market and rye will yield more straw to the acre than wheat. These are some of the reasons why it will pay farmers to seriously consider sowing rye, rather than to make a general and indiscriminate increase in the acreage of wheat.—The Pennsylvania Farmer.

Union Pacific Pensions

There are 365 old employes on the pension rolls of the Union Pacific Railroad Company. They held a meeting recently in Omaha and, after Mr. Calvin, president of that railroad system, had spoken, several others who were with the road when it was built from the Missouri river to the Pacific, gave reminiscences of those early days when buffaloes and wild Indians roamed the plains.

One of them recalled that it is fifty years ago this summer that General Dodge staked out the right of way for the Union Pacific across the Rocky Mountains.

Only fifty years ago, just the length of life of a man of middle age, the country west of Central Kansas was mostly desert terrorized by savages, the grazing ground of herds of buffalo.

What changes since then; not only in the face of the country, now blossoming in fields of growing grain; but what vast changes in the application of the golden rule and the brotherhood of man. In that day the man who would suggest that a corporation ought to pension the employes who had grown old in its service would have been thought a radical of extreme type. But here is this railroad now with 365 men already on its pension list.

The Union Pacific has done great things in the past half century, but nothing has ben done that brought it better returns on the investment than its pension to old employes.—Kansas City Star.

Germany's Bill

A prediction that the businessmen of Germany will force a peace in the near future is made by Clarence W. Barron, publisher of a financial journal in Boston.

Mr. Barron declares that he has private information from Germany that businessmen of all classes are demanding peace, even if the terms must be the same that might be expected after German defeat, because defeat, they realize, is inevitable and to prolong the war simply means further loss of manpower and a heavier war debt to carry. If peace were to come to-morrow Germany would be staggering under a war debt of many billions of dollars.

Germany was great in chemistry, potash dyes, fabricated steel and merchant marine. Now her ships are forefeited, at home they rust in harbors; vast dye and chemistry works have been set up in other countries; the world outside has doubled its production of steel and Germany is industrially isolated. The big men of Germany see to-day that all Germany has been building for a generation in the trade of the world is absolutely lost if she fights much longer. There is no longer hope of a victorious Germany. America puts financial backbone into the Allies. England's food supply is secure for another year. The whole world is building ships. German shipping will be outclassed. Mortgaged by war for more than one-third of her value Germany faces financial bankruptcy. Another year of war would make Germany's loss of manpower so great that she would be counted out of the financial and industrial race of the modern economic world. She must give up, and the sooner the better.

All of which will be bad news to the pro-German pacifists in America.—Kansas City Star.

How to Store Vegetables

In an article on gardening in the September Woman's Home Companion, a writer says:

"The ideal storage place for vegetables that grow under the ground is an underground room, without heat, that will not freeze, otherwise a cold cellar. The temperature must be between 33 and 38 degrees Fahrenheit; that is, from just above freezing to what is technically known as 'cold;' and it if can be maintained at one point evenly, so much the better. All the root crops except salsify and parsnips, and Irish potatoes, stored in boxes into which they have been packed in alternate layers with dry earth or sand, in such a cellar, will come out next spring as fresh as the day they went in.

"Salsify and parsnips require freezing to bring them to proper flavor; and so it is better to leave these two vegetables in the ground, digging direct from the garden as weather permits. If the severity of the winter makes such opportunities too rare, leave them out until they have frozen up once, then dig a part of the crop and store in sand, as directed above. The balance will be all right for early spring use direct from the garden."

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Wants Candidates Probed

To the Editor of the Telegraph:

That portion of your editorial under date of August 20th concerning the mayoralty is absolutely true. Our city must not take a step backward.

The mayor of Harrisburg should be a man of energy, executive ability, and whose character is above reproach. He must be free from alcohol at all times.

It would not be amiss for the voters to acquaint themselves with the personal habits of those who are candidates for mayor that they may vote intelligently.

Do not take the word of interested parties. Let your investigation be thorough. Harrisburg must not be "a wide open city."

CITIZEN.

Harrisburg, Aug. 22.

Ian Hay Becomes Playwright

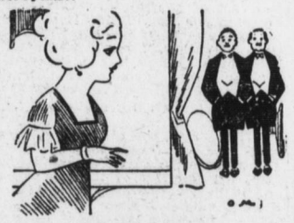
Ian Hay (Captain Beith) author of "Getting Together," "The First Hundred Thousand," and the just published "The Oppressed English," is about to make his debut as a playwright. He has just completed the dramatization of an earlier novel, "Happy-Go-Lucky" which will be presented in London in September.

OUR DAILY LAUGH

ONWARD AND UPWARDS.

"What has become of the man who used to rock the boat?"

"He has progressed with the times. He is not satisfied now unless he is mussing up the equilibrium of an aeroplane."



MODERATE.

"Does your wife belong to all the afternoon clubs?"

"Not all of them. She thinks six afternoon clubs per week is about enough."

WE NEVER THO'T OF THAT.

She—You must have caught your cold at the game last week when it rained.

He—Oh, no, I got it in the draft July 13."

MISANTHROPIC.

"When Brown is happy he tries to sing."

