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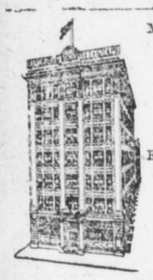

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The soul of music slumbers in the shell
Till waked and kindled by the Master's spell;
And feeling hearts, touch them but rightly, pour
A thousand melodies unheard before!
—*Samuel Rogers.*

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 23, 1918

M'ADOO QUITS

THE resignation of Secretary McAdoo, as head of the Treasury and director general of the railroads, will be no doubt a nine-days' wonder in Washington. It came without a hint in advance and there is no certain indication in any of the dispatches from the Capital to-day that there is anything behind his action other than what he outlines in his correspondence with the President.

Unquestionably, Mr. McAdoo, who above all else, has been during his life a money-maker, sacrificed in a financial way to enter the Cabinet, but it is difficult to believe that his large fortune has shrunk to such a degree that it must be "retrieved" for the sake of his family. And so far as his health is concerned, the Secretary might easily have had his three months of rest upon the advice of a physician, entrusting his several offices in the meantime to deputies.

It is surmised by one correspondent that Mr. McAdoo saw in the recent elections the defeat of the Democratic party in 1920 and the wreck of his own Presidential ambitions. Another believes that the resignation followed differences of opinion between the Secretary and the President relating to the executive's decision to attend the peace conference. Whether there is any truth in these reports cannot at this time be ascertained. Certain it is that Mr. McAdoo is the ablest man in the Cabinet and that he is more practical and farsighted than most of the Democratic leaders at Washington. He has made a fairly good record in office and may feel that he can now retire with his laurels secure, whereas to remain through the trying period of reconstruction might injure whatever prospects he may have of winning the Democratic presidential nomination in 1920. He may feel, also, that he can with better grace conduct a campaign for the nomination outside of the Cabinet and free from the entanglements of his railroad and other official connections. At all events, he has given ample reason for political speculation.

"U. S. Army watchful for any treachery on way to Germany," says newspaper headline. Watchful, but not waiting.

LAND OF OPPORTUNITY

WHO says the day of opportunity is past in America? Witness the triumphal progress of General Pershing through France, Lorraine and Luxemburg into Germany. Here goes a common, ordinary American at the head of a great victorious army, welcome in a land where kings are reviled; serving peremptory notice upon the once proud troops of Germany as to what they may and may not do; honored at the doors of high and low alike, beloved by those his army has rescued, respected even by those he conquered.

General Pershing was a poor boy, like most Americans who have risen to high distinction within the past century. He was born in a middle-western town and the home in which he spent his youth is like hundreds of thousands of others scattered over this broad land now housing countless boys who will be the Pershings of to-morrow.

Opportunity is within arm's reach of most of us; the only difficulty is that most of us do not recognize it when we see it, or we shrink from the labors and responsibilities it imposes.

While the American Forestry Association has adopted the suggestions of the Governors of Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, Tennessee and Indiana, that memorial trees be planted in honor of soldiers, Harrisburg is not even taking steps to protect the trees it has.

TO BE PROTECTED

IT is rumored that when the revenue bill is taken up again for consideration in the Senate committee no special haste will be observed in completing it. The imminence of final peace will mean the cancellation of thousands of Army contracts and the cessation of military work in general on which it was intended to spend hundreds of millions of dollars. As a consequence the demands upon the Treasury in the ensuing year will fall far short of the estimates, and the revenue legislation will have to be revised accordingly.

Last month the chairman of the appropriations committee of the Senate submitted a summary of the appropriations for the present session, which began on December 3, 1917. Since that date there has been appropriated approximately $26,877,000,000 and additional contracts have been authorized to the extent of $9,421,000,000, to be covered by appropriations at a later date, or a total of $36,298,000,000. Of course, much of that huge sum represents expenditures that can not be avoided with the coming of peace. The Shipping Board will require hundreds of millions to finish the work it has in hand; pay and maintenance of the Army must continue until it is demobilized; the immensely-enlarged government establishment at Washington and in other cities must be maintained, at least for the present; interest on the public debt must be paid; and other huge appropriations for more or less permanent purposes must be left undisturbed.

