

HARRISBURG TELEGRAPH

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HOLIDAY TRADE

WE saw a shop window decorated in Christmas tree hangings yesterday and the Friday issue of The Telegraph ran to thirty-two pages; infallible signs of the approach of the holiday season, even though one did not have the calendar at his elbow.

It is an old story, this "buy early" cry of the shop-keepers. But this year there is a special reason why the careful buyer should take time by the forelock.

The goods the merchants have are in many lines limited in quantity. In others they cannot be replaced. There is a scarcity of almost every kind of holiday merchandise, and of many other kinds. The merchants, once they sell what they have, will not be able to duplicate many articles.

There are many things that are pretty certain to catch the worm, so the early shopper is going to get what he or she desires and the others will have to be content with what the clerks are fond of calling "something just as good," but which seldom is.

"Do your Christmas shopping early." There! We have performed the annual ceremony of writing it out in full and if you do not care to take advantage of this bit of free advice, well, somebody else is going to get what the Telegraph advertisers offer for sale.

Wild turkeys came in to-day—not very many of them, but still they came in.

GOOD WORK

THE Y. M. C. A. and the Y. W. C. A. organizations in Harrisburg are doing a good work in planning extensions for the colored men and women, and boys and girls of the city. The colored people have shown a disposition to help themselves. They have taken the initiative and have made the request for co-operation. They are entitled to all the assistance the two boards can give them.

In time, doubtless, these branches will have buildings of their own, with study halls, recreation rooms and gymnasiums. But those who are to be benefited must show their continued and practical interest if this is to be brought about, and they must be content to do what the older "Y" organizations did in their formative periods—begin in a small way and build up.

Some folks down Philadelphia way appear to be surprised that Mr. Moore believes that he and he alone was elected mayor.

HELP THEM OWN HOMES

ONE of the most important items in the findings of the Senate committee which investigated the steel strike is this recommendation relative to proper housing:

Aid through the Federal Government and the industries to make industrial workers home-owners.

More than merely good housing provisions hang on that issue. Make a man a home-owner and you make of him a responsible citizen. He then has a share in the wealth of the community. He has learned something of the rights of property. He can better understand what capital means when it says it cannot afford to earn nothing on its investment. It makes him more content of his own rights.

The home-owner is a solid, self-respecting citizen. He by virtue of his holdings becomes a factor of influence for good. He is neither a wealthy man nor a pauper. He is a member of the great middle class which holds the balance of power always in America. His judgment is always more nearly correct than that of the extremist of the capitalist class or the radical laborite, for his interests all lie in the direction of honesty, fair-dealing and

common sense. His perspective is better. By all means help the working man to own his own home, both for his own sake and in the interests of good citizenship. The time has come when we must make property owning simple and a home comparatively easy to acquire. The whole tendency of real estate laws and transactions has been toward complications that confuse the uninitiated, and so many men have been taken advantage of by sharks that many a man is "gun shy" when it comes to real estate dealing. For the good of all concerned, the process of home-buying must be made simpler and the purchaser, so far as possible, guaranteed against the possibility of losing his investment.

Now they are talking. The owners and miners both have decided to reduce their demands in the interests of the public.

IN OHIO

THE other day the Telegraph started out to analyze the prohibition vote in Ohio. At that time it was announced the State had gone "wet" by some 25,000. Before what had been written reached the public, the returns seemed to show that the "drys" had carried the State by some 30,000. And, now that the official vote has been recorded, we are just as much in doubt as to what the election means as we were during the hectic period of uncertainty just closed.

This is what happened: The voters turned down the National prohibition amendment by a few hundred majority.

They declined to repeal the state prohibition amendment by 27,000 votes.

They voted against prohibition enforcement in the state. In other words, they voted both for and against booze. They want their state "dry" and the Nation "wet" and they don't want any laws compelling the state to be "dry."

If either the prohibitionists or the rum element can get any satisfaction out of those returns they are welcome to it. The vote may mean anything or nothing, and we are inclined to the latter view, unless one is to conclude that the electorate of Ohio either has gone stark, staring crazy or that the saloons were selling something more potent than 2.75 beer there on election day.

