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There are the sins I find
Would have thee take away:
Malice and cold disdain,
Hot anger and sullen hate,
Scorn of the lowly and envy of the
great,
And discontent that casts a shadowy
gray
On all the brightness of a common
day.

—Van Dyke.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 7, 1919

THEODORE ROOSEVELT

THE death of Theodore Roose-
velt finds the nation all unpre-
pared for the event. It is true
there had come intimations that the
Colonel was not in the best of
health. He had undergone an opera-
tion and was in a hospital. But we
thought little of that. Roosevelt,
the strenuous; Roosevelt, the
"Rough Rider," boxer, wood-chop-
per, hunter, explorer, was the very
embodiment of American strength
and vigor. Death and he were not
to be considered in the same
thought. And so the news from
Oyster Bay yesterday morning was
a severe shock to millions of Ameri-
cans.

What a pity, since he had to go,
that he could not have had his
heart's desire and have laid down
his life for his country and have
died with his brave son on the fields
of France.

The life of Theodore Roosevelt
is part and parcel of the history of
the times in which he lived. The
twain are inseparable. Like Grover
Cleveland he will grow in popular
estimation as the years provide a
clearer perspective of the greatness
of his figure.

Roosevelt's was a positive person-
ality. He made strong friendships
and violent enemies. He was never
lukewarm in his likes and dislikes,
nor in his policies. "The man who
never made a mistake never did
anything," he was fond of saying,
and as the Colonel was a big man,
so his mistakes, when he made
them, were big. But his accom-
plishments for good immeasurably
outweigh his errors, just as his
many virtues outnumber the faults
which a fiery and impetuous charac-
ter must have so long as men are
less than angels.

Roosevelt was a great and typical
American. Whatever men said of
him in the heat of political contro-
versy, they did not doubt his sin-
cerity nor question his patriotism.
He was closer to the people of the
country probably than any other
man. He had abiding faith in
America and Americans and his one
passion was for the preservation
and up-building of the nation; the
advancement of the common people
and the development on these shores
of a government as nearly ideal as
the frailties of humanity will per-
mit. He was of a magnetic person-
ality, a leader of power to sway and
to organize. He was the stormy
petrel of the American politics for
years and yet he so lived that "when
the summons came to join the in-
numerable caravan" he approached
the grave "like one that draws the
drapery of his couch about him and
lies down to pleasant dreams."

THE KUNKEL BEQUESTS

THE public bequests of Charles A.
Kunkel will be gratefully re-
ceived by their beneficiaries.
But more than that, they will pro-
vide inspiration for other men. Mr.
Kunkel looked upon himself not as
the owner but the steward of his

wealth. He acted accordingly both
during his life and in his will.
This is a proper attitude. The
man who has made a fortune in
Harrisburg ought to turn a part of
his money back to the uses of the
community which made his rise in
life possible. Every man or wom-
an who has means above the needs
of his heirs should think seriously
of following Mr. Kunkel's lead in
Harrisburg. There have been in the
past all too many will-makers with
absolutely no conception of their
duties to the city and its institu-
tions.

With the return of our military
units from overseas and the camps
of the United States serious attention
should be given to the erection of a
suitable army in this city for all
branches of the service. No city is
more deserving consideration in this
matter than Harrisburg.

THE RUSSIAN CRISIS

MUCH interest has developed
recently in the Italian phase
of the peace negotiations, and
very properly so, for there is bound
to be some clash between the pres-
ent Italian foreign minister and the
Jugo-Slavs with respect to the con-
trol of territory fronting on the
Adriatic. But that can be adjusted
by diplomatic interchange, and no
doubt will be without further blood-
shed. But Russia is the real prob-
lem and it demands immediate at-
tention. If the Allies can get to-
gether the forces in Russia that op-
pose the Bolsheviki that mon-
strous despotism can be crushed
easily.

The Allies ought to encourage the
movement to unite the Ukrainians,
the Don Cossacks, the Orenburg
Cossacks and the lesser elements
opposed to Lenin, and provide
them with means to overthrow the
impossible Bolsheviki, as they de-
sire to do.

Although the Bolsheviki have
many followers throughout the
Ukraine, they never were predom-
inant, even in the shipbuilding cities
of the Black Sea. In the Don region
and in the Caucasus and Trans-
Caucasus their hold has been even
slighter. Cossacks of all sorts have
been enemies of the Bolsheviki, as
they are all landholders and unalter-
ably opposed to the domination of
their districts by outsiders.

