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One taper lights a thousand,
Yet shines as it has shone;
And the humblest light may kindle
A brighter than its own.
—*Hezakiah Butterworth.*

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1918

OUR NEXT BIG TASK

SPEAKING before the Kiwanis Club yesterday, Dr. H. B. Walter, former Select Councilman, voiced the sentiments of thousands of Harrisburgers when he said that the improvement of the housing conditions of Harrisburg should be one of our first peace moves. There has been much talk, he said, but little action on the part of individuals or organizations who should head the enterprise. Dr. Walter spoke with knowledge, having been for years a member of city council and as a physician getting into homes in all parts of the city.

Better housing is not only a humanitarian but an economical measure. There are better days ahead for this city. We have just begun our growth. So we must come to the understanding that we cannot hope to maintain our prestige as a progressive city if we do not recognize our obligations as to proper housing for our people.

The war has brought with it a wider outlook. Men and women have toiled and fought for better things, and they are going to have them. It is no longer the belief of anybody that four walls and a roof constitute a home. "Home is where the heart is," and nobody puts much heart into a hovel. Health, opportunity, happiness—these ought to be the heritages of every American child. Paved streets, parks, filtered water, sewers, schools, abundance of work for those who want it—these all make for a model city, but the very foundation of the community is the home and it ought to be our first consideration. Dr. Walter is correct in his view. Better housing conditions ought to be our first thought in the reconstruction program following the war.

War has cost $200,000,000,000, says a news dispatch, and we wouldn't begrudge a penny of it were it possible to bring back to life all the gallant lads who fell in it.

MEN OF VISION

MAJOR WILLIAM B. GRAY and R. A. Zentmyer, chairman of the State Water Supply Commission, are men whose practical knowledge is supplemented by a breath of vision of the type that makes dreams come true. There was a time when the telephone, the aeroplane, the wireless telegraph and many other devices now in everyday use, were regarded by millions as the idle notions of visionaries—good jokes for neighborhood comedians, but not for a moment to be considered seriously. So it has been for years with regard to the canalizing of the Susquehanna river. But those who heard Major Gray and Mr. Zentmyer speak before the Rotary Club and its guests Tuesday evening were convinced that they knew whereof they spoke and that the great project can be accomplished within a reasonable cost and with great profit to the people of the Commonwealth, and those who use their products the world around.

President Eli N. Hershey, who has been entrusted with the selection of a committee of representative citizens to meet in Harrisburg shortly to prepare a recommendation for the Legislature having to do with preliminary work on the river deepening project, has an important work to do. If the plan is pushed to completion, as there is no reason to believe it will not be in the years to come, the gathering of Susquehanna river delegates here will be historical.

The immensity of the task should frighten nobody. Major Gray told his audience that the low grade line he built for the Pennsylvania railroad a few years ago cost $1,000,000 a mile, and that no modern canal construction costs that much. When it is remembered that this line was built by private capital and that the great Commonwealth of Pennsylvania would be called upon to finance the Susquehanna project, the amount of money involved does not seem so important, especially in view of the accomplishments of the State in meeting its war-time loan quotas. We are no longer staggered by expenditures of a few million dollars.

Germany, of course, will be fed, but it is our advice to anybody thinking of visiting Berlin to stay at home for the Thanksgiving dinner.

THE BREWERYBUND

IF any evidence were needed that the liquor trade is detrimental to public order and the general welfare of the country, it is provided by the investigation now going on at Washington. Testimony has been presented there to show that the brewery interests blacklisted, browbeat and otherwise injured or intimidated those who had courage enough to openly favor prohibition.

Even one man who had given support to a Christian evangelist was placed on the blacklist. Iron works that required their employes to be temperate were listed for ruin, if the breweries could bring that about by steering business from them. A big automobile company was chalked up for the same reason. Detectives were put by the breweries into the mills of the United States Steel Company to stir up interest in beer drinking. The Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company was marked up because it insisted that its men safeguard the lives of the public and the property of the stockholders by remaining sober.

