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TUESDAY, JUNE 17, 1919

God does not reason nor remember, but he lives.—F. W. Robertson.

CAPITOL PARK PLANS

IT IS expected that definite action will be taken this week by the Legislature on the Capitol Park improvements. Governor Sproul has been giving much personal study to the problems involved in making the environment of the Capitol what it should be and in this study he has had the earnest co-operation of the other two members of the Board of Public Grounds and Buildings—Auditor General Snyder and State Treasurer Kephart.

There has been general approval of the memorial features of the viaduct at State street and the landscaping designs have met public expectation in their dignity of treatment and the provision for future development.

Final steps are likely to be taken without delay, to the end that the rather unsightly conditions east of the Capitol may be overcome before the next session of the Legislature. There appears to be nothing in the way of immediate action in the matter of reterracing the old park section along Walnut and Third streets so as to make possible the co-operation of the city in increasing the width of both those highways.

Lieutenant Governor Beidleman and Senator Frank Smith are in close touch with what is contemplated by the Legislature and are giving their colleagues on Capitol Hill the benefit of first-hand information regarding the city's part in this laudable, undertaking. Harrisburg has been doing its full share in improving the setting of the Capitol and will not falter in any further steps that may be taken in the working out of the comprehensive plans which have evoked such universal praise.

HOUSING PROSPECTS

THROUGHOUT the country the housing problem is being given the earnest consideration of public-spirited communities. Here in Harrisburg the building campaign is already under way and statistics now available show that there is everywhere a disposition to increase building credits and make more substantial the building industry.

At the special session of the Legislature in New York, which opened yesterday, Mayor Hylan's special committee on the housing question will submit an interesting report as a result of its investigations. This committee has called upon Governor Smith to issue a supplemental proclamation on the housing problem. One proposition in New York City is to permit single-family houses to be altered so that they can accommodate three or four families. It is pointed out that this would mean at least 20,000 more families would be taken care of. The committee also urges that the big insurance concerns invest their surplus funds in building loans.

Still another proposition is that legislative action be taken looking to the exemption of Federal tax on interest mortgages of $40,000 or less. These are significant developments in the housing situation as it affects the whole of the country and they encourage the hope that definite relief may be expected as a result of the study that is now being given most unusual conditions.

BAND CONCERTS

THE Chamber of Commerce having turned its thoughts from a Fourth of July parade very properly has decided in favor of public band concerts.

The Fourth of July should not be permitted to pass without some form of recognition. We have had a surfeit of public celebrations. No city in Pennsylvania did better than Harrisburg during the war period in displaying and arousing patriotic fervor by means of mass meetings and parades. Most of us have had so much of this that for the moment we would prefer to celebrate in our own way. But there are those for whom some form of public entertainment must be provided, and there is nothing so easily arranged nor more generally satisfying than a band concert.

Not everybody can journey to the parks for their music. It is to be hoped that for all such concerts can be carried to them. It ought to be possible to have three or four concerts in as many parts of the city.

WATCH CHESTER

THE city of Chester, Governor Sproul's home town, is carrying out a comprehensive program of community service that merits the attention of other municipalities. Chester, during the war period, found itself doubled in population almost over night and confronted with problems of the gravest kind, due in large measure to its inability to absorb in a moment all the varied and diverse elements that had flocked to it in response to the urgent call of the swollen pay-envelope of the war industries. The signing of the armistice took some of these away, but many remained and Chester can never go back to its pre-war way of doing things, nor does it so desire. Its people have caught the vision of a new day and are striving to make their dream of a better community come true.

From war service Chester has turned to the cultivation of community music, in the form of great choruses under capable leadership; the organization of a "League of Nations," in which the foreign-born residents are made to feel that they are welcome and their presence desired and are given work to do in the community; the formation of a colored contingent for the betterment of the colored residents especially, with the co-operation and assistance of their white neighbors wherever necessary; the use of the schoolhouses as neighborhood centers for evening gatherings; the creation of a "Hospitality" Department, the purpose of which is to bring people together on an intimate and friendly basis; the encouragement of outdoor games, especially during the evening hours; the forming of community clubs, and the bringing of all these activities through one directing office are some of the things Chester is doing at an expense of some $40,000 a year.