NOT FOR US

Householders in the United Kingdom are barred from entertaining their mothers-in-law or other guests longer than four weeks by an order from the ministry of food.

THE English evidently have taken the American mother-in-law joke seriously. That's the trouble with our British brethren; the American's just becomes the Englishman's fact and then—as the very deuce to pay.

Now everybody knows that the genuine, simon-pure American mother-in-law is the staunchest of the American married man's friends in all the great world. She will do anything for him, from darning his socks in a way that puts the best efforts of his loving wife to shame, to defending him single-handed against the world. She will work overtime cooking his favorite dishes, and keep the babies while he and his helpmeet hike themselves off to the movies. She will take his side of a family jar at the drop of the hat any day and let her daughter know in crisp and biting sentences that she never deserved so good a husband, and serve her right if he up and left her, or words to that general effect.

If we lived in England we'd just naturally have to break the law, for the kind of mother-in-law we have over here is a blessing to any house and four weeks is all too short a visiting period for such a she. Life is just like one long vacation when the American mother-in-law comes along to add the bright effulgence of her charming presence to our homes. We have our own unvoiced opinion of the fellow who is foolish enough to quarrel with his wife's mother.

CHEAP STUFF!

SENATOR PENROSE spoke in the Senate yesterday in an effort to revive the tariff on foreign-made dye-stuffs.

He wanted to save our dye industry from the cheap labor products of Germany.

Senator Dial opposed him and prevented the bill coming up.

Yes, Senator Dial is a Democrat. Yes, he is a Southerner; and from South Carolina.

No, South Carolina has no dye-works.

Yes, South Carolina has a lot of child labor cotton factories.

Does South Carolina want cheap-labor German dyes to color its cheap-labor cotton goods?

We don't know, but there's no harming in guessing, is there, Senator Dial?

MISS LIZZIE F. JAUSS

MISS LIZZIE F. JAUSS died yesterday. Her death is worthy of more than passing mention. For fifty years she taught school in Harrisburg. For fifty years her business was the making of good citizens. From the day of her graduation from the schools of Harrisburg she devoted all her time and thought to leading boys and girls in the way they should go. Many of her generation won more renown, many attained to a higher place in the social scale, many earned more money, but who shall say that any of them wrought more worthily or with results more important.

Some of her schoolmates, as has been said, won fame and some

places of prominence in society, but she won the affection of childish hearts and an influence in their lives. Some others made money, but she made men and women. And she worked hard and lovingly; worked up to the very last.

All of which may afford the rest of us food for reflection.

Politics in Pennsylvania

By the Ex-Committeeman

Mercantile appraisers are commencing to roop up pretty largely on the horizon of many county leaders, owing to the fact that this winter for the first time appointment of these officers will be in the hands of the Auditor General instead of the commissioners of the various counties. This change was brought about by the act of 1919, which abolished the office of mercantile appraisers.

Tentative suggestions are commencing to be made about the appointments, but Auditor General Charles A. Snyder appears to be pretty well satisfied with his own counsel. He says that no one has been decided upon and that in due season the men will be named. One story is that some district appraisers may be named who are to be in charge of groups of counties as supervisors. In some of the larger counties it is probable that men who have been the chief appraisers will be selected as the first men to be appointed by the Auditor General under the new act. This is their own horses so they would not feel themselves.

In Philadelphia newspapers which were busy speculating about the mayor-elect's cabinet have been picking out the men to comprise the office of mercantile appraisers. Names of J. L. Baldwin, the former State fire marshal, and Sheriff Harry C. Ransley are among men mentioned for the Finley vacancy.

At Scranton it is said that the Auditor General will name George Davis to be made chief of the bureau in Lackawanna and that P. V. Scanton and Sanford Phillips, of the Auditor General's office, may be transferred to Scranton from this city. Regarding these and other appointments the Scranton Republican says:

"The appointments, it is said, were decided upon following a conference of the Republican leaders of the county and give added color to the rich could buy it at all, for the price would be prohibitive to men on strike. If the cost of living is too high now, how will lessened production affect it? How will increased cost of production bring prices down? You live now because the farmers have gone on producing, working nearer sixteen hours a day than eight hours. You can buy food because the farmers have not gone on strike, have not ceased to produce, have not cornered the market and demanded higher pay for our products or we won't work."

