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Do good around you; preach what you believe to be the truth; and act accordingly; then go through life looking forward. —*Mazzini.*

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 6, 1918

HEAVEN PRESERVE US

SO Mr. Burleson thinks the government should own the telegraph and the telephone lines, and boasts that the Post Office Department has earned a surplus this year.

Do you know that if the government owned the telegraph lines every dispatch you read in the Telegraph this evening would have been delivered over government-owned wires and that nothing but those which the party in power happened to approve would have come across the wires, if those in charge saw fit to stop the other kind? Do you know that it is costing more to run the telegraph and telephone lines under the very limited government control than under private ownership? And, eventually, who will pay the freight on these increases? You, the patron of the wires will, of course.

Mr. Burleson backs up his plea for government ownership by pointing to the earnings of the Post Office Department, and it is only fair to ask how it happens that this lone branch of the government has been made profitable. The answer is twofold—by putting up postal rates 33 per cent. and more, and by keeping salaries down to the starvation point. The public is being overcharged for a very poor mail service and the pay of the postal employes and letter carriers has been held down to a figure that has driven thousands of trained employes from their jobs to others that enable them to live recently. No private employer would have been able to hold down wages during this government period the way Burleson has done. The whole Post Office Department is going to pot by reason of the Postmaster General's inefficiency and his determination to make a good showing for himself at the expense of the pocketbooks of the people and the pay envelopes of the employes.

The Post Office Department used to be the pride of the American people. Burleson has made it the stock joke of the country. If the telegraph and telephone lines are to go the same road as the postal system, heaven preserve us from public ownership.

General Pershing's report of American activities in France gives all the credit to the soldiers and none to himself. As great a general in peace as he was in war.

CONGRESSIONAL HIATUS

THE anomaly of electing senators and representatives thirteen months before they take their seats has been emphasized again by the result of the recent elections. Unless the President chooses to call an extra session of the Sixty-sixth Congress next summer, the men chosen last month by the people to represent them at Washington will not have an opportunity to do so until the first Monday in December, 1919. The force of the popular repudiation of the Democratic control of legislation and expenditures may not be felt until more than a year has passed.

Perhaps the most disastrous consequences of permitting such an absurdly long interval of time to elapse between the election and qualification of members of Congress occurred in 1860. Had the Congress elected in November of that year been able to take office one month later the Civil War might have been averted. But Lincoln and the new Congress did not assume the reins of government for four months after the election. During that time the Southern States completed their plans for secession. They could have been forestalled and the conflict avoided if the delay in the change of the national administration could have been prevented.

The need of a change in our system has been recognized for years, and various bills and resolutions have been introduced to effect a remedy. Each time, however, complications have arisen that have prevented the enactment of legislation. If the date of the end of one Congress and the beginning of another is to be changed it will involve a corresponding correction of the length of the terms of two Presidents, two Vice-Presidents, about 130 Senators and 870 Congressmen. Such a change would require a very carefully framed amendment to the Constitution, which would then have to be ratified by three-fourths of the States. The evident difficulties in the way have discouraged all former efforts to correct the evil.

But although it may not be practicable to attempt the elimination of the entire interval of thirteen months that now exists between election and qualification, it is quite within the power of Congress to pass a bill fixing the date for the regular meeting of the first session of a Congress on the second Monday in March, instead of the first Monday in December. Such an arrangement would not interfere with the terms of any elected official; it would shorten by nine months the time that now elapses before a Senator or Representative can assume his seat; it would remove from the individual who happened to be occupying the White House the power to dictate whether the people should or should not be properly represented at Washington; and it would send to the National Capital men elected under certain issues while those issues were still alive and capable of affecting the welfare of the country.

The Constitution of the United States says: "The Congress shall assemble at least once in every year, and such meeting shall be on the first Monday in December, unless they shall by law appoint a different day." Hence it is entirely within the jurisdiction of Congress as to when they shall assemble. The people have demanded the overthrow of the present control of the Senate and House. That demand should be complied with by the Republicans now in Congress by the introduction of a resolution, under the privileges granted by the Constitution, putting the date of the meeting of the next Congress as early as possible.

