

## COURT FEELS WAR'S EFFECTS

Many Jurors in Army, While Others Are Working on Government Contracts

The effects of war made itself felt in September criminal court this morning when it was opened by Judges Kunkel and McCarrell.

A number of jurors were found to be enlisted in the army; others were excused because they are working on government contracts for army supplies and there were other slight hindrances attributed to the worldwide conflict.

Jacob Hess, a Steelton merchant, was made foreman of the grand jury and the court excused Harry Dillman, Millersburg, and Jacob A. Nisley, Steelton. Of the petit jurors the sheriff was not able to locate John Allen, Fifth ward, city, and Harry S. Brandy, Derry township.

Joseph I. Claster, city, and Hikes Nell, this city, have enlisted in the army. Casper J. Mehring, Sixth ward, "Sentinel" beat on Saturday," he said, and he was excused because his attendance in court would interfere with his tailoring business. Thomas P. Moran wants to assist in the plans for a publicity campaign to get recruits from Harrisburg for the army and he was excused until Thursday morning.

Emerson S. Minnis, Fifth ward, is dead; John Shellenhamer, Derry township, is suffering with a fractured leg. In Judge McCarrell's court John Pardo would not make a defense to a charge of pistol toting and he refused to plead guilty, so the court sent him to jail for four months. J. W. Writtleather pleaded guilty to a charge of larceny and was paroled and bail was forfeited in the case of Sarah Yoselowitz, who failed to appear to answer to a charge of larceny. Hello Balowich, of Steelton, was put on trial just before noon on a charge of assault and battery.

Three Middletown colored girls, Mabel Johnson, Bertha McCurdy and Sarah Johnson, were tried in Judge Kunkel's court on a charge of assaulting William Fink, Middletown. The girls said Fink called them "nigger" and Fink said they lied. He said they pounced upon him without warning. The girls also said Fink "hissed his dog on us." The case went to the jury just before court adjourned.

**Only Five Per Cent.  
to Go From Here to  
Camp Meade October 3**

State Draft Registration Headquarters today received a telegram from Provost Marshal General Crowder changing the percentages of shipment of drafted men to mobilization camps from Pennsylvania. The movement will start October 3 and be exclusively of white men.

Territory tributary to Camp Meade will send five instead of forty per cent, and may send the five per cent, on one day.

Camp Lee will start twenty instead of forty per cent, October 3.

Camp Sherman territory will start thirty instead of forty per cent, the same day.

The following appointments as members of local draft boards were announced at State Draft Registration Headquarters today:

Erle county No. 2—The Rev. J. Frank Nash (vice Harry S. Foye), Luzerne county No. 4—A. C. Shaw (vice Prof. Dub.)

Philadelphia county No. 37—Two additional members, making five in all: Samuel L. Baron, Howard Eccles, Westmoreland county No. 2—John H. Treacher (vice S. L. Trepper), Dr. A. Klingensmith (vice Dr. H. J. Stockberger).

**Sensational Evidence  
of German Treachery  
in Hands of the U. S.**

Washington, Sept. 24.—While there is no indication of what will be the State Department's next disclosure of German intrigue in America or elsewhere, it is known that disclosures as sensational as any yet published are being held in reserve and may be made at any time.

One of the things the State Department has is a list of persons who received German money in passport frauds, the munitions plots and practically all the other activities of German intrigue here which took place between the beginning of the war in August, 1914, and the entry of the United States into the conflict. This list is said to contain scores of names and the amount of money represented runs very high.

From time to time the Department also probably will make public certain evidence to dispose of the denials of those who have been involved in the disclosures already made.

**ANNOUNCE BIRTH OF SON**  
Enola, Pa., Sept. 24.—Mr. and Mrs. Ray Newmyer announce the birth of a son, Walter Edward Newmyer, on Saturday, September 22.

## TELLS LITTLE KNOWN STORY OF HOW McCORMICK'S ISLAND WAS ACQUIRED BY CITY

J. Horace McFarland, Member of Old Park Commission Relates Interesting Interview With Donor; Never Wants Liquor Taken to Island and It Always Must Be Used For Park Purposes

The little known story of how McCormick's Island was given to the city by James McCormick, who recently died, is related for the first time by J. Horace McFarland, who was a member of the old Park Commission at the time.

