HARRISBURG TELEGRAPH

A NEWSPAPER FOR THE HOME
Founded 1831

Published evenings except Sunday by THE TELEGRAPH PRINTING CO. Telegraph Building, Federal Square

E. J. STACKPOLE
President and Editor-in-Chief

F. R. OYSTER, *Business Manager*
GUS. M. STEINMETZ, *Managing Editor*
A. R. MICHENER, *Circulation Manager*

Executive Board
J. P. McCULLOUGH,
BOYD M. OGLESBY,
F. R. OYSTER,
GUS. M. STEINMETZ.

Members of the Associated Press—The Associated Press is exclusively entitled to the use for republication of all news dispatches credited to it or not otherwise credited in this paper and also the local news published herein.
All rights of republication of special dispatches herein are also reserved.

Member American Newspaper Publishers' Association, the Audit Bureau of Circulation and Pennsylvania Associated Dailies.

Eastern office, Story, Brooks & Finley, Fifth Avenue Building, New York City; Western office, Story, Brooks & Finley, People's Gas Building, Chicago, Ill.

Entered at the Post Office in Harrisburg, Pa., as second class matter.

By carrier, ten cents a week; by mail, $3.00 a year in advance.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1919

I am not bound to make the world go right;
But only to discover and to do,
With cheerful heart, the work that God appoints.

JEAN INGELOW.

OTHER TREATIES

THE country would be happy to have the Peace Treaty done with and out of the way, but not at the expense of public safety or the best interests of the Nation. President Wilson's message on this subject will be awaited with the greatest interest. It is to be hoped that it will be conciliatory rather than dictatorial; that it will be so worded as to leave the way open for a statesmanlike compromise. Unless he takes a step toward accepting reservations the treaty unquestionably will fail, which is not to be desired. Even that fundamental document of the American Government, the Federal Constitution, was the result of a compromise, or series of them, so the President need feel no hesitancy on that score. Beside, all but one of the important treaties made with other countries since the Government came into being were adopted with amendments or reservations, so why not this?

Go down the long list of great treaties, from first to last, and the only one to escape change at the hands of the Senate was the Clayton-Bulwer treaty of 1850, which was rushed through, as the President would have done with this, and as everybody knows its hidden dangers have brought us on several occasions to the brink of war—needlessly—with Great Britain.

John Jay's treaty with England—the first under the constitution—did not escape a very important amendment, but that eminent statesman did not sulk in a corner on that account. Nor did President Washington, who supported the treaty, work himself to the point of a nervous breakdown trying to over-ride the will of the Senate. He simply bowed to the vote of the majority.

Then came John Adams and his treaty with France in 1800, adopted with a very radical reservation; President Polk's Oregon treaty in 1846, which was approved with changes, and the Hay-Pauncefote treaty in 1900, which was amended in the Senate and is now in force.

And, finally, the President himself has expressed himself in his work, "Congressional Government," making the following remarks on the powers of the executive and the Senate:

> The greatest consultative privilege of the Senate—the greatest in dignity, at least, if not in effect upon the interests of the country—is its right to a ruling voice in the ratification of treaties with foreign Powers. * * * The President really has no voice at all in the conclusions of the Senate with reference to his diplomatic transactions, or with reference to any of the matters upon which he consults it. * * * He is made to approach that body as a servant conferring with his master, and of course deferring to that master. * * *

To be sure, this was written in 1885, but certainly the situation has not changed since then. The President must recognize the rights of the Senate now as he did then. If he does, the Republicans no doubt will meet him half way. If he does not, and insists on the treaty as it stands, with all its perils to American peace, prosperity and independence, the treaty will be killed, and its blood will be on the President's hands.

Emma Goldman and Alexander Berkmann are leaving us to-day for the land whence they came and which will not be enriched in any manner by their return. These radical nuisances have done nothing to justify their residence in the United States, and their kind should be deported as rapidly as ships can be found to convey them to the other side of the ocean. Uncle Sam has been most hospitable, but his patience is about exhausted. Guests who will do nothing but break up the furniture and destroy the peace and comfort of their hosts deserve no consideration whatever, and the Goldmans and Berkmanns should crowd the outgoing steamers until the country has been rid of their undesirable activities.