Many British naval and military
officers, as well as civil officials,
have left London for the Black Sea
district since the signing of the
armistice and commercial interests
are also sending representatives to
look the situation over preparatory
to opening up the extensive oil and
grain districts.

Siberia, the Ukraine, Finland and
the new government at Archangel
shut Bolsheviki Russia off entirely
from its ports, and the unfriend-
liness of the government in all these
sections to the Moscow government
under Lenin is daily increasing the
strain on soviet Russia. The new
governments in these various sec-
tions which have refused to accept
Bolshevism are not as stable as the
Entente powers might wish. While
they all express their desire to be-
come a part of Russia should fed-
eration become possible under an
acceptable central government, the
political differences in all the four
sections named have been keen, and
party quarrels and the ambition of
rival leaders have frequently ex-
ceeded patriotism in the struggle for
power.

Only about 40,000,000 inhabitants
now remain under Bolsheviki con-
trol. The total population of the
Russian empire as it existed before
the revolution was estimated at 180,-
000,000. The great majority of this
population is in the portion of
Russia south of Bolsheviki rule,
which is far the richest and most
populous portion of the former em-
pire.

Consequently, developments in
South Russia should be watched
with great eagerness. A stable cen-
tral government established at Kiev,
Odessa or Sebastopol and recognized
by the Allies would control the great
majority of Russia's natural re-
sources, especially if it gained con-
trol of the Volga and established
communication with the mineral de-
posits of the Urals, and the grain
fields of Siberia.

Such a government would natu-
rally be the key to Russia's political
and economic future. Northern
Russia is sterile in contrast with the
south. Its lands are poor. Moscow
and Petrograd industries depend en-
tirely upon distant centers for their
raw products. The factories and in-
dustrial populations of North
Russia, or soviet Russia, are entirely
within districts which cannot feed
themselves. And therein lies the
greatest inherent weakness of the
Russian Bolsheviki movement. It
is based on theories which are re-
pugnant to the districts which are
productive of the foodstuffs and can
starve soviet Russia as a sign of their
disapproval.

Senator Lodge urges an early peace
pact. Fewer royal welcomes and more
business, in other words.

TOMMY-ROT

SO the "Third Class City League"
is organizing to resist any at-
tempt to change the Clark
Act! What a foolish attitude! The
poor old Clark Act is so rotten that
it ought to be revamped before it
falls to pieces. It never was any-
thing but a hastily concocted ex-
perimental makeshift and its opera-
tions have been grossly expensive to
the cities that must operate under it.

Harrisburg, for one, would be glad
to see the whole law repealed and
something better framed to take its
place. But as to resisting any at-

tempt to change the law, that is all
tommy-rot. The only persons in-
terested in it are those who are get-
ting good salaries under it who
fear they may lose their jobs if
the act is amended or revised. That
is the whole story. The Third Class
City League is made up of job
holders.

**Politics in
Pennsylvania**

By the Ex-Committeeman

William H. Keller, of Lancaster,
First Deputy Attorney General, was
at 9:30 last night appointed by Gov-
ernor Brumbaugh a judge in the Su-
preme Court, to succeed John W.
Kephart, who was elected to the Su-
preme Court last November. Judge
Kephart was sworn in as a member
of the Supreme bench in Philadel-
phia yesterday, among those witness-
ing the ceremony being Attorney
General Francis Shunk Brown.

Rumors on Capitol Hill during the
day that Mr. Keller would be named
for the place were thick, and the ap-
pointment was announced through
the Governor's office at 9:30 o'clock.
Attorney General Brown, who spoke
in the highest praise of Mr. Keller
last night, said his appointment to
the Supreme Court would not
require the confirmation of the Sen-
ate as that body does not come into
existence until noon to-day.

Some surprise was expressed
among Republican members of the
Legislature over the Governor's ac-
tion in naming a successor to Judge
Kephart on the eve of the meeting
of the Legislature. Some thought
he would leave the appointment to
Governor-elect Sproul.

Mr. Keller will serve on the bench
one year until his successor is se-
lected at the election next November
and takes his seat in January, 1920.

