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E. J. STACKPOLE
President and Editor-in-Chief

F. R. OYSTER, *Business Manager*
GUS. M. STEINMETZ, *Managing Editor*
A. R. MICHENER, *Circulation Manager*

Executive Board
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What concerneth every man is not whether he fail or succeed, but that he do his duty.—Ian MacLaren.

COAL SHORTAGE

LAST February we were informed that the demand for anthracite had fallen off to such extent that the mines could not be operated to capacity. Now we are told that the country is face to face with another coal famine. Millions of tons are being shipped abroad, it is explained. Coal selling, like charity, begins at home, or should. We who are near the mines should never be lacking a supply.

But why a shortage, in any event? The operators must have known that prospects were bright for European orders, even as early as February last. Were they merely juggling prices? It doesn't have a good sound.

SHIKELLIMY

SHIKELLIMY is an excellent choice as a name for the Y. M. C. A. boys' camp, if it does nothing more than rouse the boys of Harrisburg to a course of reading regarding the life and character of this most famous of Indian chiefs with whom the white settlers hereabouts had to deal in the early days.

Shikellimy was a perfect type of Indian, as pictured by Cooper in his Leather Stocking tales. He was all that was good, brave and true. No boy will be hurt by a study of shikellimy. We know all too little of our local history and the heroic figures it produced.

NEW LAW PAVES WAY

APPROVAL by Governor Sproul of a bill permitting second and third class cities, boroughs and counties to acquire and operate playgrounds, gymnasiums, public baths, swimming pools and indoor recreation centers is another step toward general recognition of a growing conviction that the government which regulates a man's working environment must also provide some means of healthful recreation for his leisure hours. We in Harrisburg are seriously lacking in this respect, especially with regard to the winter season and its activities. We must find a substitute for the park in the winter. The situation is urgent.

THE BUILDING PROBLEM

HARRISBURG'S housing problem, insofar as it is related to mere supply, is slowly beginning to solve itself. Numerous building permits testify to the decision of private builders to attempt to meet the situation by going extensively into the erection of dwellings. Doubtless there would be more building if contractors could procure deliveries of material. Those who bought early, realizing that prices were going up rather than down, were fortunate. Builders only recently waked up to the fact that lumber stocks are low and have begun buying against their future needs. The result has been a general scramble on the part of consuming buyers and a consequent freakishness in the market, with no fixed values.

The warnings of the past few months from manufacturers as to the threatened shortage of lumber have been regarded by many as propaganda to force up the prices, whereas, as a matter of fact, the conditions of stocks were rather understated. Not only upper grade stock is very low, but the low grades have been drawn upon heavily. The demand for building materials has been prodigious and many orders are now being returned unfilled. Production and shipments have both been running below orders for some time and the recent slight decrease in orders has been simply the result of low stocks. In some sections there have been two buyers for every board and the situation has been aggravated in the south the past few weeks by the heavy rains which have made logging operations very difficult and even impossible in some places. Labor shortage is also an important factor in some sections.

Although building operations have started at an enormous rate, with two or three times the volume of a year ago, the situation is in general far from satisfactory. In the first place, the buyer finds prices high and uncertain and feels that advantage is being taken of him; the dealer himself does not know what the market is, and the wholesaler is not able to fill orders and does not feel justified in sending out his men to get new ones. If the buyer realizes that the present topsy-turvy condition is out of control of the producer and manufacturer, he will not feel that he is being victimized, but will know that the fault is partly his because he did not buy earlier, when he was urged to do so, because he believed that prices would go down. Conditions will right themselves soon, but there is no indication that a lower price level will be reached in the near future. The wise builder will put in his orders now for deliveries he desires for late summer.

THE SECRET OF SUCCESS

THE American Exchange Bank, in a pamphlet addressed to "The Young Men of America," offers this bit of sage advice:

> If the average young man desires to be successful he must submit to the conditions which success imposes. These primarily are honesty, industry and economy, the practice of which is a cardinal necessity in the formation of character.

That is true. The young man who begins early to practice honesty, industry and economy is bound to get ahead. The man who neglects any or all of these is giving hostages to fortune. He who nails these watchwords to his masthead has an ever growing handicap over the chap who has neglected any or all of them. Add a kindly disposition, a willingness to serve and breadth of view and you have a combination that is an asset beyond price in the great game of getting along in the world.