Mr. McFarland's story follows: "Now that James McCormick has been laid away, after a beneficent lifetime, it will be in point to tell the story of the acquisition of McCormick's Island as a park by the city of Harrisburg—a story which could not be told while Mr. McCormick was alive, because of his hatred of all semblance of display or self-gratulation.

It was during the last year of the control of Harrisburg's park system by the old Park Commission, that one day I was called to the telephone and told that Mr. McCormick was alive, because of his hatred of all semblance of display or self-gratulation.

"I had no inkling whatever of the purpose of the visit, when Mr. McCormick called, and I made it in saying that while I could not, of course, bind my associates, I believed they would be, as I was, overjoyed at the opportunity to acquire this beautiful tract of more than a hundred acres, ideally situated, for park purposes.

"Mr. McCormick's answer was, 'Well, I did not know whether the thought would be agreeable or not, but if you think the Park Commission would like to have the island, I will prepare to transfer to their custody for the city. All I want to stipulate is that the tenant shall not be disturbed in his occupancy of the island, and that the city shall not, at the end of the term for which I have leased it to him.

"Must Be Used Only As Park  
"We then had some further conversation, and Mr. McCormick con-

tinued to like it. We want to do our bit and we are more anxious to do it than ever before.

"I think that some of our boys who have crept up and stolen a look at the fighting lines have been a little disappointed in a way. Of course they read of what it was like over here but it did not seem quite right not to see banners flying on the battlefield and not to witness troops moving out in the open. But they all are tremendously impressed with things in general. They realize more than they did what a vast business this is. And they are all anxious to do a bigger part.

**U. S. TROOPS IN RANGE  
OF GERMAN GUNS**  
[Continued from First Page.]

had been blindfolded. An invitation was extended to mess and it was accepted.

"I'm afraid we can't offer you very much to eat," said one officer: "You see our cook is ill and just at this moment we are getting along best we can. But we can give you plenty of beans and—well plenty more beans." He ended with an apologetic laugh.

**Best Ever**  
So Boston baked beans were served, the first the correspondent had seen in two years of knocking about which had taken him from revolution in Dublin to the Mohammedan revolt on the northwest frontier of India. And they were the best beans ever canned or that ever were eaten.

During the meal the correspondent fell into conversation with a young officer who comes from one of the famous and wealthy families of the United States.

"How do you like it out here?" asked the correspondent.

The officer gazed reflectively through the open door of the mess room out across the open and beyond the camp. As far as the eye could reach there was a scene of devastation and desolation. Here and there shattered walls of a building reared themselves to mark the spot where a farmhouse, or perhaps a village had stood.

**Land Laid Waste**  
For miles could be seen shattered trunks of trees that had been smothered by shells as though rent by lightning. Occasionally the eye met a little graveyard with its wooden crosses—some for German soldiers and some for British. In places there still were remains of German dugouts, for the enemy had held this territory at one time.

Grass was growing over all this but could not conceal the myriad of mounds that marked the lips of great shell craters which pitted the entire zone. The officer returned from his contemplative gaze and answered:

**There For Business**  
"Well, it isn't exactly the same as Forty-Second street and Broadway here but we didn't come out looking for the 'great white way.' We are here for business and we like it partly for itself and partly because we

ASK FOR and GET  
**Horlick's**  
The Original  
Malted Milk.  
Substitutes Cost YOU Same Price.

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**Hard as Nails**  
"The health of the camp is excellent and the men are as hard as nails. We are all ready for the call to real action."

The American quarters are very simple. One officer proudly displayed his quarters, but they are built out of airplane wings which had been discarded by the British and had been presented to him by a colonel.

The reported high reward offered by a German officer for the first American soldier brought into the German lines, dead or alive, has immensely amused the Yankees.

"We aren't worrying about it any," laughed the officer. "We are here and 'Fritz' can come after us any time he is ready. We will be waiting."

**MRS. BIDDLE GOING ABROAD**  
Philadelphia, Sept. 24. Following her original plans, made when as Miss Nancy Coleman, she had intended to sail for France to take up hospital work, the present Mrs. George Biddle will sail for the war zone shortly.

