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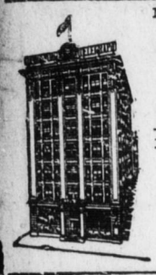

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SATURDAY, JUNE 29, 1918

The essence of love is kindness.—STEVENSON.

BULLY FOR LYNCH!

THOSE contractors and individuals who vainly imagine that they can "put anything over" City Commissioner Lynch should pinch themselves and get awake to the fact that the head of the Department of Public Works has been on earth a few years and knows most of the curves which have relation to his big job.

He is inclined to be lenient most of the time—too lenient some of the time—but it must not be thought that there is any lack of backbone in this particular official.

The other day a certain individual deliberately disregarded the orders of Commissioner Lynch's department in the matter of cutting through private property for service pipe connection. This particular offender will think twice before he tries that sort of game again, inasmuch as he found it quite expensive.

In another case one of the public utilities treated with indifference certain street regulations and Commissioner Lynch used the big stick with promptness and efficiency. In still another case, just after a considerable section of street had been nicely covered with sheet asphalt, a certain corporation ripped open the street without a permit and with no decent regard for the rights of the people. Again Commissioner Lynch bore down heavily and it is not considered likely that this same corporation will soon invite the department's righteous wrath.

These instances of a growing indifference to legitimate and necessary municipal regulation illustrate what the Telegraph has so frequently discussed—a growing disposition to assume the attitude of a certain famous New Yorker who on one occasion observed "The public be damned!"

Mr. Lynch will have the approval of every good citizen in his determination to insist upon a decent observance of proper rules and regulations for the protection of the property of the taxpayer. More power to his good right arm. Harrisburg is not going into the discard if all the officials will pursue the same course.

It is a quite common remark that the present form of commission government leads to a tendency to court public favor by failure to enforce proper ordinances or to insist upon observance of the rights of all the people. Officials will always do well to remember that votes are never made in this way; that for every vote thus acquired hundreds are lost.

When Captain Thompson goes to New York to study traffic regulations let us hope that he will come back with a definite determination to use the semaphore signals at the important street intersections. It is an outrage to expect a policeman to wave his arms from morning until night like an animated scarecrow, when he could be giving proper attention to the traffic by use of "Go" and "Stop" signals.

"TREAT 'EM ROUGH"

TREAT 'Em Rough" is the name of the Tank Corps' newspaper at Camp Colt, Gettysburg, which seemed odd enough when we heard it. But after a half-day spent in camp we are convinced that the title is well conceived and that it is merely a condensation of the entire course of training which the scrappy members of the corps are daily receiving. Their looks also indicate that the lesson isn't hard to learn and that something in the way of canned chain lightning is being stored up at Gettysburg this summer for certain Germans who ought to have had a taste of it long ago. "Treat 'em Rough," is more than a journalistic title, it is a bit of advice, an instruction, part of the corps' education, a command, a wish and a prayer.

German propaganda is the last hope of the Berlin gang. Here and there the insidious suggestion of overwhelming Prussian strength is being made and wherever the morale of the American people can be weakened the sly sympathizer with Germany gets in his work. Fortunately for the American soldier he is not easily deceived. Word comes from the other side that the foolish circulars dropped from German airplanes among American soldiers are treated as silly jokes and never taken seriously. Letters from the boys at the fighting front all indicate a desire to crush the Hun, and it is not at all likely the propaganda inspired at Berlin will have any effect upon the fighting forces.

It is beginning to dawn upon the flour hoarder that your Uncle Sam means just what he says.

AFTER THE WAR, WHAT?

WITH the lifting of the cloud that has hung for more than eight months over the Italian front, the steady increase of allied man-power in France and the evident distress of the Central Powers within, we may begin to think a little more about what we shall be called to face when the war is over. An allied victory is more certain to-day than ever, and then will come the great trade war which has been foreseen ever since the combat of arms settled down to a period of years. What, we may ask, are we preparing to do with the gigantic industries we have brought into being since the war started? What are we doing toward providing work at high wages for the millions now employed so steadily and for those other millions coming home? Are we to leave them in worse condition in peace than they were during war? Is our much-discussed guarantee of personal and national freedom to be accompanied by the pangs of an industrial depression? Yes, unless we prepare for peace now, as the nations of Europe have been doing for the past year.