It is now reported that at an
early date the appointment of Gov-
ernor Brumbaugh as State Historian
will be revoked. No meeting of the
officials of the State Historical Society
scheduled, nor is one likely to be
held before January 21, when Gov-
ernor Sproul will replace Brum-
baugh and Lieutenant Governor
Seldman will take the place of
Frank B. McClain. The selection of
Governor Brumbaugh was made sev-
eral weeks ago by the Public Safety
Committee. A meeting had been held
prior to that time, at which the af-
fair was talked over.

The Republican caucus of Rep-
resentatives and Senators took
place last night at the Capitol with
cut and dried precision. Harmony
was the watchword. Senator Clar-
ence J. Buckman, of Bucks county,
was endorsed as the Republican can-
didate for reelection as president of
the Senate, and Robert S. Spangler,
of York, received the designation for
Speaker of the House, both without
a single dissenting vote. It was a
majority conclusion that the two will
be elected to the respective offices to-
day as the Democrats are in a hope-
less minority in both chambers.

Their caucus designated Asa K.
Dewitt, of Lancaster, as candidate for
president pro tempore, and Henry E.
Lanús, of York, for Speaker.

In his speech of acceptance Robert
S. Spangler won his hearers with a
short and clear-cut statement of his
policies. He said the Republicans
ought to take care that the harmony
which had prevailed during the cam-
paign should characterize the ses-
sions of the Legislature. He also de-
clared emphatically for a short ses-
sion and said he had an agreement on
this principle from such state leaders
as Senator-elect Sproul, Senator
Penrose, the Messrs. Vare, Mayor
Babeock, Senator Crow and Auditor
General Snyder. He advised that the
Legislature reform its procedure, es-
pecially as to the committee
routine, so that the session could be
conducted with efficiency in a short
space of time.

On this point he had the following
to say: "It is my wish and no doubt it
is the wish and expectation of each
of you to make this session of the
Legislature as brief as the business
of the State will permit. I believe
that the coming session can be ter-
minaly shortened if each one of us
will bear his full share of the burden
in the legislative program of the
State. The speaker, the caucuses,
handicapped by failure to get the com-
mittees to get down to solid work in
the early part of the session, causing
congestion later on and lack of prop-
er consideration of the most impor-
tant legislation that was either intro-
duced or its consideration postponed
by the committees.

"During previous Legislatures it
has been the custom to hold daily
consideration of the general and
other important appropriation bills.
This procrastination on the part of
the speaker, the caucuses, and the
committees has caused the introduc-
tion of these bills, with the result that
in their aggregate they greatly exceed
the revenues of the state, so that
the deficit of the prior can be avoid-
ed at the present session.
"I have recently had the honor
of conferring with many of our state
Republican leaders, including Gov-
ernor-elect Sproul, Senator Penrose,
the Messrs. Vare, Mayor Babeock,
Senator Crow and Auditor General
Snyder. I feel sure that these lead-
ers, as well as the great body of
people in Pennsylvania, will look
forward to a harmonious session for
1919, a session that will give to the
people of the state good laws in
moderate quantity, enacted by a
Legislature that knows when to ad-
journal."

Representative McCall, Thirty-
second Congressional district, was
made chairman of the House state
committee. The other members are:

LABOR NOTES

First district, Cox, Philadelphia;
Second, Scott, Philadelphia; Third,
Curry, Philadelphia; Fourth, Con-
ner, Philadelphia; Fifth, Dunn, Phil-
adelphia; Sixth, Hoffman, Philadel-
phia; Seventh, Ramsay, Eighth,
Haldeman, Ninth, Herr, Lancaster;
Tenth, Jones, Lackawanna; Eleventh,
Geodons, Luzerne; Twelfth, Schaeffer,
Schuylkill; Thirteenth, Evans, Le-
high; Fourteenth, Jennings, Brad-
ford; Fifteenth, Williams, Tioga;
Sixteenth, Clements, Northumber-
land; Seventeenth, Bonchoff, Frank-
lin; Eighteenth, Uher, Dauphin;
Nineteenth, Smith, Bedford; Twen-
tieth, Brooks, York; Twenty-first,
Geodons, Carbon; Twenty-second,
Huggard, Westmoreland; Twen-
ty-third, Sinclair, Fayette; Twenty-
fourth, Sproul, Washington; Twen-
ty-fifth, Shank, Erie; Twenty-sixth,
Zanders, Carbon; Twenty-seventh,
Lambert, Berks.

