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All industry and earnestness will be useless unless they are consecrated by a resolution to be in all things a man of honor.—Ruskin.

THE PRESIDENT'S SPEECH

THE President's speech before the Senate yesterday is not such a clear-cut explanation of the League of Nations and the Peace Treaty that doubting Americans will be able from it to make up their mands one way or the other with respect to its effects on the future life and policy of this nation. What the President said sounded all very nice, but it was not what the situation demanded. It had not the ring of absolute uncontrovertable fact to back it; it was, like so many of the President's addresses, lacking in finished analysis and therefore not entirely convincing. The President must say more than he has if he expects his critics in the Senate to accept his views. Up to this time he has done very little more than urge that they be accepted largely because they are his views and therefore, he concludes, can not be open to reasonable debate. It is this attitude, the utter failure of many of the President's policies and his entire reversal of position on several vital questions that took some of the Senators as doubting Thomases to the chamber to hear him and left them in the same frame of mind.

There can be no gainsaying that the President means well. Nor can it be said that a majority of Americans are opposed to a League of Nations in some form. Ever since the idea was first voiced by former President Taft, and afterward borrowed by Mr. Wilson without the formality of credit to its author, there has been a growing conviction in this country that some sort of alliance for peace might help to keep the unruly members of the family of nations in order. However, there is no settled conviction that Mr. Wilson and his fellows at the peace table have reached a workable basis for such an organization. We must know precisely how the United States is going to be affected by the proposed league before we adopt it. No matter what Europe or the President thinks about it, if the debate that is to ensue regarding the plan leaves the country convinced that it is not good for the United States the whole thing must be thrown overboard, for what is not good for one member is not good for any and the plan would fail.

However, it is not likely that extermity will be reached. After thorough discussion of the whole matter, it is likely that some sort of agreement can be arrived at whereby the United States Senate will adopt the agreement with certain definitely stated reservations and our own interpretations of some of the clauses that might be construed in ways that would mean unnecessary trouble for us.

Whatever the consequences we must preserve the rights of the United States from being overridden by the selfish interests of other countries. We must keep ourselves clear of petty European bickering and from becoming a tool in the hands of ambitious European politicians. Up to this time the President has not convinced many Americans that the league will do this. Until he does do so he must expect serious differences of opinion and strong opposition to his plan to bolt the entire dose without objection or change.

Nobody objects to the league as such, but all of us do want to be sure that it is not more harmful than helpful before it is too late. We are entitled to that information, and if the President is wise he will preserve his temper in the debate that is to follow and let us have a purely logical explanation from his viewpoint of every question that may be raised.

His business experience is enabling Governor Sproul to avoid many of the pitfalls which have plagued some of his predecessors. One of the measures just approved gives him authority to secure advice on big public works and the study of conditions affecting public welfare. The Governor believes that the Commonwealth should have the benefit of expert advice where large expenditures are involved and important undertakings are under consideration.

THE CITY'S MEMORIAL

ARNOLD W. BRUNNER'S design of a memorial for the Harrisburg soldiers and sailors who served in the big war has been universally commended. It will constitute a fine memorial and also an artistic approach to the memorial viaduct of the Commonwealth and the city at State street. Again the Chamber of Commerce has met public expectation in the intelligent handling of this important matter.

All manner of suggestions as to a proper memorial were given full consideration and the Brunner design was immediately accepted as ideal in every way. Nor has there been any question of the wisdom shown in choosing the site at Thirteenth and State streets.

Of course, the Governor has approved the bill restricting the use of tractors with cleats upon the improved highways of the State. He could not have done otherwise. Every motorist understands the wholesale damage which has ensued along the improved road through the careless use of farming machinery. The farmer is entitled to every consideration in the use of the roads, but unnecessary damage is inexcusable.

NO PLACE HERE FOR THEM

"SIGNING the Peace Treaty with Germany has resulted in a decision by the Department of Justice that the great majority of German and Austrian enemy aliens now at large under parole may be released from all parole obligations," says a Washington news dispatch.

