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TUESDAY, JULY 9, 1918

Those who say they will forgive but can't forget an injury simply bury the hatchet while they leave the handle out ready for immediate use.—DWIGHT L. MOODY.

NEEDS OF THE Y. M. C. A.

THE Harrisburg Y. M. C. A. is asking for money for its next annual budget and it should have what it needs. The plant has been rehabilitated and under the new management the association is fast taking its proper place in the life of the community. It is the home of every soldier who comes to Harrisburg, cots having been provided for the many who cannot be accommodated in the dormitories, and the rest and reading rooms and the gymnasium and bathing facilities being at the disposal of the men in uniform without cost. With the coming of at least 1,200 soldiers to garrison the two large war supply depots at New Cumberland and Middletown, the war work of the association will be greatly increased.

Then, too, there is the purely local work of the organization. This must be kept up during the war for the sake of our boys and young men and the industrial activities must be continued on a larger and more extended scale.

But that is not all. The Y. M. C. A., which is the soldier's home while in the service, must be his refuge when he returns. The association must be ready to receive him with open arms. It must be his club during the reconstruction period following the war and it must be ready to receive him when he comes back. He must feel that he can go to it as freely in civil life as in the military and that, if necessary, it will assist him in procuring suitable employment.

Now is the time for the "Y" organizations everywhere to lay the foundations for this work, and money is a prime essential.

"One never knows what the Russian mind will conceive or what the Russian will execute," says Kerensky, but we suspect he meant WHOM the Russian will execute.

THE RIGHT TREATMENT

MAYOR KEISTER has been a worker all his life and he has small sympathy for loafers. "Work or fight" means just that with him and the people of the city will endorse most heartily his crusade against those who would do neither. The arrest yesterday of a dozen or more men without visible means of support is a proper step. It will provide an incentive to those worse than useless members of the community who will neither work nor go into the army. Keep it up, Mayor, you have the right idea.

In planning your vacation, it is well to remember that there is another Liberty Loan coming along next fall.

THE RUSSIAN CRISIS

A NEW crisis has arisen in Russia, taxing all the sagacity of allied statesmanship. Such great issues hinge on the outcome and so little is known of the true conditions within the country that President Wilson, to whom has been assigned leadership among the entente spokesmen, is very properly moving slowly in the matter. His decision to back up England and France in protecting the Arctic port of Kola and the railway line to Petrograd, indicates his willingness to use armed force to repel the Germans when the proper moment arrives.

There are indications that, while the White House deprecates any talk of intervention, preparations to that end have gone much farther than appears on the surface and that once the step is finally decided upon it will be carried out promptly and in force sufficient to make a formidable showing against any opposition that may develop. The fact that Americans have been in Russia for some time is just now made known and the news that an armed expedition has landed would come with little surprise to those who have been studying the situation.

This much in the Russian muddle is clear—that within the next few weeks the allies are going to lose the the possibility of Russian help or they are going to checkmate Germany in the east, and much depends upon the skill and tact with which the immediate situation is handled.

Two colored men put forty Germans to flight the other day. What would happen, we wonder, if we had three million colored troops in France.

GOOD ROADS

AGAIN the Grange of Pennsylvania has gone on record against the proposed State loan for the permanent improvement of the highways. It will be noted that from time to time the group of men in control of the State organization of farmers has consistently opposed improvement of the roads through a loan. Notwithstanding the great need of improved highways throughout Pennsylvania, especially in the farming community, this attitude of the Grange persists and it would seem to be about time for the important interests which require easy communication on account of present day conditions to organize against this unaccountable opposition.

The current number of "Farm and Fireside" declares, in an editorial, that good roads have twice saved France in the present war. Had it not been for the radiating road system maintained by the French government the Germans would have won the battle of the Marne and reached Paris. The Germans had calculated on only three divisions being sent out from Paris to stop the invasion. Instead, the excellent system of highways made it possible for five divisions to be sent to this front.

Again, shortly after the battle of Verdun started, the French railroad, which was to furnish many of the supplies to the troops, was destroyed. The French Government, however, had a macadam road thirty-two feet wide, on which four lines of traffic, two in either direction, were maintained. Day and night 14,000 motor trucks carried men and equipment.

The traffic never stopped. When a hole was made in the road, a man with a shovelful of rock slipped in between the line of trucks and threw the rock into the hole, then jumped aside to let the trucks roll the rock down.