Will the movement succeed? Charles Frederick Weller, executive secretary in charge, believes it will. In the course of an address recently he defined its purpose and prospects in these words:

> To put "Unity" into "Community" is the slogan of community service for Chester and vicinity. To some conservatives it seems impossible that about forty thousand dollars annually shall be secured in such a town as Chester, from State, municipal, educational and industrial authorities and private organizations and individuals, for the permanent local maintenance of such recreational social service. To many radical reformers, on the other hand, community service must appear superficial and unimportant. But millions of average Americans are hoping that reconstruction and industrial advance may be accomplished without revolution; that established powers will not resist progress until desperation and disorder are enkindled; that steady rapid social evolution may realize those larger measures of democracy and brotherhood for which human folks are longing.
>
> More significant than the present size and very modest powers of community service in Chester, is the fact that it has proven to be responsive in new ways, acceptably, to fundamental impulses in the hearts of common people. There is a democratic and fraternal significance in all the departments similar to that new spirit of better Americanism which many observers felt in Chester's League of Nations.
>
> "Social Salvage" is a phrase which has been applied. A truer summary is this: that community service is uncovering rich hidden streams of human power; discovering and co-ordinating great groups of worthwhile people who have previously been unregarded and unenlisted; organizing into joyous helpful community relationships large numbers of men and women whom their neighbors are surprised but glad to recognize as richly-individual, public-spirited, worthy comrades.

Chester's experiment is young. Perhaps its sponsor is over enthusiastic. Maybe it will have to be changed to meet conditions not now apparent. But this much stands proved—that there lies in the heart of the true American the willingness if not the actual desire, for public service if the way is but shown, and it is also beyond question that there is in this country a vast urban population that requires help and guidance, if help and guidance can be given after the manner of one equal to another, and without the patronizing attitude that goes too often with what we have came to call "welfare" work. It is here that Chester's program commands attention and gives promise of success, for it is intended to help the individual to help himself, and so make of him a happier stronger man and a better citizen.

It will pay us to keep our eyes on Chester.

CARLISLE'S FOURTH

CARLISLE is going to stage a Fourth of July celebration that will make the rest of the State sit up and take notice. Carlisle never does anything by halves. Witness its accomplishments during the war, in which it more than met its quota in every drive, and which is a counterpart of its record in every war since the days when the town was an outpost of civilization standing between hostile tribes of Indians and hundreds of settlers who looked to its sturdy riflemen for protection in times of peril. So now it arranges the greatest patriotic demonstration in the history of Cumberland county, and invites its neighbors in to enjoy the feast.

No town in Pennsylvania has a more picturesque history. No county during the present war, at least, has won a better reputation for effective patriotic effort than Cumberland, and Carlisle, its capital, was the center of all its war activities. Many of the movements originating in Cumberland spread all over the country and were quoted by the Commission of National Defense as models of their kind. The town and the county both are entitled to celebrate and Harrisburg not only wishes them well in the undertaking, but will send over a big delegation to take part in the "doings" of the day.

Politics in Pennsylvania

By the Ex-Committeeman

The Philadelphia bills gave way last night to woman suffrage and the compensation amendments as the big features of the session, with liquor legislation also holding some share of the stage at the start of the final fortnight of the session of 1919.

The Philadelphia charter was found to contain some typographical errors and was sent to the same committee of conference that has the registration bills in charge. It will soon be disposed of.

Second class city legislation fared ill last night, one bill being vetoed by the Governor and the Simpson bill for additional members of the Allegheny Board of Revision being postponed.

The bill to repeal the nonpartisan clause of the third class city code goes back to the Governor as it left him.

—The compensation bill passed the Senate finally without any dissenting votes and went to the House, being destined to be reported out late to-day by the Ways and Means Committee with amendments. The Administration is very insistent on the bill with as few amendments as possible.