All very well, for thousands of so-called "enemy aliens" turned out to be pretty good Americans; but how about those we imprisoned because they wanted to wreck the country and turn it over to the Germans? These men were enemies of the United States when they were locked up and they have had no change of heart. Enemies of our nation then, they are so now. Let us get rid of them by sending them back to their "beloved Austria" and their "dear Germany."

Field Marshal Haig insists that "England won the War." In a speech the other day he deprecated what he considered an effort to minimize the British army's achievement in the war. "It is right," said he, "to speak of our allies, but it was the British army that won the war." Most Americans were under the impression that the Yanks had some little to do with the winning of the war, but it may be as difficult in the near future to determine who won it as who started it.

WIDER CITY POWERS

GRADUALLY the Legislature, with the aid of the Governor, is removing the restrictions which have prevented cities like Harrisburg doing many things which the municipal authorities would like to have done. Under a bill just approved Harrisburg could have swimming pools, public baths, indoor recreation centers and public gymnasiums. The city is empowered under this act to join the school districts and provide for bond issues or the levying of taxes for such purposes.

Under another act cities may acquire property or memorial buildings or monuments and provide for the erection of public auditoriums and libraries.

A larger measure of home rule has been demanded by the cities of Pennsylvania for several years and in proportion as they are freed of legislative restrictions will they develop in many ways.

Shamokin is to have a Chamber of Commerce and committees are now engaged in the enrollment of every business, commercial and professional man in the community. The mining town is headed in the right direction. Those who appreciate what the Chamber of Commerce is doing for this city will not doubt the wisdom of organizing such a center of civic activity in every other town.

SELLING THE SURPLUS

THE government having rejected eighty-seven bids for the approximate 143,000,000 pounds of surplus canned and cured meats held by the War Department because the Director of Sales considered all of the prices offered for the meats too low, it is now the purpose of the government to dispose of the surplus stock through negotiations. The highest prices offered were said to have been about fifty per cent. of the cost to the government and in other cases the bids were as low as twenty-five per cent. of the cost. Exporters are offering higher prices and it is probable that much of the surplus stock now stored in the government warehouses will be sent out of the country. This will not serve to reduce the high cost of living in the United States, and every turn of the wheel seems to be against the consumer.

In disposing of surplus war materials the Director of Sales is charged with the duty of obtaining for the government as large a percentage as possible of the original cost price, but his experience with the bids for the surplus meat has convinced him that he can do better by negotiating than through the acceptance of sealed proposals.

Fame is fleeting. A few months ago the world was ringing with the praise of Marshal Joffre, the brave old French warrior. Now his name is seldom heard and even in the arrangements for the great peace parade in Paris he seems to figure not at all. Are republics ungrateful?

Politics in Pennsylvania

By the Ex-Committeeman

As a result of amendments to the election laws approved yesterday by the Governor the time for filing nominating petitions in the office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth and with county commissioners is advanced one day.

Petitions for judicial candidates can not be filed later than August 7, whereas under the old law it was August 8, this year. Nominating petitions required to be filed with county commissioners can now be circulated and must be filed not later than August 19, instead of August 20.

Petitions for judicial candidates are now being generally circulated in districts where judges and associate judges are to be elected this year, while thousands will be circulated for nominations for county, city, borough and other offices to be filed in November.

As soon as possible the Secretary of the Commonwealth will have the changes in election laws printed and sent to county commissioners for their information.

Commissions for the new Philadelphia registration commissioners will be made out without delay at the State Department and sent to Messrs. E. Lawrence Fell, George G. Pierie, William Walsh, Ignatius A. Quinn and Clinton Rogers Woodruff, who were appointed yesterday to comprise the board of five under the new act.

In speaking of the matter the Governor said he was sure that the Board as now constituted would not be factional, that the best interests of the community would be thoroughly served and that every citizen would be protected in his rights. Mr. Fell, who may be considered as a personal appointee of the Governor, was born in Buckingham, Bucks county, in 1867, and has lived in Philadelphia since he graduated from Swarthmore College, in 1888. He studied law in the office of Alfred Moore, but went into business as a printer and became one of the best known figures in that trade, as president of the Franklin Printing Company. He retired from business at the first of this year. For three years he was president of the United National Typothetae. During the war Mr. Fell was director of commercial economies in the War Industries Board. In speaking of him the Governor said: "I have known Lawrence Fell for more than thirty years, and I know no finer nor more honorable man."