But with all allowances for maintaining the government as a going concern, billions of dollars remain, appropriated for waging the war on a more intensive basis in 1919, the expenditure of which will not now be necessary. In fixing the amounts in the more recent appropriation bills Congress had in mind the creation of an army of 5,000,000 men, with all the equipment that goes with such a force. Such an enlargement of our military strength is now unnecessary. Projects, involving tens of millions of dollars, should be abandoned. Extensions to ordnance plants, additions to existing cantonments, the intensive manufacture of aircraft, the construction of heavy ordnance, for all of which billions have been appropriated during the war, will be halted, and the money will remain in the Treasury.

It is impossible to form, at this time, even an approximate estimate of the huge saving to the government that will result from the stoppage of our war activities. A glance at the various appropriation bills, however, shows that the sum will run into the billions, and may even reach the total which the pending revenue bill is expected to raise. In that case, it is evident that extensive revision of the present language of that measure is demanded.

Now is the time when the Federal governmnt should treat with the greatest consideration its business enterprises. The change from a war to a peace footing will require the expenditure of much capital. Those concerns that will lose prospective contracts with the government will suffer financially, although probably reimbursed to some extent when their contracts are taken from them. The facility with which the country adjusts itself to the activity of peace will measure our success in the inevitable competition in the world's markets with other nations. It would be a grave mistake to impose upon our industries unnecessary tax burdens while they are undergoing this transformation.

The Republicans in Congress will not go to the extent of filibustering against the revenue bill for the mere purpose of forcing it beyond March 4, that they may have the partisan advantage of writing an entire tax bill themselves. On the other hand, they will give the closest scrutiny to every item in the pending measure in the light of its effect upon industries that are under heavy present expense in the effort to accommodate themselves to a sudden peace. Sufficient money will be raised to meet the necessary expenses of the government, but beyond that protection to American industries, and through the industries of the labor of the country, will be the governing policy of the Republicans, as it always has guided that party in the past.

WOMEN WORKERS

IN the readjustment of labor conditions care ought to be taken to prevent any unfair discrimination against women workers. They have aided materially and patriotically in the winning of the war by performing important service, and it would be most unfair and unpatriotic to throw out of employment those who have served so faithfully throughout the period of the nation's extremity. Of course, it is understood that the returning soldiers must be given every consideration and provided with employment as good, or better, than they ever had before; but it does not follow that in thus caring for the soldiers the women workers shall be thrown upon their own resources.

There should be intelligent consideration given to this problem, to the end that no injustice may be done in the final adjustment of conditions of employment throughout the country. Harrisburg should not lag in this important phase of the reconstruction period. It is for us here at home to work out such plans as will conserve the labor of the community in some fair and equitable manner.

Politics in Pennsylvania

By the Ex-Committeeman

Prothonotary Evan J. Williams, of Luzerne county, is reported to have declined to accept the returns of the votes of Luzerne county soldiers and sailors and the matter is now up to the courts to determine. This is the first time such action has ever been taken and will raise a question which will likely affect every county where there is a close contest and probably bring about the revision of the act regulating soldier voting which was expected last year, but which never came.

A Wilkes-Barre dispatch says: "Prothonotary Evan J. Williams yesterday refused to certify the vote cast by soldiers at the various military camps, and if his decision is upheld, E. N. Carpenter, Republican, will be elected to Congress over John J. Casey, Democrat, by a majority of eighteen votes from the Luzerne district. The decision of Williams came as a surprise to attorneys representing Casey. Williams, in refusing to certify the returns, holds there was no legal election under the act of 1864 and that he could not make any return of votes under that act. The action of Williams throws the burden of determining whether the returns should be acepted upon the judges of the county."

The official count began in every county yesterday and as a rule soldiers' votes made very little difference.

—Adams county was the first county in Pennsylvania to file its official return of the election of November 5 in the office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth. It was followed very closely by Montour, Center and HHuntingdon, all of which have been among the early filing list in years gone by.

—The time for filing expense accounts will close on December 5. About half of the state-wide candidates have filed their statements. Cora M. Bixler, of Lancaster, Socialist candidate for Congress-at-Large, filed a statement showing less than $50 expended.