—The woman suffrage resolution is to be pushed. The Republican organization will get behind the resolution as a result of a conference at the Executive Mansion between Governor Sproul, Senators Penrose and Crow, while Attorney General Palmer has telegraphed the Democratic members to line up Senator Vare has said his people will be for the suffrage resolution. Mrs. Gifford Pinchot and Mrs. J. O. Miller saw the Governor about the resolution, too, and Mrs. Lawrence Miller saw Senator Penrose. Last night Senator Eyre presented the resolution. Things are moving toward ratification.

—The Woodward bill relative to marking of ballots when there are several candidates for a group of offices, which was on final passage and a special order, was put back to second reading for amendment in the House. Mr. Ramsey, Delaware, said several amendments were being prepared, as the bill needed clarifying.

—The Daix Senate bill providing that one group of pre-empters can take a party name for a ward instead of a separate set being required for each division passed in the House, 132 to 39, after objections by Mr. Alexander, Delaware.

—Speaker Spangler's famous dog bill, which would compel police and constables to hold unlicensed dogs three days before shooting them, received a severe handling in the Senate last night, when it went down in defeat with the small end of a 36-5 talley. Senators voting in favor of the bill were: Beales, Marlow, Sassaman, Sones and Tompkins.

—If anyone wanted to get a line on the way the people of Harrisburg and the folks who happen to be visiting in this city thought about the action of the army in making the Mexicans move their battle away from dangerous proximity to El Paso, all he had to do was to stand about the bulletin boards. The comments heard were all one way, the chief one being "Its about time that we went in to clean up that mess," while a number of people were heard to say "Hope Washington won't bring them back this time, but let them go ahead." Some illuminating public sentiment could have been obtained from the folks at a certain bulletin board on Market Square, had Washington been listening in.

—It may be interesting to recall that ten years ago yesterday, the Republican State convention was held, at which Senator William E. Crow was elected chairman and got into line for State chairman and at which John K. Tener made his appearance before a State gathering. Tener was chairman of the Committee on Resolutions and read the platform from the stage of the Majestic. A year later he was nominated for Governor in the same theater. Twenty years ago yesterday the Democratic State convention held here nominated "Rarmer" W. T. Creasy for State Treasurer, and the late Justine S. L. Mestrezat for the Supreme bench.

—The fact that the longest days of the year, as far as daylight is concerned, come this weekend, is being commented upon by experienced legislators. If there is anything they do not like, it is to hold a session in the cold gray dawn, such as they did in 1913, for instance.

—Mayor E. V. Babcock is to speak before the Pittsburgh Chamber of Commerce to-morrow on "Bonds and Business," an address relative to the big bond issue Pittsburgh people will vote upon before long.

—The Philadelphia Chamber of Commerce is out with a charge that the water supply of that city is inadequate and a move to better it is under way.