The Foreign Trade Convention, held some time ago in Boston, complained that the government "is making practically no study of trade recovery after the war as a means of insuring the stability of the terms of peace," and that the Department of Commerce has "little vision of the work of preparing for peace." The convention found the government "rather setting up new and complicated restrictions for the purpose of winning the war, yet without organized consideration of their effect on trade recovery and keeping this war won," and this was contrasted with the preparations which other countries, even Germany, are making to meet after-war conditions. This is the complaint which is so general throughout the American business world.

Business men point out that the federal payroll at least shows that there are a sufficient number of agencies employed to handle not only the immediate questions of trade and war, but to suggest something constructive with regard to the future. The Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, for instance, has a large force at its command, which might be used for that purpose. "It is all right to have a War Trade Board and a War Industries Board," said a big New York trader, the other day, "but a 'Trade Expansion Board' would do a great deal to 'can the Kaiser,' in the opinion of some of us who have a chance to test the sentiment and movements of world trade." To show how post-war considerations might be harnessed with present war measures, he continued: "This war would never have been launched if the German military clique and the German trade clique had not gotten together, buried their differences and concluded that the time was ripe for seizing the world for Germany. The military faction promised to the mercantile forces world domination, and this has been the one thing that retained the support of Germany's business men for the war. Nothing will wean it away so fast as to force upon those same business men a realization that they are losing their grip; that their trade roots are being ripped out and displaced by American products, American trade names and American firms; that such new connections are making strides towards permanence. Once let that idea take hold and commercial support for the war and the German governmental policies will vanish and bring about a speedy peace."

But the procrastination with which we, as a nation, have so many years been cursed, has not yet been entirely shaken off, and the agency for trade expansion and permanent commercial connections apparently has ceased to function, whilst all Europe is commercially consolidating.

Ten thousand dollars for a Fourth of July demonstration! And somebody thought we hadn't money enough for our Liberty Loan quota.

THEY DON'T MIX

WE can appreciate the thought which prompted the writing of the following, clipped from The Stars and Stripes in France, the official newspaper of the American Army abroad:

> Somehow or other, we'd appreciate the sight of the papers and magazines from home a lot more if they weren't so full of adys saying "Soon somebody higher up than you are will be called away to war. FIT YOURSELF TO TAKE HIS PLACE!"

Commercial advertising and the war don't mix well. Occasionally some happy thinker combines the two in a pleasing and convincing manner, but usually the wise advertiser keeps his copy out of the trenches.

Gabriel H. Moyer is proving to pro-Germans that he is some little propagandist himself.

Anyway, Mr. Hoover didn't put his antibeef regulations into force until steak had become so expensive few of us could afford it.

We'll stand a lot from Food Administrator McCormick, but we don't want him to come fooling around our huckleberry pie ration.

Popular topic of conversation: "Has your coal order been filled?"

Politics in Pennsylvania

By the Ex-Committeeman

Action of the State Bar Association at its annual meeting in Bedford in calling for the repeal of the law providing for nonpartisan election of judges seems to be meeting with general approval throughout the state, even people who urged the nonpartisan system as the cure for all evils being now almost convinced that it has not proved what they hoped. Some neewspapers regret that it is not possible to make a change this year because of the important judicial election in November and others urge that the defects which have been manifest for the last three years and which have been so much discussed on Capitol Hill be brought to the attention of the General Assembly as soon as it meets.