—According to Philadelphia newspapers, stock of Representative Robert S. Spangler, of York, a "dry," is rising for speaker. There are many Republican leaders who are strong for George W. Williams, of Tioga county. Captain Heber Dithrich, of Allegheny, isalso being boomed. The Philadelphia Record booms Spangler while the Evening Bulletin plays up Dithrich.

—Justice-elect John W. Kephart has decided to be sworn in as a member of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania on January 1. It was said last week that Judge Kephart would not begin his duties in the Supreme Court until after the inauguration of Governor Sproul, thereby giving the new governor the opportunity to fill the vacancy in the Superior Court. Legal authorities were consulted and it has finally been decided that the new justice will be sworn in at the first of the year. It was hinted yesterday in Philadelphia that despite the fact that there will be a vacancy in the Superior Court during the last three weeks of Governor Brumterm, it would not be filled by the present governor.

—The Philadelphia Press says: "Senator Penrose will arrive in Philadelphia to-day and when he gets here the most important thing his lieutenants will have to report to him will be that an agreement has been reached among the contending elements in the Penrose organization on the speakership of the next House at Harrisburg, and they recommend Robert S. Spangler, of York, for the office.

—Unless this arrangement is upset by objections which may be introduced when Senator Penrose takes up the question for final settlement, there is every reason to believe that Spangler's name will be presented to the Republican caucus as the candidate of the Penrose wing of the party."

—Governor-Elect Sproul will be back in Philadelphia early next week and it is expected that he will meet Republican leaders to discuss their requests for appointments.

—Representative Thomas F. McNichol is now said to have the inside track for the municipal court vacancy in Philadelphia. He will be eligible to appointment after December 2.

—The Philadelphia Public Ledger has editorially declared against Governor Brumbaugh being chosen as historian of th war. The Bulletin points out that a Commission created by the State Council of National Defence is already at work.

—Fred A. Bell, Altoona legislator-elect, spent less than $150.

—Late official returns clinch election of Fred Norton, Republican legislator from Reading.

—The flattering majority received by Senator Edward E. Beidleman for lieutenant-governor, especially in his home county, has attracted to him considerable attention and his legislative course is being much discussed among men in Pennsylvania politics. It is not generally known that the first recognition of the talents of the new lieutenant-governor came from the man whom he will succeed in that office in January. It was when Frank B. McClain was elected speaker of the House of Representatives in the first month of 1907 that he surprised some of the veterans of politics in Pennsylvania by saying that he intended to put a "comer" to the front. McClain and Beidleman were colleagues in the session of 1905 and in the special session of 1906 the Lancaster chieftain noted the ability of the Harrisburg city representative. The result was that when McClain sat down in the office of the speaker in the Capitol, with the doors locked, to think out his committee chairmen and to make up his committees, he chose Beidleman to be chairman of the powerful judiciary general committee. A mutual admiration had ripened into a strong friendship and while some of the elders in party affairs were inclined to think that an older man should be picked, McClain stood by his choice and has been proud of it ever since. In the session of 1907, outside of appropriation bills, almost half of the measures handled were in the judiciary general committee. It was a session marked by important legislation and Beidleman made a statewide reputation.

THAT GUILTIEST FEELING

By BRIGGS

'OUR AMERICAN FRIENDS'

Gustave Rodriguez, a French writer who has made for his countrymen a special study of the United States, has recently published a book in Paris about the Americans, entitled "The People of Action." In Scribner's Magazine, M. Rodriguez adds to the impressions recorded in this book. The following paragraphs are extracted:

To German imperialism, to that final return to their ancestral barbarism which we thought we could look upon as definitely checked by civilization, the United States inflexibly opposes the great dam of its men, its armament and its gold. It says to this devlish force: Thou shalt go no further. It is forcing it back, and forever, into the darkness of the Middle Ages from which by an incomprehensible anarchonism it burst forth to lay waste the world.

"This does not belong to our day," M. Clemenceau, now premier of France, wrote in an article in L'Homme Libre just after the war broke out. "This does not belong to our day," repeated after him Mr. Wilson, and with its President spoke the whole American Union; and it is "our day" that has just brought into being the young American Army, the army of liberty, to drive back the day of the past, the day of medivel slavery. * * * In conjunction with the other Allied combatants it has checksd at its first blow the German force, and tomorrow it will shatter it.