If you city workers expect the farmers to go on feeding you at the old price you have to get back to work at the old wage rate. It is possible for the farmer to buy cheaper so he can produce cheaper. This is not a one-sided game. It takes two to tango and if you city fellows quit, don't get sore if you go hungry soon. Either the farmers must do as you are doing, shorten the hours and demand higher pay, or else you must lengthen the hours and produce more without more pay.

The farmers have been patient with you. When they lost their patience, look to you to have already taken their help. If they quit, too, who is going to feed you. What city workers have in common with farmers is that they both are in the same boat. What are you going to do about it?

THAT GUILTIEST FEELING

WHEN YOU "TRY OUT" THE FAVORITE CLUB OF YOUR GOLF MATE AND SPLIT THE SHAFT BY THE TERRIFIC IMPACT OF THE HEAD WITH THE GROUND.



Suppose Farmers Strike

[From Successful Farming.] The farmers keep their heads when all others fly off the track. We ask city workers to ponder a moment the words of a mercantile appraiser who said:

"You working city fellows, suppose for a moment that the farmers adopted the eight-hour day. It would cut down production at least half. Suppose they also set a price on their labor and their products based on an eight-hour basic scale. Where would you get your food? Only the rich could buy it at all, for the price would be prohibitive to men on strike. If the cost of living is too high now, how will lessened production affect it? How will increased cost of production bring prices down? You live now because the farmers have gone on producing, working nearer sixteen hours a day than eight hours. You can buy food because the farmers have not gone on strike, have not ceased to produce, have not cornered the market and demanded higher pay for our products or we won't work."

People connected with the Capitol police force are still suffering from the shock of a young man who got his ideas twisted in regard to employment. This young caller, who came from a central county, got an idea that the State employment agencies were to secure men for the State service. The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, so far as collection of the oldest attaches to the State is concerned, is to go to employment agencies to get people for its positions. Generally, he has needed people to keep applicants at a safe distance. The man who did not understand the matter in the building and asked the policeman on duty about the employment bureau. He was told where to find it, but he lost the office of the guide instead of asking which job was better—guide, policeman or elevator man. He finally confided that he had not made up his mind, and he asked the man in charge know after a tour of the building. He was gently, but firmly wakened up and sent to the State employment Agency, near the Capitol, where the list men for iron and steel mills and other establishments, but not for Father Pen's pay roll.

In all probability the Attorney General's Department will be asked to decide the situation in regard to the superintendent of the State police. Col. John C. Groom, who recently returned to civil life, has been having been two years in the Army, is said to hold that he is superior to the State police, and he has been recommended as he did not resign, but went into the Army on leave from the State. It is improbable that the State Treasury will send him a check for full pay until he has been in the light. The records show that the colonel was re-appointed and re-commissioned as superintendent of police May 1, 1917, for a period of four years. He did not resign and was on leave. During his absence Captain George C. Lumb, the deputy superintendent, was named as acting superintendent and is still filling that place.

Col. John Price Jackson, who resigned as commissioner of Labor and Industry, and was re-appointed and re-commissioned for four years from June 2, 1917.

In the cases of other State officials and attaches in the Army under the act of 1917, allowing leave with half pay up to certain amounts, they returned to their positions some time ago.

Competition with the existing car lines will not succeed unless the service is speedier and more comfortable than that of the existing fare is higher the accommodation afforded must be materially greater than that given by the car lines. The agencies for the street railway companies will not hold great numbers of patrons continuously in line to their financial disadvantage.

Motor Bus Lines [From the Washington Star.] Experiments are to be tried with motor buses operating on three routes from points in the northeastern section of the city to central traffic points. Permits for the running of these lines of motor vehicles have been granted by the utilities commission, under a prior ruling fixing a maximum fare of 10 cents. The specific fares charged on these lines may be less than that sum. It remains now to be seen whether the fare will be materially reduced, as charged by the street cars, these lines can be conducted profitably.