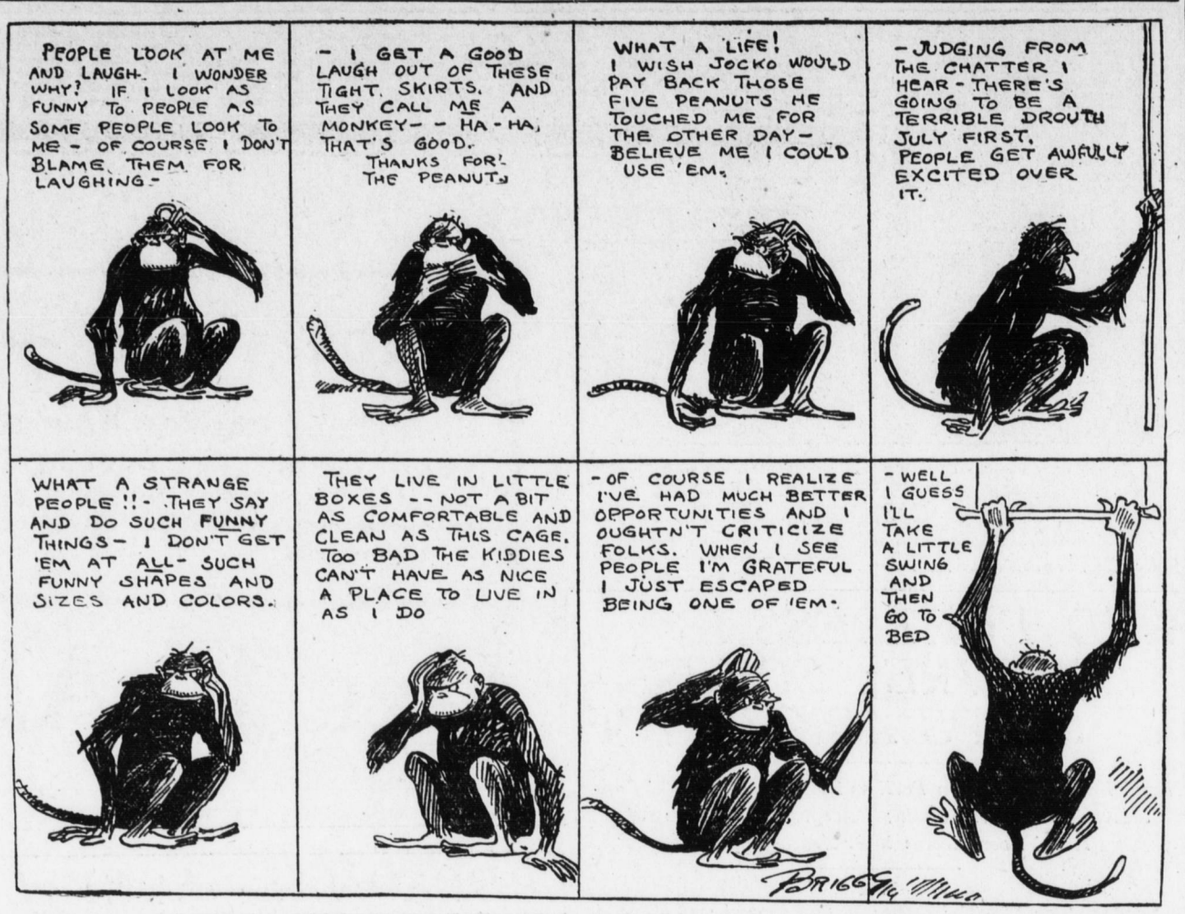
—Reading council finally filled the place of city chemist which has been vacant for a time. I. C. Regar was chosen for the place.

—Col. Cleon N. Bernheizel, a former legislator, just home from overseas service as judge advocate of the Keystone Division, has resumed his work as district attorney of Lancaster county.

—The teachers' salary increase bill is strongly urged editorially by the Pittsburgh Gazette-Times and other newspapers. The Philadelphia Record says editorially: "It is to be hoped that the report from Harrisburg that the bill providing for an increase in teachers' salaries is now reasonably sure of becoming a law is well founded. The situation which it aims to correct is not peculiar to Pennsylvania, but is reported from nearly all the States. Teachers are leaving the schools because of the low compensation, and the usual crop of new pedagogues is not appearing. Unless steps are taken at once to raise the pay of teachers, the schools will soon be seriously crippled."

—Republican County Chairman Thomas C. Seidel has stirred up the party workers all over Berks county and has formed them into a thorough organization. This has been accomplished by a long series of get-together meetings or "campfires," as the leaders have chosen to call them. These meetings are being held in every section of the county in answer to the call from headquarters to "Keep the campfires burning."

WONDER WHAT A MONKEY IN THE ZOO THINKS ABOUT -:- -:- -:- By BRIGGS



The Industrial Titan of America

A Great Story of Pennsylvania's Wonderful Resources, by John Oliver La Gorce
Reprinted From National Geographic Magazine With Special Permission

(Continued)

TO say that civilization's advancement is based on glass seems a gross exaggeration at first blush; and yet, when one reflects how many sciences and how much human knowledge came to the race through that commodity, the accuracy of the statement is apparent. The science of preventive medicine was born of the microscope. But for the telescope and the spectroscope the world would know about as much of astronomy as was known by the shepherds on the plains of Persia. One may read the whole list of technological industries without discovering lines of hot, putty-thick glass. A big mechanical rolling pin spreads it out, after which it hardens. Then it is sent to the annealing furnace, heated, and allowed to cool gradually, for cooling either too fast or too slow would be ruinous. Finally it is ground down and polished and is ready for shipment.

