HARRISBURG TELEGRAPH

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MONDAY EVENING, SEPT. 17

A diligent man can always find leisure, a lazy one never.—ANON.

THE REASON FOR IT

DEMOCRATS here and there profess to be amazed over the apathy of the party organization in Dauphin county, which already has given up the November elections without a fight. From every district come the claims of Republicans and the admissions of Democrats that the whole Republican ticket will be elected in November by sweeping majorities. But there is nothing puzzling nor surprising in the situation. Explanation is easy.

This is a normally Republican county. It has been so for the past half century. Only at periods when the party machinery has fallen into careless hands and when party power has been misused in the choice of unfit officials has there been opportunity for a Democratic victory in the filling of county offices.

That condition is distinctly absent to-day. Party leadership in recent years has been such that a hypercritical opposition press has been able to find nothing to which it could raise objection. County affairs have been well administered by honest, capable and independent men. On the other hand, the only office recently controlled by Democrats was left in deplorable condition when the members of that party were finally ousted by an indignant public.

There is no secret in the despair of the Democrats this fall. The people are satisfied with the conduct of the county by Republicans and they are not going to repeat the mistake they made a few years back of putting the hand-picked candidates of a personally conducted political machine into power.

May we suggest to City Commissioner Lynch and City Commissioner Dunkle that a general flushing of the paved highways would greatly increase their personal popularity as well as conserve the health and comfort of the people.

GOOD SUGGESTION

PROVOST GENERAL CROWDER has let it be known that if a majority of the Governors of the States approve a suggestion thrown out by the War Department an immediate examination of the 7,000,000 men registered for military duty under the draft act, and not yet called to service, will be started at once.

This is a good plan. As the matter stands many men have no idea whether or not they will be accepted. If they are not physically fit they ought to know it now. Much time would be gained on the next call if the physical examinations were completed as fast as possible, which would leave nothing to do but listen to claims for exemption and to certify those who made no such claims or whose requests were overruled.

As the provost marshal points out, the 7,000,000 men of draft age who have not been called or examined are naturally in a state of unrest, and as a result find employment difficult and often hesitate to enter upon any enterprise that requires close attention and a stated period of time to complete.

There can be no objection to the Crowder plan and there are many reasons why it should be adopted.

CAPITOL PARK

WITH the return of the various State officials from their summer vacations many of the matters which have been held in abeyance will come to the front. Among these will be the next step in the development of the Capitol Park improvements.

During recent weeks a complete survey has been made of the area covered by the enlarged park, and this data has been placed in the hands of the two distinguished landscape designers who have been commissioned to prepare the plans.

It is expected that the widening of Walnut and Third strets will be accomplished this year. This will involve the placing of a granite coping along the boundaries of the park from Fourth and Walnut along Walnut street and northward on Third street to North. It will also involve the regrading of the terrace and the removal of the present brick sidewalks.

Governor Brumbaugh and his associates on the Board of Public Grounds and Buildings are in thorough accord with respect to this great work and it is not anticipated that there will be any delay in going ahead with the reconstruction of the park lines.

THE PRIMARIES

MEN who will serve the city as mayor, councilmen and school directors—to say nothing of many less officers—will be nominated at the primary elections to be held Wednesday of this week.

There is nothing new or novel in that. You have been hearing and reading primary election gossip for weeks. It is an old story. You glance at the newspaper headlines bearing on the subject and turn immediately to the more exciting news. But it is time for you to wake up and scan the primary ticket, especially that portion which is so closely related to the welfare, progress and development of Harrisburg during the next two years. Upon the manner in which you and a majority of your fellow citizens mark their ballots Wednesday will depend in large measure the kind of government we are going to have in this city next year and the year following.

The Telegraph does not presume to advise you as to how you ought to vote. That rests with you, with your opinions and your conscience. Not a few of those who are standing for city commissioner are good men who would do credit to themselves and the city if nominated and elected. Who these are it is your duty to find out. The inner character, the neighborhood reputation, the honesty of purpose, the sincerity, or the courage, the convictions and the progressiveness of the various candidates are all proper subjects for your investigation and consideration. They should be factors in the formation of your judgment.

Harrisburg has been in the past the victim of carelessness, if nothing worse, at primary elections. The mistake of nominating unfit men should not be made at this time. The administration of the city is the biggest business enterprise in Central Pennsylvania. It is larger and more complex than the Schwab works at Steelton, and its citizens should be just as careful in the selection of those who are to conduct their public affairs as is Schwab in the choice of his executives.