When the city was heavily congested with daily car riders in excess of the capacity of the lines during the rush hours, such accommodations would have been of the highest value. The congestion has now been materially relieved, mainly by the departure of many of the wartime workers from the Government service, and in part by the addition of further facilities to the street car service. The demand for more traffic accommodation is less now than it was a year ago, though the cars still are needed, and are being supplied from time to time. Will the new facilities supply a need in the matter of moving the people to and from work morning and evening?

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Hills of Home Name me no names for my disease, Prick unfeeling hills. I tell you I am none of these, But unfeeling hills—Homesick for hills that I had known.

For brooks that I had crossed, Before I met this fish and bone And followed and was lost. And though they break my heart at last, Yet name no name of hills, Say only, "Here is where he passed, Prick unfeeling hills."

Cardinal's Property Sold [From the London Times] Moor Park, once owned by Cardinal Wolsey and where Henry VIII held clandestine meetings with Anne Boleyn before the King obtained a divorce from Katherine, has finally been sold by Lord Ebury to Lord Leichenau, "Boo" of Modern Verse" (Houghton-Mifflin Co.)

Song The spring will come when the year is young, As if in winter had been, But what shall I do with a locked heart That lets no new year in? The birds will go when the fall goes, The leaves will fade in the field, But what shall I do with an old love Will neither die nor yield? Oh! youth will turn as the world turns, And I'll grow laughter and pain, But how shall I hide from an old dream I never may dream again?—Margaret Widdemer in Jessie B. Leichenau, "Boo" of Modern Verse" (Houghton-Mifflin Co.)

REPUBLICANS ELATED

BY ELECTION RETURNS

Attitude of Governor Coolidge Toward Striking Police in Contrast With Wilson

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12.—As the result of the four gubernatorial elections held in Massachusetts, Kentucky, Maryland and New Jersey, the Republicans of the House and Senate are viewing with equanimity but not overconfidence the campaign of 1920.

By an increase of his majority from 17,000 to 124,000 Governor Calvin Coolidge was re-elected in Massachusetts. This was a direct slap at President Wilson in more ways than one. He had taken an opposite stand from that of Governor Coolidge. The Washington police had sought to become affiliated with the American Federation of Labor. Commissioner Brownlow had threatened to disperse them. The President, then on his tour of the West, wired Brownlow that he should discontinue the meeting of the Industrial Conference. The conference was called off by the upholding of law and order has no partisan bias. This courage of the Governor of Massachusetts was the chief issue of the campaign, and the Republican party won by the largest majority in its history. Another element in the election, though a minor one, was the attitude of Senator Lodge on the League of Nations, and he, too, was sustaining the Republican position.

In Kentucky there was a great overturn. Ed. Morrow, the Republican candidate for Governor, was swept in by a 30,000 majority. He had declared that the issue was drawn up at Versailles did not suit him without reservations. Black, his Democratic opponent, confessed to having swallowed the document entire. The result was never in doubt, and it means that Kentucky will be in the Republican column next year.

In New Jersey the result was due

somewhat to the shifting of President Wilson on the liquor question. Edwards, the Democratic candidate for Governor, had during the campaign announced that if elected he would make the state as "wet" as the Atlantic; that he would do all in his power to nullify the National prohibition act. He did not merely announce this from the stump; he signed it over his own signature in a formal declaration. In the midst of the campaign the President vetoed the enforcement bill. Congress promptly upheld the law and passed it over his veto. The damage was done, however, as many of the voters of New Jersey were led to believe that it would be possible by the combined efforts of the Democratic Governor and the Democratic President to nullify the new law. They did not know the promise was entirely unkept and the law was as firm as "he kept us out of war."

Hence the Republican majority, built upon National issues, was wiped out and a 14,000 Democratic majority was put in its place. Because this was done to a local and specious issue, the Republicans here attach no importance to it in relation to next year.