From Soup to Window Glass

The process of making blown window glass is entirely different. In hand-blowing, after the batch has been melted, the "gatherer" takes a pipe about five feet long, with a bell-shaped head at one end and a mouthpiece at the other, and dips the bell-shaped end into the molten glass. A small ball of the glass adheres. He blows through the pipe and transforms this ball into a thick-skinned bubble. When this cools sufficiently it is dipped into the molten glass again, and more adheres. The process is usually repeated five times, the bubble growing thicker of skin each successive time.

The pipe, with its adhering plastic bubble, is then given to a "snapper," or helper, who carries it to the "blower's block," where the "blower" takes it. The latter workman is the king bee of the glass industry—big of body, powerful of lung, and deft of hand. He places the bubble in the "block," which is an iron mold set in water to prevent its becoming too hot, and lined with charcoal to keep the iron from discoloring the glass.

By turning the bubble in the block, blowing air into it as he does so, and gradually drawing the pipe upward, he slowly transforms it into a pear-shaped affair. The lower part gradually becomes solid and too hard to be workable even with his powerful lungs. The snapper puts it into the blow furnace, and when it is properly heated he gives it back to the blower. Standing over the "swing hole," the blower allows the weight of the plastic glass to elongate the pear into a cylinder, which he gives the desired diameter by blowing into it intermittently.

But, although it has reached the desired diameter, the cylinder is not yet long enough to suit his purpose. So he reheats it and blows it over and over again until it attains the prescribed length.

At this stage the cylinder is completed, but the free end is closed and the other end still adheres to the blowpipe. It is put back into the blow furnace and the free end heated until it is soft enough to permit the blowing of a hole through it. The resulting imperfect end is cut away by wrapping a hot glass thread around the cylinder above the imperfection, at the point of severance. Touched with a piece of cold iron, the imperfect section breaks asunder. The cylinder is freed from the blowpipe in a similar manner.

We how have a perfect hollow cylinder of regulation window glass. But before it can be used in a window it must be flattened. To accomplish this it must first be split open. A hot iron or a charged electric wire, passed up and down the line of cleavage, plays the role of a pair of shears. It causes a strainline to form from one end of the cylinder to the other, and when this is touched with a piece of cold iron the big roll breaks open as perfectly as though it were cut open with a diamond cutter and straightedge.

After this the roll of glass is sent to the annealing furnace. Heated to a proper degree, the glass becomes soft enough to permit the roll to be flattened. It is then carefully cooled and stored, ready for market.

Mechanical Genius a Revolutionizer

By the hand-blowing process cylinders up to as much as six feet long and nineteen inches in diameter can be blown. Machine blowers have been gradually substituted and have revolutionized the art of making flat glass. All the larger cylinders, such as are illustrated on pages 393 and 394, are machine blown.

In simple terms a machine blower is an apparatus which automatically dips a big pipe into a kettle of molten glass, and then gradually raises it, pulling all the molten glass upward as the pipe rises. A constant stream of air kept flowing in through the pipe causes the glass to assume the form of a cylinder. Dip a soda straw into a thimbleful of molasses, and blow through the straw as you lift it up from the molasses—that process would roughly duplicate the principle of the mechanical glass blower.

It would be too long a story to tell in this article the processes of making all kinds of glass; but it may be said that when the machine for blowing bottles came into use it changed the bottle industry as much as the mechanical blower changed the window-glass industry. Machines have been invented for blowing electric lamp bulbs also, but the hand blowers are still able to produce a major portion of these.

When America went to war, there was a dearth of optical glass in the country. Germany had a monopoly thereon; but Pennsylvania glass experts and the United States Bureau of Standards set to work on the problem, and to-day this State is making as good optical glass as is to be found anywhere. Hereafter America will see the world through its own spectacles and not through glass that comes from overseas.

One of the demands of the war was for one-way glass,—glass that is transparent from one side and opaque from the other—being required for range-finding and other optical instruments. It is made by silvering one side, so that it transmits exactly the same amount of light that it reflects. There is a possibility that such glass will ultimately be used in architecture. With it the manager of a big business could have an office where he could work in privacy and yet always be able to see what was going on in the outer offices.