Are we to have good government in Harrisburg for the next two years?

It rests with you, first as to whether or not you vote on Wednesday, and second as to how you vote.

AS TO A FRIEND

ONE of the things with which those who have charge of libraries and of movements looking to the dissemination of reading matter for charities and other objects have to contend with is the disposition to use such opportunities to get rid of old books. Some one has said that the American public uses judgment in everything except what it buys to read and while that statement is erroneous, it must be admitted that there are instances which show lack of thought. Hence, when books are asked those which are not cared for or which have proved uninteresting are sent along.

The call of the War Department to provide libraries at the camps and cantonments has been taken up by various organizations and Harrisburg's public library is one of the places where cash and books are being assembled over a dozen or more counties to be sent to the soldiers. There is some satisfaction in the fact that Harrisburg was the first city in this section to send books to Augusta, where our National Guardsmen are being trained.

What people who intend to give to the camp libraries should remember is that the young soldiers at Camp Hancock, Camp Meade, Camp Lee and at other camps are our own boys, young men from the factories, farms, railroads—from the homes of Southern Central Pennsylvania. And these young soldiers are comrades of boys from Erie and Scranton and other cities of our wealthy State, and of fellows from every other State. They and the others who will be joining them in the next six months are stepping out of our life here to another more strenuous existence.

In sendng books ship those which you would send to them if they were home with us. Send to the soldiers for their camp libraries the books which you would send to your friends. If you have not the time to buy the books send the cash to the Harrisburg Public Library or one of the banks to forward to the library.

Politics in Pennsylvania

By the Ex-Committeeman

James E. Roderick, of Luzerne county, State chief of mines since 1899, is not inclined to resign his place in the State government to make a vacancy for the Governor to fill, according to what is heard here to-day. Some days ago it was reported that the Governor had asked the veteran chief of mines to give way to a younger man, but both the Governor's office and the chief declined to give any information on the subject. Mr. Roderick said he knew nothing about the reports.

However, it is pretty well understood here that the Governor has yielded to the importunities of men prominently connected with his administration who have been after Roderick for a year or more. At the time of the Speakership contest the name of the Luzerne man was much heard in the list of men who would be displaced for political reasons, but the Governor declined to order him to resign. Since that time the pressure on the Governor has been pretty strong and last accounts are that he asked Mr. Roderick because of the stress of work in the department during a period when the mines are called upon to do their utmost, to retire and allow a younger man to be named. It is understood that some of the coal trade people, fearing a disturbance in methods at a time when the national government was demanding the maximum, made some protests which are before the Governor now. In any event Mr. Roderick has not resigned.

Chief Roderick was named by William A. Stone, chief of the bureau of mines in 1899, and when the bureau was made a department four years later, was advanced to be chief.

—While few figures are available on the number of voters registered on Saturday, the final registration day in the cities of the State, it is believed that it will be large and that the totals, which should be ready by to-morrow, will show a huge army of men qualified to vote at the primaries. Philadelphia seems to have registered over a quarter of a million men and Pittsburgh and Scranton to have gone very large in listing men.

—The Democratic Philadelphia Records says on the registration: "Executive Director William E. Finley, of the Republican City Committee, last night estimated a registration of about 260,000 for the three days, and insisted that little interest was manifested by Democrats and reformers, while the Organization division workers were busy and succeeded in getting practically all the regular Republican voters enrolled. From this Finley argues that there is sure to be an old-time Republican victory both at the primaries and the general election. He scoffs at the idea that many independents enrolled as Republicans in order to get a crack at the 50-50 harmony slate."

—The registration in Pittsburgh is reported as much larger than two years ago and is due to several causes. Many of the churches have been active in getting their members registered and the independent element appears to be taking more interest than usual in the election. Also, Pittsburgh has grown greatly in the last two years.

—The Philadelphia Ledger says of the Pittsburgh mayoralty battle: "The fight after the primaries will be just as interesting as this one. If Magee is defeated for nomination his followers openly declare they will support Babcock. If Kerr loses it is just as certain that most of his strength will go to Babcock. The Democratic leaders are divided in their suport of mayoralty candidates. William J. Brennen is supporting Babcock and is a candidate for council on that ticket. Brennen's organization, and it is a strong one, is working hard for Babcock. Joseph F. Guffey, acting Democratic State chairman, has declared for Kerr and has taken the stump for him. He will bring votes to Kerr. Charles A. Fagan, George H. Stengel and lesser Democratic lights are supporting Magee."