"Toward our country especially the United States has shown an admirable devotion, and I may add delicacy. It has given in profusion, as is the custom, and in giving it has taken the attitude not of a benefactor, but of one fulfilling an obligation. * * * The American has one virtue and a rare one—he remembers services that have been done him; he is never ungrateful. "We of the United States are a grateful nation," said General Allaire, provost marshal of the American forces in France. "Lafayette and Rochambeau are names that an American speaks with reverence and affection, are heroes whose memory he cherishes in his heart. And, as his fashion is, he is bringing back to you a hundred fold that which he received from you. * * *"

The United States expects that which we are able to give her and which we shall bring to her joyfully—I mean the "culture de l'esprit," that refinement of thought which has always been an attribute of the French race. To replace the German teachers in her universities, she appeals to ours. Young and still without pretension, she believes that she can get at our school that which she lacks, and that to make the complete man she can add to her qualities of action and of matter of factness the charm and, as it were, the perfume of French culture.

Thus there is everything to expect and everything to hope not only for the two nations but for all civilization from a Franco-American reapproachment—and even more from a Franco-American intimacy. This reapproachment and this intimacy come about by the very nature of things, and they will become every day more real. They arouse on all hands, besides efforts at practical realization, other attempts at propaganda of which what I have written is only a very inconsiderable sample. The future, we may be sure, belongs to a great union of free peoples, and at the head of this union we may look to see especially the two great peoples which, one in the Old World and one in the New, have been the unquestioned champions of the right of man and of the rights of nations.

This is what I desire to say of our American friends.

Come Home to Roost

[Col. Harvey's War Weekly]

The Washington correspondent of the Sun makes this interesting report:

"An element which is asserted by politicians to have played a great part in the complete transformation of the situation in Kansas, Nebraska, and Colorado is the backfire anti-administration feeling engendered through the treatment of Major General Leonard Wood. General Wood, commanding at Camp Funston, has impressed the National Army men under his command. That impression, favorable to the last degree, was transmitted back home and the resentment was reflected in the voting."

So that chicken came home to roost! After all, as Mr. William sententiously remarks in the Boston Transcript, "Republics may be ungrateful, but they are not inhuman."

Articles of Agreement For Capital's First Water Supply

THE original articles of agreement for the drilling of the first well in Capitol Hill have been discovered by Prof. H. H. Shenk, the custodian of public records in the State Library. The agreement is dated the twenty-fourth day of May, 1810, and is made between two of the commissioners appointed under the act establishing the seat of government of Pennsylvania at Harrisburg, and John Sheridan, of Paxton township, Dauphin county. The well is to be dug on the "public ground near Harrisburg" as what is now Capitol Hill was then a brush-grown knoll just outside the limits of the twenty-five-year-old town of Harrisburg. The agreement is a quaint affair and the accompanying documents show that Sheridan got $291 for his job. For the feet dug without powder he got $2.50 per foot and for that requiring explosives he received $5.50. The architect of the Capitol was to be the man to look after the interests of the state and it is attested that "June 29, 1810, in the morning at 5 o'clock," measurement was made and that because of the great quantity of water that was obtained further digging was deemed "impracticable." Sheridan was paid off forthwith and the state had a fine supply of water. The site of the well is not known to-day.

The agreement says:

Articles of agrement made and concluded between John Sheridan, of Paxton township, Dauphin county, and Commonwealth of Pennsylvania well digger of the one part and Jacob Bucher and Edward Crouch two of the commissioners appointed under the act of Assembly, entitled an act establishing the seat of government of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania at Harrisburg in the County of Dauphin of the other part as follows to wit first the said John Sheridan for himself his Executors and Administrators covenants promises engages and agrees to and with the said Commissioners for and on behalf of the Commonwealth that he the said John Sheridan Shall and will dig and sink a well on the Public ground near Harrisburg to be dug seven feet in diameter and be rock and Stones untill he shall get upon a sufficient Spring or springs of water, and when he shall have obtained a sufficient quantity of water such as may be approved of by the said Jacob Bucher and Edward Crouch that he shall with good stones carry up a wall of at least eighteen inches in thickness to the lap (or even with the surface) of the ground. In consideration for which the said Jacob Bucher and Edward Crouch Commissioners as aforesaid engage for themselves and their successors for the time being that they will pay or cause to be paid unto the said John Sheridan or to his order or assigns, as follows, for every foot in depth that he shall dig Two dollars and fifty cents for digging and walling complete, about one foot thereof nearest the top to have mortar put in the wall of stones, for that part of the well as shall have been blown through solid rock they engage to pay him for every foot in depth through such rock that required to be blown with powder a sum of five dollars, fifty cents additional he the said John Sheridan finding all his own tools and keeping them in repair and also finding all the Stones and other material required. In Witness whereof the said parties have herunto Set their hands and Seals the 24th day of May Ao Do 1810.

Sealed and delivered in the presence of us
Joseph Haneand

John Sheridan	Seal
(his mark)	
Jacob Bucher	Seal
Edward Crouch	Seal

June 29, 1810, in the morning at 5 o'Clock, a measurement of the depth of the well and water took place in consequence of the great quantity of water taken out the day before, which caused the further digging impracticable, and also what depth thereof was effected without blowing with powder, the following is the result of the depth, ascertained by Stephen Hills John Sheridan and Jacob Bucher, the digging through the earth gravel & without blowing with powder fourteen feet the number of feet raised by means of blowing with powder Thirty-two feet.

total		Forty six feet
the head of water was Six feet.		
46 feet digging as above stated at	2.50	115
32 feet whereof by means of blowing with powder at....	5.50	176
		dlls 291

FOOD

Let Germany ask of the cold, gray sea
The wheat that might have been green again
In generous fields for the good of men.
Let her ask for fruit of the murdered trees—
Has she already forgotten these?
In the midst of her crying who has heard
Any regret for deed or word?
Is there repentance in Germany?

Let Germany ask of the mothers who
Have heard their children crying for bread
While insolent brutes were warmed and fed.
There is wheat enough in the cold, gray sea
To feed a city in Germany.
Let her send her submarines to-day
To find the food that she threw away.
This is a thing she can do!

Let Germany say to the world one word
Of her broken faith and her bitter shame.
Let Germany call herself by name,
And after her victims' wounds are bound,
After her last sad slave is found.
When her looting and lying all are done
And the truth at last has its place in the sun,
Then let her cry for bread be heard!
—Louise Driscoll, in New York Times.

Cheerful Lancken

Von der Lancken, the German Governor of Brussels, is reported by a correspondent as "quite cheerful." As the man chiefly responsible for the murder of Edith Cavell, a different frame of mind would be more becoming. If individuals are to be punished for their crimes in the war, he should be one of the first candidates for attention.—Evening Ledger

Same Thing For Us

Kansas City wants no dinky memorial to commemorate the services of its sons who took part in the great war. Mayor Cowgill showed the right conception when he told the council that at least one-half million dollars should be spent. The memorial should be worth while.

There is every incentive to avoid haste and to get the best possible advice on the shape the memorial should take. People who have traveled widely may have ideas that should be suggested to the mayor for consideration by the commission that will have the matter in charge. This is a time for open-minded discussion with a view to doing somethng of which future generations may be proud.—From the Kansas City Times.

Its Normal Functions

The Republican members of the United States Senate think that the time has arrived for Congress to "assert and exercise its normal and constitutional functions including legislation necessary for reconstruction." This is so manifestly true that President Wilson's submissive followers in Congress will probably not attempt to make any argument against it.—From the Philadelphia Press.

How the Row Started

"One wife too many!" exclaimed Mrs. Wederly, as she glanced at the headlines of her husband's paper. "I suppose that is an account of the doings of some bigamist?"

"Not necessarily, my dear," replied her husband, without daring to look up.—From Stray Stories.

The Lord Giveth Rest

Remember the word which Moses the servant of the Lord commanded you, saying, The Lord your God hath given you rest.—Joshua I, 13.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

CANADIAN SOBRIETY

To the Editor of the Telegraph:

For nearly eight months I have attended the Sunday morning services at Market Square Church and up to last Sunday morning I have enjoyed the time spent there very much.

