HARRISBURG TELEGRAPH

A NEWSPAPER FOR THE HOME

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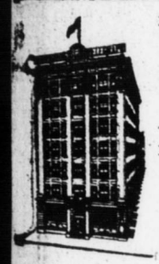

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THURSDAY, DECEMBER 18, 1919

A bright New Year and a sunny track
Along an upward way,
And a song of praise on looking back,
When the year has passed away;
And golden sheaves, nor small, nor few!
This is my Near Year's wish for you! —Anon.

RIGHT, MR. UNDERWOOD

SENATOR UNDERWOOD speaks wisdom when he says it will not do to turn the railroads back to their owners January 1 without the adoption of legislation of a protective character. It would be little less than criminal and a serious blow at prosperity of the whole country for President Wilson to do what he has threatened to do. Evidently, Mr. Underwood has got some inkling of a change of attitude on Mr. Wilson's part with respect to the railroad problem, else he would not place himself in the position of being at odds with the White House when he assumed the defense of the transportation systems against the irreparable damage of being dumped back into the hands of their owners like so many scrambled eggs.

The railroads cannot fairly be saddled with the burdens the government has placed upon them without the means of raising money to meet the increased expenditures. Neither can the government go along footing tremendous deficits. In either case the answer lies in higher freight rates, but it is fair to assume that the railroads under private ownership will need less than if they are continued under government control so that the sooner Congress can agree upon a reasonable railroad bill the better. Settlement of the country's grave transportation problems, with their multitudinous ramifications, is even more important to the prosperity and contentment of the people than final action on the Peace Treaty.

A FOREHANDED BOARD

THE Board of Public Grounds and Buildings is a far-seeing body. Every move in the development of the Capitol Extension plan has been marked by good business judgment and mature thought, but nothing the Board has done is more forehanded than its decision to have plans prepared for two office buildings in Capitol Park, even though the appropriation at hand calls for only one.

It will be good business to keep the Capitol work moving once it is well under way. The two buildings are badly needed and by the time the first is completed money will be at hand for the second.

Governor Sproul has never for a moment lost sight of his plan to concentrate all branches of the State government in State-owned buildings in the Capitol zone, and he and his associates on the Board are accomplishing wonders along this line.

CO-ORDINATING CHARITY

THE Chamber of Commerce committee which has under consideration a federation of the social agencies of Harrisburg is making a thorough study of the problem with a view to co-ordinating the charitable work of the city. Philadelphia is also engaged in a similar movement, but the formation of the federation there has been postponed until such time as definite statistical data is available upon which to build a permanent structure of co-operative effort.

A Philadelphia newspaper says various estimates as to the amount expended annually by the agencies doing social service work have been made, as have also approximations of the expenditures of hospitals, homes and institutions, but these estimates have lacked a sound basis in that they have not been founded upon ascertainable facts.

It is the thought here that some sort of federation of a practical character would prevent much overlapping in administration and save considerable overhead expense. Ex-Mayor Bowman is chairman of the committee and the others interested in the proposition are giving it thorough study.

STARTED RIGHT

"BUILDING a new hotel in any city is a large undertaking and it is very essential that the project be started right." This extract from a booklet of an important hotel construction company is of special and timely interest owing to the close of the first year of the Penn-Harris in this city. Harrisburg's latest and most important hotel was "started right." Before ground was broken the lessee was obtained and the advice of the United Hotels Company was followed and its wishes referred to in the erection of the building. We quote further from this same expert concern:

> "A city determined to have a new hotel should incorporate a hotel company and elect men as officers of this company who are familiar with business procedure and who have the initiative to go ahead and get things done. This company should then arrange for a lessee for their new hotel if they want to lease it, and should arrange for the architects and engineers who will supervise the design and construction."

This is precisely the course that was followed in the organization of the Harrisburg Hotel Company and the building of the Penn-Harris. Every precaution was taken to assure a modern and adequate hotel and the results of the first year confirm the judgment and justify the plans of the owners.

Of course, no one could have anticipated the need for enlargement would come so soon, but the public-spirited people of Harrisburg will look with confidence to those in charge of this important community enterprise for such further extension as may be found necessary.

GOOD MEN, ALL

THE State Police force loses two excellent and capable men in the resignations of Captain George F. Lumb, for years assistant superintendent and during Major Groome's absence acting head of the department and Captain Leon Pitcher, Captain Lumb's right hand man. During their residence here the people of Harrisburg have learned to admire and respect them. In Captain Pitcher Wilkes-Barre will get an able and energetic chief of police, while in Captain Lumb the Dauphin county bar will claim the ful time of a lawyer who already has made a very favorable impression in the limited practice his other activities permitted. In the changes that are part of every-day life at the Capitol, Harrisburg loses all too many men who have left their impress upon the community, but it is pleasing to note that some, like Captain Lumb, think so well of the city that they decide to remain here permanently when their terms of public service are at an end.