With eggs at present prices we would like to know if it is the hens or the farmers who have refused to arbitrate.

The Erie Record, Erie, Kan., says that the "Republican Senators Americanized the League and then the Democratic Senators killed it." Nothing more remains to be said.

From the increased number of low neck dresses we see on the cars we are inclined to think that winter has at last arrived.

Save your fuel and gas and light and thereby help prevent a coal shortage.

The miner who won't take a 14 per cent. advance in salary might be given a taste of his own medicine, which is "let the country freeze and starve for all I care."

Here's hoping the Tech team does what all its supporters believe it will.

EXECUTION OF ANGELES

THE death of General Felipe Angeles before a firing squad at Chihuahua City clearly demonstrates the general attitude of the Carranza regime toward the United States. General Angeles was executed on the charge of traitor; traitor to an administration that he felt did not represent his people.

All through the great war he was a devout friend of the United States and the Allies. His work with the French government inspecting munitions and his spectacular feat of perfecting the French "75," which proved the most efficient weapon of the war, brought to him the title of military genius. The great respect held for him by the French government was shown when he was made a chevalier of the French Legion of Honor.

When the great war came to a close he went back to his native country with one thought uppermost in his mind. That thought was to help lift his country out of the depths of outlawry or die in the attempt. In that he has kept his word. Joining Villa upon his return, he, of course, brought upon himself the immediate enmity of Carranza. Whether we may believe him right in casting his lot with the bandit, it is said that Villa promised to stop all attacks on foreigners if the military genius would join hands with him. The sincerity of Angeles cannot be doubted. He knew the weakness and the strength of Carranza. He felt that the Carranza government did not represent his people and he was determined to give his life if necessary to place his country on an honorable basis in the eyes of the rest of the world.

And through it all he has been the friend of this country, and it is daily growing more and more apparent that the same cannot be said of Carranza. Even at his trial, when further words of praise and commendation for the United States meant less chance for a lenient sentence, he continued to speak in none but terms of respect for this country and to condemn the Mexican government for its attitude toward the States on the North. In fact, the execution in Mexico of none other than an American could bring such a blow to this country at this particular moment.

Carranza knew that Angeles was a friend of the United States. Carranza also knew that if Angeles kept on living he would no doubt bring about a change of affairs in that lawless land which would mean the unseating of Carranza. And Carranza could also have prevented the execution. The death of this man will not only prevent other men from making similar attempts to straighten out the Mexican tangle, but it will act as a boomerang which will come back ten-fold upon the heads of those responsible. From the attitude taken by Carranza in the Jenkins case, it is safe to believe that the trial of Angeles was as much a farce as the Hun trials of Belgian prisoners of war.

There was a time when Harrisburg looked with disdain upon its "river" coal fleet, but now they look better to us than all the battleships in the world.

The colored people of Harrisburg have shown their wisdom by uniting the new Y. M. C. A. with the popular People's Forum. The Forum has done much for public education in Harrisburg and has been a useful force in uniting the colored people for all manner of community work and service. The first meeting of the organizations together on Sunday in Wesley Church should be largely attended.

It is a fine thing to have the war service men get together as they did at Chestnut street hall. The American Legion is destined to be one of the most powerful and useful organizations in the country. It will keep alive the spirit of patriotism that prompted its members to risk their lives for the old flag and "red" radicals will find in it a fighting force as vigorous and up-standing as those other Huns, the Germans, found it in France.

Philadelphia has gone on record heartily in favor of "daylight" saving by city ordinance. New York and other big cities having gotten into line there can be no doubt that Harrisburg will step forward at the proper time.

