HARRISBURG TELEGRAPH

A NEWSPAPER FOR THE HOME
Founded 1831

Published evenings except Sunday by THE TELEGRAPH PRINTING CO. Telegraph Building, Federal Square

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Eastern office, Story, Brooks & Finley, Fifth Avenue Building, New York City; Western office, Story, Brooks & Finley, People's Gas Building, Chicago, Ill.

Entered at the Post Office in Harrisburg, Pa., as second class matter.

By carrier, ten cents a week; by mail, $3.00 a year in advance.

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 11, 1918

Praise God from whom all blessings flow
Praise Him all creatures here here below
Praise Him above ye Heavenly host
Praise Father, Son and Holy Ghost.

THANK OFFERING

EVERY man, woman and child should be willing to make a contribution to the great fund of the United War Work organizations as a special thank offering that the world is again to be at peace.

GREATEST WORLD NEWS

TO-DAY the Telegraph, together with other newspapers the earth around, announces the signing of the armistice terms by representatives of Germany.

This is the greatest news in the history of the world.

Civilization has triumphed over barbarity.

No more shall it be said: "Right forever on the scaffold; wrong forever on the throne."

America has justified herself.

It is not too much to say that the United States has saved the world from the horror of Prussian dominion.

We were forced to choose between being slaves or soldiers, and, of course, we chose the sword. The American has demonstrated his efficiency on the field of battle as well as in business. He has shown on the bloodstained fields of France, whither he went to fight the battles of the weaker nations, that he is not the mere dollar-chaser Europe used to imagine him, but an idealist willing to die for his beliefs.

France, England and Italy had suffered bitterly when he went in. They were terribly tired and utterly exhausted when the marines and the Pennsylvanians threw themselves across the road to Paris in what the war-weary commanders of the entente felt to be a vain effort to halt the onrushing German hosts. What happened thereafter is history too recent to need repetition. The American proved himself not only a superior fighter, but he galvanized the whole Allied war machine and aroused a spirit of confidence and will to victory that has now culminated in the utter wrecking of the Prussian armies and the destruction of the Prussian system of government.

What our boys and their comrades of other nations did over there was glorious. The credit belongs to England, to France and Italy for holding up under the terrible strain for nearly four bloody years. Our lads came in time to save the day and to put on the finishing touches. The victory is not for any nation or for any race. White, black and yellow, all gave their life-blood to bring the Beast of Berlin to his knees. Jew and Gentile, Protestant and Catholic, every race and every creed joined hands and fought the good fight to its wonderful finish. As was said on another some such occasion: "There is glory enough for all." The victory belongs to all mankind. It was humanity's war and humanity won.

And now let us turn our eyes from the thoughts of war to those of peace. We have saved the world—they over there and we over here who have been backing them up—and now let us direct our attention to the remaking of it. Let us make of it a better place in which to live. Let us perpetuate the brotherhood of blood we have created upon the battlefields of the world.

The defeat of Germany will not bring the millenium, but it can be made to do more than "make the world safe for democracy." The world can be reconstructed along new lines and made a better, happier place for our children, our children's children, and even for us who have lived through the awful period now fast drawing to a conclusion. To this end we should dedicate ourselves.

SPROUL'S VISION

SENATOR WILLIAM C. SPROUL, the Governor-elect, has been giving, day by day, renewed evidence of his large appreciation of the needs of this Commonwealth. He manifests in his public addresses and statements a clearness of vision that is additional assurance of his preparedness for the great problems which must be met in the readjustment period upon which the State, in common with other commonwealths, will enter on the final declaration of peace.

Thoughtful consideration has been given by Governor Brumbaugh's successor to changes which he conceives to be necessary in the fundamental instrument looking to greater progress in the State's development. He feels that the growth of the cities has been retarded to some extent by present constitutional restrictions. For years, for instance, cities of the third class, which includes Harrisburg, have been groping more or less in the dark toward a better system of government that will admit of their development without imposing burdensome limitations upon individual and community initiative.