—Third class city registration was heavy generally, notably so in Reading, York, Pottsville, Altoona, Wilkes-Barre and McKeesport.

—Speaking at Pottsville regarding the row over inheritance tax places, Auditor General Snyder said: "Yes, the collectors of inheritance tax will be appointed wherever the department thinks it is necessary, and the authority for so doing, if any one wishes, may be questioned in the proper form. Before a primary election is not the time to discuss it."

—Attacked by acute indigestion just after boarding a train for Atlantic City Saturday night, State Senator James P. McNichol was removed from the train at West Philadelphia and taken to the home of his son, William J. McNichol, in Philadelphia. Dr. William Krusen was summoned and for a time the Senator's condition was regarded as quite serious, but by last evening he had rallied considerably and was resting comfortably. Senator McNichol, who is still occupying his seashore home, was accompanied by two of his sons, William J. and Harry, when he collapsed on the train.

—Senator T. L. Eyre says he is going to win the county controller fight in Chester county. One of the odd things is that the opponent of the Eyre candidate is George Baldwin, nephew of the Senator.

—Pittsburgh's mayoralty campaign has gotten to the street corner meeting stage.

—Johnstown will vote on a $775,000 debt proposition.

—The Mt. Lebanon post office has followed that of Paxtang and more Democrats have lost jobs.

—Reading has twenty-three candidates for council.

—It seems to be a free for all fight on magistracies in Philadelphia.

—Cumberland Republican county committee will meet on September 29 at Carlisle.

—Down in Delaware county there are three candidates for judges and their partisans are putting up posters.

—Philadelphia and Allegheny county lawyers have endorsed the sitting judges for re-election.

—A Scranton dispatch to the Philadelphia Press says: "A sensation was sprung in the local political campaign to-day when a warrant was issued for the arrest of Fred Kaukas, foreman of the Scranton Printing Company, charged with conspiracy. District Attorney George F. Maxey is the prosecutor. Kaukas is illeged to have given a certain voter a number of official primary election ballots. The firm employing Kaukas had the contract for printing the official ballots. The name of Alderman Smith, of this city, has also been brought into the case. It is claimed that he gave the voter in question a note which resulted in Kaukas giving out the ballots. The proceedings are the outgrowth of a warm political race between Maxey and Kabatchnick for the Republican nomination for District Attorney in Lackawanna county."

KELLY—"ABSOLUTELY THE LAST GAME" -:- -:- -:- By Briggs

MARY ROBERTS RINEHART'S CREED

Mary Roberts Rinehart says in the October American Magazine:

"For twelve years out of that forty I have been a writer. It is as if, at twenty-eight, I had turned at a right angle to my former path, a path which had seemed as fixed as the sun in its orbit, or the alphabet, or a cement pavement, and had begun a journey into a far country. It changed my life somewhat, it changed me entirely.

"The one thing which has, thank God, remained unchanged, has been my family.

"In all of my life I have never before sat down and turned my eyes inward. I have never had time to sit by the fire and feel. My life has been purely objective, my family and my work—the family first. It is not easy now to put my philosophy into words. Probably it could be done in two words, love and work. And that, after all, is the foundation of every normal life.

"Love and work, and to live life to its fullest, and with honor, that seems to me the universal creed. To take one's self lightly, and one's work seriously, to be a good friend and a poor enemy, to work hard and play hard, to look out and not in, has been the goal I have struggled for. I have failed, of course. Is not the very fact that I am writing this an indication that I am beginning to take myself seriously?"

POSITIVELY LAST

Reference at a social affair the other night was made to the absent-minded when this story was appropriately recalled by Congressman John J. Fitzgerald, of New York:

There had been an explosion in a powder mill, and the proprietor, who was on a business trip in a distant part of the country, hurried home to make an investigation.

"How in the world did it happen?" he asked the foreman, as he viewed the wreck. "Who was to blame?"

"Well, you see, sir," explained the forman, "it was this way. Bill went into the mixing room, probably thinking of something else, and struck a match. He——"

"Struck a match!" exclaimed the astounded proprietor. "I should have thought that would be the last thing on earth he would do!"

"It was, sir," was the calm rejoinder of the foreman.