Maryland went Democratic by a few hundred on issues which were not National. So close a result and so great a reduction from recent Democratic majorities give the Republican leaders the practical certainty of carrying the state in the National election of next year.

Incidentally, Murphy's Tammany machine were overthrown in New York, solely by the action of the Republican party. Major LaGuardia, the Republican member of the House who volunteered in the war and became an aviator on the Australian front, was chosen president of the Board of Aldermen. In New York and other states the Republicans gained in the State Legislatures.

Tip to Investors The value of a dollar Has shrunk an awful lot. A lot of people hear That little can be got For any hundred pennies In these expensive days; And they say, "I'll invest The bargain true that stays— But there's one!"

In buying coke or collars Or furniture or food One finds that single dollars Do very little good. Each neighbor gaily whistles For a cent more or less, Until for clothes or victuals It looks like forty cents— Excepting one.

There's one place where your dollar Will buy as much to-day As ever—come, let's waller In and gains while we may! There's a place where each one-spot Is worth ten times its face, And if you're worth a gunshot You'll hurry to that place— The Red Cross!—Lee Shipley.

Fashion Note [From the Philadelphia Record.] American women may soon be wearing knickerbockers. Miss A. Shear thinks so, and she wears 'em. She has just arrived from Rotterdam, Holland, and the nether garments she wore when she landed were not unlike those once effected by the good burghers of New Amsterdam. "There is really no reasonable argument against pantaloons for women," she says. But, of course, reason has nothing whatever to do with feminine fashions or follies. If the women make up their minds that the knickerbockers are cute, they'll become fashionable. The men folk won't be surprised at anything of that sort—they are past either surprise or shock.

New Wants Air Head The creation of a new Department of Air, the head of which shall have his seat in the President's cabinet, as provided in a bill introduced in the Senate by Senator Harry New, of Indiana.

It is proposed by the Indiana Senator that it shall be the province of the Department of Air to develop and promote all matters pertaining to aeronautics, including the collection and dissemination of information relating to them; shall purchase, manufacture and maintain all aircraft for the United States; and shall perform all duties in relation to the air service which have heretofore been assigned to the War, Postoffice, Navy and Treasury Departments.

It includes in the bill a provision for the creation of an aeronautical academy, to correspond to those at West Point and Annapolis, for the training of cadets in the science of aeronautics.

Senator New is of the view that Great Britain, France and Japan are rapidly developing their aircraft, and that the United States to keep pace with them, must also do so.

Pie and Bolshevism

[From the New York Sun.] There are some marksmen who will bet that if the real truth were known, pie is at the bottom of most of the present industrial unrest and also has been a prolific source of increase in general taxation.

For instance, it has been definitely determined that the higher in price pie goes the higher go taxes, rents, gas bills, clothing, insurance and taxation. The world has been educated to believe that the price of bread was the unfailing barometer of a country's industrial status, but that theory has been shattered, say those who dispense confections of pumpkin, peach, custard and the salubrious meringue.

A pie that sold January 1, 1916, for ten cents in the bakery now brings \$1.20 at most of the cafes and buffets in the downtown and uptown districts. Four years ago one was served with a quarter of a pie for a nickel in the cheaper class of restaurants; the price now is a dime, and, in many cases, pending on the genius, one-twelfth of a pie brings fifteen cents.

"Ninety-nine out of every hundred laboring men and women in the nation ate invertebrate pie consumers," said one restaurant owner. "They can get along without a beef or ham sandwich, but they will not do without a piece of pie and a cup of coffee in their dinner baskets, and they expect pie to be always on hand."

Half a pie in a lunch basket represents a substantial investment nowadays, and the pie is either cut out or cut down. This, of course, means that the price of pie is a dime, and cream puffs, cinnamon rolls, sandwiches or eggs could never stir up half the trouble pie has stirred up these last three years."