—Counties of Pennsylvania are divided into classes according to population along the lines of the cities of the State under terms of the bill approved late to-day by Governor Sproul. The bill, which originated in the House, stated that counties have been classified in legislation without uniformity and that hereafter laws may be passed applicable to classes of all counties in general. The new law makes eight classes as follows: First, 1,500,000 and over, which is Philadelphia; second, between 800,000 and 1,500,000, which is Allegheny; third, 250,000 to 800,000, Luzerne and Lackawanna; fourth, 150,000 to 250,000, Berks, Cambria, Fayette, Lancaster, Montgomery, Schuylkill and Westmoreland; fifth, 100,000 to 150,000, Blair, Chester, Dauphin, Delaware, Erie, Lehigh, Northampton, Northumberland, Washington and York; sixth, 50,000 to 100,000; seventh, 20,000 to 50,000, and eighth, all below 20,000. The latter class will include eleven counties. The act provides that all laws shall remain in force and effect in the counties as prior to approval of the bill.

—Governor William C. Sproul left for his home in Chester last night to spend the week end after having cleared up close to 100 of the 650 bills left with him by the Legislature in three days' work. He will return here Monday and take up appropriation bills, attention being given to the general appropriation bill which carries the funds for conduct of the State government and represents more than $44,000,000. This will be signed before July 15 but it is probable that some reductions will be made in the items. Included in the bill are items of over a million dollars each for the sinking fund and interest on the road bonds. The rest of the appropriation bills will be disposed of later. They comprise two-thirds of the bills on the Governor's desk. All of the election bills left by the Legislature were signed before the Governor left, the Philadelphia registration measure being the last to be acted upon.

—Senator Boies Penrose, who had been here three days to discuss legislation with the Governor and who talked over the election bills, also left for Philadelphia.

—During his stay the Governor spent considerable time with heads of departments relative to bills in his hands and will meet others when he returns.

—Approval of the repealer of the third class city nonpartisan law is the most important political matter of the whole legislative session for the smaller municipalities of the State. There has been considerable discussion of the bill ever since it was presented on St. Patrick's day and the bill had a somewhat varied career. The effect of it will be to stimulate political activity in every city of the whole State. Philadelphia has been given new political laws, Pittsburgh and Scranton got a few and now the third class cities get something to stir them up.

—Governor Sproul will probably be sharply criticised in some of the third class cities because of his approval of the repealer, but in a number of cities such as Harrisburg, Chester and others there has been strong sentiment for the repealer.

—Judge William H. Keller, of the Superior Court, who was here yesterday is being backed by many friends in central counties and his papers are in circulation.

—Lebanon's Mayoralty situation is stirring again. Edwin H. Schroff has entered the race. There are now three real candidates and more coming.

