

SPROUL FILES

FOR \$5,662.77

New Governor Says Contributions, Except \$1,000, Turned Over to State Committee

Governor-elect William C. Sproul to-day filed his expense account for his election, certifying to expenditure of \$5,662.77 and receipt of contributions of \$500 each from T. DeWitt Cuyler and Arthur E. Newbold and stating that all others made to him were turned over to the Republican State Committee, which will account for them.

The new Governor certified to \$1,000 given to E. J. Frysinger, in charge of publicity; \$250 contributed to the Republican State Committee; \$500 contributed to the Delaware County Republican Committee and \$226.25 traveling and other personal expenses. His account contains a criticism of the form of the blank for making returns of expenses.

Charles B. Lenahan, candidate for supreme court, certified to an expenditure of \$4,485.65 with \$223.12 due for printing; Joseph W. Bouton, candidate for supreme court, to \$1,682.38 expended; Congressman-elect M. L. Garland to \$1,000; J. Calvin Strayer, Democratic candidate for Congressman-at-large, to \$163.68; Thomas Patterson, treasurer Simpson committee of Allegheny county, to \$768.97 contributed and expended.

Birch Wilson, treasurer of the executive committee of the Socialist party, certified to receiving and disbursing less than \$1,000.

Governor Brumbaugh to-day announced the reappointment of Thomas J. Lynch, Bethlehem, to be a member of the State Water Supply Commission. Mr. Lynch, who was formerly executive clerk to Governors Stauder and Tener, has been secretary of the commission for several years. He has long been connected with the state government and has many friends in Harrisburg.

K. Bradford Brown, of Millington, was appointed coroner of Juniata county to take the place of his brother the late D. P. Brown, who died before he could qualify.

The new truck company of the Pennsylvania Reserve Militia, which is stationed in this city, was organized by Captain R. C. Bailey, who organized the unit, will be formally mustered into the state service at the Harrisburg Armory to-morrow night. Adjutant General Beary will probably attend. The members of the truck company have been in service during the influenza epidemic, Captain Bailey having been in charge of hospitals at Steelton and in western counties.

The State Treasury started off the new fiscal year with payments of \$30,000,000 to-day.

The counties of Beaver, Carbon, Clearfield, Luzerne, Warren and Wayne have not yet filed their returns of the November 5 election. The official count will be started as soon as all of the returns are in hand.

L. Nye, of Bushkill, Pike county, to-day filed complaint with the Public Service Commission against the Delaware Valley Ry. for discontinuing train service. He claims that he had to suffer contracts and that it would seriously affect him as well as others. Rates of the Susquehanna County Light and Power Company, were attacked by Montrose business firms.

The Public Service Commission held a brief hearing session to-day and then went into executive session on cases argued last week. The application of the borough of Middlebury to purchase the water plant in that town and conduct it as a municipal enterprise was presented.

LEGAL NOTICES

Proclamation in Divorce

NOTICE

Margaret Ulrich vs. Wm. L. Ulrich—In the Court of Common Pleas of Dauphin County, No. 198 January Term, 1919—In Divorce.

To Wm. L. Ulrich:
You are please take notice that testimony in the above-stated case will be heard before the Honorable Judges of said Court at 10 o'clock A.M., on the 1st day of January, 1919, in the Court House, in the City of Harrisburg, Pa., when and where you may attend and be heard.

W. JUSTIN CARTER,

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DO YOU KNOW WHY --- Stay Glued to A Table So Long?

STRASBOURG
FULL OF HISTORY

Wealth of Story Behind Capital Entered by French Marshal Foch

"Strasburg was a town of Germany, the capital of the Imperial Province of Alsace-Lorraine, and a fortress of the first rank." So the guidebooks used to describe it, and they would assuredly go on to tell that it is situated in a fertile plain at the junction of the Ill and the Breusch, some 370 miles southwest of Berlin and 30 miles east of the French frontier. After all such a description, for conciseness, at any rate, could not well be improved upon; but there is a wealth of story behind it all. The Ill and the Breusch, as they have flowed together at Strasburg through all the centuries, have seen much history. They are undoubtedly the oldest features in the old town, although their actual waters may have been ever the most transient of visitors. They were there before Strasburg. They were there when the Roman legions marched through the passes of the Vosges on to the "fertile plain" and captured the Celtic settlement which spread itself over the land where Strasburg now stands, and they are there to-day, joining hand and merging on together toward the Rhine.