(To Be Continued)

German Lust Not Crushed Out

[Manufacturers Record.]

"Any thought that the German people have definitely abandoned the idea of world conquests would indicate a complete lack of knowledge of the German frame of mind. If the Germans felt to-day that they had a reasonable chance of success they would not for one moment hesitate to bring another war with all of its horrors upon the world. To conquer and to loot the world has been the thought of the whole German race for the last two generations. It has been born into the baby's life from its birth, yea, even before its birth. It has been bred into the very bone and blood of the German race. The recent defeat is not yet accepted by the Germans as any real defeat. All the camouflage which is being put forth as to inability to pay indemnities and to meet the peace terms is hypocritical and is put out for the express purpose of creating a neurotic sympathy.

"It is safe to count upon the fact that German chemists will for the next few years put forth their utmost power to devise more ways of murdering men and destroying their opponents than Germany ever gave to such a task before. The spirit of the German people will live and thrive in the thought of revenge and of world conquest. In every laboratory chemists will be at work in devising new gases and new forms of destructiveness, and any man who thinks that Germany does not expect some day suddenly to return to the struggle shows little understanding of the German people."

Building Giant Dirigible

[From the Seattle Intelligencer.]

A dirigible, with a carrying capacity of more than two hundred tons, and having a cruising radius of twenty thousand miles at a speed of eighty miles an hour, is being built by the British, according to a statement made by Professor J. W. Miller, of the department of aeronautics at the University of Washington, in his address the other night before the American Society of Civil Engineers, at the Engineers' Club.

Professor Miller gave the history of flying from the early attempts of the French in the '70s down to the latest developments in aircraft during the war. He stated that the best authenticated speed attained by a biplane is 178 miles an hour.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

To the Editor of the Telegraph:

Mr. Editor: I understand from an article in one of Saturday night's papers, that the Health Commissioner of the State was annoyed when he found his office full of flies. Also, that he hopes to make Harrisburg a model city. How can Harrisburg be a model city or escape the fly plague when the garbage is collected only once a week. My garbage cans are emptied on Monday, after which they are thoroughly cleaned with hot soapy water. But by the next Monday they are alive with vermin. I often wonder how the collector can handle the cans. The ashes in this neighborhood were collected last Thursday, the first time in three weeks. The yards in this block run down to a small street in which a class of very clean people live. I do pity them that when they sit out front they must face overflowing ash boxes and foul smelling garbage cans. Harrisburg boasts of her miles of paved streets. Strangers admire the streets, but what would they say were they to go into the back yards and see the result of the miserable garbage collecting system! Would it not be wiser to pave less miles of street and collect more garbage? Also some of the city's money could be better spent by putting it under the surface (instead of on top) by putting in sewers sufficiently large to carry off the water instead of allowing it to flood the cellars every time there is a rain a little heavier than usual as is the case in this district.

Respectfully,
MRS. C. B.

Fifteen Years For Recovery.

[A. B. Williams in New York Times]

Given fifteen years of peace, every nation now suffering from the great war will have recovered its money losses and restored its material waste. The process of recuperation will be attended by enormous prosperity and activity and intellectual and commercial development and by peril of moral and spiritual decadence. Ancient and modern history force this prediction on attentive students. The Salvation Army slogan is, "A man may be down, but he's never out." If we may judge from the past, that is exactly true of races, nations, countries, and cities. When they have natural powers of production or advantages of situation, permanent destruction or ruin, in the mass, is impossible. Man is the most swiftly recuperative of animals. From the beginning of his mastery of the world he has been smitten by flood, fire, tempest, earthquake, war, pestilence, and famine. As a whole and by political, racial, and geographical divisions he has not only thriven and increased against them all, but has profited from them and multiplied his power over the forces of nature.

LABOR NOTES

The General Federation of Labor intends to placard France with posters blazing forth its protest against the League of Nations.

When the Government took over the railroads, the Brotherhood of Railway Clerks had a membership of only 19,000; now they have over 160,000 members.

An American egg preserving plant with a capacity of 300,000 eggs daily has been established in China.