Alexander Berkmann, about to be deported to that "splendid Russia," of which he has been speaking recently, is first laying in a large supply of all kinds of clothing made by those "industrial slaves of America" he has been so much interested in giving "the freedom their Russian brothers and sisters have achieved." It is to laugh.

Politics in Pennsylvania

By the Ex-Committeeman

With the reopening of Congress there has been a revival of discussion of the possibilities of changes in the Keystone State delegation and it seems to be agreed at Washington that some of the present members are going to have rough traveling in the coming primary. The nominations are six months off, but congressional campaigns start early.

In the central districts it is expected that the big fights will be in the Northumberland-Columbia and Jefferson-Clarion sections. In the former the Republicans will endeavor to send Congressman John V. Lesher to the list of former statesmen and in the latter Democrats are hoping that they can win in event of dissension among the Republicans. The Lackawanna and Luzerne districts, now held by Democrats, will be given special attention by the Republicans.

Congressman A. S. Kreider, of this district; B. K. Focht, of the "Shoestring" district; John Reber, of Schuylkill, and W. W. Griest, of Lancaster, will be candidates for re-election and there will be a battle royal over the York-Adams district, where Congressman E. S. Brooks, the Republican who upset Democratic plans, will run again.

—Senator Edwin H. Vare's speech yesterday to the Republican city committee of Philadelphia, in which he served notice that as the charter would keep the city officeholders out of politics the organization would have to depend upon county officeholders, is being variously interpreted in Philadelphia. The evening newspapers say that it is "a challenge" to Mayor-elect J. Hampton Moore as leader. The Inquirer says it was the opening gun in the fight for control of the Republican city committee against Moore, while the Record intimates that Vare realizes that he must fight for his life. The Public Ledger says that Vare opened a fight with defiance of Moore as its keynote. The Press sees a battle for control of the organization.

—Some people think it is a Vare bid for recognition in city appointments.

—Philadelphia newspapers are giving much attention to the succession to Mayor-elect J. Hampton Moore, and there seems to be a revival of factionalism planned. Congressman H. W. Watson, of Bucks-Montgomery, would like to succeed to Mr. Moore's committee place, one of the most influential in the House.

—Mayor E. V. Babcock, of Pittsburgh, is plannig to start a campaign for all Republican councilmen from his city. Guy E. Campbell, a Democrat, now represents one district and wants to run again.

—Norval H. Daugherty, of Pittsburgh, who was a candidate for common pleas court in Allegheny, is an aspirant for appointment to the county court bench which Judge James B. Drew will leave for the common pleas bench in January. The Governor will have two judges to name before the first Monday of January, the other being a Westmoreland orphans' court judge.

—James Scarlet yesterday entered suit in the Columbia county court to upset the election of a Democrat as register of wills of that county. He is acting for friends of A. H. Gennaria, a Republican, who came very close to winning, and it is believed that an inquiry can overturn the election.

—Dr. Thomas E. Finegan, State Superintendent of Public Instruction, is improving very rapidly and was able to sit up two days this week. It will be well on in January before he will be able to resume his work.

—The Easton school board is getting ready to ask a special election on $1,200,000 loans for school buildings.

—An ordinance just presented in the Chester city council would fix the salary of the city treasurer at $5,000.

—A shake-up in the Lackawanna county prison management is being hinted at in newspapers published in that section.

—Reading city authorities are considering how far the civil service provisions of the third-class city law go in that municipality. There are some who would like to make changes in the police force.

—John V. Barbour, prominent in Pittsburgh financial affairs, would like to be a member of the city council as successor to Enoch Rauh, who died a few days ago.

—Two interesting school board presidency elections have just been completed. In Reading, C. N. Rhodes won the place, and in Bethlehem, H. W. Lewis, who made a tie by voting for himself. Mrs. Edward Gearhart, one of the women school directors in Scranton, was elected vice president of that city's board. The Butterworth election in Chester gives the Republican League control of that city's board.

—Wilkes-Barre is said to be looking for a State police official to have charge of its force, which needs reorganization, from what some newspapers have intimated.