The farmers of Pennsylvania are too intelligent a class to be swerved from a proper course of action by the little group that gets together from time to time and adopts resolutions against the proposed loan on the pretense that it would be an imposition and all that sort of thing. How Pennsylvania is going to get good roads from current revenues is hard to conceive and it is obviously unfair to expect the people of the present generation to do all the road building for years to come.

Farmers who have studied the problem realize that prompt transportation means much to them in the marketing of their crops and conducting general farm operations. Good roads will help win the battles of industry in war time as well as in peace time and the "Farm and Fireside" evidently expresses the opinion of the intelligent farming class. In the same magazine for July, from the pen of H. J. Krier, appears this little poem, which illustrates the value and importance of good highways.

I am the road
That carries the load
From countryside to town,
If you drag me true
I will pull for you,
And never mire you down.

IT WORKS AT SAN JOSE

MANIFESTLY the test of city-manager administration has been a success at San Jose, which California city has just ended a year and a half under the plan. The list of accomplishments is impressive. Among these are saving the salary of a treasurer by having a bank act as treasurer, which at the same time pays 2½ per cent. on city deposits; improved accounting system installed; health activities quadrupled; vigorous milk inspection, which has reduced the bacteria in milk from 800,000 to 93,000 per cubic centimeter; meat inspection, which has modernized the slaughter houses of the city, formerly very bad; all but sixty-five houses in the city connected with sewers; a fine bathhouse built and in operation; fire service improved until loss per capita is the lowest in California; better street lighting at less cost; street railway company required to observe its paving contract; central purchasing established. With all these improvements the government ended its first year and a half with an unencumbered balance of $23,000 and with a tax rate reduced from $1.22 to $1.20.

There is nothing in this list of things accomplished which would reflect in any way upon Harrisburg, but there is a growing conviction among all who are interested in civic administration that the failure of the city commission plan is the division of responsibility among several heads and the frequent shifting of obligation of one department chief to another.

Some of the modern poets appear to use typewriters that flat in the whole upper register.

Having regulated the price of wheat downward, will not the President please do something similar to cotton?

"For the good of the service" is the only reason given in response to the demand of the American people that the administration explain the shelving of General Wood. Then, if the present ostracism of Wood is for the good of the service, are we to assume that it was also for the good of the service that he was ridiculed when he made his pleas for preparedness four years ago? Was it for the good of the service that he was reprimanded for some of his conduct at the Plattsburg camp? Was it for the good of the service that he was practically snubbed when he returned from France? The military service of the United States seems to make some very strange demands for its own good.

Politics in Pennsylvania

By the Ex-Committeeman

All signs are that the Democracy of Pennsylvania, so much heralded as reorganized, purified, harmonized and united through the influence of men now holding conspicuous public office, will have a fight over how its voters shall ballot for Supreme Court justice in addition to the internal pains caused by the refusal of Judge Eugene C. Bonniwell, gubernatorial nominee, to regard the ruling clique as sincere in its professions of support for him. There was an effort made at the meeting of the Democratic state committee to secure an endorsement of Justice Edward J. Fox, of Easton, the Governor's appointee, but it developed in five minutes three distinct booms among Democrats for the same place and since that time the aspirants have been as busy as war gardeners during a potato bug raid.

It has been learned that Justice Fox was not named until after Governor Brumbaugh and Attorney General Brown had gotten into communication with National Chairman Vance C. McCormick and National Committeeman A. Mitchell Palmer, who are declared by some newspapers to hold the majority of the stock in the Democratic state machine. This was not made known when the state committee met or things would have been still more lively. In any event the state committee refused to pledge support to Justice Fox for election to the full term and on top of the announcements of the candidates of C. B. Lenahan, Luzerne; A. V. Dively, Blair, and O. H. Bechtel, Schuylkill, there are reports of other Democrats intending to enter the field. With Judge Bonniwell standing aloof from the leaders of the Democracy and State Chairman McLean trying to harmonize the warring elements the Democracy is an interesting study.

—Appointment of Warren VanDyke, secretary of the Democratic state committee for two years, while praised by many because of the personality of the appointee, is not meeting with much hat throwing by the Bonniwell faction. The judge and his friends wanted control of the state headquarters and VanDyke being a Palmer man, is not going to turn anything over to the gubernatorial candidate that the machine can use.

—Indiations are that things about the Democratic windmill will rest until the end of the month. By that time the Bonniwell stand will be more positive and the Supreme Court row well developed.