A big hotel was blacklisted for the reason that it declined to fight against the closing of bars on Sundays.

Isn't it time we put out of business an interest that places itself above the law and regards its own pocketbook as the sole guiding force of its activities? Isn't it about time that we recognized in this band of blacklisters an instrument of disorder bordering upon anarchy, and quite as bad as the spy system that Germany maintained in America before and during the war? Isn't it about time we got rid once and for all of this lawless brewerybund?

Are we quite sure that the weed of Kaiserism has been uprooted in Germany, or are we being lulled into a false security through cunning representatives of the military caste.

THE YELLOW HUN

THE yellow streak in Germany is getting broader and broader with the passing days. "Devastated Belgium, her people enslaved, her children dying, her most precious possessions violently taken from her," says the New York Evening Sun, "did not complain of her lot as much as the Germans have since the armistice was signed." Nor have the French people, with all their suffering, or Serbia, or Russia, or Austria-Hungary, or Turkey, or any other of the impoverished and stricken nations—the victims of Germany—displayed the mean and cowardly qualities of the Hun autocracy.

As the Sun observes, "Germany howls like a whipped cur, cringes before its conquerors, weeps crocodile tears, begs, whines; all the yellow, all the aniline dye the works in all of Germany ever turned out couldn't make her yellower."

When the former Kaiser boasted that he was responsible for the use of the slogan, the "Yellow Peril," referring to the Asiatic peoples, he was, perhaps, inspired by the color of his own makeup.

Public opinion throughout the country will support the statesmen at Washington, who are beginning to insist upon a reduction of national expenses. During the preparation for and prosecution of the war, the people naturally overlooked heavy expenditure, due to haste and the necessity of throwing our whole energy and force into the destruction of the Hun machine, but they will not continue to approve profligate or extravagant expenditure under the new conditions. The American people are generous to a fault, but they will also demand an accounting of the Government and will expect a proper stewardship.

Again Harrisburg and the Central Pennsylvania counties have acquitted themselves admirably in the great campaign of the United War Work organization. The Herculean task of raising approximately a million dollars in this section upon the heels of a great Liberty Loan drive and the complications growing out of an epidemic and the peace demonstrations, offered problems of the first magnitude. But the patriotism of Pennsylvania, as emphasized in this city and the surrounding counties, has been manifested in a way to make all of us feel proud that we live here.

In the Senate of the United States there is a determination on the part of Republican leaders to insist upon open doors at the peace conference at Versailles. There must be no secret sessions, unless these are absolutely necessary to reach a proper agreement. President Wilson declared in the first article of his fourteen principles that there should be no secret diplomacy. All the cards must be upon the table and the world should know just what has been done when peace shall have been finally concluded.

Gradually the country is coming to the realization of the sectional atmosphere which surrounds the revenue-making activities of Congress. Representative Kitchin, from the land of cotton, has made it his business to impose upon the North and East an unfair proportion of the increased burden of taxation. This is apparently done with intent and with no regard to fairness or equity, but the day of that sort of thing in Congress is nearing an end, and the disposition to sectionalize the Government is bound to give way to a broader view of the conditions and the needs of the country as a whole.

Republicans in the United States Senate are determined that the functions of Congress shall not be overruled by an executive government. This is in accordance with the sentiment of the country without regard to political opinion. Republicans are justified, in view of the President's insistence upon a Democratic Congress, in demanding a proper observance of governmental functions.

Some tart and significant statements have been made since the conclusion of the war, but nothing more pointed has appeared than the reply of Admiral Wemyss, who retorted to the German protest, "it is inadmissible our fleet should be given up without having been beaten," by observing quietly: "It had only to come out."

"Our invincible fleet" has gone to join "our shining sword," and the Potsdam hyperbole is at least temporarily eclipsed.