This newspaper has been entirely out of sympathy with the commission form of government which was imposed upon Harrisburg by the Legislature. We feel that it does not meet the conditions and fails utterly in the achievement of lines of development which make for greater prosperity and progress.

So we are glad that the Governor-elect is looking ahead to leadership in these matters. He will have an opportunity for great service and all that he has done since he became the candidate of the Republican party for the highest office in the gift of the people indicates a consistent purpose to work out a constructive program which will be of lasting benefit to all our citizens.

FACING A FRANKENSTEIN

GERMANY is facing the Frankenstein of Bolshevikism, a horrible creature of her own creation which threatens to turn and rend her. Had not the Germans played fast and loose with Russia by placing Lenine and Trotzky in the saddle, the Bolshevik element of Russia would soon have lost the reins of power and Russia would now be on the way to orderly and stable government.

Bribery, cajolery and treasonable betrayal of trust were the means used by the German government to get Russia out of the war and the result was the Soviet government, which is sweeping all Russia not controlled by independent forces, over the brink of the precipice of ruin and starvation. And now the horrid creature of German treachery is reaching out its long gaunt arms in an effort to gather to its bloody bosom all that is left of the once powerful and boastful German Fatherland.

Possibly the higher education of the German people, their long discipline and their larger intelligence may save the empire from the awful experiences of Russia. This is its only hope. But if the Bolsheviki should do to Germany what they have done to Russia, Germany would have nobody but herself to blame. The Bolshevik was the invention of Germany to wreck Russia; if it proves a Frankenstein the responsibility lies with Germany.

WM. HOHENZOLLERN

HOW have the mighty fallen! Saturday he was Emperor Wilhelm II of Germany and King of Prussia, commander in chief of the imperial armies and "All Highest" to millions of subject people.

Yesterday he was plain William Hohenzollern, fleeing for his life from the scene of his erstwhile triumphs into the safety of neutral Holland, a little nation for which until recently he had nothing but contempt.

The famous "one hundred days" from Elbe to Waterloo were as nothing compared with the events of the hundred days from Chateau Thierry until the abdication of the Kaiser on Saturday. When Pershing threw his marines and Pennsylvania National Guardsmen into the teeth of Wilhelm's fighting forces, the Kaiser was thirty-five miles from Paris, with the way almost open before him and world empire apparently only a few weeks in the future. Russia had fallen, Serbia had been crushed, Rumania had accepted the conqueror's terms and the allies were on the point of exhaustion. And then the great reservoirs of manpower, wealth and courage in the western world were opened and there surged forward a flood too mighty for even the tremendous forces of the Kaiser. Day after day the Germans fell back, day after day Foch and Haig and Pershing continued to pound them. And then Allenby struck his pace and put Turkey hors du combat in the East, and Italy turned on Austria with such ferocity that Germany's best ally was compelled to accept unconditional surrender. That was the beginning of the end and the close of the chapter has not yet been written.

As recently as a month ago it was not apparent that the war would not run into another year. We had steeled ourselves to the necessity of carrying on another twelve months. Recent events have followed each other with incredible and unforeseen swiftness. The mightiest monarchy of modern times has fallen. The proudest monarch has been kicked into the gutter.

Wilhelm owes his ruin to his own overweaning ambition. "Ambition!" wrote Shakespeare, "By that sin fell the angels; how then can man, the image of his maker, hope to live by it?" And, surely, the former Kaiser is a striking example of the folly and futility of selfish aggrandizement. He had the power for infinite good or for gross evil, and he chose the latter course, with a few brief years in the center of the stage, the spotlight following his every move and ruin and darkness at the end, to a reign of beneficence such as would have sent his name down to posterity as a great and good statesman and ruler. He used his wonderful talents for evil, and evil returned to him. He sowed the wind and he has reaped the whirlwind. Worst of all, he was carried a wonderful people into the depths with him, and has made them despised of all humanity and unfit to associate with the civilized peoples of the earth.