—Another thing which is causing trouble among Democrats is an effort to move the office of the Ninth Internal Revenue district from Lancaster. For years this has been in Lancaster and attempts were made to move it to Harrisburg, but they were unsuccessful, largely because the collector preferred to keep it away from here. Now York Democrats are demanding that it be moved to that city. Collector B. F. Davis, the boss of the Lancaster machine, wants to keep the office in his home city, but York has a long pull.

—The Philadelphia Inquirer to-day says: "When some time ago it was reported that the Rev. Dr. John Howard Harris would retire from the presidency of Bucknell University next year, Governor Martin G. Brumbaugh's name was mentioned as among those likely to be considered for election as his successor. When the Governor's appointment of former Judge Harold M. McClure, of Union county, to the State Public Service Commission was announced last week gossip was again directed to this college presidency, Judge McClure being one of the most influential members of the board of trustees of Bucknell. The selection of Judge McClure was a surprise to the political associates of the Governor, and it is claimed that the appointment was made regardless of political recommendations."

—The Pittsburgh Post is protesting against any change in the Pittsburgh fire department which would impair its efficiency.

—After announcing he soon would go to France, where he will do war work for the Knights of Columbus, John P. Connelly, Philadelphia city solicitor, said yesterday he would give attention while there to the perfection of the new city charter to be presented to the next session of the Legislature. In a letter to Mayor Smith, Mr. Connelly stated the law department is thoroughly organized, and recommended his first assistant, Ernest Lowengrund, as capable of acting as head of the department during his absence. Mr. Connelly will not draw any salary while he is abroad.

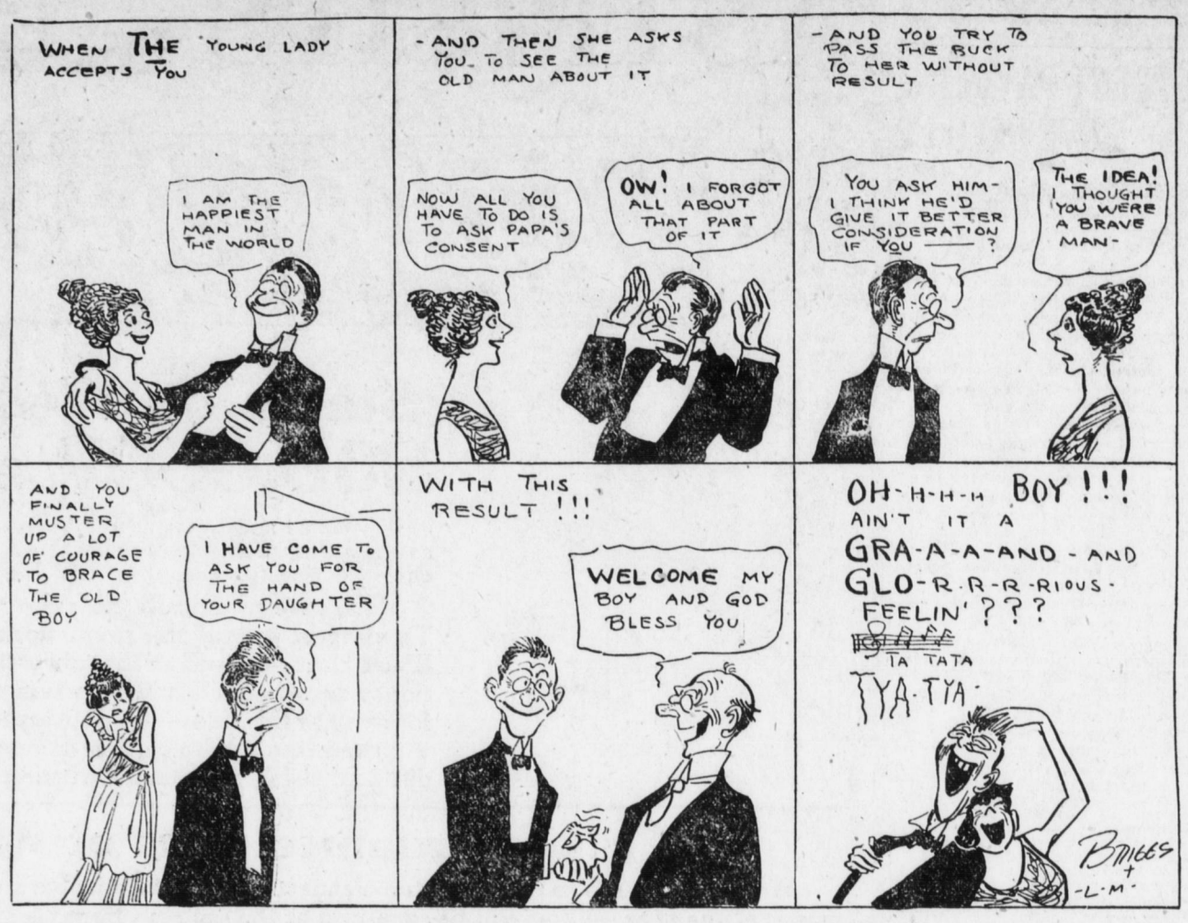
—York is not the only county which is likely to have the State Board of Public Charities on its back. Right on top of the refusal of the York authorities to build a new almshouse as called for by the State Board, the Lancaster county authorities have declined to build a new prison. A dispatch from Lancaster says: "Lancaster county commissioners in conference with the prison authorities decided not to erect a new building for juvenile offenders and women prisoners. They will provide a detention room at the almshouse, but cannot find anw law compelling them to erect a woman's prison. All such offenders must be sentenced by the court to the county jail. All the requests from the prison inspectors to make the institution secure from escape were granted. The State Board of Charities requested a new building for women and juveniles and probably may endeavor to force the issue."