And what has all this to do with banking, that the institution quoted should show such a remarkable interest in the future of the young manhood of the country? Oh, that is simple. The thrifty man is invariably a bank depositor, the honest man is one to whom the bank likes to lend money and the industrious man invariably increases his deposits. It's a good thing to interest a young man in banking. Give him a bankbook and he is apt to spend his evenings in a manner that will not cause an overdrawing of his account. The bankbook, next to the Bible, is the best little book in the world. Its language is understood the earth around. It is a fine bit of literature to have about the house. Would that more banks went out into the highways and byways in search of the young depositor. Too many of them discourage him because his dealings are small, disregarding the fact that the small depositor of to-day is the large depositor of to-morrow.

NO CAUSE FOR WORRY

REPORTS from Germany to the effect that German officers are committing suicide in large numbers seem almost too good to be true. In the first place the yellow-streaked bully seldom, if ever, puts an end to his own career. Secondly, it is strongly suspected that former German army officers are hoping for a return of autocracy and militarism, with a resultant restoration of their lost prestige. But if the reports be true, let's not consider ways and means of stopping the practice. The sooner the Prussian military breed runs out the better for the world.

UP TO THE MAYOR

THE people of Harrisburg are long suffering and kind in their attitude toward their public officials, but they will not much longer overlook the indifference to their comfort in "the public-be-damned" front of those who appear to think the anti-noise campaign is without justification or reason. Police officials can stop the cut-out and other racket in twenty-four hours by simply enforcing the regulations and imposing stiff fines and imprisonment, if necessary.

Mayor Keister has promised the Rotary Club his support in that organization's anti-noise campaign. All the noise is not made by motorcycles and automobiles, although they have been a source of constant trouble. The Mayor has shown a disposition to go along with the club in its effort to make the town reasonably quiet, and if he is really in earnest he will issue orders to his policemen to enforce the rules to the letter. The few arrests that have been made have had a salutary effect. If the mayor will make a few examples of flagrant violators and at the same time take up the matter of regulation with industries making more noise than seems necessary much good can be accomplished. It is very distinctly up to him and the police, and a fair start has been made.

PEACE POGROM

AN officer of the British General staff names twenty-three wars that were going on coincidently with the peace conference. It ought to be known as the Peace Pogrom.

"There is one thing we are certainly going to find out before discussion of the League of Nations has ended, and that is whether the United States is a one-man government.

Politics in Pennsylvania

By the Ex-Committeeman

Visits of Senators Penrose and Vare to the Governor to discuss the Philadelphia legislation and the make-up of the board of registration commissioners have served to attract State-wide attention to the Philadelphia situation. Many people are commencing to sit back and watch for the start of the strenous campaign right away.

Senator Penrose intends to take a part in the battle and it is the belief of his friends that under the new charter and with the new registration commission that the Vare strength can be clipped. The Philadelphia mayoralty is a preliminary to next year's contests when a presidential delegation is to be elected and Senator Penrose comes up for re-election. The State will then elect a State Treasurer and Auditor General.

—Pittsburgh's bond election was attended by a light vote but the whole $22,000,000 issue was approved by a decisive majority, even the $6,000,000 subway item having a comfortable margin. This is the item which was opposed by the Pittsburgh Dispatch and a certain element. It is not regarded as likely that there will be any contests in court. The improvements will be started in a very short time.

—The Philadelphia Press says regarding the mayoralty: "In trying to poll the city on a suitable candidate for next Mayor the City Club gets votes for some thirty more or less prominent citizens. This is encouraging as an evidence that we have plenty of talent, and a good deal to spare. But what is going to be necessary is that the people get together; the political leaders won't scatter their choice."

—The Lehigh County Democrat Committee re-elected Jonathan E. Frederick as county chairman; Arthur R. Berlin, secretary, and Arthur J. D. Koenig, treasurer. The old crowd seems to be in control.

—People at the Capitol are breathing more freely now that it is announced that Governor William C. Sproul will give immediate attention to the general appropriation bill which carries the payroll.