Major Groome, organizer of the State Police, is a well-known figure. He brings to the resumption of his work the peculiar qualities that fitted him for the office so well in the first place, and a wealth of experience, gained in the Army, beside. The State Police force will continue, as it has been ever since its organization, in excellent hands.

AT THE OLD STAND

WELL, well, well! Here we all are, safe and sound, doing business at the same stand, with the little old earth zipping along at its accustomed speed, all careless of the predictions of gloomy mortals who, if they had their way, would have smashed it to bits yesterday in collision with another planet. We know of no more precarious business than that of a prophet, who very often is without honor not only in his own country, where his friends know him for a four-flusher, but elsewhere as well, when he has taken a long shot and missed. We have tried the prophet game ourselves, on occasion, and found it unprofitable, if we may run the risk of being thought guilty of attempting a pun. Take, for example, the time we forecasted the election of Mr. Hughes. My, but that was a sad affair. The only consolation we had was that we were not alone; oh, my no.

So we guess we know how the Michigan astronomer feels to-day. But at that he had all the best of the argument, because even if his prediction had come true he wouldn't have had opportunity of crowing over his triumph or of nodding knowingly to his friends and saying, "I told you so," which is about all the fun a prophet gets out of his business anyway.

The old world has the habit of disappointing those who set a date for its dissolution. Not since Noah has any prophet gotten away with anything of the sort. Maybe some day the whole universe may go to eternal smash. But that's nothing to worry about. It is a pretty well established fact that all of us will die some day, but we do not worry about that nor try to find out the date that will mark the end of this world individually for us. Prophets would accomplish more if they preached right living and all of us would be better if we gave more thought to our own lives than to speculation on the end of them, or to the vaporings of sensation-seeking scientists of the Dr. Cook type. We wonder who will be the next charlatan to set the world on edge.

Politics in Pennsylvania

By the Ex-Committeeman

Announcement of the candidacy of James W. Gerard, former Ambassador to Germany, as a candidate for the Democratic nomination for President is expected to bring out the plans of the Democrats in Pennsylvania. The Palmer adherents make no hesitation in their advocacy of the Attorney General and are already setting up their men for National delegate with as much care as they are selecting State committeemen. They are not going to run any chances such as they did in 1918, when the gubernatorial nomination was bagged by Judge Eugene C. Bonniwell.

The general belief is that Palmer will get most of the Pennsylvania Democratic delegates and that what opposition there is to him will be in the two big counties, with possibly one or two in other sections. Some significance is attached to an editorial in the Philadelphia Record boosting William G. McAdoo as Democratic presidential timber.

The Philadelphia Evening Ledger says that Mr. Gerard is a nice man, but that he is a candidate for the Suicide Club of 1920.

—Col. William Jennings Bryan is still taking abiding interest in Pennsylvania politics. Some eleven years ago the colonel was very much to the front in this State and came here to address the Democratic State committee in his effort to throw out Col. J. M. Guffey. Since that time the colonel has been visiting around and lecturing, but he has found time to write and say things about Pennsylvania.

—In a recent letter the colonel said that of all the possible Republican candidates the man he thought most available was Governor William C. Sproul. The colonel said that he had the ability and the qualities and recalled that he had suggested the Governor as a good candidate months ago.

—Mayor-elect J. Hampton Moore's selection of James T. Cortelyou as director of public safety appears to be meeting general commendation in Philadelphia newspapers. Mr. Cortelyou is one of the men much mentioned for superintendent of the re-organized State Police. The Inquirer says that he will be a "real director" and the Press and Public Ledger also commend him. The Evening Bulletin says: "It is evident that the prospective mayor means to be entire master of the Department of Public Safety on all essential questions, and he believes that in Cortelyou he will find the sort of loyalty which he wants in working out the policies to which he has committed himself as a supporter of the new city charter in its relations to the police."

—Mr. Cortelyou is quoted as saying that the police department will hereafter be "governed from within and not from without" and that police will not be allowed to play politics or be played with. Major Samuel O. Wynne will be head of detectives and William D. Mills will be made superintendent.

—The whole State will watch the way Cortelyou works out the problem. He is well known all over Pennsylvania and will have many sincere good wishers.

—"The Republican Alliance is solidly back of Mayor-elect Moore. There has never been any danger of a break.' Thus Thomas W. Cunningham, president of the Republican Alliance, routed rumors that certain anti-Vare Republicans had threatened to leave the Moore camp recently. Cunningham said that the eleven independent councilmen "have pledged themselves to stand back of the mayor-elect."

—The Evening Bulletin says: "A determined effort to land Joseph Smith, brother and secretary of the outgoing mayor, as real estate deputy under Sheriff-elect Robert E. Lamberton was discovered to-day by Mr. Lamberton's friends. The sheriff-elect assured them that Mr. Smith will not be a real estate deputy or anything else in the sheriff's office during his administration."