With the George Washington wobbling about in the storm, perhaps Mr. Wilson is beginning to wonder why he didn't listen to his friends' advice and remain at home.

CARTER GLASS

APPOINTMENT of Representative Glass to be Secretary of the Treasury came as no surprise. Mr. Wilson's predilection for Southern Democrats made it fairly certain that he would not look beyond the Mason and Dixon line. Glass is no match for McAdoo, who is a really big man and who conducted his work in a manner that brought few criticisms for his department of the government But Mr. Wilson never was famed for his choice of really gifted men and when he is fortunate in procuring their services they do not stay long—as witness McAdoo and Garrison, for example. It is well that Glass comes at the end of the war instead of the beginning.

The ex-Crown Prince seems to have much the same notions about the ex-Kaiser as the world has about the ex-Crown Prince.

KEEP UP THE WORK

THE recent report of Shirley B. Watts, superintendent of the public gardens in Harrisburg the past season, is of such character as to convince even the doubting that these plots went a long way last summer toward providing vegetables for the people of the city at small expense to themselves at a time when the food situation was acute. Not only that, but the gardens encouraged a healthful form of exercise that ought to be continued, especially with the long evenings made possible by the daylight saving law. Mr. Watts is a practical gardener and should be able to do as much better the coming year as he did last year over the season before, if given the opportunity.

Few people know that the garden project was financed largely by the Chamber of Commerce committee appointed for the purpose, of which Donald McCormick is the efficient chairman, and by funds appropriated by the school board for the school plots. Mr. McCormick has given generously of his own time and money. Doubtless his recommendation that the work be continued next year will be followed.

If Socialism expects to have an influence in this country, it ought to reform its disciples abroad. Most of us would prefer a Kaiser.

THE MUNICIPAL TREE

HARRISBURG people will rejoice in Mayor Keister's purpose to revive the Municipal Christmas Tree celebration this year as a mark of our rejoicing in the successful termination of the war and the triumph of Christianity over the forces of evil. It is especially fitting this year that full public recognition be given to the religious significance of the great feast day. Too often in our merrymaking we have lost sight of the origin and purpose of the anniversary. Nothing could be more appropriate nor more delightful than a coming together of the people of the community on Christmas Eve beneath the boughs of the Municipal Tree, there in service and song to acclaim Him who came to bring "peace on earth; good will toward men."

The "Reds," of Berlin, ought to be called the "Yellows."

One, two or three lumps?

Politics in Pennsylvania

By the Ex-Committeeman

Expense accounts filed at the department of the Secretary of the Commonwealth, on which the filing limit expired last night, account for between $400,00 and $500,000. The statements filed represent greater contributions and disbursements in some cases than known since the enactment of the law requiring accounts to be filed at the Capitol upon the conclusion of the campaign.

The account of the Republican State Committee, which received $260,525.43, is one of the largest ever made. Included in this sum, however, are the contributions of the Pennsylvania Patriotic Union and Republican state candidates. Over twenty important accounts were filed. The Democratic State Committee statement accounts for over $38,000 and the Prohibition State Committee for over $8,000. Candidates for the Supreme Court and their committees spent close to $40,000.

There were more committees in charge of campaigns of candidates than usual this year.

—The biennial moving of offices of state departments and bureaus which have been occupying legislative committee rooms for the last year and a half has started and the quarters for the legislators are being made ready for the session which will begin a week from to-morrow. The people moving from legislative rooms are taking quarters in the "attic" of the Capitol. The supplies for the session are in hand and the furniture and chandeliers in the legislative chambers have all been gone over by the Capitol maintenance force and many dollars spent in putting them into first-class shape.

—All of the counties of Pennsylvania except Luzerne have filed the official returns of the election on November 5, and in event that the controversy over the soldier votes in Luzerne is not settled within a few days the official count of the votes will be started at the Capitol. The Luzerne officials have been informed that they can obtain certified copies of the returns filed here, but that the state authorities will not send out the originals without legal process.