The Philadelphia Bulletin in the course of an editorial on the subject, says: "However well-intentioned, the law has not worked well, and even if no seriously unfortunate results have occurred, there has been enough confusion and difficulty in its application to make amendment necessary, and complete repeal advisable. The purpose of the law was to separate more distinctly the process of judicial nomination from the organized politics incident to the ordinary steps of nomination and election. The law failed to do that, as might have been expected, but in addition to that negative disappointment, its operation has developed positive faults which are its chief condemnation. * * * The effect of the law is to put a premium on the self-seeking ambitious lawyer who is capable of smart campaigning, and to force the judicial candidate who has respect for the dignity of his profession and of the ermine to stoop to an appeal for votes that would be regarded as unworthy if it were not necessary to prevent an undesirable election."

—In an opinion filed at Scranton excoriating the ballot box crooks whose work in the May primaries has aroused the indignation of decent citizens, Judge Newcomb has decided in the election contest of Albert Davis against Professor David Phillips. The vote in six districts is set aside and Davis made the Republican nominee for state senator by a lead of 409 votes. On the face of the returns as certified to by the county commissioners after the primaries, Phillips was leading by 234 votes. Judges Edwards and O'Neill concur in the decision of Judge Newcomb. Mr. Phillips refuses to say whether the decision will be taken to a higher court.

—Democratic circles yesterday seemed to accept it as a settled fact that United States Marshal Joseph Howley is to be ousted to make room for James Houlahen, who is now appraiser of customs, says the Pittsburgh Gazette-Times. It has been reported for a long time that the local organization intended to bring about the selection of Mr. Houlahen as marshal. Mr. Howley incurred the displeasure of the organization soon after he took office because he would not remove Joseph Irons, chief clerk, to make room for a Democrat. Mr. Irons is a Republican, who has been connected with the office for over a quarter of a century.

—Justice Edward J. Fox, of Easton the newly-appointed member of the state's highest court was at the State Department for a time yesterday afternoon making inquiries as to the steps to be taken to file nomination papers for the supreme court elections this year. He secured nomination papers and a committee of his friends will take charge of his canvass. Justice Alexander Simpson, Jr., of Philadelphia, was also here for a short time on his way home from the State Bar Association meeting at Bedford. He will also file nomination papers.

—Representative George W. Williams, of Tioga, who has been renominated for the House on several times, was here yesterday afternoon looking up matters. Mr. Williams, who served in the Senate, is being mentioned as a possible candidate for speaker.

—Practically all of the men who were elected members of the Prohibition State Committee at the recent primary and who are members of other parties have filed withdrawals or resignations with State Chairman B. E. P. Prugh. Those who do not will be asked again to withdraw.

—Some good ideas are contained in the resolutions adopted by the Northampton Republican County Committee. They were: "We commend to the Republicans of Pennsylvania the leadership of our Senior United States Senator. Head of the Republican organization in the state and Republican leader in the United States Senate, Boies Penrose is Pennsylvania's foremost public man. His record in the service of Pennsylvania and the nation is a record of sanity, patriotism and the broadest and best statesmanship exemplified by any representative of this Commonwealth in half a century. Senator Penrose occupies a position distinctive from that of any other man in the lustrous annals of Pennsylvania's statesmanship. He has been in public life continuously for more than 33 years, a service unequalled by that of any other Pennsylvanian. His service in the United States Senate extends through a longer period than that of any other man Pennsylvania has sent to that body. He is the only man this state has elected for four full terms in the Senate and he alone of all our public men has attained the leadership of his party there. He is the only Pennsylvania Senator who has held the chairmanship of the committee on finance, the most powerful committee of the Senate, and he was the first Pennsylvanian to be elected to the Senate by the votes of the people. He has been honored by this Commonwealth for his worth as a citizen and his recognized ability and he has been retained in public life because of his value as a practic, influential and effective legislator for Pennsylvania and the entire country.

"We endorse the course of our state committeemen in supporting Hon. William E. Crow for chairman of the Republican State Committee and Hon. W. Harry Baker for secretary of that body. We congratulate the Republican party that in the work of organizing the voters and marshalling them at the polls it again will have the effective co-operation of Mr. Baker. In the organization of the Republicans of Pennsylvania in other campaigns he has rendered a remarkable service to the party. He has the regard and confidence of the active Republicans of the state and his wide acquaintance, his knowledge of political conditions in every county, with his resourcefulness as a political leader commend him as pre-eminently fitted for the position to which he has been re-elected. Mr. Baker is distinctly a party asset.