THE PEOPLE'S FORUM

HINT FOR FARMERS

To the Editor of the Telegraph:

Owing to the very high price of butter, and the now well established fact that food-oils (peanut, cottonseed, soya bean, oleo, neutral, etc.), when properly churned in milk, produce a table food in every way as wholesome, nutritious and palatable as butter, and as these oils are now much cheaper than butter, a great many inquiries are being made for formulas and methods for so churning these oils. The law requires the product to be called oleomargarine.

I have been unable to procure any satisfactory information on the subject, but I have been furnished the following for home use, viz:

"Heat a quantity of good deodorized cooking oil to about blood heat, using about one-fourth of a teacupful to each gallon of milk, and proceed as usual. A three-gallon churning will take about half a pound of oil. It will hasten the coming of the butter, assist in its better collection, improve the quality of both it and the buttermilk, and will give, with the better collection of the butter fat, an increased yield of nearly a pound and a profit equal to the differences between the price of the butter and the cost of the oil."

The department here, to whom one would think it proper to appeal for information of this kind, declines to give the public instructions on this point, as it is feared, if the people should learn to produce this food, they might be tempted to sell the same or to use it in boardinghouses or schools. This it is unlawful to do, unless the person producing this table food should pay $600 per year license and give a bond for $5,000; and unless dealers who handle this food will also pay very high licenses.

These great expenses and the dangers of prosecution have made it so that only a few large concerns can take the risk; and therefore it seems only a few persons know how really to make oleomargarine. Those who do know and who have the proper kind of cooling and churning machines, can take the milk necessary to produce one pound of butter, so I am informed, and, by the use of these food-oils, produce twenty pounds of palatable oleomargarine.

I believe that all the people should be taught to produce this good food; and that they should be allowed to do so without the payment of license and taxes.

I would be glad to have your cooperation in securing the removal of these unjust burdens from a large part of the food supply of the American people.

Yours truly,
J. B. ASWELL.

GORGAS VS. HOVERTER

To the Editor of the Telegraph:

Gorgas or Hoverter? That is the question; whether we will continue in office a man who is drawing two salaries and who does not give the city his time for the salary he receives, or elect a representative of the common people who will give an honest day's work for his salary. If Mr. Gorgas did not give the bank he represents any more of his time than he has been giving this city for the past four years they would soon ask him why. When a man wants a salaried office from the city he should be willing to devote 365 days in the year to that office. But, Mr. Taxpayer, has Mr. Gorgas been doing this? No, he has not. Then why shouldn't we elect Mr. Hoverter, who will give all of his time to the city and who can conduct his own police court? It is high time that we get awake and elect to office men who will devote all of their time to the taxpayers' interest. Mr. Hoverter has a fine record as a good alderman and a clean gentleman. Let us elect him and the working man will be represented and not the corporations and traction company.

"OLD TIME DEMOCRAT."

IS LOYAL WOMAN

To the Editor of the Telegraph:

Last evening I received some information which has shocked me inexpressibly, and I wish you would aid me in placing the true state of affairs before the public, either through the columns of your paper or in any other way you deem best.

The report is to the effect that I have expressed pro-German sentiments, and have "knocked" the local Chamber of Commerce, in my interviews with the businessmen of this city, while getting up the advertising matter for the Newsboys' program.

These statements are absolutely false and I challenge any businessman to face me before any prominent member of the Chamber of Commerce and a committee of newspaper men, or anyone else, and say that I have done anything of the sort.

I did make the remark to one gentleman that I was sorry our country had been drawn into the war and wished we could have remained neutral. This is true. I do hate to see our boys leave, blithe, gay and courageous, to face no one knows what horrows and atrocities, and perhaps never to return, but I do not consider that an unpatriotic sentiment by any means.

I have worked hard and faithfully for the Red Cross and the Liberty bond. I was at the solders' festival on the Island and made many purchases of things I did not need or particularly want, at the auction sale, to help the boys.

The show that I am putting on for the newsbodys is largely composed of patriotic songs and features. Do these things savor of disloyalty to my country?

As for the Chamber of Commerce, I defy anyone to mention a single disparaging remark I have made about them. There is no reason why I should have done so and I have not.

Probably this story started with the innocent remark above mentioned, and like the snowball which became an avalanche, grew in the repetition, but it has no foundation in fact.

In these days of mental stress and unnatural excitement, it is well for everyone to weigh not only their words, but their thoughts as well, and not be too quick in judging others. Serious results have often come from erroneous impressions and reports.

Thanking you for your attention, I remain,

Very truly yours,
MRS. J. H. VALENTINE.