Politics in Pennsylvania

By the Ex-Committeeman

While Governor-elect William C. Sproul is off somewhere near the northern state line enjoying a rest and thinking over men and means to make his administration what the voters of the state willed, speculation as to appointments under him has broken out again in Philadelphia. It seems to be generally agreed that the new Governor is going to bring about a pretty general reorganization of the business methods of the state government and that it may be necessary to enact legislation which would change the personnel of the most of the agencies of the Commonwealth, but meanwhile it is the open season for rumors and every man who does not like another man has a chance to say some thing. Verily, as Attorney General Francis Shunk Brown, who has reached a philosophic stage, remarks: "The last couple of months is a very interesting period for anyone who has time to listen."

Governor-elect Sproul has not yet made any announcements. However, Philadelphia is filled with reports of what he is going to do. Likewise it is interesting to note that everyone agrees that Senator C. J. Buckman will be re-elected president pro tem. of the Senate and W. Harry Baker secretary, but that the Speakership of the House is in doubt. With a considerable element in favor of Representative George W. Williams, of Tioga, there has been an up-state switch to Representative C. Jay Goodnough, of Cameron, a "dry" and a regular. There is also some mention of Representatives Robert S. Spangler, of York, and W. Heber Dithrich, of Allegheny. The Hess, Ehrhardt, Stadtlander and Sinclair booms have not made much headway and Representative W. T. Ramsey, of Chester, says there is nothing doing.

—In discussing possible changes the Philadelphia Record says the Vares are backing Dr. Wilmer Krusen, Philadelphia director of health, for commissioner of health, and revives the whiskered story that the dairy and food bureau is to be placed under control of the health commissioner and a new chief named. Commissioner James Foust has sailed through many stormy times, however, it may be noted.

—The Record also prints this interesting paragraph: "Considerable opposition has arisen over the suggested reappointment of Frank D. Beary, of Allentown, as Adjutant General. It is claimed by many persons of prominence in the state that Adjutant General Beary did not measure up to his position when called upon to handle the draft in Pennsylvania. It was only when Major W. G. Murdock was placed in charge that the work incident to the movement of draftees was expedited. Because of the part he played in sending Pennsylvania's quota to the cantonments and the efficient manner in which he took over the work of the Adjutant General, Major Murdock is suggested for the job by persons having at heart the best interests of the state."

—Next in interest as a theme of political discussion is the proposed constitutional convention. The Philadelphia Bulletin says that the matter should be taken up seriously and that the Governor-elect should push it through if he finds that the time has come. The Record says that the days of a "patchwork" constitution are over.

—David H. Lane, the nestor of Philadelphia politics, is to be marshal of the Philadelphia section of the inaugural parade, which is to be unusually impressive.

—Johnstown city officials have cancelled the Thanksgiving day peace celebration.

—Congressman J. Hampton Moore is mentioned by the Philadelphia Press as a possible candidate for Mayor of that city.

—The Pittsburgh Gazette-Times gives prominence to a demand for fifty more police for that city.

Philadelphia's primary bill trial has developed the fact that more printing than needed was ordered.

—M. Bogandoff, Vare leader, has been appointed Philadelphia sealer of weights and measures.

—The Philadelphia Public Ledger is giving considerable prominence to a campaign against the street cleaning methods in that city and to-day announces that the citizens committee will demand the cancellation of the bids for 1919 street cleaning which are very high. It is stated in other Philadelphia newspapers that there is not harmony in the moves to obtain a new city charter. The Committee of Seventy is back of one and the city solicitor back of another. It is also intimated that in order to avoid raising the tax rate the city may borrow money.

—Presence of Senator James B. Weaver, of Latrobe, here to-day revived interest at the capitol in the Westmoreland county judgeship on which Governor Brumbaugh has maintained silence since the hearing held early in the fall.

—Wilkes-Barre reports are that an unofficial tabulation of the soldier vote from Luzerne elects John J. Casey, Democrat, to Congress by 88 votes. There will undoubtedly be a contest. Casey was formerly in Congress.