—The Senate bill providing procedure for changing of polling places, one of the bills in the series known as Philadelphia bills, has been approved by the Governor. It provides that county commissioners may change a polling place within three weeks of a general, municipal or special election on petition of ten electors of the precinct or division and after written notice to the owner or occupant of the place. No change, however, can be made if a petition signed by a majority of the electors of the district is presented. Commissioners are given authority to submit the question of a change to the voters of the district.

—The Governor has also approved the bill providing that the Auditor General may name the clerks and other persons, other than appraisers, to assist registers of wills to collect inheritance taxes in all counties except Philadelphia. This is one of the bills in the Auditor General's series of revenue raising measures. The Auditor General is also to fix the compensation.

—Governor Sproul's bill providing that the Governor shall have authority to employ consultants, experts, accountants, investigators, inspectors and clerks on various public works to advise him has become a law by approval of the Governor. This is one of the measures urged by the Governor to enable him to secure advice on big public works and to study conditions affecting public welfare. An appropriation of $25,000 is placed at the disposal of the Governor.

—Governor Sproul last night announced appointment of H. Walton Mitchell, of Pittsburgh, to be orphans court judge of Allegheny, succeeding the late Judge James W. Over as president judge. Judge member of the court, succeeds Judge Over a spresident judge. Judge Mitchell is one of the prominent members of the Allegheny bar, a law partner of Ex-Speaker George E. Alter and has for years been a trustee of State College, of which board he is now chairman. He has been prominent in church affairs and active in the bar associations. Many attorneys of Allegheny had endorsed him. Judge Mitchell will qualify at once.

—District Attorney George W. Maxey, of Lackawanna county, is the first candidate for a common pleas judicial nomination to enter a nominating petition at the State Department. He will be a candidate for the term of ten years caused by expiration of the term of Judge James J. O'Neil, of that county.

—Important changes are made in the nonpartisan ballot law by the Governor's approval of the Senate bill making amendments to the act of 1913, which was designed primarily to clarify the provisions relative to computing the vote for determination of "sole nominees." Under the new law all votes cast for nonpartisan candidates, whether on the party ballot in the nonpartisan group or on the separate nonpartisan ballot shall be counted and added together and the total certified. Any judicial candidate who receives a number of votes greater than one-half of the votes cast for such office shall be the sole nominee. When two or more judges are to be nominated all who receive more than one-half of the total votes cast for the office shall be the sole nominee for one of the vacancies in such office. The number of votes cast for the respective candidates for the office of judge at the primary shall determine the precedence of names of such candidates on the ballot for the election following. The candidate receiving the highest number of votes shall head the list. The bill also provides for printing nonpartisan nominations on all party primary ballots as well as separately, the latter to be for voters not registered or enrolled under a party name. Men registered or enrolled are not to receive nonpartisan ballots. Provision is also made for determining position in event of tie votes.

Esther Becomes the Queen

Esther was brought also unto the king's house, to the custody of Hegai, keeper of the women. And the maiden pleased him; and he preferred her and her maids unto the best place of the house of the women. And the king loved Esther above all the women, and he set the royal crown upon her head.—Esther II, 8 to 17.

IT HAPPENS IN THE BEST REGULATED GOLF CLUBS -:- -:- -:- By BRIGGS

A Big Day at Quarryville

The first airplane to condescend to visit Quarryville touched the suburbs one day recently. Its arrival over the town was not unexpected. In fact, its coming had been heralded, but only those on the inside had knowledge of the flier's intention to alight. It was a busy day in Quarryville and the morning time, when the metropolis of the lower end is alive with people from the surrounding country, but when the machine descended upon John McGuigan's field of timothy, which is on the outskirts of the town, the population was transferred in the twinkling of an eye to the scene of the landing. From every neighboring township, nook and corner, factory and field, they came in machines, on horseback, on foot and on the run to see the monster. A flying machine in repose was a sight the natives had long been hoping to see and it was, indeed, a sight.