WHEN A FELLER NEEDS A FRIEND

By BRIGGS



WITHOUT SERVICE CHEVRONS
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Foiled Gothas By Nets

London Sent Up Balloons Carrying Mesh Inclosing City; and, Tangled In It, the Desperate Raiding Crews of the Hun Airlships Mutinied — Device Was Effective

HOW London was ringed around
with great nets that rose
silently high in the heaven to
catch the raiding Zeppelins and
Gothas from Germany, and how the
Hun pilots mutinied, after fighting
these nets, is described as follows
in a London letter to the Boston
Transcript, under the heading,
"They Fought the Hell in the Air."
Hell met them at the gate of Eng-
land, and fresh alarms and terrors
were encountered at every mile.
They knew, the raiders say, that the
course they were following was
being traced out minute by minute
on an operations map in some head-
quarters. The wires beneath them
were humming with coded signals.
They knew that aerial barriers were
being set in small, high flying scouts,
and were comparatively easy—to
get out again, as Napoleon said, was
quite another matter.
The knowledge of their approach,
it was known now, was carried be-
fore them. One of the most won-
derful inventions of the war is the
instrument which, like some giant
stethoscope, heard with its super-
sensitive ears the faint humming of
the engines which controlled the
movements of the alert searchlight
crews, who, in turn, threw the spot-
light for the panting "Archie" boys.
And what game they made of it!
Seldom a single Gotha came
through that outer London barrage
unscathed. Their recorded move-
ments show how the more daring
of the pilots twisted and turned to
find some loophole—while the faint
hearts turned back to face, outnum-
bered four to one, the lurking night-
flying scouts, aloft with the spirit
of the pained lion, and driving ma-

Politics a Dead Language

(From the London Post.)

Most of the politicians and most
of the newspapers, are talking pol-
itics again just as if there had never
been a war. But they do not seem
to realize that they are talking a
dead language. They ought to be
reminded that for more than four
years the public has not cared a
straw for party politics, and that we
are now dealing with people who
only dimly remember what a gen-
eral election means. We should be-
gin at the very beginning and tell
them what a parliament is, and what
a party is, and what party funds are,
and what a politician is, and what
candidates should be elected at all. If
they are not told they may fall into
all sorts of error.

Pennsylvania Legislature

(From the Scranton Republican.)

Pennsylvania's greatest part in the
world war, industrially as well as in
the valor of its sons on the historic
battlefields of France, furnishes a
powerful incentive to the work of
reconstruction with which the peo-
ple of this and every other state in
the Union are now confronted and
should stimulate at Harrisburg to-
morrow, to devote its energies to
high service for the welfare of the
commonwealth.
History has been written large
since the last meeting of the Gen-
eral Assembly at the State Capitol, and
men have learned to take a broader
view of their public duties than in
former years. There are great ques-
tions demanding attention, and the
spirit of the age requires that they
shall be dealt with from the stand-
point of progressive statesmanship.
Among the problems to be consid-
ered, in accordance with advanced
education, are municipal govern-
ment, apportionment, good roads,
prohibition, suffrage and various
other matters of timely interest
which will doubtless be set forth by
the message of Governor-elect Sproul
when he enters upon the duties of
his office on the 21st of this month.
The session of the General Assem-
bly will concern itself with the
organization of House and Senate.
After the election of a
Speaker of the House, and President
pro tem of the Senate, a recess will
be taken to afford the presiding offi-
cers an opportunity to appoint the
committees essential to the work of
legislation. No bill can be consid-
ered without reference to a committee,
therefore, the appointment of com-
mittees is a necessary preliminary
to the actual business of the session.
It is hoped this will not occasion
much delay so that the work of the
Legislature may be expedited.
With a preponderant Republican
majority in both branches of the
Legislature, and a Republican Gov-
ernor, who was elected by a great
majority, the responsibilities for
wise legislation rests with the party
that has long been pre-eminent in
Pennsylvania, and they deserve to
be met in a way that will best serve
the interests of the state and meet
the approval of the people. During
the days of construction and de-
velopment that are ahead.

Interned Germans

(From the New York Sun.)