Politics in Pennsylvania

By the Ex-Committeeman

Present indications are that two records were broken at the election of Tuesday and both should not only be extremely ggratifying to Republicans, but spur them on to united effort and adherence to platform pledges, maintenance of the present militant organization and careful legislation during the coming session. The recent election broke many precedents, one being that it was the first time that constitutional amendments had been voted upon at the same time as gubernatorial candidates, at least in recent years, and also that majorities were smashed. An interesting comicidence is that Governor-elect William C. Sproul, head and front of the good roads movement, should be elected by a majority as indicative of popular approval as that given to the $50,000,000 road bond issue amendment which he introduced and fought through four legislatures and two elections.

The Sproul majority will be figured out when the returns are all in and that will not be until the soldier vote is counted, but comparison with the figures appearing on this page last Wednesday will show how far ahead is his majority above those given to Daniel H. Hastings, William A. Stone and Samuel W. Pennypacker. He is the first governor to go in by a majority of more than 200,000, just as he was the first Republican candidate to be nominated for governor by the tremendous majority he got in May. Hereafter Sproul will be known as the first of the 200,000 class and it may go close to 250,000.

—The next important fact is that the legislature will be Republican by almost 200 majority on joint ballot. This will be something unheard of. The Senate of 1917 had 39 Republicans and 10 Democrats and one Washington man. It looks fairly certain that the next Senate will be 44 Republicans and 6 Democrats.

—In the House it looks as though the standing would be from 182 to 184 Republicans and from 23 to 21 Democrats. The last House was 169 Republicans, 47 Democrats, 1 Washington and 1 Socialist. The latter two have disappeared from the list and the Democrats will be lucky if they have 30 men in the whole Legislature.

—Since Democrats will doubtless ponder long on the final taste of the much heralded fruits of reorganization of their party.

—Two Philadelphia newspapers, the Press and the Ledger, devote considerable space to views of the governor-elect. The Press' article was written by Senator Sproul himself and shows that the broad-minded man who will be chief maggistrate is already thinking of the problems which will confront his native state when the war ends. He remarks that ways of business have become "sloppy" because of the stress of war and that we must work and work patiently to build up after the war ends. The Ledger article quotes the senator as saying "My one thought and purpose, a purpose which has become a ruling passion, is to do things for Pennsylvania, which a new day demands. "He used this phrase in discussing the constitution of the state, expressing the opinion that the time had passed when benefits should be sought by amendment, and that he was thinking about calling a constitutional discussion meeting. The new governor discussed the state government in the way that marks him, saying that he hoped to apply some of the business methods which men praised in him to the state, co-ordination of the state police and the various wardens, better roads and other things, letting it be known that liquor control is dead and making this statement which will be pleasant for every one in the state to hear: "I shall know nothing of any factional fight. I intend to be governor of Pennsylvania. I shall expect the support of all Republicans. I shall not seek leadership. I shall be governor."

—Lackawanna Democrats are charged with voting soldiers and dead men against Congressman Farr, the center of attack by liquor interests and in Archbald it is said a contest will be started against Patrick McLane, the Democrat who claims he won. In Berks the Democrats are having trouble over Bonniwell's small majority, comparatively speaking and in Luzerne they are shouting that they have won the conggressional seat although it will take the soldier vote to settle it.

—Montgomery county gave Sproul 8,464 majority for governor and Boyd for senator 9,160.

—Speaker R. J. Baldwin is said to have a large boom for senator to succeed Sproul being painted up. It is to be launched soon.

Strive to Please

[From the St. Paul Pioneer-Press.]

Women who wish to obtain licenses to run elevators must tell their ages. That is easy to do if it is known what age is wanted. In the matter of years women usually strive to please.

WHEN A FELLER NEEDS FRIENDS :-: :-: :-: By BRIGGS

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AT AN INDIAN FUNERAL

(New York Times)

Several days ago a young Sioux Indian by the name of Allen Otterman died at Camp Dodge, Iowa, of Spanish Influenza. Yesterday he was buried in a little quiet Indian cemetery far out on the Dakota prairie. It was my privilege to attend the funeral, which in some respects was one of the most remarkable demonstrations of patriotism I have ever witnessed.