—The Philadelphia Inquirer prints this survey of conditions in an up-State congressional district: "Word comes from the Twenty-seventh Congressional district that Representative Nathan L. Strong is not going to have smooth sailing to return to Washington next year. He is serving his second term in the House. His home address in Brookville, Jefferson county, where he has practiced law and been for years engaged in development of mineral lands. In addition to Jefferson, the district includes Armstrong, Clarion and Indiana counties. Vernon Taylor, of Indiana, and formerly of Brookville, who is interested in soft coal mining and who has been eminently successful in Oklahoma oil developments, is prominently mentioned for the Republican nomination for Congress in this district. Another who has been proposed for the same honor is Harry P. Hileman, of Kittanning, a leading trial lawyer of that section, who has a wide personal acquaintanceship throughout the district. He is a son-in-law of Brigadier General Willis J. Hulings, member of Congress from the Twenty-eighth district, embracing Elk, Forest, Mercer, Venango and Warren counties."

—The Philadelphia Evening Ledger, which editorially raps men who supported Congressman Moore for their "growling" over spoils, also presents this new annoyance: "A battle impends over the finance clause of the new city charter, on the outcome of which the financial well-being of the city will depend for a long time to come. That is the situation to-day as viewed by supporters of Philadelphia's new fundamental law who are aroused over City Solicitor Connelley's ruling on the sinking funds. The law officer's opinion virtually swept away the charter provision for the retirement of city debts through moneys in the sinking fund. Legal action, which may be carried to the State Supreme Court, is expected to develop."

—The Philadelphia Bulletin intimates that the new tax rate advance will not be well received.

MOVIE OF A MAN TAKING A PRIVATE NIP IN A RESTAURANT :-: :-: -:- -:- By BRIGGS

Scientific Discussions

by Garrett P. Serviss

Every little while I receive a letter about the movement of the sun, an astronomical fact which seem to cause much surprise and misunderstanding. Some think it means that the sun is revolving around the earth, as the ancients supposed that it did; others inquire how it is possible that the sun can move without leaving the planets, or, if they go along, how it happens that they all have exactly the same speed and do not lag behind, and fall into disorder; and still others ask whether the motion is circular around a distant center somewhere among the stars, or is in a straight or a zigzag line. And a few think it is impossible that the sun can move at all.

The facts are these: The sun is moving at a speed of about 12 miles per second, which carries it about one million miles per day, in a northerly direction toward a point in the sky which is not very far from one of the most beautiful stars in the visible universe, the brilliant Vega, situated in the constellation known from ancient times as The Lyre. But the motion is not directly toward that great star, and it is not to be supposed that the attraction of the star has any perceptible influence on the direction, or speed, of the sun's movements.

In truth, owing to the extreme difficulty of determining with exactness either the speed or the direction, different investigators have fixed upon somewhat different locations for the "apex" of the sun's "way," i. e., the precise point toward which its motion is carrying it. The difficulty arises from the fact that not only the sun but all the other stars, its brother suns, are in motion, each with a velocity, and in a direction, of its own.

Thus it appears that flying through space, one way or another, and often with astonishing velocity, amounting in some cases to several hundred miles per second, is as natural and as universal an attribute of suns as is their radiation of light. Not one of them stands fast, or could stand fast, any more than the particles constituting a mass of gas could remain fixed in position.

This indicates the ground on which it has been assumed that the universe of stars (suns) resembles a widely expanded gas, the stars representing the vibrating gaseous molecules. This imaginary resemblance may at least be used to illustrate the unquestionable fact that the motion of our sun is not something peculiar to it, but something shared in differing degrees, by every shining particle of the vast organism called the universe. If we regard the sun as simply one of the flying molecules or atoms of the starry universe, then, as far as magnitude is concerned, we may consider the earth and the other members of the solar system to be the corpuscles or electrons revolving around the nucleus of that atom and sharing its movement as it swings to and fro, or around and about among its hundreds of millions of fellow atoms.