The pilot was accustomed to meeting with the common people, but it remained for Quarryville to open the flier's eyes, to contemplate a cool 1,000 gazers of all ages, from elderly ladies, who had suffered with rheumatism for years, to babes too young to have their pictures taken. That timothy of John McGuigan's covered twenty-five acres, and it stood four feet high. Substantial fences encircles the field, and a babbling brook did little babbling, hidden beneath the grass and underbrush; comparatively few people were acquainted with its existence until they plunged into it. The fences went down with the crowd piling on them. Horses were hitched to everything, from a bean pole to a barbed-wire fence, automobiles in mud puddles congested all travel from Camargo to Tanktown, trespassing was the disorder of the day. Altogether it was one of the greatest affairs Quarryville had ever seen, and the show was continuous. For hours the pilot tried in vain to raise his plane from the timothy, and finally he found it necessary to deal with Farmer McGuigan to make hay hurriedly. A path of sufficient width was mowed, and about 3 p. m. the machine arose, to soar northward. Nothing but the arrival of the devil on the back of the Kaiser could have occasioned greater excitement in Quarryville than the initial descent of an airplane from the clouds.—George W. Hensel in Philadelphia North American.

Theaters Behind the Times

England is no less weary of the bedroom comedy" of the present day stage than is America, if one may accept the word of G. R. Malloch, writing in the Evening Standard of London. Mr. Malloch, in an article in appreciation of John Drinkwater's play, "Abraham Lincoln," which is having great success in London, says:

"The life of the crowd is, as Tehekov said, higher and more intelligent than the theater of today. People do not want the vapid stuff that is fed to them in many theaters they accept it simply because it is there and nothing else offers. Theater going is a habit strongly rooted in the population of a great city, an integral part of their social life, and it takes a great deal to drive them out of the theater. They will accept the inferior because the better sort is not available, but when worthy fare is set before them they crowd to it. What attracts them in 'Abraham Lincoln' is that they find the highest kind of drama in it—spiritual drama.

"In this seemingly tame chronicle lies the conflict of spirit with spirit, of the great soul with the myriad little souls, the soul of the one with the soul of the mob. The protagonists are tendencies, causes, strivings of the world spirit. It is on the plane of the elemental: there is an inescapable fascination for men in the workings of these great causes, dimly felt and seen darkly. We come away from the spectacle dignified. Who ever left a revue or a bedroom comedy of today in that frame of mind?"

A Book and a Sermon

"Books in the running brooks!"
"Sermons in stones!"
Thus sang the poet in his most appealing tones.
I tried to read a running brook and what it said, I think,
Was "Little drops of water will be all you'll get to drink."

I scarce believe in poets, so I wanted to be shown
How it is possible to find a sermon in a stone.
I had an altercation with a friend.
It was a shock
When he silenced all objections as he hit me with a rock.
—Washington Star.

"White Church of Paris" Is Shrine of All France

Prophecy of a Seventeenth Century Nun, Long Ignored, Was Fulfilled With the Building of Sacre Coeur, According to Believers, Who Give Thanks in the Basilique For Victory Over the Huns

SACRE COEUR, "the white church of Paris," is the shrine of all France now, the place to which millions turn their thoughts if not their feet when they give thanks for the victory for world democracy. This is why:

Back in the Seventeenth Century Marguerite-Marie, a nun in the monastery of Paray-le-Monial, said that Christ had appeared to her in a vision and told her he wished a church consecrated to his heart erected in Paris, from which it would radiate his love over all France.

It also was revealed in the vision, the nun said, that France could not be happy and peaceful until that wish was complied with.

King Who Laughed Fell

The story spread and finally reached the king, but he laughed at it. Then came the revolution, in which the ruler, Louis XVI, was killed. In those days of turmoil all who had faith in the prophecies of Marguerite-Marie revived her story, but the revolutionists were not much interested in things religious.

In every time of trouble which followed, the effort to have the church erected was revived, but not till the German conquest in 1871 did the nation turn to it, as a last desperate hope. Immediately after that disaster the raising of money for the proposed church began all over France, and its construction began at once.

Now it stands on the crest of the highest and most historic point in Paris, Montmartre (Mount of the Martyrs), on which St. Denis and two others who brought Christianity to France were put to death in the days of the Roman occupation. Because its towers gleam white in the sunshine it can be seen farther than even the Eiffel Tower. The Germans came close enough to Paris to see it through glasses, in the great war.