—J. Washington Logue, Democratic candidate for Lieutenant Governor, and Elisha Kent Kane, Prohibition candidate for Congress-at-Large, havo filed expense accounts showing that they expended less than $50 in the campaign.

—John H. Glass, of Shamokin, Republican leader of Northumberland, is being boomed for a place at the head of one of the departments of the state government. Caleb S. Brinton, former postmaster of Carlisle, and William Hertzler, of Port Royal, are being mentioned for water supply commissioner.

—The Altoona Tribune protests editorially on discrimination against men connected with the present administration who were for O'Neil at the primary, but who turned in and worked loyally and energetically for the ticket when nominated. Such men are not to be made targets, it declares.

—The Republican city committee of Philadelphia, will give a reception to the new Governor within the next two weeks.

—The Philadelphia Record today says that John M. Nobre, the Philadelphia city engineer who testified against Senator Vare has been removed from his job. It also says the Vares lost control of Philadelphia councils yesterday.

—The Spangler boom for Speaker seems to have a clear track since Representative George W. Williams says he will not fight for the honor.

—Claude T. Reno, former member of the House, has been chosen as solicitor of Catasauqua, to succeed the late Warren K. Miller, who was also his successor in the House.

—Dr. George E. Holtzapple has been elected president of the York city school board.

—Calvin Price, Schuylkill county Jury Commissioner, died at his home in Minersville.

—The Philadelphia Inquirer has this to say about the newly-elected Senator from the Fiftieth district, who defeated Raymond E. Smith, Democrat and Bull Mooser: "James M. Campbell served in the 1907-09 sessions of the Senate. He is a former District Attorney of Mercer county and will co-operate with the Penrose forces."

—W. Fred Turner, who was elected from the Armstrong district to succeed the late Senator J. Frank Graff, who frequently voted with the independents, is a stalwart Republican and a former member of the House.

Governor-elect William C. Sproul will be busy during the next ten days. On Saturday night he will attend a dinner given by the Five O'clock Club. Monday evening his successor as president of the Union League will be selected. The Committee of Seventy dinner will be on Tuesday and on Wednesday he will be the honor guest at the Congressman Moore banquet in Washington. Thursday night the retiring officers of the Union League will tender a dinner to the incoming officers. Ex-Governor Edwin S. Stuart will be elected president of the Union League at Monday's meeting.

—Pittsburgh City Council has voted to accept the Westinghouse mansion grounds as a city park and is arranging a ceremony when taken over.

—H. G. McKnight, Oil City Commissioner and well known as former owner of the Oil City Blizzard, is dead.

—Philadelphia's primary bill of $400,000 against the state is now in hands of the courts for settlement.

—George W. Hibbs, former member of the Uniontown City Council, has assumed the duties of Fayette County Commissioner, to succeed the late Charles H. Nutt Mr. Hibbs was elected to the first Council in Uniontown under the third-class city act, and was re-elected a year ago. He was superintendent of the department of accounts and finances. At the time of his appointment as County Commissioner Mr. Hibbs was superintendent of the mine of the Deyarmon Coal Company at Fairchance. He is well known here.

THAT GUILTIEST FEELING -:- -:- -:- -:- -:- -:- -:- By BRIGGS

LOVE'S EYES

Each night when I walk down the lighted street,
Feeling against my dumb and aching heart
The restless heart of gold-mad traffic beat;
And seeing high above this dingy mart
The gloomy buildings reaching for the stars,
And false beauty peering through each brilliant sign,
A turmoil prods anew my world-old scars,
Crying for some dream-balm that is not mine.

But once I met You coming up this way
With a love-splendor shining through your eyes;
You did not speak and I had naught to say,
But gloriously the stars flamed in the skies,
And all these ugly towers whose stones men trust,
A mighty ruin, crumbled into dust.

—By Oscar C. Williams, in Everybody's Magazine.

Congress Coming Back Again

[Philadelphia Inquirer].

Congress will start on its final session tomorrow. It expires on March 4. The new Congress, elected a few weeks ago, may be summoned at any time after that date. If not called into special session, it will not meet until the first Monday of December, 1919—one solid year from now.