—War on speakeasies in the suburban districts was declared by Mayor Alex T. Connell, at Scranton. Asserting that complaints have been made that mine workers spent their Sundays drinking in these unlicensed places, and in consequence are unfit for work next day, the mayor said that he already has sufficient evidence to start criminal prosecutions against the proprietors. As coal production is a most vitad war idustry, Mayor Connell says the speakeasies are a menace to maximum production and they must go.

They Are So Careless

Hippopotamus meat is said to be as good as pork, but the chances are that a lot of hippopotamuses running about would muss up a back yard almost as much as chickens.—Marion (Ohio) Star.

AIN'T IT A GRAND AND GLORIOUS FEELIN'? -:- -:- -:- -:- BY BRIGGS



LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

AT NEW CUMBERLAND

To the Editor of the Telegraph:

I do not think it will be out of place to give you a few facts concerning the government work at New Cumberland. Though this one department may be but a small item in the aggregate of such industries now in execution in the country, yet I will presume to say that if they are all engineered on the principles of New Cumberland, the nation's efforts must surely spell success.

As I am not familiar enough with all the departments to give correct data concerning them, I will, therefore, give only some little information concerning the department in which I am employed, the concreting, directly under the supervision of Messrs. Brown and Snyder.

Our mainspring, Mr. Copeland, vice-president, and his corps of superintendents, Messrs. Weston, Horton, Ross and others, do not allow Superintendent Brown to want anything necessary to expedite the work, hence Mr. Brown will not condone any "slacking." He seems to give his entire energy to backing the "boys in the trenches." Sometimes he had to mark time for a few minutes to give the carpenters and excavators a little more show, but Superintendents Horton and Mullen see to it that the interim is measured by seconds. Sometimes the order, "Hit the Kaiser a lick, boys," is passed; then, Mr. Editor, you ought to see the concrete run. Past records are broken by from ten to twenty cubic yards per day. The "Blue Devils" have gone back to France and possibly carried some "Black Devils" or caused some to go, but we have some left behind the lines.

When the word was passed along the other day to "hit the Kaiser a hard one," it was noted that we did not have a full corps of "Black Devils." I replied that Mr. Hoover said that we must learn to obtain in these war times the best results in everything possible with 50-50; so our 50-50 company just "cracked down" on the concrete foundation of warehouse No. 3 which will later hold that which will make the Kaiser feel exceedingly uncomfortable. We broke our own record by eighteen cubic yards for the day.

I just imagined I could see the heart of our president, Mr. Lanahan, swell with approval during his rounds of inspection — especially when he came to Mr. Brown's Department.

J. I. GREENHOW,
B. and R. Employe.

Some Hints on Canning

The July Farm and Fireside says: "Keep the water at a jumping boil and do not allow the fire to die down for an instant while cans are in the canner.

"Keep the cover on the canner during every moment of the processing time. Steam plays a large part in cooking.

"Greens or green vegetables are most satisfactorily blanched in steam instead of hot water. Use a steam cooker or put the products in a colander and set them over a vessel of boiling water, covered tightly.