See the Prophecy Fulfilled

It has been building only fifty years, which is very young for a church in France, so it is not yet complete, but it is nearly finished, and is a place of wonderful and beautiful workmanship. Every day now it is crowded with French soldiers and the families of French soldiers, who come there to give devout thanks.

"The prophecy has been fulfilled," they say. "We were building it—and this time we were victorious. France never again will be humiliated or unhappy."

Many khaki-clad American soldiers mingle in the crowds of blue clad French soldiers and black clad French women. Every day several hundred American soldiers take the Y. M. C. A. sightseeing trip through historic Montmartre, and the Basilique au Sacre Coeur is the place in which every party lingers longest and most reverently.

"CANCELITIS"

[Harvey's Weekly]

"Cancelitis" in its most improvident and virulent form has been running riot in the War Department, according to a number of business men who are in a position to know whereof they speak. They charge, further, that Secretary Baker was directly responsible for inoculating the Army bureaus with this malady, which is defined as "a hysteria of cancellation."

It is contended that improvidence and a complete lack of business sense characterized the sweeping orders of the Secretary of War to cancel all orders, once the armistice was signed; with the result that business has been unnecessarily disorganized, labor thrown out of employment, and great loss occasioned the government. This loss has resulted from the reduction of excess profit taxes as well as from the consequent necessity of going into the market to buy staples at higher prices than those of goods previously contracted for, and from purchasing, in haste, spot goods already made up, instead of those manufactured according to government specifications under strict military inspection.

It is pointed out, for instance, that in the case of a manufacturer of staples whose profits had amounted to $1,000,000, and who had invested that sum in plant, equipment and raw material, his taxes would have amounted to $800,000 had not his contract been cancelled. Cancellation, however, resulted in his writing off a fifty per cent loss, which reduced his taxes to $320,000, involving a loss of revenue to the government of $480,000—to which must be added the allowance made for partially manufactured material, and the further loss because of increased prices which it became necessary to pay for the same goods only a short time later.

It is asserted that in the case of shoes, clothing and other staples, losses of this character have been extensive.

There were, of course, contracts for purely war materials—ordnance, ammunition, etc.—which had to be cancelled, but so violent was the hysteria of cancellation and so sweeping were the orders of Secretary Baker that officers were not permitted to limit cancellations to goods of that character, and as a result, much less favorable "rush orders" have had to be placed since the armistice was signed.

Judge Not

Judge not, and ye shall not be judged; condemn not, and ye shall not be condemned; forgive, and ye shall be forgiven.—Luke vi, 37.

Senator Penrose Aids Reform

[From Phila. North American]

If The North American needed any justification for having expressed approval of Senator Penrose's work in Harrisburg, it would be found in the co-operation he had from the independent legislators. Those men have surrendered none of their principles; they are today, as they have always been, implacably against Penroseism. But above the requirements of factional opposition they put the serving of the public interest, and they welcomed, as did this newspaper, the assistance in a good cause of the man whom they had consistently fought and will fight again if need be.

It is quite possible that, as our friend warned us, Senator Penrose at some time in the future will attempt to use for his own purposes the capital of good repute he has recently accumulated. If he does so, then The North American and all good independents will stand against him as they did in the past. But it is our deliberate judgment, and has been for twenty years, that the most effective way to get sound, progressive legislation is to make those who attain power understand that it is more profitable to serve the public welfare than to serve special, sinister, anti-social interests.

Louisiana Oil Output Grows

[From the New Orleans Item.]

According to late information, the daily production in the North Louisiana fields is 45,000 barrels, that of the Ranger field in Texas approximately 50,000 barrels, and that of the famous Burkburnett, Texas, field 38,000 barrels. This figure will give some idea of the importance of the North Louisiana territory from an oil producing standpoint.

Practically every field in the United States has been widely advertised and exploited all over the country and largely developed by small, independent operators. This condition has not been true of North Louisiana fields, due to the fact that in the early days of its development, the production was developed almost entirely by the three large companies: The Gulf, Texas and Standard Oil Companies.