"Yes. Some of us don't care how miserable we make others, so long as we're comfortable.

Evening Chat

"If Harrisburg ever had cause to be thankful for the public improvements which have given it fame throughout the land and security and pleasure at home it has been within the last fortnight," remarked a man who pays a right fair amount of taxes yestorday as he stood on the Mulberry street bridge. "I have the flood control in my mind most of all, but Reservoir Park and the river front, this bridge, the sewer system that takes up the drainage that used to pollute the Susquehanna all along the city, the paved streets and the filter plant are not to be forgotten. I do not think the average Harrisburger realizes what the flood control works, planned by Engineer Fuertes, insisted upon by the committee in charge of the public works campaign and carried out by the public-spirited board, means to this city. Reduced to the simplest expression, it means dollars and health. In the last fortnight we have had seven storms that brought down tremendous quantities of water. Except for the Market street subway, which was planned before we launched our scheme for comprehensive general improvements, nothing was seriously affected. When I was a boy, after every thunderstorm such as we have had lately or prolonged rain we used to go over to State street bridge or Mulberry street bridge, after it was extended to the Hill at the old Mount Pleasant schoolhouse, or Paxton street bridge, to see the creek. You have seen the creek back up when there is a flood in the Susquehanna? Well, we used to have that several times a year and I have seen a solid sheet of water fom the Pennsylvania railroad to the base of the hill. The creek valley had a lot of brickyards and other establishments that could stand such treatment and when the coffin factory was built and other industries began to locate in the valuable valley of the creek the men who worked in them got tired of being made to lose money. That started the agitation and when I look along Tenth and Cameron streets and see the garages, factories, warehouses and other plants and see up above State street the big pipe bending and steel plant, the Hickok and other works, I wonder what the misguided citizens who fought the item in the loan for improvement of the creek valley had in their minds. I recall some citizens who lambasted the HARRISBURG TELEGRAPH because it advocated such a wild thing as making a lake in Wetzel's swamp to catch the water and prevent it from flooding the creek valley and who declared that the interceptor was a scheme to make money for a contractor, who I believe lost money on it. The plan to concrete the bottom of the creek was assailed by citizens who had caught bullfrogs in it when young and who insisted that the springs in the bottom would prevent walling it up. If there is any place next to the river front where the common sense and the esthetic and the pleasure features were combined it was the making of a flood control lake and a park out of old Wetzel's swamp."

* * *

Father Penn is now advising his farmer sons and the folks who raise chickens to get rid of the roosters. The rooster has received more or less attention from the farmers' institute lecturers and other men who lecture to the farmers, but the State has officially taken up the relation of chanticleer to daily life, especially during war time, and the feathered Mormon has been ordered thinned out. In spite of the campaigns waged recently against the useless rooster, the State agricultural experts have found lots of them eating their heads off and calculate that as it costs about 20 cents a month to feed a rooster that someone is losing money. The calculators have also decided that to keep every rooster between September and New Year's Day will cost approximately a dollar and the advice has been given to eat or ship the roosters, keeping only fine young healthy birds. Another suggestion being made by the State's poultry experts is that the hens should be taken better care of in the dog days. Too many poultry houses, it is claimed have all the glass fronts in during the hot months and that no change is made in summer or winter.

* * *

State officials, who have been appealed to for some aid to overcome the shortage of teachers in some of the rural districts of the state because of teachers leaving such work to go into more profitable occupations in towns, have run against a new state of affairs due to the entrance of teachers into army officers training camps and the draft. Some of the counties have given up eight or ten teachers, quite a few of whom have applied for admission to training camps, while others have been summoned before draft boards and will go to mobilization camps. State officials are puzzling how to meet the demand for teachers.

* * *

Troop I of the First Cavalry, which won the coveted honor of being designated as the headquarters troop of the Seventh or Twenty-eighth Division, as the Pennsylvania troops will be known, was formerly an infantry company and is the successor of the company commanded years ago by Major General C. M. Clement, who made the selection. Its place in the First will be taken by the new Danville troop.

WELL KNOWN PEOPLE

—Elisha Lee, operating vice-president of the Pennsylvania, has been connected with the company from the time he left school.

—Dr. Harry B. Roshon, Reading's food inspector, has resigned to go into the army medical corps. He has been detailed to Gettysburg.

—G. J. F. Falkenstein, journal clerk of the House and former mayor of McKeesport, was here on his way to the Elks' convention at Sunbury. He is a past state president.

—Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo, who is spending the summer in the Blue Ridge mountain district, has been motoring through southern counties.

—E. J. Cattell, Philadelphia statistician, has been averaging two speeches a day since the war began.

—R. G. Kay, the new Chester county controller, may not be a candidate for a full term.

DO YOU KNOW

That Harrisburg sells large amounts of lumber, although little of it ever comes here?

HISTORIC HARRISBURG

The first lodge of Masons here was formed just after the close of the Revolution.

Wiser and Sadder Men

The businessmen of Germany are powerless to be peacemakers over the heads of the war lords. But the course of events may bring the war lords to a stage where they will listen to the captains of industry.—Buffalo Courier.