The President will address the body about to assemble. Perhaps he will tell us why he wants to go to Europe, but when he goes he will leave behind a disorganized party and a cabinet that is weak to the verge of dissolution.

All through the war the President has received the support of the Nation regardless of partisanship, and this in spite of the fact that he himself has been a fierce partisan. He put faith in Democrats only. And a pretty botch some of these Democrats have been making of it! His cabinet is honeycombed with Socialists. The idea of government ownership of about everything is rampant in that collection of weaklings.

And the President is going abroad leaving the country in the hands of incompetents and with the period of reconstruction near at hand!

A Matter of Comparison

[From the New York Tribune]

It's all a matter of comparison, according to H. T. Webster, the cartoonist, who told the following as proof at a meeting of the Salmagundi Club:

"Shrapnel shrieked all about. Bombs dropped from the sky, and every so often a big German shell burst overhead. Suddenly one Yank began laughing.

"'S'matter Buddy?" his mate asks, fearing that he had suddenly gone insane.

"'I was thinkin', Bill," replied the other between chuckles, 'of the runt that held me up one night in Memphis, with a .22-caliber revolver.'"

LABOR NOTES

Wages of building trade workers in Germany have doubled since the period preceding the war.

Tacoma (Wash.) unions are gaining 2,000 members a month.

Retail clerks at Worcester, Mass., have secured a 6 o'clock closing hour.

Unions at Cleburne, Texas, have opened a labor temple.

Firemen on Irish railroads have secured a bonus of $3.10 a week.

Of 25 unions in the province in Manitoba, Can., 70 are in Winnipeg.

Membership in Sweden's trade unions last year totaled 186,146.

Unemployment in Scotland has disappeared, due to the demand for labor.

Norway's unions have 93,000 members, an increase of 14,000 in a year.

Brewery workers in Wilkes-Barre, Pa., received an increase of $1.50 a week.

Hundreds of women have answered the call for recruits in the English Flying Corps.

The City Council of Montreal, Canada, has passed an order to prevent strikes of all kinds.

WHEN A KNOWLEDGE OF GERMAN SAVED THE DAY

OVERHEARD IN A LISTENING POST

JUST as he had made up his mind to call up the other fellows for the final spread out in fan formation, his groping right hand touched something round and smooth and hard. It seemed to be made fast to a string or wire, but he pulled it toward him and gave the "stop" signal to his followers.

The thing he had picked up was a telephone receiver. How it came to be there the Lord only knew. Perhaps a German listening post had carried it out last night, in order to receive directions from the trench; perhaps the mining party—man killed, receiver dropped, wire connection not cut, or tangled up with other wires—who can tell? One thing is sure—here is the receiver, faintly buzzing. Phipps-Herrick joyfully puts it to his ear. He hears a voice and words, but it is all gibberish to him. With a look of desperation on his face, he gives the "get together" signal.

Then comes Mitchell, slowly, a little lame, and almost "all in." Phipps-Herrick thrusts the receiver into his hands. As he listens a beatific expression spreads over his face. It lasts a long time, and then he lays down the cylinder with a sigh.

The three heads are close together, and Mitchell whispers under his breath:

"Got 'em—got the whole thing—line of mine changed—raiders coming out now—twelve men—rough on us, but if we can get back to our alley we've got 'em! Crawl home quick."

Meantime the American trench had opened fire and the German trench answered. The still night broke into a tempest of noise. A bullet or a bit of shell caught Mitchell in the knee and crumpled him up. Phipps-Herrick lifted him on his back and stood up.

"Come on," he said, "you little cuss. You're the only one that has the stuff we went out after. I'm going to carry you in, 'spite of hell." And he did.—From "The Hearing Ear," by Henry van Dyke, in the December (Christmas) Scribner.

UNRECOGNIZED SOLDIERS

In walking through the streets of London and Paris and Rome and Berlin and New York, I have been impressed with the fact that monuments have been erected by a grateful people to soldiers and sailors, to statesmen and orators, to scientists and inventors, but I have not yet seen a monument to a missionary of the Cross.