—Oscar B. Heim has been elected secretary of the Reading School Board.

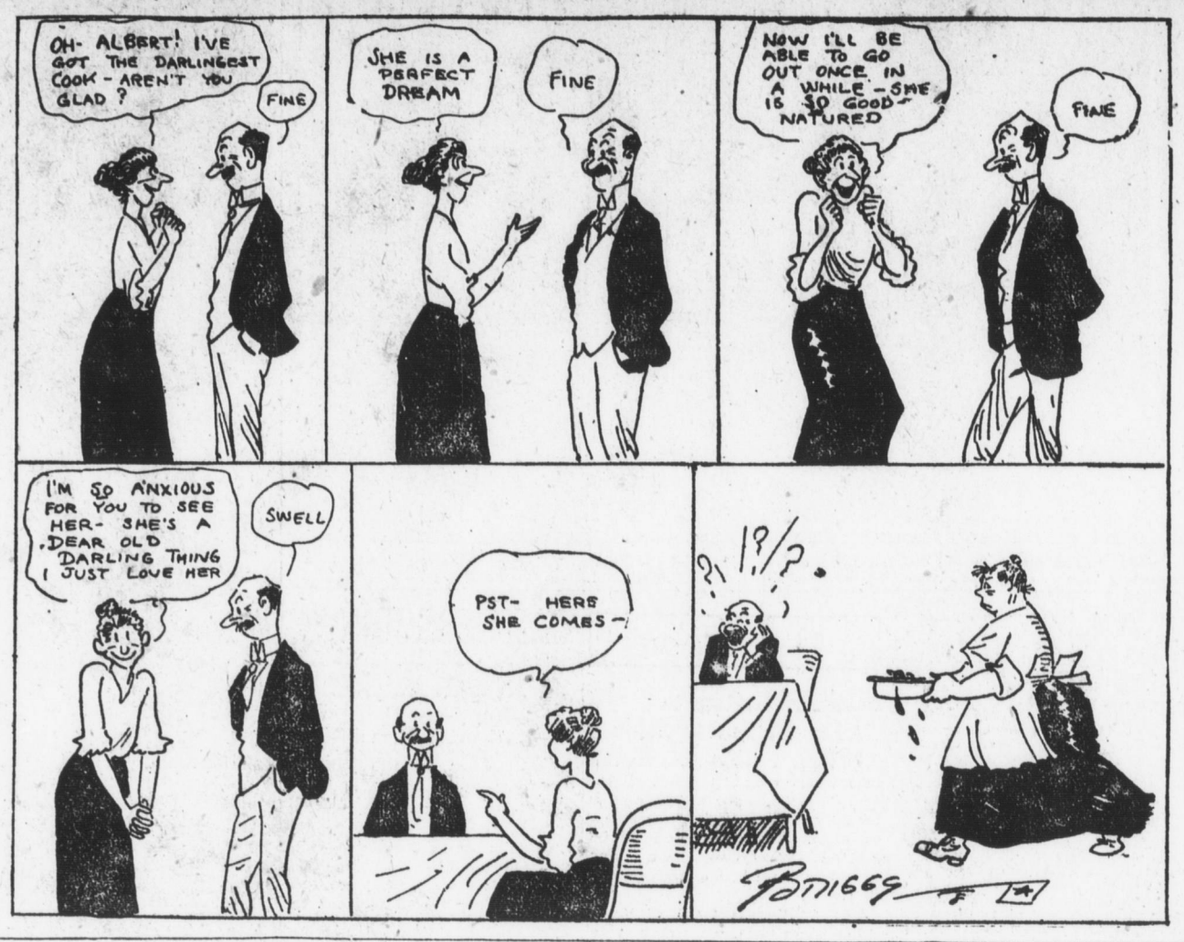
—"I shall be a candidate for re-election as president pro tem. of the Senate," said Senator C. J. Buckman, of Bucks, in Philadelphia. "My colleagues were good enough to elect me to that office to serve during the interim and I shall ask them to continue me in the chair for the coming session. I have no thought of being chairman of the committee on appropriations."