The shoe manufacturing trade of Germany was formerly the most important in Europe. At the outbreak of the war there were some 1500 factories in operation, employing over 50,000 skilled workmen.

No Wonder Germany Quit

NUMBER SEVEN

AMONG the many freak things I saw shells and bombs do in France, said Major Frank C. Mahin, of the Army Recruiting Office, 325 Market street, Harrisburg. "I think the queerest was in the town of Dieulouard, a place of about five thousand inhabitants, on the Moselle river. Dieulouard, being about five miles back from the front, was shelled and bomed spasmodically all through the war. The village church was on an eminence and the houses all around it were total wrecks, but strange to say not a shell had ever touched the church. The town used to be frequently bombed by night raiders, and what was left by the shell fire was pretty well smashed up by the bombs. Now for the queer thing. The only aerial bombs I ever saw which had failed to explode were two in number, big five hundred pound bombs, and both of them had come down through the roof of that church in Dieulouard. There were two holes in the roof and there were two bombs in the church. Even before the armistice people from far and near were coming to that church and undoubtedly, in years to come, it will be a very holy shrine.

"Interesting as the town was, it was a most unpleasant place to sojourn. From time to time, sometimes a minute or two apart, and sometimes several hours apart, 9.5 inch shells used to land in the town and blow up a little more. One evening just before dark the main street was thronged with soldiers, when a French soldier accompained by a war dog came down the street. Suddenly the dog crouched absolutely flat in the road. There wasn't a man around who hadn't seen war dogs do that before, so it wasn't two seconds until that street for five hundred yards in either direction was filled with Doughboys, every one of them just as flat on the ground as they could lie. Suddenly, 'WHOOSH' came a 9.5 and the remains of a house right alongside of that dog went up in smoke and dust. Hundreds of heads raised up, hundreds of pairs of eyes looked at the dog. Mister Dog got up an ambled about his business and then some hundreds of Doughboys did likewise."

"Won't Sign"—"Can't Pay."

[Harvey's Weekly]

Germany, we have been told again and again, will not sign the severe terms of peace which the Allies have prescribed. Therefore those terms must be modified.

Germany, we have been told again and again, can never pay the enormous indemnity which the Allies demand. Therefore that demand must be abated.

Such is the unconvincing logic of the gentle art of encouraging opposition.

For there is not the shadow of a doubt of Germany's chief reason for her parrot cry of "Won't Sign" and "Can't pay." It is because the Allies themselves take it in good faith and themselves re-echo it, and with what should be incredible and impossible folly purpose to act upon it in accord with the German plaint. Of course they won't sign, and they will pretend that they can't pay, just so long as the Allies are willing to listen to their whining and to abate their demands in accordance with it.

We cannot remember that when Germany was bleeding Belgian cities to the extent of millions of dollars, they ever took into consideration the question whether it would be convenient or possible for their victims to pay. We do not recall that in a single place they said, "Well, if you can't pay so much, we will lessen our demand." On the contrary, in every case it was "Pay; or be shot and have your town burned!"

We would not have the Allies follow that example. We would not place civilized men on the plane of Blond Beasts. But we do believe that of every threat of "We won't sign!" had been met with "You shall sign!" and every lying plaint "We can't pay!" with "You must and shall pay, or take the consequences!" there would have been mighty little such talk from the Huns. But when the Allies yield as they have been doing, and show such readiness to adapt their terms to the pleasure of the enemy, the Huns would be incredible fools if they did not persist in their clamor.