SOMEBODY IS ALWAYS TAKING THE JOY OUT OF LIFE

-:- -:- -:- By Briggs

BOLSHEVISM EXPOSED

[Kansas City Star]

More than ordinary significance attaches to the conclusion reached by Herman Bernstein after personal investigation of the working of the Bolshevist system in Russia. Mr. Bernstein himself is a Tolstoyan, and until he went to Russia six months ago he believed the Bolshevist government was a fulfillment of the long looked for brotherhood that Russian liberalism had foretold as the corner stone of a new social order.

Mr. Bernstein is back now with a changed mind. He has seen Bolshevism face to face, and has recognized it for what it is, a sham, a tool of German militarism, and imposition upon the credulity of the Russian people. So open, indeed, has its purposes become that even credulity has now rejected it and nine-tenths of the Russian people, Mr. Bernstein says, would welcome Japanese and Allied intervention to overthrow Lenine and Trotzky. The Soviet government is mere anarchy. It is following the terrorist theory of the French Jacobins, seizing what money and property it needs, imprisoning and shooting persons who stand in its way, ruling through fear, corruption and the manipulation of mobs.

Reports like these and from such sources undoubtedly deserve the consideration of the American government and people in view of the growing insistence of the whole Russian situation. Germany must not be permitted to use the Bolshevist government to organize and exploit Russia. It is not a matter that concerns the Russian people alone. It concerns the Entente Powers and the whole world. We know Bolshevism is against the interests of the Russians and of world democracy's war aims, and if it now appears that a large part of the Russian people themselves are convinced of it that fact ought to have great weight in determining our action in connection with proposed plans for intervention.

May as Well Draft Him

The physical director at Harvard finds that every great athlete inherits his physical perfection from his mother. Father seems to be getting less necessary every year.—From the Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Utopia Still in Distance

People like to talk about their respect for law and the rights of others. Nevertheless it is necessary to retain a traffic officer to every busy corner.—From the Toledo Blade.

SAMMIE IN THE AIR

You may talk about your Navy men at war
You may talk about your Coast Artillery Corps.
You may talk about your Infantry and lots of other things,
Lo! the most important one, you've missed;
Our soldier boys with wings.

The Boche is oft' a crafty stubborn man,
And our puzzle is to best him if we can;
Get your bayonets and your guns tuned up and seek him in his lair,
But the one that's going to turn the tide,
Is "Sammie" in the air.

We are sending forth a load of brand new planes,
And we're going to turn our losses into gains;
So be sure to understand that if you want to win the war,
The only way to do it is to join a Flying Corps.

'Tis the squadron of the air that takes the bun,
They are using every scheme to catch the Hun;
When our energetic Sammees take to flying o'er the place,
You'll never need a doubt as who will surely win the race.

You may talk about your soldiers of the soil,
They are lauded and commended for their toil,
And whate'er they give in service now, you'll never see them lag,
For whate'er they do for Hoover, they are doing for the Flag.

But our soldiers of the air will take first place,
They are flocking in from every port and base;
If you ask me tho', I'll tell you who will win the Honor Rate,
'Tis the men in Aero squadrons, from our dear old Keystone State.

JAMES FILBERT,
Pine Grove, Pa.

Call For Women to Volunteer

PRACTICALLY every trained nurse in the country is included in the call of the Red Cross for the enrollment of 25,000 trained nurses this year. The physically fit among them will go to do actual war-work while the rest will be assigned to hospitals and other institutions where nurses are needed. This is a call that foresees the needs of this country in a future perhaps not very remote. Miss Jane A. Delano, chairman of the National Committee on Red Cross Nursing Service, urges it as of "the greatest importance that able and educated young women should be urged to enter regular training schools and take the usual course in order to fit themselves fully." In the entire United States there are said to be only 98,000 registered nurses, which shows that one of every four qualified women must volunteer if the American wounded are to be cared for. Surgeon General Gorgas' letter to the Red Cross thus puts the Army's need of nurses:

"No other urgent need exists today and no factor can be more important in the winning of this war than adequate care of our sick and wounded. Nurses who respond will have the infinite satisfaction of knowing that they are lessening the sufferings of the men of their own country; those bound by ties of blood, friendship and brotherhood. Nurses of America, your country calls you."