Yet when the record is finally written, may it not appear that he has done more than all others combined to bring about the final day of democracy and universal brotherhood?

The London Times has said: "We owe it to our missionaries that the whole region of South Africa has been opened up."

Japan's great elder statesman, Count Okuma, said, "The origin of modern civilization is to be found in the teachings of the Sage of Judea, by whom alone a necessary modern dynamic is supplied"; and he has also said that "The spirit of Jesus has made Japan what she is."

The Maharajah of Travancore, though not a Christian, has borne the following testimony: "Of one thing I am convinced: that, do with it what we will, oppose it as we may, it is the Christians' Bible that will sooner or later work out the regeneration of our land"; and the King of Siam has stated that "American missionaries have done more to advance the welfare of my people than any other foreign influence." —Exchange.

Necklaces Everywhere

(Paris Letter From Vogue).

Conspicuous among the various new details which one notices, now that all the activities of our normal life are being taken up once more and women have more time and thought—and more interest—to devote to the novelties of dress, are the beautiful necklaces and chains which one sees everywhere. They are varied according to the type of costume with which they are worn, and the occasion, formal or otherwise, for which their owners have selected them; but they are always decorative and beautiful. I have always liked long chains of beads—they offer so many charming opportunities for coquetry. What could be more attractive than the way in which a woman with beautiful hands can turn and twist the jewels in her long white fingers, with a graceful motion of her delicate wrist.

Perhaps this recent vogue for necklaces was started by the bead chains which have been made by wounded soldiers. Many of these have been sent to America, and you are all, doubtless, familiar with them. They are, in many instances, very charming and unusual affairs, and are one among many of the interesting and lucrative employments within the range of our wounded and crippled men. Sometimes they are made of three or four amusing and unusual beads dangling at the end of a silk cord, or they may be made of beads all of the same kind, but in varying shapes.

Have You Met Her?

A modern novelist describes a lady with whose like some of us are not wholly unfamiliar. "One moment," he says, "you think you are great chums, and the next you wonder if you've ever been presented."—Boston Transcript.

THE NEW SYMBOL

"Hope springs eternal in the human breast":
The holly holds its green throughout the year,
And through the world's great travail, East and West
Still hope, and hoping, conquer fear.

These are old Christmas symbols, hallowed, blest,
Shining through years gone by with brilliance white,
Now a new symbol greets the Holy Guest,
The small Red Cross of Christmas sheds its light.

On battlefields, in cities desolate—
Villages, sad with their new crucified,
The victims of the barb'rous hymn of hate—
It shines, and cries again, "They have not died."

Wee childish hands have held the cross on high,
Symbol of that new day for which we wait,
Its red shines with the dawn light in the sky,
Its white the love divine that conquerors hate.

—By Jeanne Judson.

THE YELLOW STREAK

Belgium was devastated, her people enslaved, her children dying, her most precious possessions violently taken from her, for four years, and in all that time all her people, from king and queen down, did not complain of their lot as much as the Germans have since the armistice was signed. France for fifty-one months was a battlefield, her capital endangered, her sons sore pressed by the invaders, but France never lost her courage or whimpered. Serbia was wiped out, the victim of atrocious crimes, and she kept her courage. Russia, Austria, Hungary, Bulgaria, Turkey — all have been beaten in the field and forced to surrender, and every one of them has behaved with a certain amount of resignation betokening courage. But Germany howls like a whipped cur, cringes before its conquerors, weeps crocodile tears, begs, whines; all the yellow, all the aniline dye works in all of Germany ever turned out couldn't make her yellower.—New York Sun.

JUSTICE ALL AROUND

Government officials who have been conducting the railroads and studying their problems during the previous months should be just to the owners in the future. They have discovered that the pleas of the roads in the past were based upon actual distressful conditions. They should give the owners the same free hand the government exercised, subject only to implicit obedience to the laws and to fair treatment of shippers and travelers. They should protest against the continuance of the several state railroad commissions and ask Congress to deal fairly and justly with all concerned. Having been compelled to set aside or ignore legislation in restraint of the freedom of traffic, they should be honest enough and fair enough to ask congress to do the same thing for private ownership, taking pains to provide some regulation which would prevent abuse of the pooling privilege. In short, justice should be done all around.—Altoona Tribune.