GLORY FOR ALL

"Without the United States financial assistance," said A. Bonar Law, Chancellor of the Exchequer, "the allies would have been in disastrous straits to-day."

Let us be fair to one another, we allies now banded together to save the whole world from the bloody hand of the Hohenzollern.

Except for Belgium's gallant sacrifice at Liege on the first day of the war we should indeed be in sorry straits to-day.

Except for England's "contemptible little army," which barred with the bodies of some of the world's best soldiers the Boches' path to Paris, we should be to-day suffering "the peace that reigned in Warsaw."

Except for the rigid unwavering line of fighting Frenchmen that stretched from the Vosges to Flanders and let not a single Hun pass save as a prisoner, disaster would by now have overwhelmed the whole civilized world.

The United States is last in the battle line. Please God we shall there do our duty as thoroughly as those who have preceded us! But for them we should be in disastrous straits indeed. And we should need no greater stimulus to gallant action than the recollection of the deeds of those with whom we now stand allied.—New York Sun.

NORAH'S OBEDIENCE

The conversation at a recent dinner party turned to the beauty of obedience, when this little story was fittingly related by Congressman Eugene Black, of Texas:

One afternoon some time since a young mother, together with baby and baby's nurse, took an airing in the park. While seated on the grass the baby began to cry peevishly.

"Norah," exclaimed the mother, addressing the nurse without looking up from the book she was reading, "give the baby whatever she is crying for this minute! I can't stand that noise!"

Almost immediately the crying rose to greater volume, and once more the mother irritably intervened.

"Why don't you obey me, Norah?" she imperatively demanded. "Give that child whatever she wants, and don't let me have to tell you again!"

"She's got it ma'am," was the meekful rejoinder of the maid. "It's a wasp."—Philadelphia Bulletin.

WITHHOLDING CORN

He that withholdeth corn, the people shall curse him: but blessing shall be upon the head of him that selleth it.—Proverbs xi, 26.

LABOR NOTES

Butcher workmen at Peoria, Ill., have secured a union shop agreement.

Three big plants in Connecticut are ready to recruit 3,000 women workers.

Male and female bar assistants at Belfast, Ireland, demand increased pay.

Cigarmakers at Peoria, Ill., have received a minimum wage of $17.50 a week.

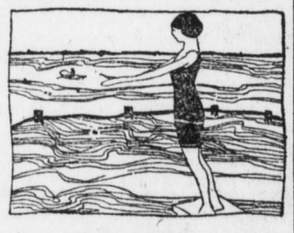
A flat increase in the rate of pensions to soldiers and soldiers' dependants will be made immediately after prorogation of the Canadian parliament.

The British Committee on Production has again increased the wages of engineers, shipbuilders and repairers three shillings a week, or a total increase of fifteen shillings.

The establishment of the U. S. farm colonies as a war measure is advocated by Mrs. Haviland Hand, secretary of the National Forward-to-the-Land eLague.

The Pan-American Federation of Labor conference committee is uniting the organized workers of North America and South Amerca.

OUR DAILY LAUGH



A WARNING.

"She poised to dive,
When hubby's voice rang loudly from the land.
'Don't jump just now;
O frau of mine,
A Sub is near at hand.'"

ON THE SPUR OF THE MOMENT.

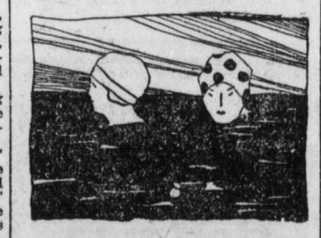
"The woman I marry has got to accept me on the spot."

"If she didn't she would never accept you—'twouldn't do to think it over."

OPPOSED TO RETRENCHMENTS.

"Are you suffering from a hysteria of economy at your house?"

"Yes, everytime we mention the word, the cook threatens to leave."



MISFORTUNE PERSONIFIED.

"It must be terrible to be torpedoed at night in mid-ocean."

"Yes, and not even have time to comb your hair before going on deck."