A short service was conducted in the yard of the father's home, with the casket resting in the shadow of the open summer house so typical of all Indian living, and this service was conducted by an Indian missionary whose education enables him so to minister to his people. The home is situated on a very high hill, so that long before we reached it we could see the large crowd of Indians who had gathered to pay their last tribute to the young hero. Long before we reached the home we could also see Old Glory floating from a tall flagpole that had been set up since the news of his death had reached the reservation.

After the brief service at the house the procession started for the church and cemetery. Each of the five young men who were pallbearers has qualified for military service, though some have been rejected on account of physical unfitness and others have not yet been examined. Each one of them had pinned to the lapel of his coat streamers of red, white and blue. At the front of the procession rode a young Indian brave on an Indian pony and carrying the dear old flag. Behind him moved the automobile carrying the remains of the young soldier and over him floated another large flag. Behind the body rode the pallbearers on swift Indian ponies. Several Indian families were in cars, but many more were in wagons, the old women and men chanting their lamentations for the dead. Surely here was the mingling of the old primitive life with the new regime, and over all a spirit of patriotism that was unspeakably touching and sincere. I cannot think that any more impressive military funeral cortege ever passed along a highway than moved that day over the the Dakota prairies.

Suffrage Marches On

(From the New York Tribune)

It is still no easy road of which women win the franchise through state action, but the advance is sure, if slow. Michigan fell into line according to the late returns, thereby establishing an important and significant gain in much disputed territory. Twice her voters defeated suffrage at the polls. Yet such was the underlying drift in its favor that the Legislature last year granted women Presidential suffrage; and this year's popular acceptance of general suffrage for women upholds the judgment of the legislators.

Here in New York the significant fact was the calm acceptance of suffrage by women generally, without confusion, without sex cleavage, without shock by anybody. Women voted as a matter of course. The great revolution that was to overturn a civilization arrived and everybody took it with calmness and a general chorus of approval.

After such a demonstration of the demand for suffrage and its arrival among the established policies of progressive America, there can be little doubt of the Senate's course. One more vote has already been won to suffrage. The other must surely fall soon. To think otherwise would be to deny to the Senate not only an open mind but even open eyes.

We Hold It Against Him

What can they expect of the promises of a man like Hindenburg who doesn't even keep his dinner dates?—From the Atlanta Constitution.

Thaddeus Stevens, Great Commander, Writes in Behalf of Carlisle Lawyer

A LETTER wherein Thaddus Stevens, the Great Commoner, addressed Governor George Wolf in behalf of the appointment of C. B. Penrose, of Carlisle, a near relative of the present senior senator from Pennsylvania, to a vacancy on the bench at Harrisburg, has just been found by Prof. H. H. Shenk, the custodian of the public records in the State Library. Prof Shenk, who is an authority on Central Pennsylvania history and has been giving much time to the study of the men who made the Keystone State school system and who figured in the stormy days of its development, discovered the letter in some papers which had come under his ken a short time ago. Prof. Shenk has been carrying his inquiries into original fields and has turned up many valuable and interesting papers relative to the history and life of the State which was begun by the late Luther R. Kelker under Governor Samuel W. Pennypacker, is being extended by Prof. Shenk. Dr. Thomas Lynch Montgomery, the State Librarian, will urge extension of this work to take advantage of opportunities which are arising.

The Stevens letter is dated at Gettysburg, January 29, 1830. It reads:

To His Excellency,
George Wolf, Esqr.