From the standpoint of cost of operating and cost of development, the North Louisiana field is the cheapest proposition in the United States to-day. Production is found at depths ranging from 1,400 to 2,700 feet, with drilling costs ranging from $8,000 to $17,000, as compared with drilling costs of $40,000 to $50,000 in the Ranger Field, and $15,000 to $20,000 in the Burkburnett Field.

No Wonder Germany Quit

NUMBER TWENTY-FOUR

"The European consider the American soldier a queer kind of an animal," said Major Frank C. Mahin, of the Army Recruiting Station, 325 Market street, Harrisburg. "In the first place the European buys himself a glass of wine and then sees how much time he can spend in drinking it, while the American tries to find out how many glasses he can drink in a given time. The European asks the price before he buys anything, but the American buys it if he wants it and then asks the price. Even the methods of fighting are entirely different; the European in close fighting are entirely different; the European in close fighting gets into a hole and hurls grenades blindly in the general direction of the enemy, while the American, if he uses grenades at all, will run in until he can see his enemy, wind up and proceed to try and bean him with the grenade. In an attack the European will try his hardest to acquire an automatic rifle with which he can scatter bullets all over the landscape, whereas the American will throw his automatic rifle because it doesn't shoot close enough to satisfy him and will pick up a Springfield with which he knows he can hit an individual Boche at 500 or 600 yards. But the American weapon par excellence is the 45 caliber automatic pistol or revolver. What other nation ever produced anything to correspond to our old Western Gun Man? None! What other nation has the American tendency to 'pack a gun?' None! If a foreigner carries a weapon it is a knife. What American can help from handling a revolver or pistol if he gets a chance? None! It it instinctive with us to love a pistol. For sixty years we have specialized on revolvers and pistols. Years ago we found out that a small caliber pistol would not 'stop' a man so we built huge accurate 45s. When this war started the European countries considered the pistol as an ornament to be carried by officers, and consequently built them as small and as light as they could. Their favorite was .25 caliber, which looks like and is a toy in comparison with our .45s. I have seen a man hit square on the cheek bone by a Boche .25 bullet and all it did was make him mad. Of course it left a small scar like a deep dimple. If it had been a .45 it would have blown the whole side of his head off. Relying on European experience our first troops to go to France were armed with only a few pistols per company. No sooner had they gotten into the trenches than a frantic cry went up for pistols and lots of them. The cables were busy sending rush orders of pistols and yet more pistols.

Now we had about 75,000 of them on hand when we went into the war but that wasn't a drop in the bucket. The good old .45 automatic couldn't possibly be turned out fast enough so we had to order a lot of Colt and Smith and Wesson .45 caliber revolvers to cover the shortage. The automatic had been built exclusively by the Colt Co. on a Browning patent (the same Browning of machine gun fame), but they couldn't produce more than a couple of thousand a month. Several firms took up the manufacture of both the pistols and revolvers so that by October, 1918, we were providing 46,000 pistols and 30,000 revolvers a month, and had produced more than seven hundred thousand since we got into the war.

Even this tremendous production was no more than enough to keep up to the demand. Time after time I have seen a Doughboy decline with thanks the offer of some grenades when he was about to go out on patrol or to clean up a machine gun nest. He would smile and pat his .45 and sure enough that would do the business. When you consider that a trained man can fire 21 shots with the automatic pistol in 12 seconds, and that even a 'tenderfoot' can hit what he wants to with it, you cannot wonder that our boys preferred to crawl up to the edge of a trench or shell hole and plug the Boche with a pistol rather than to lie in a shell hole and chuck grenades at an unseen enemy until one or the other got blown up, especially when the Boche never dreaming the American was closing in on him would throw his grenades way beyond the crawling doughboy who was tickled to death at the success of his own American way of fighting."

Evening Chat

Over 100 iron washers and about fifty pieces of cardboard carefully cut to the size of a cent have been discovered in the penny in the slot paper cup vending machines in the State Capitol at the end of the monthly roundup. In addition two persons contributed a nickel each and one person gave a dime for a cup. A large collection of pennies was found but indications are that Father Penn is out a certain amount of money and some one has more paper cups than the law allows. The washers were found all over the building, every machine having been "worked." The use of the paper "pennies" is a new one. The paper cup machines are an accommodation more than anything else. They realize a couple of hundreds of dollars a year, but they cost the State, including supplies and maintenance of the machines considerably more.