Why He Left [From Cartoons Magazine.] Kenesaw Mountain Landis, Federal Judge in Chicago, has a wealth of points in his favor. His stretches of litigation, apparently lost in some maze of abstraction on the other side of the moon, but he suddenly he will break in when attorneys are wrangling, or a witness isn't speaking well, and with a judicious question or some pertinent advice will reach the heart of the matter and set it running smoothly again.

One hot day the Federal prosecutor was examining a witness in Judge Landis' court, and wasn't making much progress. The witness was an itinerant printer.

"Where were you working in January of that year?" asked the prosecutor.

"On the Texarkana Bugle," replied the witness.

"How long did you stay?"

"Two months."

"Why did you leave?"

"The editor and I disagreed on a great National question."

"Where did you work next?"

"On the Joplin News-Herald. I was there seven weeks."

"Why did you leave?"

"The editor and I disagreed on a great National question."

Three other jobs were mentioned, and each time the printer explained his leaving in the same manner. Then Judge Landis sat up in his chair and raised a hand.

"Wait a minute," he commanded. "Where was this great national question?"

"Prohibition," said the witness.

About Daly [From Cartoons Magazine.] Thomas Augustus Daly, the poet, who has done so much to make known the dreams of the Italian immigrant to American readers, this Philadelphia, where he is spoken of as the best looking Italian the Irish race has produced.

Recently he was co-host to the American Press Humorists. One of the New York humorists who writes news as well as funny stuff for a living, scented a story the minute he saw the poet in town—prison scandal. Some politicians were trying to make a goat of Warden Robert McKenty at Eastern penitentiary.

The visiting newspaperman spoke to Tom Daly about the matter.

"You go out and see Bob McKenty," said Daly. "He's a good Indian. Tell him you're a friend of mine and he'll give you anything he's got."

So the New Yorker went out to the penitentiary. He interrupted a conference in which the warden was taking part. McKenty came out into the corridor.

"I'm a friend of Tom Daly's," began the newspaperman.

"Well, you can't see him now," said the warden. "He's out in the shoe factory makin' shoes."

Evening Chat

It is Good-Bye to the middy "can." The much-talked-of dinner pail is fast passing into history. If you have any doubts about this, take a stroll some day about noon to some place where many men are at work on buildings or in ditches. Of course, you will find a few dinner pails and a sprinkling of lunch boxes, but sixty per cent of the working men when they leave home in the mornings carry their middy meals in a bag or small packages. This is not all, if you watch closely you will see most of the men take from some secluded spot a bottle of milk. Others, when the milk blows or the foreman calls a halt to work, will go to a nearby store and buy a bottle of milk. There was a time when many a dinner pail was emptied of its contents and the man who had called a halt to work would go to a nearby store and buy a bottle of milk. This is not all, if you watch closely you will see most of the men take from some secluded spot a bottle of milk. Others, when the milk blows or the foreman calls a halt to work, will go to a nearby store and buy a bottle of milk. There was a time when many a dinner pail was emptied of its contents and the man who had called a halt to work would go to a nearby store and buy a bottle of milk.

Spencer C. Gilbert, in his reminiscence talk on Harrisburg when he was here before the Dauphin County Historical Society the other evening, referred to the changes in business that had come over Harrisburg and how in spite of the rise and fall of various kinds of distinctive industries, this city had in the past shown its prominence as a transportation center. It is its geographical position that has enabled Harrisburg to grow and to stand firmly in the business scheme of the state and nation. This fact that is going to make its future so great as a center of distribution.

Mr. Gilbert mentioned the fact that the city has its inception because of its position on routes and then referred in turn to the trading, coaching and lumber businesses which developed in turn and how with the advent of textiles, iron and steel. But it is the distribution advantages, said he, that are making Harrisburg and will continue to make it. "The big concern that carry the large advertisements have their depots here and more are coming because Harrisburg's advantages in that direction are well known," he said. He also talked by Mr. Gilbert about the fact that had come over Harrisburg and how in spite of the rise and fall of various kinds of distinctive industries, this city had in the past shown its prominence as a transportation center. It is its geographical position that has enabled Harrisburg to grow and to stand firmly in the business scheme of the state and nation. This fact that is going to make its future so great as a center of distribution.

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