The illustration must not, however, be pushed too far. The stars are not arranged as regularly as are the particles of a mass of gas. They are, relatively speaking, packed in some places and along some planes and thinly scattered elsewhere. The plane of the Milky Way is occupied by enormous clouds of stars, while the hemispheres on either side of it are comparatively barren. But in those hemispheres are compact star clusters, denser than any part of the Milky Way, and these "globular clusters" seem to be drawing in toward the Milky Way, where apparently, they are destined to undergo a scattering process which will break up their present compact organization.

This is inferred from the present appearance of certain diffuse assemblages of stars in and near the plane of the Milky Way whose motions suggest that they came from outside of it and have undergone a scattering since they entered or passed through it. Our sun is involved in one of these scattered clusters or in the region of space occupied by it.

That the planets accompany the sun in its movement among its fellow suns is an inevitable result of their connection with it in a gravitational system. Their individual motions among themselves and around the sun are not affected by the common movement any more than are the motions of the passengers inside a railway car. As to the actual shape of the sun's path through space nothing certain is known. As far as observations go it seems to be straight, but in fact it is undoubtedly an immense curve, which may be more or less irregular and may or may not return into itself.

Knew the Place too Well

[From Punch, London.]

A city gentleman had a most extraordinary experience in a fashionable restaurant the other evening. It appears that, in order to make sure of proper attention, he gave the waiter a very liberal tip before ordering his meal and then asked him what he could recommend. Whereupon the waiter recommended another restaurant.

Good Advice

The crimson leaves are drifting wide.
Now autumn's almost done,
And chilly wyndes are whispering,
"Go put your thick ones on!"
—Tennyson J. Daft.

BOOST MALT SUGAR SYRUP

Government Experts Find It a Real Sugar Substitute; Breweries Can Be Utilized for Its Manufacture

MALT sugar syrup is a brand new sweet which has arrived on a commercial scale at the psychological moment to relieve the sugar shortage, say the specialists of the bureau of chemistry, United States Department of Agriculture, at Washington, who have investigated various substitutes for sugar. Long known to chemists, its production on a commercial scale is only beginning. It can be used for every purpose for which sugar is used. The shortage of sugar has developed a market for it, and the recent Prohibition Law has made available both the raw material and the machinery needed for its manufacture.

Malt sugar syrup is made from the same grains as beer, and may be made from corn or potatoes or any plant containing starch. Barley, which was used until recently in the manufacture of beer, can now be used to produce malt sugar syrup.

Business for Breweries.

Breweries, with very little change, can be and are now being used for its manufacture. Up to a certain point the process for making malt sugar syrup is the same as the process for making beer. Evaporating pans are the principal additional equipment required by breweries to become malt sugar syrup factories.

Malt sugar syrup looks very much like maple syrup and has a delicious flavor somewhat resembling honey. It can be used for everything cane sugar is used for. For table use it not only provides sweetness, but is equal to sugar in food value. For cooking and baking purposes and for making candy it is not only equal to sugar in convenience and food value, but is superior for some uses because it will not so readily crystalize.

On the Market Now.

Malt sugar syrup is now being sold in large quantities to commercial bakeries and candy and soft drink manufacturers. The wholesale price as quoted in recent advertisements in trade papers and elsewhere is from seven to nine cents a pound in barrel lots. Grocers can now obtain it. Housewives can well conserve their dwindling supply of sugar by using it in cooking, baking and homemade confections, and even on the table for sweetening coffee, oatmeal and desserts.

Although malt sugar syrup is being called on, so far as household use is concerned, merely to meet the present emergency, the specialists expect it will hereafter have a regular place in the kitchen.