Evening Chat

George Whitefield, the colonial evangelist to whose memory a statue was unveiled on the campus of the University of Pennsylvania at Philadelphia a day or so ago, was the man to hold a revival here. It can hardly be said that he was the first man to hold services on the ground where Harrisburg now stands because some of the devoted clergymen who ministered to the congregations of Derry, Conewago and Paxton undoubtedly came to "The Ferry" for services in the homes of its residents. But there is a well authenticated story of the visit of Whitefield, which came down in the Harris family and was told by the late George Washington Harris, whose memoirs form the basis of much interesting local history and upon which several better known authors have builded. Mr. Harris said that George Whitefield made a tour of the Susquehanna valley, the Cumberland Valley and in fact all the territory between our river and the Delaware at Easton, including Lancaster, Reading and other early settlements. He made John Harris' home his headquarters for this section and is stated to have "repeatedly preached to the people here and they flocked from many quarters to hear him." These sermons were delivered along the river front, probably in what we know as Harris Park which was the main place of the settlement. Whitefield is said to have been here about 1741 or 1742 and one story that has been written into local histories a couple of times says "So great was the fascination of his eloquence that many of the people neglected the cultivation of their farms and their fields were left unsown. John Harris remonstrated with them but ineffectually. The consequences of their improvidence were likely to prove serious since not a few at the end of the season found themselves in want. Seeing their destitute condition Mr. Harris sent a quantity of grain to the nearest mill and gave directions that meal should be furnished to any of his poor neighbors who might apply for it. Thus were the families of those who had not listened to the prudent counsel of Mr. Harris saved from distress by his liberal kindness." It is well established that Whitefield did much to help Harris in his efforts to make his settlement, which was little more than a trading hamlet, a law abiding community. Life was pretty strenuous in this section in those days with the Indians and rum both abundant and the settler probably had the evangelist more than once as his guest on his travels through early Pennsylvania.

Harrisburg has won an important place in the history of Pennsylvania as a center of political activity and its stockade was a bulwark of the colonists in the French and Indian War and a center of supplies for Washington's army in the darkest hour of the Revolution, a recruiting ground for the bold spirits of Anthony Wayne and a contributor of men and money and food for Sullivan's punitive expedition. But the average man conversant with its stirring early history probably does not know that it was one of the places fired by the zeal of the early preacher and really possesses a religious history filled with many an incident that should be known to the thousands of church goers of to-day.

* * *

According to the rivermen there have been numerous changes made in the bed of the Susquehanna by the freshets this spring. In some places grass plots and bars have been cut clean away and in more than one locality where it was planned to do some dredging for profit this spring the scouts have discovered the cross currents of the river have cut down the sand to the bed rock. In other places bars have been formed, some of them at odd angles. In one place sand formed in a huge triangle behind a comparatively small rock and one place where there is a reef for 100 feet there is hardly any sand at all, but pockets of coal were discovered. The river has established several new grass patches between Riverside and Steelton, while some of the old islets have all but disappeared as a result of the wash of the stream.

* * *

"It may be aggravating now but late this summer when people are able to ride without being lost in dust they will appreciate what we are doing now," said George H. Biles, assistant state highway commissioner, in discussing the operations on the Cumberland Valley, William Penn and Dauphin-Clark's ferry roads.

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One can always tell when an airplane is speeding over the city on one of the mail trips or practicing a few stunts on orders from the Middletown army reserve depot by the tooting of the whistles on the river craft. The men on the steamers and sand dredges get to see the planes before anyone else especially as the cross-state fliers follow the river and they begin shrieking with their whistles. Almost every morning one of the fliers is to be seen going up the Susquehanna with the whistles as a salute.

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The Legislature seems to have lost none of its popular interest in spite of its prolonged stay in our midst and there is scarcely a day that a delegation of pupils from schools, a touring party of teachers or some people here on automobile trips do not fill the galleries.

WELL KNOWN PEOPLE

—The Rev. F. W. Seit, prominent Allentown minister, has taken a charge at Greensburg.

—F. W. Connor, long connected with the Pennsylvania Railroad at Pittsburgh, has been put in charge of the agency of the Pennsylvania there.

—A. C. Troutman, of Butler, is one of the new trustees of Washington and Jefferson college.

—Congressman M. Clyde Kelly is out with a statement that the Germans should be made to pay all its costs to restore France.

—Mgr. A. F. Kaul, well known here, will celebrate fifty years in the priesthood at Lancaster this week.

—William A. Law, Philadelphia banker, says that there are big chances for American financiers in the European field now.

DO YOU KNOW

—That Harrisburg steel is being used to manufacture car parts?

HISTORIC HARRISBURG

—Conrad Weiser once said that John Harris has the best ford on the Susquehanna. Weiser was interested in the Middletown ferry ford.