"To prevent bleaching or darkening of products packed in glass jars, wrap jars in paper.

"Examine jars and cans occasionally during the summer to detect any sign of fermentation, leaking, or swelling.

"The flavor is injured by letting peeled fruit stand too long before cooking."

LABOR NOTES

Laborers from Porto Rico are being imported for work on Government contracts.

Thousands of women are being employed in France to make war balloons.

On July 8, at Chicago, Ill., International Broom and Whisk Makers' Union will convene.

The Farmers' party in New York state thaetens to put a ticket of its own into the political field.

The annual convention of the American Federation of Labor will be held at Pittsburgh, Pa., July 10.

The commission form of government for New York city is suggested for the duration of the war.

Family cooks at New Orleans have organized and demand a wage rate of $25 a month and their keep.

The Call From France

"Nurses and Surgeons Should Come Quickly"

I HAVE no hesitation in saying that it (the American Red Cross) has done work in these last few days that would justify its existence and the support given to it if it never did anything else."

The "last few days" were the days following the second battle of the Marne when thousands of wounded were being rushed into Paris. Charles H. Grasty, special correspondent of the New York Times, writes of the horrors of these days and the superb work of the American Red Cross in Paris, in words that should make every graduate nurse in the United States beg to be allowed to go over to France and help in the noblest service it has ever been in the power of human being to render.

In his cable story published in the New York Times, Mr. Grasty says:

"Paris, June 9.—Although I have been at all the fronts and in many of the first-line trenches, I feel that I have seen real war to-day for the first time. I made a round of visits to the Red Cross hospitals, to which have been rushed the casualties from the various fronts where the American troops are engaged.

"Paris is headquarters now for taking care of our wounded. At all the surgical hospitals to-day the facilities were taxed to the utmost. I found wards filled with American casualty cases, halls filled with men lying on cots, in courtyards, and even outside in the streets, waiting until the surgeons, working forty-eight hours straight without sleep, could take them into the operating room."

Then follows an account of his visits to the five great hospitals conducted by the American Red Cross in Paris, and he adds:

"One comes away from such scenes too deeply affected for descriptive details. Everybody who has given a dollar for this work of mercy for our own may feel fully rewarded for this generosity. How much more can be said for those who are giving their personal service!

"I hear that 20,000 military nurses have been called for from America, and after seeing what I have to-day, I hope that American women who are in a position to do so will not miss this unequaled opportunity for the noblest service it has ever been in the power of human beings to render. Nurses and surgeons should come quickly.

"What the percentage of efficiency in the American Red Cross organization is I am unable to estimate, but I have no hesitation in saying that it has done work in these last few days that would justify its existence and the support given to it if it never did anything else. The Red Cross has been getting ready. It has been collecting money and spending it, filling warehouses and accumulating medical and other supplies for months past. It has millions of surgical dressings in stock in Paris alone. It has 600 or 700 camions and motor vehicles, 300 of them in Paris. Its personnel in France numbers 2,700.

"Many people have looked askance of these huge preparations. In the early operations in Lorraine the Red Cross furnished considerable supplies, but the army could have gotten along anyway. Then came Cantigny and the Red Cross was at hand with a hospital. And now the organization is ready at Paris to take the wounded American heroes of the second Marne battle."

Getting on German Nerves

[Kansas City Times]

A report from Geneva furnishes additional evidence of the effectiveness of the Allied bombing operations over the Rhine Valley. The populations of the industrial towns that have been the targets of the Allied airmen are leaving, house rents have fallen 35 per cent and the war industry of these places is greatly demoralized.

These are the results expected and their importance can hardly be overestimated. When a working population is kept from working, not only by the destruction of plants as occurred at Mannheim and Karlsruhe, but by sleeplessness and shattered nerves, which effects have been amply testified to, an appreciable slowing down of war activity is bound to be marked.

One other result that was less expected is as gratifying and perhaps as important. The people of the Rhine towns are reported to be indignant at the German government for failing to protect them from bombing. They had felt themselves secure and had been taught to believe that Germany had the mastery of the air as well as of the sea and the land. The discovery that they have been deceived and that so far from bringing England to terms by striking terror from the air, Germany has now become the victim of the same weapon, has not increased their faith in German predictions of victory. Bombing was a great game when Germany held the weapons, but now that the Allies have demonstrated their superiority in the air the Rhine towns are ready to cry enough.