The St. Louis Post-Dispatch, acting upon this suggestion, brings to bear its strongest persuasive powers, saying:

"While the men of the nation have consented to legal compulsion and are going to the front by the thousands to win this righteous war, they are looking to those among the women who are competent and fit, to second their efforts voluntarily by giving that vital aid and comfort to the wounded which only such women can give. Without a sufficient number of trained nurses, America's young men will languish and die. This will have the effect of prolonging the war, and thus robbing the country of thousands of men who otherwise might not have to be sacrificed.

"It is believed that, when the need is known, trained nurses will gladly volunteer for this most honorable, patriotic duty. The responsibility lies directly upon the registered nurses to enroll themselves, and upon the graduate nurses to make themselves eligible for enrollment. It is a privilege offered to women greater than any that has ever been offered. Every possible protection will be given them, including a special provision for insurance.

"The public can help in making this call effective. There are thousands of persons who can dispense with trained nurses, now retained partly in the capacity of companions. Other individuals who have been in the habit of employing trained nurses where their services were really not needed can help by discontinuing the practice. But, in order to encourage the patriotic nurse, it is urged that, when a trained nurse is really needed, an enrolled Red Cross nurse be employed, if available.

"Physicians and hospital organizations can also be of great help in this movement by releasing as many of their graduate nurses as can be spared, substituting competent women not specially fitted for war work, or beyond the service age."

It is not attempted to imply that women have not already made sacrifices aside from what they share in the losses that come to their men. Mrs. Inez Hayes Irwin is reported by the New York Times as saying at the Washington headquarters of the National Women's party that between 500,000 and 750,000 women have been killed in the war. She particularizes:

"They have been killed in munition factories, have met with accidents directly behind the French and British lines, have been killed by submarines, by bombs, and by other causes. This is the first war in which women have been mobilized as a sex behind their men in the fight, and the first time, therefore, they have been exposed to such risks."

Our Own "Soldats Noirs"

[From Stars And Stripes, France]

In many a house back home there was jubilation when the cables brought the news that two American negroes had won the Croix de Guerre for their great valor in France. Of Johnson, the French citation said: "He gave a magnificent example of courage and energy." Of Roberts, the phrase is simpler and more eloquent. This is their tribute to him: "A good and brave soldier."

Anyone who knew American history, onyone who had pondered the records of the Civil War and the Spanish-American War, could have predicted that the American blacks would fight the new battles with all the fierceness and dash and exaltation of the old.

Now the slaves of a century ago are defending their American citizenship on a larger battlefield. Now is their first chance to show themselves before the whole world as good and brave soldiers, all.

LABOR NOTES

Pittsburgh, Pa., firemen ask an increase of $180 a year.

Japan does not limit the working hours of railroad employes.

Teachers in Montreal, Canada, Catholic schools ask increased pay.

Firemen at Galt, Canada, demand $100 a year increase in pay.

Thousands of railroad shopmen have been lured by high shipyard pay.

Dublin, Ireland, master builders have conceded their employes increased wages.

A Trades Council has been formed by Mullinger, Ireland, laboring men.

Metal workers at Montreal, Canada, have secured a rate of 60 cents an hour.

Trade unions in Germany are demanding the creation of labor boards.

Wages of coal miners in Germany range from $297 to $334 a year.

Denmark has almost 200,000 trade unionists, enrolled in 1930 local unions.

Slandering the Workman

[From the Kansas City Star.]

The American workman is likely to resent the defense of beer in his behalf. After the nation has shown its willingness to sacrifice its sons, to give up its property in taxes, to go without meat and wheat bread, to accept any rationing that the Food Administration suggests, it is a little difficult for it to accept the theory of Mr. Hurley and Mr. Gompers that the workman won't work unless he has beer as usual.