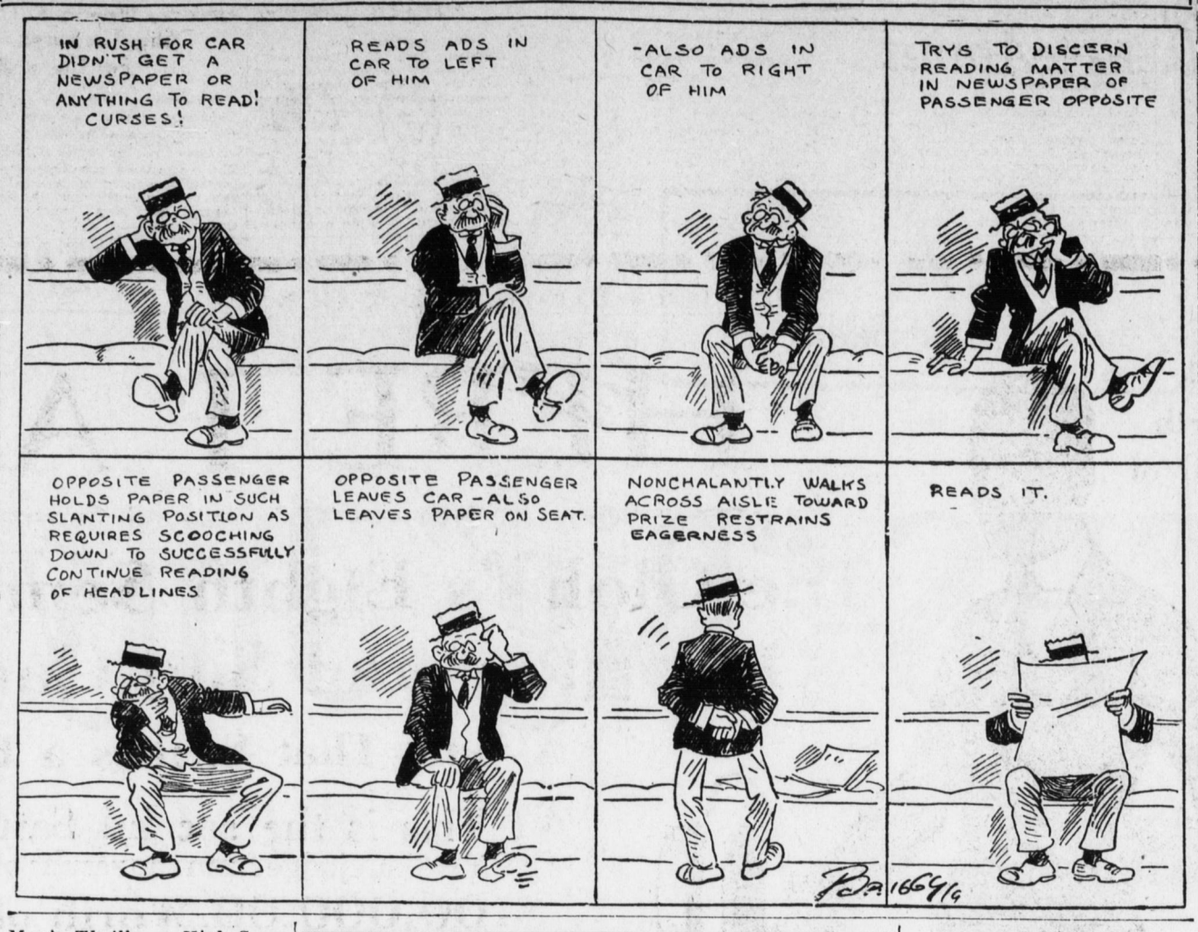
—In Reading things have become so slack that the police are asking for fewer hours. Prohibition did it.

—The Pittsburgh Dispatch is having some fun woth Mayor Babcock and other men active in behalf of the loan in that city who lost their districts on the subway item which the Dispatch fought unsuccessfully. The figures on the loan show:

No.	Purpose	For	Against
1.	street repaving, etc.	17,564	6,109
2.	subway (5 districts out),	15,588	12,590
3.	parks, playgrounds, etc.	16,584	6,136
4.	water extension	17,637	5,455
5.	sewer extension	17,546	5,311
6.	hospitals	17,735	5,280
7.	bridges	17,329	5,676

The heaviest vote was polled on the subway, with a total vote cast of 28,278.

MOVIE OF A MAN IN A STREET CAR WITH NOTHING TO READ -:- -:- By BRIGGS



Movie Thrills on High Seas

[Don Marquis in the New York Sun]

A ship comes galloping over the sea
(Boots, brutes and a keg of powder!)
And none but Our Hero is riding she!
(Blood, mud and the Barbary Coast!)
He is spurring her hard, he is riding her fast
And her bloody flanks are raw to the blast
From her martingale to her mizzen mast.
(Rum, gum and a red, red roast!)
From a sunset ocean crimson and green
(Knives, chives and a bucket of beer!)
Rises a raging submarine
(Gawd, Claude, there's trouble here!)
And a German spy at the periscope
Is spraying the ocean with poison dope;
Our Hero loosens his lariat rope
Huns, guns and a platter of tripe!)