Dear Sir:

"Learning that the vacancy in the Harrisburg (judicial) district is not yet supplied I beg leave to suggest the name of C. B. Penrose, Esqr., of Carlisle, as a person who would do honor to the bench. For several years past, I have practised with him, both in the Common Pleas and S. C. and have found him a well read and industrious lawyer; acute in his discriminations, and of quick apprehension; gentlemanly in his deportment; of high and honorable feelings, and strict, exemplary morals—Although personally unacquainted with your Excellency, I have ventured to make these suggestions, from a belief, that you will gladly receive information from any quarters, which will enable you to fill such important offices with worthy men and respectable lawyers." Very respectfully yours,

T. STEVENS.

The letter bears endorsements: "Mr. Stevens in favor of Mr. Penrose of Carlisle for appointment of judge" and is addressed "George Wolf, Esqr., Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, Harrisburg."

There is no record that Governor Wolf followed the advice of Mr. Stevens or what answer he made. On February 1, 1830 Calvin Blythe was commissioned Judge of the Dauphin county courts.

It is interesting to note that both Governor Wolf and Mr. Penrose have descendants living in Central Pennsylvania and that both were men of wide note in their day. The Carlisle branch of the Penrose family was as noted as the Philadelphia members. C. B. Penrose, of Philadelphia, was one of the figures in the speakership contest of 1839 which led to that legislative disturbance known in Pennsylvania history of the "Buckshot" War. For more than a century the Penrose family has been prominent in the affairs of Pennsylvania State Government and before that in Philadelphia matters.

WHERE MONEY GOES

Assuming there were one hundred thousand men massed on a 10-mile front, the rifles and machine guns would approximate a cost of $1,600,000. In the first twenty-four hours, according to official estimates, they should fire 13 million shots, costing $650,000. Behind the infantry should be a row of 3-inch guns, one thousand of them, costing $3,000 each; a second line of eight hundred 6-inch guns costing $20,000 each, and a third line of two hundred and fifty 10 or 12-inch, costing about $60,000 apiece. Cost of artillery would be ¾ million dollars. It would cost nearly 18 million dollars to feed these guns just one day and night. Artillery and small arms cost approximately $35,600,000, and it takes nearly 19 million dollars to run them twenty-four hours. There may also be the giant 16-inch guns, each one of which, when mounted, costs $525,000, and whose shell costs $1,000. An attacking column should be but is not always accompanied by great numbers of 37s—baby cannon—costing $1,500 each. Laying these and the food, clothing and pay of the men aside, that battle represents 53 million dollars. The total front is fifty times as long.

No Romance in Castor Oil

Depressing to learn that what the Spanish "flu" needs is fresh air, exercise, sleep, wholesome diet, cathartics and the ordinary line of stuff for plain, common or garden varieties of complaints.—From the Indianapolis Star.

Idea For Some Bright Packer

There is a sameness about the universal "country sausage" which grows tiresome. Why do not the packing houses turn out some town sausage for a change?—From the Kansas City Star.

A LULLABY

Because some men in khaki coats
Are marching out to war,
Beneath a torn old flag that floats
As proudly as before;
Because they will not stop or stay,
But march with eager tread,
A little baby far away
Sleeps safely in her bed.

Because some grim, gray sentinels
Stand always silently,
Where each dull shadow falls and swells,
Upon a restless sea;
Because their lonely watch they keep,
With keen and wakeful eyes,
A little child may safely sleep
Until the sun shall rise.

Because some swift and shadowy things
Hold patient guard on high,
Like birds or sails or shielding wings
Against a stormy sky;
Because a strange light spreads and sweeps
Across a darkened way,
A little baby softly sleeps
Until the dawn of day.

—By G. R. GLASGOW.

Poor, Helpless Child

"A beautiful girl babe was born to Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Markey last Sunday night and all well. A name for the little stranger has not yet been found, but we suggested something to indicate the birth period in the great war.—Wilsonia, or Pershina or Allieania."—From the Johnson Democrat.

No Worry There

[From the Los Angeles Times]

Why worry about whether there will be sugar enough for the crop of cranberries? There never was.