A rather poor estimate these gentlemen seem to have of the patriotism of the workman—an estimate that the country has abundant reason to believe is wholly unjust.

Charity Out of a Pure Heart

Now the end of the commandment is charity out of a pure heart, and of a good conscience, and of faith unfeigned.—I Timothy, I, 5.

Song Of A Thousand Years

Lift up your eyes, desponding freemen!
Fling to the winds your needless fears.
He who unfurled your beauteous banner
Said it shall wave a thousand years.

CHORUS

A thousand years, my own Columbia!
'Tis the glad day so long foretold
'Tis the glad morn whose early twilight
Washington saw in days of old.
What if the clouds one little moment,
Hide the blue sky when morn appears,
When the bright sun that tints them crimson,
Rises to shine a thousand years.

Envious foes beyond the ocean,
Little we heed your threatening sneers;
Little will they our children's children—
When you are gone a thousand years.

Haste thee along, thy glorious noonday!
Oh, for the eyes of ancient Seers—
Oh! for the faith of Him that reckons
Each of His days a thousand years.

—By Henry C. Work.

EDITORIAL COMMENT

Kultur is materialism's reductio ad absurdum.—Chicago Daily News.

The Yankee idea of holding a line is to advance it.—Chicago Tribune.

As watchful waiters the marines seem to be a failure.—Philadelphia North American.

This is a solemn thought. If Hindenburg's army bites off more than it can chew it may choke to death.—Detroit Journal.

Wouln't it be awful if the "war-expert" industry should be classed as non-essential?—New York Morning Telegraph.

When our boys sing "Yankee Doodle" the Huns are the ones that stick a white feather in their caps.—St. Louis Star.

It seems to have escaped the attention of striking workmen that the men who are fighting for them get no raise.—Philadelphia North American.

It will cost more to travel this year than it has in many years, but then it will also cost more to stay at home.—Florida Times-Union.

Germany is already talking about "the next war." That is reasonable, as it seems to have mussed up this one beyond repair.—Chicago Daily News.

OUR DAILY LAUGH

A MONOTONOUS JOB.

A fan, who to keep score essayed,
In a game where no runs had been made,
Said, This job is so fraught
With the making of naught
That a rubber stamp would be an aid.

TOO BAD.

I never hear you talk about your old college days.

Our class didn't produce anybody big enough for the rest of us to brag about.

IT MAKES A DIFFERENCE.

She: Do you think it is wrong to gamble?

He: If you lose, yes.

HIS AUTO.

Did Jones lose control of his auto?

Completely; the cook uses it all the time.

DID SHE MEAN IT.

Husband — I have a bad head this morning.

Wife—I'm very sorry, dear, but I do hope you will be able to shake it off.

THE MODERN APARTMENT.

Are children allowed where you live?

Oh, my no! But each tenant is permitted to keep a dog.

Evening Chat

Inside of forty days the whole Capitol Park extension district, which the boys have already begun to call "the park lot," will be cleared of buildings except for the old Russ residence at Fourth and North streets, now used for the offices of the State Livestock Sanitary Board, and the Day school building, which is the laboratory of the State Department of Agriculture and their occupancy of those structures is a matter of only a short time. And it is very probable that the Capitol Park Conservatory, known variously as the "forcing house," the "rose house" and the "green house," according to the age and mental attitude of the speaker, will have gone before August. In the last few days more real progress toward removal of the last remnants of buildings has been made than for a long time. Workmen have been tearing down the Paxton Flour and Feed warehouse in big chunks and picks have been sunk into the classic proportions of the Matterhorn, to which the state has taken title at last. The demolition of the Lee properties in Walnut street near the Technical High school is proceeding rapidly and the last refuge of the "wet" in the Capitol Park extension, the "lighthouse," in Fourth street just above Cranberry is now a ruin. The old Free Will Baptist Church, lately the Kesher Israel Synagogue, will soon be a memory as is the Bethel Church, which stood beside it in State street. All the landmarks of East State street have gone and before long the state will commence to rip up the pavements and the pipes and to get things in shape for the graders and the fillers and in time the whirr of the lawn mowers will be beard where the click of the dice and the rattle of the beer glass used to be the sounds of the day and often until far into the night.