—Senator W. C. Hackett, of Northampton, will come pretty close to being the Democratic leader of the upper house this coming session.

—Chester is getting new experiences. Now the federal authorities have started a cleanup of their own.

—Senator Sproul, who is the oldest Republican member of the State Senate in point of service in that body, according to precedent, is expected to issue the customary call for the Republican senatorial caucus. He will participate in the organization of the Senate before he signs to take the oath of governor.

IT HAPPENS IN THE BEST REGULATED FAMILIES -:- -:- -:- -:- -:- By BRIGGS



To Our Boys Who Died in the Training Camps

IN FLANDERS' FIELDS

IN FLANDERS' fields the poppies blow
Between the crosses, row on row,
That mark our place; and in the sky
The larks, still bravely singing, fly,
Scarce heard amid the guns below.

We are the dead. Short days ago
We lived, felt dawn, saw sunset glow,
Loved and were loved; and now we lie
In Flanders' fields.

Take up our quarrel with the foe!
To you, from failing hands, we throw
The torch. Be yours to lift it high!
If ye break faith with us who die,
We shall not sleep, though poppies grow
In Flanders' fields.

—LT. COL. JOHN McCRAE,
Killed in France.

OUR CAMP HEROES

FAR, far from Flanders' fields they lie,
Beneath the gray November sky,
Our soldier dead.
No poppies blow, no song birds fly,
No din of carnage where they lie,
No bursting shells o'erhead.

But they are dead. Short days ago
They were at camp; saw sunset glow,
Lived, laughed,—and now they lie
Far, far from Flanders' fields.

Their aim it was to fight the foe,
To be where failing hands could throw
To them the torch; to bear it high.
They kept the faith; they heard your cry,
But God knew best; and so they lie,
Far, far from Flanders' fields.

—MRS. MARY A. BACON,
Harrisburg, Pa.

SEA POWER TRIUMPHS

If Admiral Mahan could have lived to witness the events of the last fortnight, says a Boston exchange, he would have seen a new and overwhelming verification of his notable thesis that sea power has won most of the great wars of history. It was England's command of the ocean that vanquished Napoleon. It was the strictness of the northern blockade that throttled the South during our own CivilWar. It was Admiral Togo's victory in the Sea of Japan that sealed the fate of the Russian army in the far east. And it was just as truly the Allied mastery of the Seven Seas that ultimately drove the two kaisers from their thrones.

Without the silent, steady pressure of the grand fleet the German people could not have been goaded by hunger into revolution. Without supremacy at sea the steady flow of men and munitions from America would have been altogether out of the question. The most critical juncure of the whole struggle was the one at which a possible mastery of the sea lanes by submarines put the whole Allied cause for a few months in serious jeopardy. When the submarine menace was conquered the issue became one of time alone.

For twenty years the German government devoted itself assiduously to the creation of a fleet which might some day hope to challenge England. It was the German hope that by attrition, accident or some fortunate circumstances their fleet might be enabled to face the English on something like equal terms. But that opportunity never came. The one encounter off Jutland bank was enough. The whole truth concerning that sea fight has never been told but when the Germans are willing to give the world the real facts concerning their own losses there will be no need to ask why the Kiel flotilla kept close to shore for the rest of the war. England may have been slow in her military preparations; her statesmen and soldiers may have bungled things in Mesopotamia and and the Dardanelles; but the handling of her great navy has been superb from first to last. As a demonstration of what sea power can do toward the winning of a war the world has never seen anything so impressive as the event of the last four years.

"What Has England Done?"

Strange, that in this great hour,
when Righteousness
Has won her war upon Hypocrisy,
That some there be who, lost in
littleness,
And mindful of an ancient grudge,
can ask:
"Now, what has England done to
win this war?"
We think we see her smile that English smile,
And shrug a lazy shoulder and—
just smile.
It were so little worth her while to
pause
In her stupendous task to make
reply.