Mr. Burleson

[From the Pittsburgh Christian Advocate]

A few weeks ago we all were busy wondering why our Postmaster General was so eager and hot in opposing prohibition before a committee of the United States Senators who were looking toward an increased output and greater efficiency in our shipyards. Indeed, we could but wonder what business it was of the Postmaster General anyway. His department is in such a wretchedly bad condition that one would naturally think that he would need to spend all his time in his office straining the harness to improve the mail service of the country and better conditions in our army mail service over the big water. He was the only man before the committee who used language that was, to say the least, in bad taste. He spoke of the prohibitionists as fanatics, and declared that we had no time to fool with them, or words to that effect. He displayed great heat and zeal in defending the brewers.

Now we have the key to the situation and all is clear. In the Washington Herald of August 12 this news item appears: "The Postmaster General and Mrs. Burleson are occupying for the month of August the commodious bungalow of Colonel and Mrs. Robert Crain, delightfully situated at Morgantown, on the Potomac, Mr. Burleson coming and going as the demands of his office require."

The light grows brighter as we read this letter from George W. Crabbe, Anti-Saloon League superintendent for Maryland, to Attorney Wayne B. Wheeler: "While in Washington the other day to protest against the appointment of Robert Crain, who is counsel for the brewers of the country and the recognized lobbyist of the liquor interests in this state, but nevertheless the appointee of Mr. McAdoo on that Thrift Board, to go out and ask the children of the state to save their pennies, I had a conference with Mr. Vanderlip. He said that he would gladly do anything that he could to help me, and thought that my point was well taken. He said, however, that Mr. Crain was appointed and duly commissioned by the Secretary of the Treasury, and that his appointment was brought about by Mr. Burleson."

That old saying that "birds of a feather flock together," has lost none of its force. Robert Crain is the attorney of the United States Brewers' Association. Mr. Burleson likely does more lobbying with Congressmen in the interests of the brewers and liquor dealers than any public official at Washington. And that is the sort of a Postmaster General we have. No wonder that we do not have a better mail service. A mighty protest should go up to Washington to separate our Postal Department from the liquor traffic. It would not be a bad idea to vote Mr. Burleson an extended vacation, to be spent in retirement at his faraway western home.

GOOSE-STEPS

Four boasting burglars, hoping to go free—
One bowed to D'Esperey, then there were three.
Three boasting burglars, striving to crawl through—
One quit to Calthorpe, and then there were two.
Two boasting burglars, running short of fun—
One died for Diaz and then there was one.
One boasting burglar, seeking to get by—
Got the severest blow right from Versailles.

To Bagdad, to Bagdad, to start a quick train;
Home again, home again, squealing with pain.

Bill be nimble, Bill be quick;
Bill beware of the Bolshevik.

On the Wane

Flu
Thru?
—From the New York Sun.

OUR DAILY LAUGH

HE STOPPED IT

Why, Bobbie, you're all out of breath! What have you been doing?

I've been stopping a fight.

That was a brave, noble thing for you to do. Who were fighting?

Me and another boy.

THE REPEAT.

"Is it difficult to borrow money?"
"Not the first time. The second touch is what calls for great skill."

AN AUTUMN INQUIRY.

The nights are getting longer
I do not think that hurts.
Tis getting time they oughter
But how about the skirts.

IT DOES MAKE A DIFFERENCE.

"I can't for the life of me see why he married her."

"Now that he's married, neither can he."

Evening Chat

In connection with the work of the Pennsylvania War History Committee, provided by the State Historical Commission, it is probable that the state will undertake extensive marking of historic sites in the next two years. Governor elect William C. Sproul is chaiman of both the Commission and the committee and in leisure moments is planning both on a scale commensurate with their importance to Pennsylvania in previous and the present wars. Assembling of the data regarding the participation of Pennsylvania in the present war is under way in the counties and the War and Navy Departments, the State Draft headquarters and other state wide agencies will furnish their information which will be collated under direction of the commission with the new governor taking a great personal interest in it. Senator Sproul's training as a newspaperman and his like for historical matter will make this congenial matter to supervise during his term. There are a number of historical sites well off the beaten track, but which are filled with interest for Pennsylvania which have been suggested for marking and a movement to commemorate places where the iron industry started, both east and west of the Alleghennies and where other industries which have made Pennsylvania great had their beginnings is probable. These would include the coal, oil, natural gas and other natural resource industries some of which are in the neighborhood of places which loom large in military and political history of the Keystone State.