The Romans, as was so generally their custom, replaced the Celtic settlements with a fortified station. They gave it the name of Argentoratum, and in after years it became an important military post and the headquarters of the Eighth Legion. It was here that the Emperor Julian, for a time in the fourth century, stood on the side of the barbarian invasion by a decisive victory over the Alemanni; but about fifty years afterward Argentoratum and the whole district now called Alsace fell into the hands of that people. Later on, toward the end of the fifth century, the town passed into the possession of the Franks, and it was the Franks who gave it its present name, Christianity, of course, came with Chloë, the Frank; and was chiefly in its ecclesiastical difficulties that Strasburg gained such prominence in mediæval times. The Bishops of Strasburg were princes of the church, not at all given to democratic views, and they early fell foul of the good citizens of the town. Strasburg had prospered as the town had passed. Its citizens had grown wealthy, and the more the Bishop tried to assert his authority the more firmly the citizens resisted him. It was inconsistent with their full development. And so from protest added to protest they went to open warfare. The conflict was finally decided, by the battle of Oberhausen in favor of the citizens, in 1262, and Strasburg gained a full recognition of its position as a free imperial city, a status which had been conferred upon it by the German King, Henry of Saxe-Lauenburg.

Once freed from the dominance of the church, Strasburg set about organizing an internal revolution. Its citizens had always favored the democratic view of things, and the government of the city was not democratic enough to satisfy them, so toward the middle of the fourteenth century they secured the admission of the guilds to the municipal councils. Thereafter Strasburg flourished more than ever, and though it had to make peace between the church and the reformed religion in the sixteenth century, it listened readily to the preaching of Martin Bucer, accepted the teachings of the Reformation, and, through all the troubles which followed, was peculiarly immune from the miseries endured by so many of its neighbors far and near. So its history comes down to the memorable day in 1635 when Louis XIV., ruler of France, and the city and not only seized it but also took up arms, kept possession of it, and had his title confirmed and recognized by the Peace of Ryswick in 1697. The next great incident in the history of Strasburg was its siege and capture by the Prussians in the Franco-Prussian war of 1870-71. The siege lasted seven weeks and the city, with its garrison of 17,000, finally surrendered on September 28, 1870. As to the rest of the story the world is perhaps more generally familiar with it than with the story of most cities.—Christian Science Monitor.

JUSTICE BECOMES A MILLINER
Gary, Ind.—The defeat of John Barleycorn in Indiana, where he was dethroned last April, has convinced John A. Gross that the justice system is more money in millions than in dispensing justice. Finances have been growing scarce since drunks have disappeared, and the justice has opened a millinery shop.

PLANS DEFENSE
Mrs. Hershey applied to the court to-day to compel her husband, Samuel Moore, to pay her counsel fees so she can present her defense to his trial for divorce. She asserts that she did not wilfully desert Moore and that she has a good reason for wanting to oppose the suit. The Judge granted a rule of Moore to show cause why he shouldn't contribute.

Prominent European Socialists



The men shown in this layout were in all probability greatly interested in the recent spread of the Socialist movement throughout the countries of Europe. Yrjo Sirola, prominent Socialist leader of Finland; Gustave Moller, one of the leading Socialists of Sweden; Emil Van de Velde, Belgian Socialist, who was a member of the Belgian Mission sent here in 1914 by King Albert to lay before President Wilson representations concerning Belgium.

T. J. SCHEFFER DEAD
AFTER LONG ILLNESS

[Continued from First Page.]

one of the founders of the Children's Industrial Home. He was one of nine children, all of whom he survived. They were Theodore K. Scheffer, mail clerk; B. Frank Scheffer, deceased; George W. Scheffer, printer; Martin L. Scheffer, printer; Emily D. widow of Captain George A. Brooks; Marie Scheffer and Thomas Jefferson Scheffer.

All were residents of Harrisburg until their deaths, and their lives are intimately interwoven with the history of the city. They are the descendants of one of the oldest and best-known families in Harrisburg.

Thomas J. Scheffer was educated in the public schools. He learned printing from his father, but his health did not permit him to follow it. He took up bookkeeping. From 1875 until 1883, he acted as manager of the Daily Patriot. After the death of his father in 1882, he took charge of his business.

He was active in the Democratic party years ago. He has served two terms in the City Council, was chairman of the railway committee, and was a member of the highway, finance and sanitary committees of City Council.

In 1895, he was elected to the school board from the Third ward. He was a member of Grace Methodist Church.

It was perhaps in his management of the store at 21 South Second street that Mr. Scheffer was best known. His father, a native of Germany, learned printing from Gustave Pfeifer, and taught it to his son. He became a member of the firm of Scheffer and Lutz, general printers. Later he was partner in the firm of Scheffer and Beck. He made his own inks and electrolytes and was the first man in America to print in colors. He printed such toy books as "Cock Robin," "Mother Goose" and others, and established a bookstore in Second street, which he managed until his death in 1883.