To Safeguard Marriage

In the 30,000 or more marriages which have been consummated in England between Australian, New Zealand and Canadian soldiers and English and Scotch women, it appears that some thousands of them, number not approximated, were bigamous alliances, in which married soldiers re-entered the marital relation under the representation that they were bachelors. Under the circumstances England is deeply stirred, and there is talk of amending the current custom by installing a court of inquiry which shall determine an applicant's status before issuing a license to wed. France protects the woman more adequately by requiring every man to register, and individual records are maintained that make it difficult for a man to wed under false pretense. The American Army in France doubtless owes something of its exceptionally clean record in that country to the fact that French laws are so exacting.

But the fact is our own laws and social customs are extremely lax in the matter of marriages. No adequate individual records are maintained here. If a man marries, the record, of course, goes into the county archives, but there is no system by which the status of an intending groom may be officially determined, should he have reason to conceal it. In the United States, as in England, the young man who adresses his attention to a young woman is presumed to be single, and if a doubt arises it is the doubter who must prove the opposite. The sanctity and sufficiency of the marriage ceremony rest upon the assurance of the groom that there is no legal impediments to his marriage.

France assumes, and, in the light of the English experience, with some propriety, that a citizen has no right to wed unless he can prove such right. It places the burden of proof upon the intending groom and withholds official sanction of the wedding until such right has been made evident.

It has been often proven that one cannot always accept the bare and unsupported word of an interested citizen as gospel truth. It is a regrettable fact that now and then one will lie, if it be necessary for his purposes. To cover this hazard, the burden of proof of eligibility to marriage should be placed on the applicant for a license.

No Honor in His Own Country

Now after two days he departed thence, and went into Galilee. For Jesus himself testified that a prophet hath no honor in his own country.—John iv, 43 and 44.

Fall Slippers

[From Blighty, London.]

Many skins are used for shoes. We hear, however, that banana skins are reserved for slippers.

Marshal Foch's Warning

[From the New York Times.]

Read in the light of Germany's refusal to sign the protocol putting the Peace Treaty into effect until the protocol is changed to suit her, Marshal Foch's note to the Supreme Council reporting that an army of 1,000,000 men would be available if the Germans decided to defy the Allies is disquieting. At least it portends delay in the consummation of peace as a basis for reconstruction, if it signifies nothing worse. Of late there has been rising in Germany a spirit of resistance to some of the terms of the protocol, notably to the demand of an indemnity for the sinking of the fleet at Scapa Flow.

On His Way, Perhaps

[From Blighty, London.]

She was a professor's wife, and she was awfully proud of her hubby. One day when the plebian Smith-Joneses came along to eat, she told them all about him. "He's a wonder, is my husband," she said. "Just at this minute he is in the laboratory conducting some experiments. The professor expects to go down to posterity——"

B-r-r-r! Crash! Rattle! Another B-r-r-r! from the direction of the laboratory.

"I hope he hasn't gone," said one of the plebians, anxiously.

True if Old

[From Red Diamond.]

In the confusion of the advance the chaplain was separated from his outfit. Night found him in No Man's Land without his bearings and aimlessly seeking his own lines. He stumbled into a broken trench and flopped when voices reached him. Friends or enemies? Had he blundered into the Hun lines?

Uttering a prayer, he made ready to do or die, when a sharp voice cut the death-like silence:

"Who in hell led that last ace?"

"Thank God, I'm among Christians," the padre murmured as he reached for his plug of Granger Twist.

No Passion Play in 1920

[From the Boston Transcript.]

Thomas Cook & Son has received a letter from F. Bauer, of Oberammergau, Bayaria, the Pilate of the Passion Play in 1910, in which he states that the Passion Play will not be performed next year, but that its presentation in 1921 is expected. Of those who took part in the play in 1910 the wife of Anton Lang, who represented Jesus Christ, is dead, also three of his daughters, one of whom represented Martha. Seventy of the performers and nineteen members of the orchestra died during the war.

In Hopeless Mood

[From the Washington Star.]

"Is your family trying to economize on clothes?"

Growcher. "The less material they put in gowns the more they appear to cost."