Evening Chat

Some Harrisburg men who have been giving study to the "war garden" proposition say that there are three or four propositions which have got to be taken up by not only the people who have been cultivating the vacant land, unused lots and outlying sections not employed for agriculture, but by the general public as well. First and last, it is estimated that there have been over a thousand gardens devoted to vegetable raising cultivated in and about Harrisburg this year over and above the ordinary number. This may sound like a rash statement, but men who have been keeping track of such things say that potatoes, beans and beets have been raised in the most unexpected places and that cornstalks can be seen peeping over fences all over Harrisburg. As for cabbage and tomatoes, they have been grown in spots where no one would look and which would hardly be chosen unless the planting folk realized the chance of raising something that would help along. The primary thing to be done, say the observers, is to get Harrisburg people to understand that they must plant and cultivate this year. Simply because the ground yielded a great increase this year and there is an abundance of vegetables is no reason to suppose that food will not be scarce next year. Hence, they argue that it should be impressed upon everyone that "war gardens" should be put down as a part of next year's work, play or plan, whichever it may be styled. This is where the Chamber of Commerce can get in its work. Secondly, there should be some encouragement for persons who have gone up against it in their gardening either through selection of the wrong things or lack of help at a critical time. This is where the social workers can help by interesting someone to assist. Thirdly, many persons will simply let their gardens lie as they are when they cut the corn or take off the tomatoes or dig the potatoes. They do not realize that the stalks and vines and plants should be taken out and destroyed because Mr. Bug and Mrs. Worm are the best providers for next year in the whole scheme of the universe and by getting rid of stalks and vines the eggs deposits of some will be eliminated. Similarly the ground should be cleared. Advice on this subject is what the State Department of Agriculture or the Dauphin county farm bureau can and will give for the asking. Neither city or county or state can afford to send a man around to visit each plot and give advice to each one, but the person who takes down a telephone to ask for advice can get it and of the best sort. And then there is the important proposition of preparing the ground. Some people got fine crops because the ground had not been used for a long time and because they employed much elbow grease. The important thing is to make the ground rich for next year. There are all kinds of fertilizer, the kind that will burn up the ground and make it useless and the kind that will stimulate for a little while just like a drink will do to a man. Fertilizer use is one of the most vital questions in truck, back yard or vacant lot gardening and a little time spent in looking over the soil, a little time in telephoning the facts about the ground, what you raised and what you want to raise next year and then less than a dollar, oftentimes, will repay the gardener. This again is the place where the State can help.

* * *

The scheme of co-operation with persons who are raising foodstuffs to meet the demands of the time worked out in Pennsylvania has attracted national attention. First through the innate common sense of the people they got to work and the city, county and state lined up with them. Public sentiment got the use of much land without rent. The civic organizations helped with seed and advice. The municipality gave protection and the county and state have given advice. There was small excuse for anyone going wrong in garden projects this summer and there will be still less next spring. The thing for every man who has a garden in fact or in mind is to ask advice. There never was a time when expert information was so available and without cost. It is literally calling to be used.

* * *

In connection with this talk it might be added that for the first time in years people have worked in gardens on Sundays and no one has objected. It does jar on Harrisburg's sense of Sabbath observance and this city is noted for the way it keeps Sunday, to see people hoeing potatoes. But when one considers that the hoer often has to work long hours because of the extra demands of war or business during the week and that most of them hoe in the early morning, it is one thing over which we may have to pass light. Modern war makes unusual conditions and has many ramifications industrially, agriculturally and socially. The man with the Sunday morning hoe probably violates few tenets than the Sunday automobile tourist, and there are doubtless many chances to swear over the tenacity of roots of weeds as afforded by a golf course with water hazards and sand pits.

* * *

Blackbirds which have not yet heeded the mobilization call and joined their regiments are apt to have a hard time in this part of the state. The farmers' boys and the farmers themselves and some city gunners are out after the red headed, purple throated and other varieties of grackles which come under the generic name of blackbirds. Guns were to be heard banging in the four counties which lie in sight of Harrisburg on Saturday and blackbirds in a pie are a reality somewhere.

WELL KNOWN PEOPLE

—Colonel Samuel Moody, who was here Saturday for General Stewart's funeral, was long one of the leaders in national guard matters in Western Pennsylvania.

—Lieutenant Governor McClain is making a series of important addresses to farmers on cattle raising and farming in eastern counties.

—Congressman James Francis Burke, of Pittsburgh, is serving as one of the government's attorneys in draft cases.

—Ex-Judge James Gay Gordon is taking a hand in cleaning up some situations in Philadelphia politics.

—John Wanamaker, long a member of Philadelphia's board of education, is making personal visits to schools in his city to see how the children are doing.

DO YOU KNOW

That Harrisburg tin plate is being used in government work at camps?

HISTORIC HARRISBURG

John Harris ferry was the point where most of the Washington county immigrants crossed the Susquehanna.