Merchants report that in spite of the limited closing hours, which confined their trade to 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. between 9 and 5:30 o'clock and 9 until 9 o'clock on Saturdays, necessary because of the necessity for fuel conservation, the receipts from business transacted daily are larger than corresponding days of previous years.

Business men are unanimous in their opinion that the commercial and labor markets show unusual stability, as is evidenced by the volume of sales and satisfactory receipts their books show for the first few weeks of holiday buying.

HEAVEN FOR HUNTRERS

Dawson, Alaska.—Migrating caribou along the Yukon river near the American-Canadian border were so thick last week that the United States Government steamboat General Jeff C. Davis had difficulty in navigating among the animals swimming the river. Thousands swarmed the shores and waters. Members of the crew said they lassoed a dozen and hauled them aboard for fresh meat.

SUFFS HAVE MAJORITY

Oklahoma City, Okla.—On the eve of completed returns from every county in the state, the Suffrage Amendment to the Oklahoma Constitution, voted on November 5, received 106,909 votes for, and 84,481 against. The State Election Board estimates the total vote cast in the elections to have been 197,613, giving the Suffrage Amendment a clear majority.

BEEES IN BATTLE ZONE

Poplar Bluff, Mo.—Louis Knott, writing to his brother, Lee Knott, from France, tells of being out on a scouting party in the edges of No Man's Land when he heard a familiar sound, yet strange coming from the surroundings. It was a bee hive. He stopped, thought of all the good eats surrounded by the array of miniature bayonets, and then had a happy idea. He slipped on his ever-ready gas mask and proceeded to the attack. In a few moments he had ten pounds of honey, which furnished an unusual wartime and battlefield meal.

MARKETS

New York, Dec. 2.—Wall Street—

Heaviness of specialties created some unsettlement in the general list in the first half hour of to-day's stock market. Speculative issues, such as Lackawanna Steel, Royal Dutch Oil and Beet Sugar lost 1½ to 2 points. Shipments were moderately firm with Studebaker, U. S. Rubber, American Wool and American Sugar, but U. S. Steel and high grade rails showed no pronounced trend aside from Canadian Pacific's decline of two points.

NEW YORK STOCKS

Chandler Brothers and Company, members of New York and Philadelphia Stock Exchanges—3 North Market Square, Harrisburg; 326 Chestnut street, Philadelphia; 34 Pine street, New York—furnish the following quotations: Open 2 p.m.

Allis Chalmers	26½	27
Amer Beer Sugar	51	51½
Amer Can	42½	42½
Amer Car and Foundry	82½	82½
Amer Loco	60½	60½
Amer Mining	81½	81½
Amer Woolens	52	52
Anaconda	64½	64½
Atchison	93½	93
Baldwin Locomotive	72	71½
Baltimore and Ohio	54½	54½
Bethlehem Steel	63½	63½
Canadian Pacific	159	160
Central Leather	58½	58½
Chesapeake and Ohio	58½	58
Chicago I and Pacific	27	26½
Chino Con Copper	37½	37½
Crucible Steel	46½	46
Distilling Securities	18½	18½
General Motors	125½	125½
Goodrich B F	55	55½
Great Northern pfds	97½	97½
Hide and Leather	14½	14½
Hime and Leather pfds	73½	72
Inspiration Copper	47½	47½
International Paper	30	30
Kennecott	35	34½
Kansas City Southern	20½	20½
Lackawanna Steel	60	60
Lehigh Valley	27½	27½
Maxwell Motors	27½	27½
Merc Mar Cfts pfds	117	116½
Mex Petroleum	156	156½
Miami Copper	25½	25
Midvale Steel	44	43½
New York Central	78½	78
N Y N H and H	35½	35½
Norfolk and Western	106	106
Northern Pacific	95½	95½
Pennsylvania Railroad	49½	49½
Rutherford	45½	45½
Rutherford Steel Spgs	71½	71
Ray Con Copper	21½	21½
Reading	82½	84½
Republic Iron and Steel	74½	74½
Southern Pacific	102	103
Southern Ry	29½	30½
Studebaker	50½	50½
Union Pacific	129½	129½
U S I Alcohol	96½	96
U S Rubber	74½	73
U S Steel	91½	91½
Utah Copper	111½	111½
Virginia-Carolina Chem	52½	52½
Willys-Overland	24½	24½
Western Maryland	13½	13½

That was not true, the writer admits. In 1917, he states, eighty-three submarines were constructed, while sixty-six were destroyed. In April, 1917, Germany had 126 submarines and in October 146. In February, 1918, she had 136, and in June of the same year 113, according to Captain Persius figures.

Admiral von Carrel during his period as head of the navy, says Captain Persius, constructed very few submarines, work being continued only on the construction of submarines of the large type, but in official quarters it was still stated that Germany possessed an enormous number of U-boats, and that the losses were very heavy.

That