A glance to the East, a glance to the West
(Heave, Steve, and port your hellum!)
And Our Heroine, very expensively dressed
(Yes, Tess, I'll say you're a pippin!)
In an airyoplane falls from above
And Our Hero sees her and falls in love * * *
She sinks and moans like a wounded dove.
(Steady, Eddie, and bean that walrus!)
With his great shark teeth all yellow and bare
(Swim, Jim, for the cops are coming!)
The submarine leaps for to gnash her there!
(Quick, Dick, the ice is breaking!)
His mor'ls are so bad they couldn't be worse
And he fetches a gnash and he fetches a curse,
For he thinks that she is a Red Cross nurse!
(Roister, oyster! you have no cares!)

Our Hero has known the best and the worst
(Bones, groans, and the Spanish Main!)
He has been extensively Red-Cross Nursed
(Back, Jack! Unhand her, villian!)
And his manly heart swells in his breast;
But his noble ship has galloped her best
And she stumbles and sinks, she is sore distressed!
(Hush! Tush! and a sob from the 'cello!)

He leaps from his saddle without demur
(Hike, Ike, or they'll get your number!)
And he strips from his boot the glided spur
(Swipes! Cripes! but I'm getting thirsty!)
With his good sword held in his chiseled lips!
Through a sea that is death to him that trips,
He swims with the speed of a hundred ships
(Hop, Pop! Here with the seltzer!)
The struggle churns the seas to yeast
(Shake, quake, for the world is splitting!)
But at last he has roped and tied the beast
(Rest, breast! and cease your panting!)
And he mounts the Hun and he gallops again
Through the midst of a trival hurricane
With Our Heroine perched on his bridle rein
(Hell's bells! what a slothful barkeep!)

Cracker Fund For Parrot

[From the New York Times.]

Full permission to administer a "cracker fund to the best of your skill and ability," was granted by Judge Richard Doherty in Jersey City to Henry Condict, senior member of the law firm of Condit, Boardman & Condict, executors of the estate of the late Mrs. Phoebe Griffith, who died a year ago and left a trust fund of $1,500 for a parrot named "Ethel."

The "cracker fund," as Judge Doherty called it, had caused the executors of the estate considerable worry. The bird is very healthy and Judge Doherty found on consulting the highest authorities on parrots that these creatures generally are long lived. But the $1,500 will maintain Ethel in luxury for some little time to come.

Huns Responsible for Nurse Cavell's Murder May Be Tried

Following English Heroine's Burial in Westminster Abbey, the Belgian Advocate Who Attempted Her Defense Told the True Story of the Tragedy.

From the time of her arrest by the Germans for aiding her countrymen escape from Belgium, Nurse Edith Cavell's fate was sealed, according to Maitre de Leval, the intrepid Belgian lawyer who directed her defense. Many and conflicting stories have been told of the heroic role played by the martyred nurse, most of these have been unauthentic, and few have been complete. But after the recent burial of Miss Cavell in Westminster Abbey, London, Maitre de Leval told England the true story of her death. As set down by J. P. Collins for the Boston Transcript, it follows in part:

FOR twenty years Maitre de Leval was legal advocate of the British legation in Brussels, and after the war began he got an appointment in a similar capacity to the American minister, Brand Whitlock, greatest of Miss Cavell's champions and friends.

The Maitre said Miss Cavell had done more for the war by her death than many generals had done in living. When she was warned of what she must expect if she were caught in the act of helping prisoners to get away home, her reply was simply, "I know, but I must go on," and on the work went.

After Mons and Charleroi, great numbers of Allied fugitives had to be collected in all sorts of dark and obscure places, and Belgian farmers found harboring any of these were shot with the captives themselves. But nobody ever conceived of women being shot for any such act of mercy.

Maitre de Leval made it clear at any rate that she was only one of a group concerned in the noble work of obtaining life and liberty for brave men who had risked their lives for the liberty of others, and he showed moreover what a clever plan was improvised by the patriotic Prince de Croy and his sister for succoring these men.

Nurse Cavell Had no Counsel

They brought them to their chateau, or somewhere near it, had them photographed, gave them Flemish names, taught them the rudiments of the language, prepared false identity papers for them and even located their birth in places which never existed.