* * *

The Harrisburg Public Library is taking its first vacation since it was opened half a dozen years ago. The Library's interior has been taken charge of by a corps of painters who will repaint the ceiling and the walls which have been going through that interesting process known as "peeling." The work will require a month during which time the Library stock will be added to and an immense amount of binding done. The Library will be reopened on August 1. During the closed period Miss Alice R. Eaton, the librarian, will attend the meeting of the American Library Association at Saratoga. All patrons of the Library desiring them have been given three books during July.

* * *

"The signs are right for a good bass season and I think that the fishermen of Pennsylvania will enjoy the change in the season which is effective this year for the first time," is the opinion expressed by Nathan R. Buller, the state commissioner of fisheries, who has been on a tour of inspection of hatcheries and the main streams of the state, some of which he has been observing because of allegations of pollution. The new bass season was outlined in the fish code of 1917 and runs from July 1 to December 30, both dates inclusive. Mr. Buller says that he has had no protests against it and that he thinks the fixing of the July 1 date as against the middle of June will suit many people better, while the limiting of the catch will be a good thing for fish conservation. The state has liberally stocked many streams with small mouthed black bass in the last few years and some which had been pretty well fished out have been reported to contain good specimens again. The Susquehanna salmon or wall eyed pike, which was almost unknown in some streams five years ago, has been successfully propagated and the big cebtral river has been stocked in several places. "The weather has enabled some trout fishing to be carried on later than usual in certain parts of the state," remarked Mr. Buller in talking of the general situation. "and I think this year will come close to having a very fine catch. The results of the systematic stocking of streams with fish able to take care of themselves is commencing to be apparent." The State Commission of Fisheries at its meeting at Bellefonte to-day will consider plans for very extensive trout "planting" this fall and will also arrange for bass propagation on a very extensive scale. Appropriations for enlargement of hatcheries will be asked next year.

* * *

Here are two kid stories:

A small boy who developed a fondness for music was allowed to roam about in a Sunday school room while the school was assembling and his elders were busy preparing for the session. The child had a knowledge of some tunes and suddenly there burst upon the startled ears of his immediate family the air of "The Old Gray Mare."

A small boy immaculately dressed in white duck was sitting in the street Sunday playing with coal dirt, when a young lieutenant spick and span came along. "Sonny," said the man "you'll get your Sunday suit all dirty and yourself as well if you don't come out of that." The youngster looked up beamingly: "Say, who's doing this?" he queried.

* * *

Among visitors to the city was Robert M. Ginter, managing editor of the Pittsburgh Gazette-Times, who stopped here on his way to Pittsburgh from New York. He was formerly Washington correspondent for the Gazette-Times and has a wide acquaintance among prominent men.

WELL KNOWN PEOPLE

—Senator Boies Penrose says he is willing to stay in Washington all summer to work on legislation.

—Dr. Howard Woodhead, a Pittsburgh instructor, who is now a Y. M. C. A. secretary, was mentioned in dispatches for bravery in action.

—Deputy Secretary of Internal Affairs James H. Craig, of Altoona, has been elected a vice-president of the State Bar Association.

—Dr. John Royal Harris, well-known here because of "dry" measures, is working on the commission investigating mixed races at Pittsburgh.

—George H. Schwann, architect and city planner, has been invited by Mayor Babcock to become housing bureau secretary for that city.

—Colonel James F. Brady, of the 312th Artillery, a Pennsylvania regiment, may not go from Camp Meade with his regiment because he is just recovering from an operation for appendicitis.

DO YOU KNOW

—That Harrisburg steel billets have passed the highest chemical tests for munitions?

HISTORIC HARRISBURG

In old times South street used to run through Capitol Park.