On the day in question the seventeenth instant, Dr. Hawes was dwelling on the fine qualities of the American soldier and he laid special emphasis on the liquor question. To illustrate his point he made the following statement:

"Two years ago I had occasion to visit Canada and while in Quebec I saw, in five hours, more drunken men in uniforms than I have seen in two years."

I leave it you Mr. Editor and to the public at large that even if the declaration as made by Dr. Hawes was true in every respect, could it be considered as a friendly act, coming from a prominent speaker, a preacher of the gospel, of an Allied nation whose sons have fought and bled and died together on the fields of France.

During my short stay in this city I have been asked some queer questions about Canada. One gentleman asked me "which coast Montreal was situated on, the Atlantic or the Pacific?" If the general public knows so little about the geography of Canada they also must be ignorant with regards to the people, their habits, customs, etc., and hearing such an impossible story from Dr. Hawes, you can well imagine the impression they would have of Canadians and especially Canadian soldiers.

Does Dr. Hawes know or realize how small a spot on the map Quebec city is, compared to the rest of the Dominion of Canada?

Does Dr. Hawes know that Canada is larger in area than the United States?

Does he also know that Canada is practically a dry country and that only in the Province of Quebec can liquor be legally bought or sold and that after May 1, 1919, only three cities in that province will have liquor licenses and those cities are Montreal, Sherbrooke and St. Hyacinth?

Any one with only a limited knowledge of Canada hearing such a statement as given out by Dr. Hawes would gather the impression that Canada and especially Canadian soldiers were a pretty drunken lot. I, as a Canadian, a citizen of Montreal, would be a poor specimen of that country if I did not enter my most vehement protest against the slander attested by Dr. Hawes. I am a lone Canadian, as far as I know, in this city, but as a loyal Canadian, proud of the Canadian army and of what they have done in the great war, I cannot do otherwise than raise my voice in protest and would ask you to give publicity to the meaning and intent of this letter or you may publish it in full over my name.

Thanking you, I remain,
Yours sincerely,
N. W. McLAREN.

TE DEUM LAUDAMUS

[N. A. Review's War Weekly]

Thanks and praise to Almighty God, Who of His great mercy has shown salvation to this republic and to all nations!

Thanks and praise to Belgium, the hero nation, who at cost of her own martyrdom stood steadfast at Liege!

Thanks and praise to France, who for four long, weary years dammed back the tide of Hunnish barbarism with a rampant of the bodies of her glorious sons!

Thanks and praise to Britain, who made at Ypres a new Thermopylae, and who for four long, weary years made all earth's seas a greater Marathon!

Thanks and praise to Italy the renascent, to Japan the newly-risen, to Serbia, to Portugal and Greece, to Brazil and Cuba blazing the way of Latin-America into the council chamber of the world, and to every nation, great or small, that stood for freedom.

Thanks and praise to the peoples who were not yet free nations, Poles, Czechs, Slavs, Jews, and who not else, who from their bondage struck with fettered hands brave blows for freedom and humanity!

Thanks and praise to the sons and daughters of this Republic, who gave their all to guard its rights and freedom, and to aid all neighbor nations to win a like estate!

Thanks and praise and everlasting glory to Almighty God, Who, of His infinite mercy, hath brought salvation to this Republic and to all nations of mankind!

Evening Chat

State Librarian Thomas Lynch Montgomery, who is a member of the State Historical Commission, has made the suggestion in a letter sent to the Harrisburg Telegraph that as Victory Day is likely to be celebrated annually hereafter in commemoration of the triumph over Germany on November 11 that it would be well to combine this day and Thanksgiving Day. The Librarian would have one great national thanksgiving celebration and says that it would have the advantage of stabilizing in a natural way the thought of thanksgiving and would prevent a congestion of holidays just before Christmas. Dr. Montgomery, who has the history of every occasion at his fingers' ends, has been giving the matter much thought and believes the idea is worth discussion. The Harrisburg Telegraph would be glad to have the views of other people on the subject.