They will cry louder soon. The American air program is just getting into swing and it has a special department on bombing of which German war industrial centers will learn something before many months. Workers in these plants are going to have an efficiency test no training has prepared them for. The best workmen's output will suffer when he has his ear attuned for the warning of approaching bombers, even without counting the loss of the time he will spend in the cellar. The Rhine towns and all Germany are going to learn something of war that wasn't in the books they have read.

Dad's Confession

"Father," said the small boy, "what is constructive criticism?"

"Constructive criticism, my son, is your own line of talk which, if offered by some one else, would be called ordinary faultfinding."—Washington Star.

JUST LIKE HOME

[From the Stars and Stripes in France.]

We get American food. We hear "American" talked all about us, in billets and in line. We get letters from America — sometimes — and American papers occasionally. We rename the streets of our billet villages after those in our home towns. In short, we have made ourselves at home. No, we are at home.

It is right that the people who are really at home in our old home should know this. They have an idea, some of them, that we're entirely marooned, surrounded by "furriners," and that we'll come back unable to speak the English language as it is spoken in the United States, unable to digest American "vittles" and hopelessly wedded to nothing else that is French. It is up to us to write and tell them that we are at home, and that, being so at home, we are happy.

Harry Lauder summed it up pretty well when he made the young Scots volunteer overseas write back to his old mother in the Highlands:

"Sure, there's piperrs a-playin'
in the morrnin',
An auld Scotch chunes is fine;
There's a tartan plaidie buckled
on each laddie
As they all wheel into line!
I can hearrr them praisin' bonny
Scotlan',
And singin' o' Scotlan's fame—
So don't greet, dearr,
I'm a' richt herrre—
It's just like bein' at haim!"

What goes for Scotland in that song goes for America with us. If we only open our eyes to what is about us, we will see that it is "unco like haim." And having opened our eyes, it is up to us to see that the good folks we left are kept no longer in the dark about it.

What Ya Mean—Attics?

Poets in the olden
Times used to live
Up in attics, but
Nowadays the attics
Of many poets are
Unoccupied.
—St. Louis Star.

Cheeerless Future

We sometimes wonder if it ever occurs to Austria that all she has to hope for even in the event of glorious and complete ultimate victory is to be bossed around for the rest of her natural life by a beery megalomaniac.—Ohio State Journal.

EDITORIAL COMMENT

More food-riots in Austria! What's the matter with those people? Always thinking of their stomach when the fate of the German Emperor is at stake!—Pittsburgh Gazette-Times.

Foch says the way to win is to attack. The Kaiser tries Foch's strategy and loses half a million men. The real strategy seems to be in giving the advice to an enemy fool enough to act upon it.—Brooklyn Eagle.

William the Last has reigned thirty years at an average cost to humanity of $5,000,000,000 a year. It is no joke to call him Bill.—Brooklyn Eagle.

The Limit of Brutality

If we needed anything to make more positive the determination to carry on the war until Germany surrendered unconditionally, the sinking of the Llandovery Castle would furnish it. The abhorrent brutality of a nation which deliberately torpedoes hospital ships without warning in the blackness of night, slaughtering surgeons and nurses, ramming the boats of survivors in endeavor to completely destroy all traces and evidences of the dastardly deed—such brutality sinks Germany and all her people to the level of outlawed brigands, to whom the other nations of the world should show no more quarter than to dangerous wild beasts.

It should make certain, once for all, that no peace will be extended except on terms of full damages and reparations and the limit of punishment.—The Bache Review.

OUR DAILY LAUGH

IT DOES.

Money makes the mare go. Yep, and nowadays with the cost of gasoline where it is it takes money to make the little old four cylinder go, too.

FATE'S SUESTITUTION.

Optimist: The things we fear must never happen.

Pessimist: Yes, but we generally get something equally bad.

ALL IN.

That was a terrible session we had last night. Do I look very bad?

Bad? You look like a Palm Beach suit that's been out in the rain.

A WONDER.

That's a bright looking office boy you've got.

Bright! Why, that boy has seen every double-header and he hasn't given me the same excuse twice.

A SURE SIGN.

She wanted to play Carmen
And look like this, she said,
She knew that she could do it
For her lips were carmine red.

SUSPICIOUS.

What is political economy, dad?

To be perfectly candid, my son, I can't tell you. Sometimes I think there isn't any such thing.