When the majority of this devoted group were arrested—and they were betrayed by a man said to be a Pole—the Prince de Croy was one of the few who escaped, and it was generally believed that the women would survive. Most of them did, but one of them was doomed from the first and knew it. Nurse Cavell had no one near her to tell her what to say. She owned to saving these men's lives, two hundred in all, and openly said it was her work and her duty in life. If she had handed these countrymen of hers over to the Germans, she said simply, they would have been shot.

When remonstrance was made to the Germans through American authorities, the reply was given that there was no need for M. Leval to see her; besides, no political prisoner could be seen by anyone till sentence was passed, and in any case, being a Belgian, M. de Leval could not plead in a German court. When another man was obtained, M. Sadi Kirschen, he was told the case was not very grave.

Plotted From the Start

It is clear now that a game had started to put her friends off and give the machinery of murder plenty of time to go forward.

As a rule, even in German law, the public prosecutor in military courts was a man versed in the procedure and innocent of bias; but in this case a man named Stoeber was employed, whose son had been killed on the English front, and he seems to have left no stone unturned to be revenged.

He was an elegant, cynical, incompetent unscrupulous ruffian, fashionably dressed, with a waxed mustache, and he set himself to bully Nurse Cavell in the most horrible way. He treated her like a slave and told her she lied; he bullied her advocate for using a word which was not German, and made the whole defense a mockery.

There was no capital offense to be proved against her, for she was only an accomplice in helping soldiers into neutral territory, Holland. Moreover, she never guided "enemy" troops into enemy lands, as was alleged in order to bring her into the toils.

To Punish Nurse's Murderers

As a matter of fact, a law was enacted only after her death to give warrant for her sentence.

She herself was in no doubt at any time as to her fate. "I am English," she said, "and they want my life."

Fearing the worst possibility, her few friends prepared a petition for her addressed to the governor, Von Bissing, and his creature, Von Lancken. When they asked for Von Lancken (having heard the worst) he was at a frivolous play and sent word they must wait till the play was over. Then he grumbled at being disturbed at that time of night, though it was her last night alive. First he denied the death sentence, but later admitted it, saying he could only be a messenger, and not even the kaiser could release her then.

She was bound to a chain and fired at by twelve soldiers, but these are held blameless. They simply carried out orders.

The men to answer for it all are the Kaiser, Stoeber, Von Bissing and Von Sauberzweig, and it looks as if we are to have all four at the bar.

TRADE BRIEFS

Of the approximate 10,000 Japanese in the Philippines 2,000 are said to be merchants.

Merchants of Kobs, Japan, have formed a Philippine society to promote trade with the islands and establish closer relations generally.

Among the various uses of cocoanut oil in India is its application as a mange cure for dogs for which purpose it is said to be very effective.

Consul Emil Sauer reports from Maracaibo, Venezuela, that according to estimates the stock of coffee on hand at Maracaibo amounts to 165,000 bags.

The declared exports from Chosen, Corea, to the United States in 1918 were valued at $307,928, as compared with $154,102 in the preceding year. Leaf tobacco, of which 760,604 pounds, valued at $22,741, were shipped, made up practically the whole amount.

The bee industry in Switzerland is very large, honey being a part of the daily diet of almost the entire population. An American agent could probably establish a satisfactory and profitable business here for bee keepers' supplies if he made a careful study of the Swiss methods in agriculture.

As the Italian government intends to reopen the sea salt mines of Istrio, the Venetians have requested the government not to forget those situated near Venice, which are covering about 700 hectares (1,730 acres) of ground and were producing several years ago about 100,000 quintals of salt a year.

A sample of the type of bicycle saddles offered for sale in Denmark by German manufacturers has been received by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce from Commercial Attache Erwin W. Thompson of Copenhagen. This saddle may be examined at the New York district office of the bureau upon referring to File No. 20638.

Come Fill the Cup—a Medley

What would little Omar say
In his nest at break of day
If he chanced to peep this way?
Omar'd say: "Delay no longer,
Make your own brew, make it stronger
Than you had before. . . .
If you brew a little longer,
You can make it that much stronger."
So we brew a little longer;
Then he flies away.