BOOKS AND MAGAZINES

A Chance to Live, by Zoe Beckley. Illustrated by Charles A. Voight. The Macmillan Company, publishers, New York.

It is not the story of the exceptional girl that Miss Beckley tells in this book. Rather, the average young woman of to-day, with normal instincts and ambitions, is her central figure. Annie Hargan, daughter of the tenements, has a great deal of trouble in making enough money to live on. The problem is one which she alone can solve as there is no one who can help her with the possible exception of Aunt "Moggie," who can only contribute a little now and then. The story of Annie's experiences, first in the factory, later as switchboard operator and typist, is related with real power and insight. Equally appealing are those later days when love comes into Annie's life and she decides to cast her lot in with Bernie's. The marriage starts off happily, but something happens and they almost drink the bitter dregs of despair. They are saved from that by a common interest—a vision which they both have and which wonderfully materializes.

In the Heart of a Fool, by William Allen White, author of "A Certain Rich Man," etc. The Macmillan Company, publishers, New York.

Kansas, the scene of Mr. White's great novel, "A Certain Rich Man," has again been chosen as the background for his new book. The theme, too, in its large outlines, suggests the former work, in that it has to do with a man's growth in character and his ultimate surrender to the inevitable. Thomas Van Dorn has said in his heart "There is no God." He sets himself up to take what he wants from society with the complacent belief that he can take as much as he likes without impairing his powers or his personality. It is with his story that Mr. White is concerned; a story full of dramatic moments and introducing many interesting people, all sketched with the author's accustomed skill.

The Seven Purposes, by Margaret Cameron. Harper & Brothers, publishers.

In this book an author well known for many books in other fields, records a series of extraordinary experiences with "automatic writing"—into which she protests her hand has been drawn much against her will and contrary to all her former habit and prejudice. Her narrative, involving remarkable expressions and messages purporting to come from very definite and recognizable personalities of former acquaintances of herself and her friends, is not only thrillingly interesting, but tremendously inspiring in its moral and spiritual significance.

OUR "SIMPLICITY"

[From the Kansas City Star]

The United States always has prided itself on a certain democratic simplicity that it has maintained in its representation in Europe. American ambassadors never have worn court costumes. Their manner of living has been studiedly unostentatious.

Benjamin Franklin, probably America's greatest diplomat, set the fashion when he appeared at the gorgeous court of France in his sober Quaker raiment of colonial russet, without a wig, and wearing his famous cap of marten fur.

No American wishes to be penurious in the Nation's provision for the comfort of those who shall attend the peace conference. But it is something of a shock to read that the most magnificent hotel in Paris, the hotel always reserved for royalty, has been leased for a year by the United States for $400,000; that the bureau of public information is to have "an enormous furnished mansion at Versailles;" and that a former Atlantic liner is being refitted to take the members of the mission and their wives, under the escort of a battle fleet.

Evidently an expenditure of several million dollars is planned in connection with America's representation at the conference. This is being done at a time when people are being urged to save every penny possible to invest in thrift stamps to pay the expenses of the government.

The combination doesn't sit well.

Lord Maketh Poor and Rich

The Lord maketh poor, and maketh rich; he bringeth low, and lifteth up.—I Samuel ii, 7.