Evening Chat

The portrait of John K. Tener painted for the gallery of the governors in the reception room of the executive department at the State Capitol will be placed within a few days and the likenesses of the governors from the days of William Penn with a single exception will be complete. Ex-Governor Tener's picture will be placed beside that of Edwin S. Stuart.

The Tener portrait to be placed is really the second to be painted as the first canvas was too small for the space in the woodwork in the reception room. It was returned to the artist who executed a new likeness. The portrait of John M. Reynolds, lieutenant governor with Mr. Tener, was placed in the lieutenant governor's suite some time ago. A fine portrait of Dr. Henry Houck, the late secretary of internal affairs, was also placed a short time ago in his department.

The portrait of the governor and lieutenant governor who will retire next January will be painted next year.

• • •

Reports coming to the State Department of Health indicate that there was very little if any tetanus reported in Pennsylvania following the Fourth of July. The reports are not complete, but all signs are that there was less observance of the day by means of explosives of various kinds than for a long time.

• • •

It is not generally known that McConnellsburg, the Fulton county seat, which has invoked the aid of the State Public Service Commission to prevent the closing of the Western Union telegraph office in that town, has been a station on telegraph lines for almost three quarters of a century. Its location at the foot of the Tuscarora range, which is over 2,200 feet high in sight of the county town, made it a good place to go through and for a station. In fact when storms ranged the Alleghennies the linemen always kept an eye on McConnellsburg.

• • •

The busiest hour these days in Western Union office in Harrisburg is just about dawn. The order of the Bell Telephone Company suspending its information service on the hour of the day or the time has piled it up for the long suffering Western Union. The men at the office, who are rushed with an enormous increase of business, mainly government, have to hustle to the telephone to give people the time many times between midnight and 6 a. m. The Pennsylvania railroad people are also getting their share of the inquiries.

• • •

Mayor Daniel L. Keister's idea of observing Bastile Day next Sunday is interesting because over 100 years ago this day was given notice here. There were few parts of Pennsylvania in which gratitude for French aid in the Revolution was stronger than right around here, the district which was noted for not having any Tories. The county was named for the son of the French king and the city almost became Louisburg. When the French revolution occurred the sympathies here were naturally with the people and the fall of the Bastile was celebrated for a number of years.

• • •

It's a pretty far cry until the next legislature meets and it will be a good six months before the lawmakers to be elected in November come here again for business, but there are already steps being taken to prepare bills for the general assembly of 1918. This is indicated by the inquiries coming here and it would seem that there are a number of men who have ideas of regulating things. However, there will not be many laws next year and the big legislation will be that recommended by the new governor and the commissions which are at work.

• • •

When Judge H. M. McClure becomes Public Service Commissioner, he will find an old baseball friend, George A. Wood as assistant marshal of the commission. The two never played on the same teams in years gone by, but they played against each other. In his day Wood was somewhat noted as a speedy base runner and he was noted for the way he stole second. The other day Wood was asked if he knew the new commissioner.

"Yes," quoth he, "for a long time. He was one of those who used to nail me at second."

Judge McClure caught for some famous teams in his younger days and used the money he earned to study law and some of the old timers recall how active he used to be behind the bat.

• • •

The Capitol plaza and the Mulberry Street bridge were put into the discard last night as the windiest places in Harrisburg. They have divided that honor for a long time and many a man and woman is disposed to accept such judgment without further contest. The new place was registered by a man who had been working on top of the Penn-Harris. He said that to his certain knowledge there had been more wind in the valley of the Susquehanna the last month than he had ever known and it seemed to center about the new hotel.

WELL KNOWN PEOPLE

—William H. Smith, the former banking commissioner, who is very ill in Philadelphia, was formerly a newspaperman.

—State Zoologist J. C. Sanders is just home from a series of visits to conventions in the middle west.

—Judge Eugene C. Bonniwell, Democratic candidate for governor, has been resting in the Poconos.

—D. A. Post, who is named on the labor safety committee, is a Wilkes-Barre carpenter and has been prominent in labor affairs.

—Ex-Governor John K. Tener is visiting the Elks convention at Atlantic City.

—Congressman Thomas S. Crago is at the seashore.

DO YOU KNOW

—That Harrisburg is making special metals for government munitions?

HISTORIC HARRISBURG

In 1800 Harrisburg had two ferries crossing the Susquehanna and the Middletown ferry was also in operation.

Coming of the Gospel

Our gospel came not unto you in word only, but also in power, and in the Holy Ghost, and in much assurance.—I Thessalonians i, 5.