Double, double toil and trouble,
Raisins boil, molasses bubble;
Slumber not until you've got
Hell broth i' the charmed pot.
For men must stir and women must sleep;
The sooner it's finished the sooner to sleep.
While the empty bar is moaning.
—From the New York Sun.

The Song of the Stars

[Frank L. Stanton, in the Atlanta Constitution]

A new-made world heard the Shadows say—
A thousand-thousand years away,
With desert-places in dim review
(The dust of stars we never knew):

You're a wonderful world
In your wild, wide sweep,
And you startle the stars
In the spaces deep—
But we dreamed all that
Ere we went to sleep!

"You have shaken Time's Shadows wide awake
With a thunder of heavens as the heights you take,
And you hold to the heights in the blaze o' the lights,
And you order the days, bind and loosen the nights.
"You're a wonderful world!
Like the Light in your leap
To the gates where the keys
Of all wonders they keep;
But we dreamed all that
Ere we went to sleep.

"We climbed as you climb in the years without date—
Since the First Man waved farewell to Eden's lost gate;
And we said to the starlight that kissed dust and clover,
That God Himself envied the earth we'd made over!

"'Twas a wonderful world!—
Back to rest we shall creep,
For we dwelt with old wonders,
Now Time-hidden—deep:
We were weary of wonders,
And God gave us Sleep!"

Hail, the National Guard

[From the Philadelphia Press]

The first movement for the reorganization of the National Guard of Pennsylvania is in the form of a call for commissioned officers. No difficulty should be experienced in quickly filling the quota from the former officers of the National Guard and the National Army, while there are many eligibles who belonged to the regular army. The newly commissioned officers will immediately begin recruiting the 7,000 men who are authorized for the first year. At the expiration of five years, 30,000, the full strength of a division, will have been attained by an orderly increase each year.

Pennsylvania has abundant reason to be proud of her National Guard in the war with Germany. The 28th Division won deathless glory in the hottest fighting which marked the last days of the terrific struggle. They bore the brunt of battle in the Argonne and at Chateau-Theirry. Those who returned are expected to resume their places in the National Guard by re-enlisting after their discharge from the National Army. The Reserve Militia, which was organized to take the place of the National Guard for emergency duty at home, will probably furnish many recruits, but the physical tests will be more severe than for the militia service.

All the probabilities indicate more offers to enlist than can be accepted under the terms of the National Defense Act of 1916.

HOW SIMPLE IT IS

The other day a young woman of Spokane, Wash., wrote me and asked how I get the material for the stories I write. Every once in a while some young woman who wants to be a great author writes to ask me that. They usually say: "The characters in your stories are so quaint and odd and yet so true to life. They seem so real. How do you get the material?" I am so well established in the author business now, and have such a steady trade, that at last I feel it is safe for me to give the secret to the world.

I get the material for my stories by putting on my hat and poking around until I find a queer-looking character, and then I ask him the story of his life. For example, I look in a window and see an old, gray-headed shoemaker sitting on a bench, working away at a pair of shoes. I go in and speak to him.

"Good afternoon," I say. "Are you a shoemaker?"

"Yes," he says. "What did you think I was doing? Think I was painting a flagpole on a submarine? What do you ask fool questions for?"

'I'm an author," I say. "I write short stories and books. I'm getting material for a short story now, but if you turn out to be interesting enough I may make a whole novel of you."—From "Getting Material," by Ellis Parker Butler in the July Bookman.