The wedding of Lieutenant Biddle and Miss Coleman took place early in September, at the home of the bride's father, B. Dawson Coleman, in Rittenhouse Square, and after a brief honeymoon, Lieutenant Biddle sailed for France.

## TEXT OF GERMANY'S REPLY TO POPES PEACE APPEAL

Amsterdam, Sept. 24.—The text of Germany's reply to the Pope's peace note, addressed to Cardinal Gasparri, Papal Secretary of State, follows:

Herr Cardinal:  
Your Eminence has been good enough, together with your letter of August 2, to transmit to the Kaiser and King, my most gracious master, the note of his Holiness, the Pope, in which his Holiness, filled with grief at the devastations of the world war, makes an emphatic peace appeal to the heads of the belligerent peoples. The Kaiser-King has deigned to acquaint me with your Eminence's letter and to entrust the reply to me.

His Majesty has been following for a considerable time with high respect and sincere gratitude his Holiness's efforts in a spirit of true impartiality to alleviate as far as possible the sufferings of the war and to hasten the end of hostilities. The Kaiser sees in the latest step of his Holiness fresh proof of his noble and humane feelings, and cherishes a lively desire that, for the benefit of the entire world, the Papal appeal may meet with success.

The effort of Pope Benedict is to pave the way to an understanding among all peoples and might more surely reckon on a sympathetic reception and the whole-hearted support from his Majesty, seeing that the Kaiser, since taking over the Government, has regarded it as his principal and most sacred task to preserve the blessings of peace for the German people and the world.

In his first speech from the throne at the opening of the German Reichstag on June 25, 1888, the Kaiser promised that his love of the German army and his position toward it should never lead him into temptation to cut short the benefits of peace unless war were a necessity, forced on by the attack of the empire or its allies.

The German army should safeguard peace for us and should peace, nevertheless be broken, it would be in a position to win it with honor. The Kaiser has, by his acts, fulfilled the promise he then made in twenty-six years of happy rule, despite provocations and temptations.

In the crisis which led to the present conflagration, his Majesty's efforts were up to the last moment directed toward settling the conflict by peaceful means. After the war had broken out, against his wish and desire, the Kaiser, in conjunction with his high allies, was the first solemnly to declare his readiness to enter into peace negotiations. The Ger-

man people supported his Majesty in his keen desire for peace.

Germany sought within her national frontier the free development of her spiritual and material possessions and outside the imperial territory unhindered competition with nations enjoying equal rights and equal esteem. The free play of forces in the world in peaceable wrestling with one another would lead to the highest perfecting of the noblest human possessions. Disastrous concatenation of events in the year 1914 absolutely broke off all hopeful course of development and transformed Europe into a bloody battle arena.

Appreciating the importance of his Holiness's declaration the Imperial Government has not failed to submit the suggestion contained therein to earnest and scrupulous examination. Special measures which the Government has taken in closest contact with representatives of the German people, for discussing and answering the questions raised, prove how earnestly it desires, in accordance with his Holiness's desires and the peace resolution of the Reichstag on July 19, to find a practical basis for a just lasting peace.

The Imperial Government greets with special sympathy the leading idea of the peace appeal wherein his Holiness clearly expresses the conviction that in the future the material power of arms must be superseded by the moral power of right.

We are also convinced that the sick body of human society can be healed only by fortifying its moral strength of right. From this would follow, according to his Holiness's view, the simultaneous diminution of the armed forces of all states and the institution of obligatory arbitration for international disputes.

We share his Holiness's view that definite rules and a certain reciprocal limitation of armaments on land, on sea and in the air, as well as for true freedom of the community and high seas, are the things in treating which the new spirit that in the future should prevail in international relations should find first hopeful expression.

The task would then of itself arise to decide international differences of opinion, not by the use of armed forces but by peaceful methods, especially by arbitration, whose high peace producing effect we, together with his Holiness, fully recognize.

The Imperial Government will in this respect support every proposal compatible with the vital interest of the German Empire and people.

Germany, owing to her geographical situation and economic requirements, has to rely on peaceful intercourse with her neighbors and with distant countries. No people, therefore, has more reason than the German people to wish that, instead of universal hatred and battle, a conciliatory fraternal spirit should prevail between nations.

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