The request of the German Gov-
ernment, transmitted to the liber-
ation committee at Spa, for the lib-
eration of all interned Germans
raises questions not only of military
expediency, but of domestic policy.
In this country the utmost consid-
eration has been shown to enemy
aliens, and only those considered ac-
tually dangerous to the United
States have been interned. So lib-
eral has the Government been that
there has been a great deal of dis-
satisfaction with its handling of this
matter.
Already there is a demand that
some of the aliens now under con-
finement shall be deported. If this
course is to be adopted new legisla-
tion may be enacted before the individ-
uals it will affect are set free. Should
the Government decide, on the other
hand, that we have no objection to
these alien persons, they should not
be thrown on their own resources
possibly to become the cause of
disorder.
It will not be alien to have
it known that he was regarded as a
dangerous enemy during the period
of active hostilities. The liberated
men will surely find many difficul-
ties in the rush of the bursting shells
were thrown over on their backs, to
five and turn and be buffeted again.
Propellers were twisted and mangled,
and crews mutilated while cringing
on the floor of their compartments.
This much we know for fact. Then
came the terror of the unknown. All
the world knows now of the balloon
nets—the silent sentinels which, on
the first raid warning, mounted
guard thousands of feet above Lon-
don's suburban homes. The Ger-
mans who saw these things and
lived to tell it say that they
formed a complete ring round Lon-
don; that their position was con-
stantly changed, and future raids,
being traced out minute by minute
on an operations map in some head-
quarters. The wires beneath them
were humming with coded signals.
They knew that aerial barriers were
being set in small, high flying scouts,
and were comparatively easy—to
get out again, as Napoleon said, was
quite another matter.

Berger's Greater Crime

(From the Wilkes-Barre Record.)

If Victor Berger is convicted of
violation of the Espionage Act he
will likely be sent to the penitentiary.
If he is not convicted, will his
fellow members in Congress toler-
ate his presence in that body? By
his testimony in the trial he has con-
victed himself of a greater crime.
He admits that he advised the work-
ing men of the country to engage in
revolution, to have rifles and rounds
of ammunition in their homes, to
enlist under the red flag of the I. W.
W. No anarchist ever counseled
greater menace to the government
and institutions of the United States.
Berger was a member of the
monstrous creed appeared in Russia.
No man who advocates a "violent
and bloody revolution" and the
overthrow of the government, a safe
representation of the American peo-
ple and should not be permitted to
remain in Congress. A copy of the
evidence he has given in this trial
should be sufficient to warrant his
immediate ejection.

How He Got It

The ex-Kaiser is reported to be
suffering from encephalitis. Perhaps
he has been sitting near an open win-
dow and overheard some of the re-
marks made about him.—Kansas
City Journal.

President as Professor Fixit

The way in which all peoples and
all lands are taking their troubles
to President Wilson for adjustment
it looks as if there is a growing dis-
position to consider him the Profes-
sor Fixit of the world.—Boston
Transcript.

SOLDIER'S SONG

I shall return, my lass, my lass;
I shall be with you in the
spring.
War, like winter, will pass, will
pass.
I shall return!
This is no final kiss I give;
There will be more in months
to come.
Courage, droop not gray and
dumb!
I shall live on—as you will live.
How do I know? I cannot say.
Ask of the robins southward
bound.
Love, we too shall both be
found.
Here with a song this coming May;
I shall return, my lass, my lass;
I shall be with you in the
spring.
War, like winter, will pass, will
pass.
I shall return!
—Richard Butler Glanzer in Bos-
ton Transcript.

The Just God

Howbeit, thou art just in all that
is brought upon us; for thou hast
done right, and we have done wickedly.—Nehemiah ix, 33.

Evening Chat

C. J. Clark, representing the
government reclamation and re-
education service for wounded and
disabled soldiers, addressing the Rotary
Club yesterday at luncheon, said
that the government will give the
disabled soldier one, two, three, even
six or ten years of education if it
is necessary to fit him for a desired
calling which his infirmities will
permit him to fill acceptably.

"This is not charity," he said.
"The returned soldier who accepts
charity is looked upon by his fel-
lows as having a broad yellow streak
in his make-up, and there are
mighty few of those. These men
have paid for their insurance. The
government owes them an opportu-
nity to re-educate themselves for
new callings, since it is in the
service of the government they lost
their ability to hold their former
positions.

"Of course there are limitations,"
said the smiling speaker. "For exam-
ple, there was a man of foreign birth
who came to us recently and we
asked him what line he would like
to take up. He said he had heard
of a business in the city of Wash-
ington, and he would like to do
that fine job and paid well and he
thought he'd like to train to be a
bank president. Of course this is
impossible, but the man can have a
business, since it is up to the employ-
ers of the country to see that they
receive work. In case they cannot
make scale wages in their occupa-
tions, the laborer should be en-
couraged to take up other lines of
service of the government they lost
their ability to hold their former
positions.