Foch on France's Future

[From the Bache Review]

The New York World has done a great service in obtaining from General Foch his views as to the needs of France at this time, when straight, hard-headed conclusions are of special value. We can quote only parts of his statement, but it should be read in full by every American.

"France," he says, "is entitled to find in the peace real guarantees of its security, insured by the line of the Rhine, instead of having only the protection of theories or leagues of an improbable stability."

Barriers cannot be dispensed with. The French have only one barrier—the Rhine—and where the Rhine is, there is the guarantee. "I consider that only the possession of this line is able to assure the safety of my country."

Americans would understand, he says, if they had seen the devastated regions of France. What they mean, these ravaged departments of France, is abominable, awful.

"France has been terribly ravaged, several of her departments have been thoroughly devastated. For a long time she will be unable to produce, unable to export. On the contrary, she will be obliged to effect purchases in foreign markets. She will be compelled to import goods and raw materials. Not only the complete destruction of her north and east regions, but also the demolition of her factories and industrial stocks will prevent her manufacturing for some time to come.

"In addition to this, her financial situation will hamper the revival of her impetus to work. The heavy taxes which will burden her future budgets will hinder her from taking up her activities for a long time to come. To get through the crisis of peace, France requires the assistance of her allies and friends. This help should be secured to her.

"It is of the greatest concern to the United States to prevent Germany from again getting the control over French markets. It is to its interest to prevent us being obliged to buy even our clothes in Germany."

Woman Suffrage Song

Our triumphal march is onward,
And our banners face the sun
Hill and valley ever ringing,
With the sound of battle won.

We are marching on to Victory,
With Justice in the lead,
Her sword shall clear the parkway,
For our soul's eternal need.

Soon our shackles will be riven,
And our song shall reach the skies.
"Till the glory of our Freedom,
On the winds of Heaven rise."

Chorus

We are marching on to Victory,
Our feet are winged with light,
As we hail the glorious coming,
Of the morning fair and bright.
—Ida Mae Reynolds.

What's Coming Off?

[From American Legion Weekly.]

The policeman knocked loudly at the door from which came screams of mortal anguish. Neighbors stuck forth their heads from windows and wondered audibly who was being murdered. Others, less curious but sleepier, knocked irritably on partitions and cried for the police. So the policeman bravely knocked again.

"What's all the racket? What are you pulling off in here?" he shouted through the key-hole.

Back came the tired voice of the wife, while the husband continued his protests:

"A porous plaster, if you must know."

A Just Grievance

[From Birmingham Age-Herald]

"Somebody else has got to wait on that guy in the green suit," said Maggie, the belle of the beanery.

"What's the matter, Mag?" asked her—for that day—dearest friend.

"He said, 'Pull yourself together, my girl, and rush that 'order of ham and eggs.' Any guy that talks like that to a lady like she's scattered herself all over the place ain't no gentleman. That's what I say!"

Jesus Preaches in Galilee

Jesus came into Galilee, preaching the gospel of the Kingdom of God, and, saying, the time is fulfilled and the Kingdom of God is at hand; repent ye, and believe the gospel.—Mark i, 14 and 15.

Evening Chat

There's little probability that much will be done in the way of building by the State in this city before spring. Plans for starting the Memorial bridge before new year's day have been abandoned, the final specifications for the new office building to be erected in the Park extension to the east of the lower wing of the Capitol have not been approved and the studies for the new barracks at the State Arsenal are not finished. First and last, the State will have between $3,000,000 and $4,000,000 of building in this city and the indications are that it will wait until spring before breaking ground on any of them. A number of things have operated to prevent an early start. In regard to the bridge, a hitch on the final form of the contract and the big bond required developed. There are numerous details in regard to the office building, which will have almost 100,000 square feet, to lay before the Governor and his colleagues on the State Board of Public Grounds and Buildings, and these disappointing features will retard asking for bids. The State Police barracks at the Arsenal can scarcely be built within the appropriation, but it is intended to make a start. Another thing which has developed in connection with State offices is the remodeling of the old Board of Trade building, which will not be ready before summer, it is said by people at the Capitol. However, indications now are that the year 1920 will be a hummer in regard to State building in Harrisburg.