Evening Chat

State-wide commendation seems to have been given to the project for the memorial of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania to her sons in the war with Germany to take the form of a monumental bridge to be a part of the comprehensive plans for the extension and improvement of the Capitol. Letters received by state officials and extracts from newspapers have praised the scheme and it is now regarded as certain that it will be authorized by the next Legislature. At yesterday's conference between the members of the State Board of Public Grounds and Buildings and the mayor and officials of the city of Harrisburg an agreement was reached between the state and the municipality and while the bills are going through the Legislature ordinances will be passed by the city council establishing the highway lines desired by the state and providing for the bond issue whereby the city will contribute for the construction of the approaches, this being the share assigned to Harrisburg. The loan already voted for a bridge, but never used, will be the basis for action and it is intended to seek special legislation whereby the voters of the city can decide on a transfer to the new project with such addition as may be needed. Auditor General Charles A. Snyder, who is generally credited with the bridge idea, says that in his opinion it will be one of the finest memorials in the land and something which will be of state-wide importance as it will be a main entrance connecting with state highways leading to the very doors of the Capitol. State Treasurer H. M. Kephart has been an advocate of a monumental structure, eighty or so feet in width and of handsome design. Governor Brumbaugh, who has visited almost every bridge of importance in the eastern part of the United States, says the Brunner plans will eclipse them all.

* * *

The fact that William I. Schaffer, the eminent Delaware county attorney designated as the next Attorney General by the Governor-elect, has appeared here in more big cases before the State Public Service Commission and in other important actions than almost any other lawyer in Pennsylvania, has caused much interesting speculation as to the monetary value of the practice which he will surrender to become chief law officer of the commonwealth. Mr. Schaffer is not only one of the most signally qualified men to become Attorney General, in opinion of many men of the law, but enjoys a practice worth many thousands of dollars a year. It can be said, probably without contradiction, that Mr. Schaffer will leave a practice more valuable than any man who has become Attorney General in over a dozen years. Congressman J. Hampton Moore, writing in the Evening Ledger from Washington, believes that it will run high in the thousands. He says: "There is satisfaction in being a Judge or an Attorney General or in holding some other office carrying the distinction of an honorary title, but in order to acquire it men are sometimes compelled to make very unusual financial sacrifices. When Mayer Sulzberger accepted a place upon the bench in Philadelphia he was said to be making $50,000 a year. It certainly would never have paid John G. Johnson to take a place on the Supreme Court bench of the United States, no matter how attractive the honor and the title. The question now arises with respect to William I. Schaffer, who has been appointed Attorney General of Pennsylvania. Schaffer has acquired a big practice in the shipping world and among munition manufacturers along the Delaware. He has enjoyed the work of Supreme Court reporter and has become a big factor in the Pennsylvania State Bar Association. He is one of the Governor-elect's closest personal friends. Will it pay Schaffer to become Attorney General and put aside the fine professional business he has built up?"

* * *

The march of improvements in the rural districts of Dauphin county is well illustrated by the presentation this week of an application for approval by the Public Service Commission of a contract between Upper Paxton township and the Juniata Public Service Company for lighting the streets of Lenkersville. A half dozen years ago there were virtually no township lights in the county. Now the upper end lighting company, which extends into Perry and Juniata, has contracts with a number of rural districts.

WELL KNOWN PEOPLE

—David W. Kuhn, who has held the onerous job of fuel administrator for the Pittsburgh district, has retired. He will resume his own business.

—Ben Jarrett, former state senator, now borough solicitor of Farrell, is getting after the public service companies in his town for failure to give the rates and services desired.

—Congressman-at-Large M. M. Garland has sailed for Europe, to study labor conditions.

—Dr. W. E. Matthews, the Cambria county medical inspector says that influenza conditions in his section are growing serious agan.

—The Rev. Julius W. Brockway, prominent Armstrong county Presbyterian minister, has resigned to take up Y. M. C. A. work overseas.

—Horace D. Keller, the new president of the York Manufacturers' Assocation is well known to many Harrisburgers.

—The Rev. Walter Hearn, Easton man engaged in Y. M. C. A. work, has been appointed a chaplain of marines.

DO YOU KNOW

—That Harrisburg is furnishing a considerable amount of provisions for the army in France as well as caring for its own people and their neighbors?

HISTORIC HARRISBURG

The first buildings erected on Market Square were used for hotels and warehouses.

A Case For Arbitration

Not long after they had become engaged the young man said to his fiancee, "I think it only fair to tell you that I'm a somnambulist."

"Oh," replied the lady, "that won't matter in the least; you see you can go to my church one Sunday and I'll go to yours the next." —Youth's Companion.