* * *

Grant Ramey, of the State Insurance Department, has run across an interesting souvenir of a somewhat stirring event in American industrial history in the form of one of the badges worn by members of "Coxey's Army" when that nondescript band made its solemn "entry" into Washington years ago. This "army," which started from out in Ohio and had a strenuous march, furnished the country with no end of discussion and newspapers printed yards and yards of it. Some of the newspapermen who report the Legislature accompanied the "army" on the march. The badge is a white ribbon giving the official name of the footsore band and some lettering announcing the occasion.

* * *

There is widespread and increasing interest in the proposition to make the Susquehanna river navigable by the construction of a channel in the bed of the river. Aside from the commercial and industrial features many who recall the old shad fishing days are hopeful that some such development will follow the present discussion. These believe that the system of locks which will be necessary to such a project will permit the shad to once more come up the Susquehanna. At the present time they are stopped at the McCalls Ferry Dam and thousands of the young shad are consumed by the natural enemy of that popular fish.

* * *

The branch of the Philadelphia Inquirer known as "Everybody's Column" recently contained this interesting article which relates to Harrisburg:

"Editor Everybody's Column — Isn't it a fact that, a long time ago, Trappe and Harrisburg were called 'Trap' and 'Harrisburgh?' I mean the Trappe that we go through when driving from Reading to Norristown. Some of my neighbors here in Berks county say that I dream things. Thanking you in advance.

"BERT F."

Who will dare doubt either of your statements when you produce George Washington himself to corroborate both of them? In the great man's diary of his trip to quell the insurrection in Western Pennsylvania in 1794, the following entry will be found under date of Tuesday, September 30:

"I left the City of Philadelphia about half past ten o'clock this forenoon accompanied by Colo. Hamilton (Secretary of the Treasury) and my private secretary. Dined at Norris Town and lodged at a place called the Trap—the first 17, and the latter 25 miles from Philadelphia. At Norris Town we passed a detachment of militia who were preparing to March for the Rendezvous at Carlisle—and at the Trap late in the evening, we were overtaken by Major Stagg." . . .

And the following, under date of Friday, October 3, will prove equally to the point:

"Breakfasted at Hummels T. 14 M., and dined and lodged at Harrisburgh on the Banks of the Susquehanna 23 miles from Lebanon. At Harrisburgh we found the First Regiment of New Jersey (about 560 strong), commd by Colo. Turner, drawn out to receive me—passed along the line, to my Quarters—and after dinner walked through and around the Town, which is considerable for its age (of about 7 or 8 years)."

* * *

Robert F. Gorman, correspondent of the International News Service in this city, has received several copies of "peace" editions of newspapers connected with that service, which will be interesting war-time mementoes. Some look more like handbills than anything else and were issued to meet local demands. There had been so much unjustified excitement over peace reports that the people were on edge and wanted the news when right. Newspaper publishers generally arranged to give it when the time came. That it caught some of them napping is well known, but then with the news arriving at 2.46 on a Monday morning there was some reason for hasty issues. The "special extra morning edition" of the Sunbury Daily is half a sheet of its first page put out at 2.58 a. m. and containing the bare facts and nothing else. The "peace extra" of the Hanover Record-Herald is four columns wide and two-thirds of the ordinary first page in depth. It was another early morning special and after presenting the news says sententiously, "The above dispatches are authentic." The larger newspapers of the state generally issued special editions, which had been prepared as far as possible in advance and the morning newspapers receiving the reports of the Associated Press found that their evening sisters were much on the job with peace editions before dawn. The smaller newspapers met the demands in their localities with sheets that look funny now but which gave the news.

WELL KNOWN PEOPLE

—Col. Joseph M. Groff, commanding the First Regiment of the Reserve Militia, is District Attorney of Lancaster county.

—General Harry C. Trexler, former quartermaster general of the National Guard, still maintains his interest in the Militia which he helped to organize.

—Col. Franklin Blackstone, commanding the Western Pennsylvania Regiment, has gone into the United States Army.

DO YOU KNOW

—That Harrisburg has furnished men for every arm of the military and naval service?

HISTORIC HARRISBURG

The Militia in old days used to practice along the river front.