What has she done! When with
her great, gray ships,
Lithe, lean destroyers, grim, invincible,
She swept the prowling Prussian
from the seas;
And, heedless of the slinking submarine,
The hidden mine, the Hun-made
treacheries,
Her transports plied the waters
ceaselessly!
You ask what she has done? Have
you forgot
That 'neath the burning suns of
Palestine
She fought and bled, nor wearied of
the fight
Till from that land where walked
the Nazarene
She drove the foul and pestilential
Turk?
Ah, what has England done! No
need to ask!
Upon the fields of Flanders and of
France
A million crosses mark a million
graves;
Upon each cross a well-loved English name.
And, ah, her women! On that peaceful Isle,
Where in the hawthorne hedges
thrushes sang,
And meadowed-larks made gay the
scented air,
Now blackened chimneys rear their
grimy heads,
Smoke-belching, and the frightened
birds have fled
Before the thunder of the whirring
wheels.
Behind unlovely walls, amid the
din,
Seven times a million noble women
toil—
With tender, unaccustomed fingers
toil,
Nor dream that thew have played a
hero's part.

Great-hearted England, we have
fought the fight
Together, and our mingled blood has
flowed.
Full well we know that underneath that mask
Of cool indifference there beats a
heart,
Grim as your own gaunt ships when
duty calls,
Yet warm and gentle as your summer skies;
Nation's heart that beats throughout a land
Where kings may be beloved, and
Monarchy
Can teach Republics how they may
be free.

Ah! What has England done? When
came the call,
She counted not the cost, but gave
her all!

VILDA SAUVAGE OWENS,

AMERICANS AT MARNE

One of the essential characteristics of this battle must always be the part played in it by the Americans. For the first time on European soil a large number of American troops, formed into divisions, found themselves engaged in a military operation on a very large scale; they were about to undergo a decisive ordeal.

From this ordeal they came out with flying colors, in every sense of the word. The gallantry with which they fought, the skill of their officers, the heroism of the men excited the wonder and admiration of every Frenchman who came into contact with them. Many of my comrades were delighted to bear witness of their valor and coolness. General Degoutte was for a long time in Morocco, commanding the celebrated Moroccan division, which is one of the glories of our army; all its regiments have the "fourragere," and their flags are decorated with the Legion of onor. In speaking of the American division which fought at Chateau Thierry the general declared, "I couldn't have done better with my 'Marocaine,'" and General Gouraud said of the men: "They are as good as the best of our poilus."

"As to the Americans," Foch said, "you may say that they are admirable soldiers; I have only one fault to find with them—they want to go forward too fast—I am obliged to hold them back. They want to push on all the time, and kill as many Germans as they possibly can."

When these gallant American divisions received their baptism of fire, fighting magnificently beside the war-hardened French troops, a decisive moment in the war had been reached. The comradeship, the brotherhood between the French and the Americans was strengthened upon the field of battle, and their blood, shed side by side for the same just cause, sealed forever the union of these two great nations.—From "Marshal Foch and the Second Battle of the Marne," by Raymond Recouly (Captain X), in the December (Christmas) Scribner.

OH, BILL!

Oh, Bill! Oh, Bill!
Where do you go to now?
You've lost lost your throne,
You'll have to roam,
Where can you go to now?
Oh, Bill! Oh, Bill!
What are you going to do?
The Yanks have won
And you must run,
Bill, get a move on you!

Oh, Bill! Oh, Bill!
You and your rat-faced son
Are out of a job
And facing a mob—
Take to your legs and run.
Oh, Bill! Oh, Bill!
Look for a hole and hide;
It's the only place
To hide your face
In all the world so wide.