Evening Chat

If there is any one thing that seems to be arousing the feelings of the many housewives who go to market in Harrisburg in accordance with the good old custom of Wednesday and aturday providing for the family, it is thirty-five cents for a box of berries at the height of the season. The prices charged for strawberries this summer were something not touched here in years and one result has been to increase the demand for plants to be set out in gardens which will be done with some heartfelt reflections upon what it costs to "put up" the strawberry preserves this year. And now here in the midst of the berry belt people are being charged anywhere from twenty-five to forty cents for a box of raspberries or huckleberries and the people selling them simply standing pat and saying that the city folks are making all the money. Just what will happen when the blackberries come in, it is hard to say. One way of getting even, according to men who go to market because they were brought up to do so and marriage has not caused them to change, is to demand the price per quart and insist on getting it. There are many people under the impression that the average berry box is a quart. Sometimes there is a difference between the contents of a box and the standard quart and if the average marketer in Harrisburg would buy by the quart and insist on the quart there would be more money saved, in opinion of some observers. A good story is told about a man in one of the markets two weeks ago. He displayed some fine berries and asked so much per box. When asked the price per quart he added ten cents. When told that his boxes were supposed to be quarts he refused to sell.

* * *

Things have been almost as strenuous on Capitol Hill, at least in certain offices, the last few days when the Governor has been acting on bills left with him by the Legislature as when the general assembly was in session. There have been telegrams and telephone mesages galore and men have been here from the far corners of the State seeking about legislation in which they are interested. Owing to the jam the Governor has had to restrict his visiting hours, but that has not checked the flood of correspondence and messages. Some of the messages, it may be said, are coming "collect."

* * *

Father Penn has received all of the money realized by the sale of the $12,000,000 road bonds made last month and constituting the first offering of Pennsylvania State securities in a generation and in a short time the bonds will be in the hands of the buyers. The State got a premium of almost $425,000 on the $12,000,000 of bonds and when this month began received drafts for the whole sum, although the bonds had not even been printed. Steps are now being taken to rush the completion of the work and meanwhile the buyers of the bonds are getting interest through certificates issued by State Treasurer H. M. Kephart. The interest began on July 1 when the State had the money in hand and much of it will be spent in the next few months to meet bills presented by contractors for road construction. The $12,000,000 constituted the largest single sum to reach the hands of Mr. Kephart since he became the custodian of the strong box of the Commonwealth. There have been payments of a couple of millions of dollars by big corporations for taxes and occasionally at the close of a fiscal year or period of payment of $3,000,000 or even $5,000,000 has had to be handled, but $12,000,000 is as unprecedented to the people now handling Pennsylvania's cash at the Capitol as is a bond sale. As soon as the bonds are received they will be properly signed, numbered and marked and then sent to the buyers for general sale. A registry of the bonds will be kept at the treasury for such persons as desire registration.

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With the passing of Italian Park will go a spot which will long be remembered by the younger generation as a place full of mysterious persons and all manner of blood thirsty possibilities. In the days when Sixth street was not built up as it is now and when the country surrounding Division street was a wild, wild waste, Italian Park was the darkest of the dark. Mothers cautious to the point of simplicity, told their children that kidnapers lurked in the woods and would undoubtedly grab them if they went near the place. Innocent Bohemians, traveling gypsies, were always under the greatest suspicion. The old woman who told fortunes if you crossed her palm with silver was considered at least a witch and probably one of the devil's right hand assistants. No more will we see the picturesque wagons, the steaming kettles over the log fires, the dark, mysterious foreign-looking people, dressed in bright colors. By some they will not be missed, for they were not known, but by others the annual gypsy invasion will be like the loss of an old friend.

WELL KNOWN PEOPLE

—Superior Court Judge W. L. Keller was among visitors to the city yesterday. He came here to see friends.

—Ex-Judge James Gay Gordon, who was here for the Thaw hearing, was much interested in the plans for Capitol Park extension which he mentioned while on the Hill.

—Commissioner of Fisheries N. R. Buller, says that the output of the State fish hatcheries is going to break records this year.

—James S. Benn, the new Public Service Commissioner, has relinquished newspaper work for the first time in over thirty years.

—Col. George Nox McCain, who has been here the last few days, says that Pennsylvania is going to make a record in its rehabilitation program for industry.

—Harry J. Dimm, prominent Berks county attorney, was almost drowned while on a fishing trip a few days ago.

DO YOU KNOW

—That Harrisburg's memorial may be among the first permanent structures of the kind to be erected in the State?

HISTORIC HARRISBURG

—Anthony Wayne at one time owned property in Front street near the Executive Mansion.