* * *

If the farmers of Pennsylvania continue to carry lanterns on their market wagons and other vehicles the way they have been doing lately on state highways as a mere matter of protection there will not be much heard of the biennial bill in the legislature to require all vehicles to display lights. This bill has afforded many a legislator a chance to rise and protest in behalf of the farmer and legislative records are filled with discussions of the subject. The number of accidents, however, seems to be able to bring about in many communities, according to reports coming to the Capitol, what legislative bills, ambitious lawmakers and automobile owners endeavored to accomplish for years in the face of embattled opposition. The use of lights on wagons is very general with a marked increase in the number in rural counties. Increase in number of automobiles owned in the farm is the greatest factor, however.

* * *

An interesting fact in connection with the news of the downfall of the kaiser is that Harrisburg referred to it more in churches than anywhere else. The abdication was mentioned in many a sermon and thanks given for it in many a prayer. The solemnity with which Harrisburg received that momentous news was quite a contrast to the flamboyant, noisy occurences of the day of the unfounded armistice report.

* * *

—General traffic has ended in the "Northwest Passage" as the "Hill" knows the corridor that runs through the Capitol "attic." This corridor which runs the whole length of the building and has detours about the rotunda has been used by heads of departments and even Governors and statesmen of all degrees, legislators and place hunters, to get about without being observed and some comical meetings between men trying to avoid each other by taking to its secluded lengths have occurred. The corridors have been marked "closed to visitors" so that the general public which has gone wandering about in the upper flights of state officialdom will keep away. The offices on the top floor are used as departmental storerooms and as quarters for departments and bureaus which occupy legislative committee rooms during recesses of the lawmakers.

* * *

Operation of the capital issues regulation of the national and state government in co-operation appears to be moving very well. There have been numerous instances reported of increases made which have been sent to Washington and the matter taken up with the people interested in the companies.

WELL KNOWN PEOPLE

—Archibald Johnston, mayor of Bethlehem, has been in personal direction of the steps to fight influenza in his city.

—Charles E. Donahue, senator elect from Clinton county, spent several years as an officer in the National Guard.

—Calwalder M. Barr, one of the Allegheny senators, is a captain in the quartermasters' department.

—Howard Coonley, who is urging that Philadelphia and Pennsylvania unite to buy Hog Island and maintain the war ship yard as a joint enterprise to develop business of the state, is an experienced shipbuilder.

—George C. Bitzel, appointed on the Old Age Pension Commission, was one of the members of the Tener commission which drafted the Workmen's Compensation legislation in 1914. He is a Chester manufacturer.

—Judge W. C. Ryan, of Bucks county, personally administers oaths to people engaged in war work.

—John A. Thornton, postmaster of Philadelphia, wants 2,500 extra men to handle Christmas mail in that city.

DO YOU KNOW

—That two thirds of the people of Harrisburg are members of some organization engaged in war work now?

HISTORIC HARRISBURG

The State Capitol Park was used as a demonstration place for the Harrisburg soldiers who returned from the Mexican war.

THE DARDANELLES

The heroes of Gallipoli are avenged, the Dardanelles are open and allied ships can now pass from the Mediterranean to the Black Sea without let or hindrance. The immense importance of this event, resulting from the complete and unconditional surrender of Turkey, is temporarily overshadowed by happenings on the western front and the allied conference at Versailles. But it will greatly simplify the work of the conference and hasten the collapse and surrender of Germany, which is simply holding on to the last moment at the instigation of the militarists and junkers in the hope of something being consented to by way of compromise which will fall short of unconditional surrender.—From the New York Herald.