Oh, Bill! Oh, Bill!
What are you going to do?
From German-ee
You had to flee,
Bill, where are you going to?
Oh, Bill! Oh, Bill!
Nobody cares for you;
You've lost your crown
And tumbled down—
Good bye Bill;—you're through.
—J. Andrew Boyd, in Wilkes-Barre Record

Evening Chat

"I don't know of any reason why the Susquehanna could not be made navigable by means of a channel. I have thought for years that it could be made so and I studied it for a time as a matter of interest," was the opinion given here today by Joseph W. Hunter, first deputy highway commissioner. "I have been studying the highways of Pennsylvania for a good many years and have also considered the waterways. They are capable of much improvement." Mr. Hunter remarked he had gone along the stream for a good part of its length in his many trips about the state in connection with highway matters and said that between Harrisburg and McCall's Ferry he believed that the stream could be cleared out by use of explosives, applying some of the powerful kinds which have been developed during the war to this work. "I think that it would only require four dams between those two points. Up the river there would be different conditions. In addition to the dams which would be required on the lower reaches the state could get the use of some of the portions of the old canal which could be linked up. There are waters in that section known as 'The Levels' which could be used. The truth is that the subject has not been gone into as carefully as it might considering these latter day means. The war has brought about many things which would have been considered impossible. I know it has in some details of highway engineering and I guess it can be found so in regard to the Susquehanna.

* * *

People up the Susquehanna river are commencing to sit up and take notice of the project for improving the navigation of the stream and men who have come to Harrisburg the last few days say that people are recalling with more or less feeling how coal used to be floated down from the Wilkes-Barre region and the price per ton would hardly pay for a scuttle now a days, while the times when the "garden sass' was landed on the river shore from farms miles away are brought back to memory with more or less point in view of war prices. Some of the people living in the Sunbury district say that steam navigation was considerably in vogue in that region seventy-five years ago and that boats were run clear up to above Berwick.

* * *

"Just exactly why this city can not use motorboats to get its vegetables from the islands and the farms lying along the shore I don't see" remarked a Susquehanna worshiper yesterday. "Major Gray has opened up an interesting train of discussion and I hope he may be able to open up a channel. Now there are a dozen motorboats to be had cheap around here and as the old river don't freeze up except for three or four months what's the reason we can't have boats bringing vegetables down the Susquehanna or up or from the Conodoguinet? The motorboat can help cut prices around here just like the motor truck that goes out and buys up the produce at the farm and saves the price of coming to town."

* * *

Major Gray has not only started the town talking about the improvement of the navigation of the wide branching river, but he has caused some of the folks living in the lower and eastern ends of the county to conjecturing what it would cost to put the old Union canal back into business. The Union was one of the earliest canals projected in America and was built in the thirties. It was intended to carry out a dream of William Penn, which called for the uniting of the waters of the Susquehanna and the Schuylkill. By means of the Swatara and Tulpehocken Valleys it did link the waterways and while it never was a roaring paying proposition it had possibilities and some engineering features which made it notable. The ditch can still be seen in many places and as it was a well-graded line it might some day be revived.

* * *

Paul Littlefield, secretary of the State Chamber of Commerce, who spent several days in Philadelphia and eastern counties, said to-day that he found a growing sentiment in favor of a constitutional convention.

WELL KNOWN PEOPLE

—T. D. Harman, well known here, has been nominated for president of the Pittsburgh Board of Trade.

—John C. Winston, who is chairman of the committee of seventy and prominent in the discussion of the new Philadelphia charter, has been active in publishing for years.

—Judge John C. Haymaker, of Pittsburgh, was one of the team captains of Pittsburgh's United War work drive.

—George H. Burnham, Jr., president of the City Club of Philadelphia is serving as a member of the committee to investigate the street cleaning in that city.

—Dr. Lewis Bayles Patton, who lived for years in Palestine, is in Philadelphia lecturing on the British capture of the Holy Land.

DO YOU KNOW

—That Harrisburg railroad men have won laurels for themselves on the army railroads in France?