* * *

"Roasting ears at fifty cents a dozen do not appeal to me," said a Harrisburg man in the Chestnut street market yesterday, as he turned away from a stall whereon several dozen ears that looked to be about the size of popcorn were displayed at the price named.

"Well," said the farmer, "if you had struggled the way I did to get that corn through the spring wet spell when the thermometer was near freezing and right afterward when the weather turned hot and dry, I think may be you would want a dollar a dozen for corn. Believe me it was some job."

Corn, he forecasted, will fall in price very rapidly. Much has been planted and the victory gardens are also full of it. The season for later corn has been generally favorable and the quantity will bring the figures asked yesterday rapidly down to something like reasonable. The first home-grown corn is always high in price.

* * *

"That item about the beauty of the William Penn highway between Amity Hall and Newport, is all true, and then Some," said a Harrisburg man who has a cabin along that stretch of road, "but believe me I'll be sorry to see the link rebuilt. For years we have had our hut in a secluded district not far from the river opposite Losh's Run, but when that road goes through we will be right out on the public road, and then we will have to find a new location. The rebuilt highway also will bring the Boyd camp for boys which is now in a faraway corner off from the road, right down to the State highway within easy reach of Harrisburg. The Boyd camp is built in rustic style, has a big fireplace, kitchen, living room, sleeping quarters for many boys, board porches and good water. It is an ideal camping spot. What will be its fate when the road goes through, bringing with it lots of automobile traffic, is not known."

* * *

A recently returned Harrisburg soldier pulled this one the other day at a war stary fest which was going strong. The soldier vouches for it as true, and it is passed along for what it is worth.

It seems that said soldier was in Paris en route to rejoin his regiment, but having met a Red Cross canteen worker of his acquaintance, he desired to stay over a bit longer. So together he and the canteener walked down to the office of the M. P. on Rue St. Anne. The girl waited outside while the soldier went in to talk it over with the M. P. officer on duty. After waiting in line for about an hour, he reached the desk and pulled a weak story about expecting further orders in Paris but not getting them, "could he wait," and all that sort of thing. But the M. P. was adamant. There was nothing stirring.

So the Yank, with a long face, went back to the girl. He found her talking to another M. P. officer. After explaining how he had missed out, the two started to leave. Suddenly the M. P. called him back. "Say, buddy," he whispered, "come back in about half an hour and I'll fix you up for forty-eight hours more. That girl is worth staying a week in Paris." And that is exactly what happened, yet people say the Red Cross aren't doing so much in France.

* * *

Capitol Park extension seems to be growing in favor as a place for parking automobiles. Almost every day a dozen or more cars are stood along Fourth or Walnut streets and until the work of landscaping starts there will probably be more. The State set an example by parking the Army trucks which Uncle Sam sent here to be distributed for highway making and maintenance purposes. These trucks are commencing to move out to various places in this section of the State They have been loaned for road work.

WELL KNOWN PEOPLE

—Sheriff H. C. Ransley, of Philadelphia, who was here yesterday, is one of the active men in politics in that city. He has been in the game since he was twenty-one.

—Dr. Thomas E. Finegan, the new Superintendent of Public Instruction, is being compelled to decline many invitations to speak this summer because of the pressure of the work of reorganizing the school system.

—Samuel C. Todd, chief clerk of the State Department, has returned from a visit to his old home town of Brownsville with a side trip to Charleroi.

—Prof. Smith Burnham, of the West Chester State Normal school, was guest of honor at a dinner tendered him by the Chester County Historial Society in honor of his work.

DO YOU KNOW

—That Harrisburg steel is to be used in rehabilitating French cities?

HISTORIC HARRISBURG

—Early courts were held in John Harris' mansion when this was a part of Lancaster county.

A Michigan Lesson in Law

[From the Houghton Mining Gazette.]

A man running a blind pig in Montcalm county heard one of his customers boast that he was a parole violator from Marquette and had him promptly arrested and returned. We thus see how important it is that the proprietors of our "blind pigs" should be men of character, with a due regard for the sanctity of the law.