* * *

For the present the State is confining itself to the filling in and grading of the Capitol Park extension, where huge embankments are rising on the south side of old State street, giving an idea of what the grade of the park and the Mall will be like. The fleets of trucks which are parked to the north of the street will be moved to the five sheds being erected at the State Arsenal property. These buildings will be of steel and will house 600 trucks. The trucks are owned by the army and loaned to the State for highway purposes, although they have been held here for military or any other emergencies which might arise. They attract much attention in Capitol Park extension, but do not prevent the numerous football games which the youth of that section of the city appear to delight in and for which they thank the State every afternoon.

* * *

Dr. J. T. Rothrock, the veteran State Forest Commissioner, is 81, but that does not seem to matter when it comes down to hunting. Dr. Rothrock is the man who discovered Mont Alto, for State purposes, and he has been up deer hunting in that section the last few days and covering more ground than men half his age.

* * *

Some of the deer hunters coming to Harrisburg tell stories that were related to them by farmers and wonder what has happened to the animals. There have been reports from time to time of the damage done to orchards and gardens by deer and in some parts of Cumberland and Franklin counties the animals have even gotten into barnyards. It is not uncommon for farmers in the Juniata valley counties to have to chase deer from their fields. But what hunters do not understand, and the farmers admit, is where the deer go when hunting season opens and why do they seek the woods. Two weeks ago deer were seen close to Elizabethville and other upper end towns, but they have gone into the woods that fringe the mountains in the Lykens valley region and on over into Lebanon county.

* * *

Speaking of game, there have been some pretty tall stories told about pheasants in Perry county. They were not pheasants, but grouse and they seemed to be in touch with civilization. One man told of seeing birds perched on telephone poles and another said that he saw 10 just inside the game preserves in the vicinity of New Germantown and that they just looked at him. One farmer said that a month ago he counted four grouse right near his barn.

* * *

In line with the plan of having a series of addresses during the winter on Harrisburg as it used to be, President B. M. Nead, of the Dauphin County Historical Society, has arranged for an address at the December meeting of the society by J. Calvin Rawn on "Old Market Square." Mr. Rawn was born on Market Square and his recollections will be interesting. The society launched its new program last month when Spencer C. Gilbert spoke on merchants of 50 years ago and A. Carson Stamm spoke on the school system of 30 years ago and to-day.

* * *

Dr. C. J. Marshall, former State Veterinarian and now devoting himself to scientific work at the University of Pennsylvania, has been decorated with the British Distinguished Service Medal. He had charge of the organization of the veterinary service of the army. The Prince of Wales conferred the decoration which was in recognition of the former Harrisburger's splendid work for animals.

* * *

"More oysters are being eaten this week than in the whole of last month," declared a man who handles a big food business to-day. "The reason is the cold weather. There are many oyster lovers in Harrisburg and they have reason to be, for Harrisburg gets some of the finest oysters in the land direct from the Chesapeake inlets. However, while there are some people who will eat oysters in October and more in November, the real oyster lover waits until we have some spanking cold weather, such as has come this week. And then he turns in. Just look around and see the number of people eating them."

WELL KNOWN PEOPLE

—D. I. McCahill, prominent Pittsburgh attorney, was here on Public Service business.

—Justice John Stewart, of the Supreme Court, is one of the few survivors of the Constitutional convention of 1873.

—Commissioner of Labor C. B. Connelley is to speak at conferences in Washington.

—Public Service Commissioner John S. Rilling has returned from visits to Western Pennsylvania cities.

—S. A. Barnes, the new mayor of New Castle, is a railroad engineer, and proud of it.

DO YOU KNOW

—That Harrisburg is selling more manufactured goods than at any time since the war closed?

HISTORIC HARRISBURG

—The first steamboat landing in Harrisburg was used some 96 years ago and was near Mulberry street.