HISTORIC HARRISBURG

In old days every family along Front street owned its own pump and some of them were preferred for blocks around because of the quality of water.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

A MEMORIAL HOSPITAL

To the Editor of the Telegraph:

It was with a great deal of interest that I read your editorial of last Saturday on "A Harrisburg Memorial." I feel as you do that a permanent memorial for those who fought and bled, for the boys who offered up their last measure of devotion for their country and humanity, "should not only be ornamental, but that it ought also to be useful." And what more worthy and useful memorial could be erected than a hospital building modern and well equipped? A city the size of Harrisburg should have a large institution that can properly care for the sick. Such a hospital, also would be a fitting thanksgiving offering to the good God who has guided us through the trials and perils of war to a just and victorious peace.

During the recent influenza epidemic I had the sad duty of visiting the Harrisburg Hospital several times a day. The manner in which the hospital staff—the physicians, nurses, etc., handled the critical situation was indeed very commendable and praiseworthy. The hospital authorities had an extremely difficult task, but they coped with it very admirably and efficiently. The Emergency Hospital proved of very great benefit and assistance. But still the facilities were not adequate. The demands made upon every hospital in our community were very much greater than they could properly meet. It is true that the epidemic was one of tremendous proportions—may the like of it never return to our community or any city. It is true that the hospitals in the large cities could not take care of the enormously large number of cases. Our community, however, is growing. We are displaying a very progressive spirit in many ways. Harrisburg is in need of a hospital which will be large enough to conform with the size of its population, an institution which will adequately meet the increasing demands of our city.

The memory of our boys who have fallen upon the battlefield could be perpetuated by calling such a hospital "Harrisburg's War Memorial Hospital" or any other appropriate name that may be suggested after careful thought and consideration. An institution of this kind will rebound to the glory of our boys that have gone from our midst and it will be a worthy and fitting memorial of which Harrisburg will be able to point with pride and honor for many generations.

A splendid opportunity is now at hand for one or more of the civic bodies of Harrisburg to launch the project suggested in your editorial. I hope that it will meet with a speedy, earnest and favorable consideration.

Very truly yours,
LOUIS J. HAAS,
Rabbi, Ohev Sholom Temple.

LIGHT FOR POST OFFICE

To the Editor of the Telegraph:

Conservation everywhere has been practiced until the patience of the public is well nigh satiated. Just so long as there was a real cause for discomfiture and the many trying ordeals, the writer acquiesced heartily and peacefully and encouraged the process. However, as a frequent visitor to the Post Office in the evening and early morning hours, among many other boxholders, he finds the lobby on the Third street side so poorly illuminated that it is almost impossible to see and locate the box numbers. The boxholders in the rear of the elevator are especially inconvenienced.

It is also a matter of regret that there is no light burning at the Third street entrance early in the morning. It is sufficiently difficult to enter the portals of the office after the entrance is reached by reason of the peculiar construction of the doors, to say but little about the lack of proper light. Women and children find their strength taxed to the utmost in gaining admission.

"PRO-BONO-PUBLICO."

What Will Be Accomplished?

"Abram S. Hewitt," said Mr. Tilden," is never in doubt until he has made up his mind." Having made up his mind to go to France, President Wilson will now have time for doubt and reconsideration. The people of the country respectfully assent to his decision; we are sure they regret it.—New York Times.

LABOR NOTES

Employment of women munition workers in France is left to manufacturers.

Pittsburg (Kan.) cooks and waiters have secured better working conditions.

Women at ordinary work in French munition plant earn from 9 to 11 francs a day.

There are 17,000 women employes in the Paris offices of the French War Department.

Thousands of women clerks employed by the railroads are to receive the same pay as men for similar work.

There was no State-owned employment service in France for recruiting labor at the beginning of the war.

It is stated that probably 100,000 Porto Ricans will be available for unskilled labor as soon as transportation can be secured.

Trade unionists in Sedalia, Mo have become interested in co-operation and are selling stock to start a store