"The returned soldier who accepts
charity is looked upon by his fel-
lows as having a broad yellow streak
in his make-up, and there are
mighty few of those. These men
have paid for their insurance. The
government owes them an opportu-
nity to re-educate themselves for
new callings, since it is in the
service of the government they lost
their ability to hold their former
positions.

Mr. Clark says that the success
of the plan depends on the employ-
ers. He believes that once the re-
turned soldier are trained along
their particular lines they will prove
to be very valuable workmen.

Norris S. Longaker is a happy
man today. The announcement that
the Harrisburg-New York sleeper is
to be restored came as the culmina-
tion of a prolonged effort on his part.
He has been acting as agent for the
Pennsylvania railroad with head-
quarters here he has long seen the
need of the restoration of this serv-
ice and he has been busy with it. "It is a great
pleasure to be of service to Harris-
burg," said Mr. Longaker, "because
the people are so appreciative. The
new sleeper will fill a long felt
need."

This belated Christmas letter was
received by the Telegraph on Sat-
urday.

"The soldiers of Harrisburg and
vicinity in Truck Company A, 102d
Ammunition Train, now in France,
send best wishes for a Merry Christ-
mas to the folks at home. And,
coupled with these well wishes, they
send the assurance of their own
comfort and health and prospects
for a jolly and abundant New Year.
If you are in billet, or even on the
march—wherever the day over-
takes them.

"Furthermore, they ask the folks
at home to be inclined to regret
too deeply their absence from the
family circles on this day of
days, to remember that it is due
to the absence of the boys from
Christmas day this year will be a
far happier one in thousands of
homes all over the world because
of their presence in France and
vicinity in the events of the
past year in the great world war.

"The fighting has ceased but there
is much work still to be done ere
the last of the year. It is due to
the boys at home, conscious of a task
well done. In the meantime, they
ask the home folks to realize that
their fighting men are not more
concerned with their homes and
their daily lives at home and that
worries that brought sleepless nights
and days of anxieties to the loved
ones at home, are things of the
past."

"It is more, then, like tourists
abroad, that the soldiers send the
gay season's greetings back across
the wire."

"Home-comings will soon be in
order and, in the meantime, let joy
reign supreme on both sides of the
wire."

"It would be well for autoists and
others traveling in vehicles to be
watchful in passing over certain
out-of-the-way, perhaps nameless
bits of traveled roadway, or some
dark night or sunny day, even,
they may come to grief," said a
well known Elliott-Fisher company
man.

Enter the Old Cameron Parkway
—that part of it ceded to the city—
at the entrance right opposite the
door of the great Elliott-Fisher com-
pany building. Walk for a few
minutes, pass behind the bridge for
another half minute, and you will
see the last large tree in the park.
It is the last large tree in the park.
Now look toward the public road, you
will see an old terra-cotta sewer-
pipe leading to the bluff on which
the road passes. There is a hole in
many of these terra-cotta pipes, and
the water following the outside of
the pipes instead of the inside, has
filled the cliff with sinkholes, and
many of them in years gone has
fallen in. Just behind the ascent
of this particular terra-cotta pipe
on its way up the bluff, there is
ready for a horse to enter.
The opening is, at its mouth, per-
haps six or eight feet under the
surface of the road, but on its way
to its origin, the sewer line on the
opposite side of the road, it has com-
so near to the top of the roadway
that there is an ugly depression al-
ready developed above the passage
of the sewer, underneath, and in
several points the top already has
holes, showing that the passage has
honeycombed the roadway. It is getting
from present appearance, is getting
ready for a drop into the pit. On
of these little fissures, on the par-
side of the wagon-trail, is large
enough that if an auto wheel finds
it, it is a hole with a bottom.

"Nearby, a few rods away, is a
very large sink fallen in for a long
time past, large enough for a half
dozen autos, with its margin right
along the roadway, drop the auto
into the pit and fill it up. This
would not cost much and might save
sad consequences if it is not rem-
edied."

Howbeit, thou art just in all that
is brought upon us; for thou hast
done right, and we have done wickedly.—Nehemiah ix, 33.