—Changes in the executive offices of the State Police whereby Col. John C. Groome, of Philadelphia, resumes the superintendency from which he received a leave of absence when commissioned in the United States Army, and George F. Lumb, the acting superintendent, retires, were not much of a surprise at the Capitol. For some time it has been known that the colonel and his former deputy were at odds and when Col. Groome returned to this country steps were taken by him to resume his status as superintendent, as he has two years of his term to serve. Captain Lumb sent his resignation to the Governor several days ago, and following Col. Groome's visit to the Governor yesterday afternoon, it was announced that he would return and that the Governor had accepted Captain Lumb's resignation as acting superintendent and deputy at the captain's own solicitation, as he will engage in the practice of law in this city. Just how long Col. Groome will remain head of the department is not known. Captain Lumb retires December 31, with leave now.

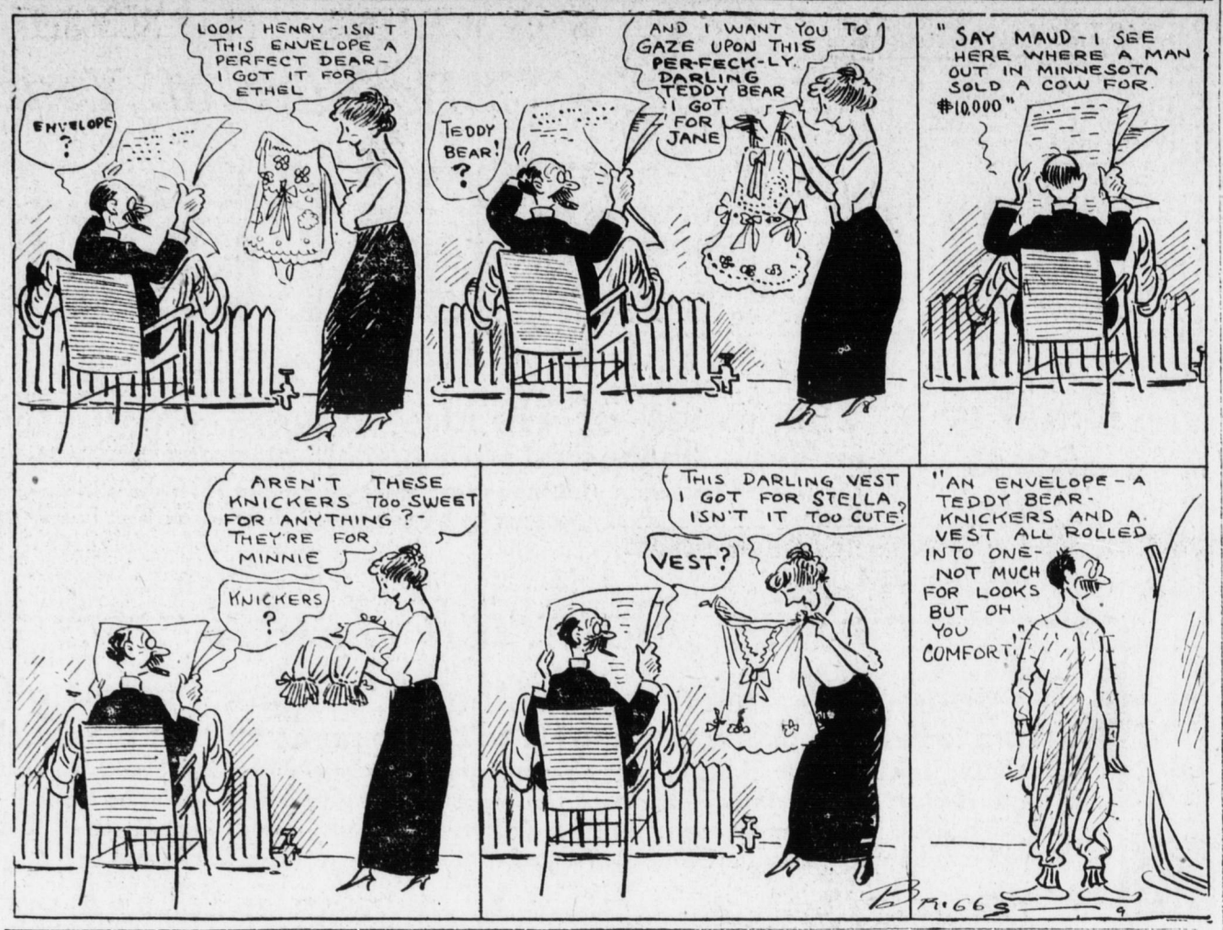
—Captain Leon F. Pitcher, deputy superintendent, will retire January 1 to become chief of police of Wilkes-Barre, a position tendered to him some time ago. Both Captains Lumb and Pitcher came to the State force out of the Army and both have fine records. The Governor declined to make any statement in the matter.

—All of the members of the State delegation in Congress are expected to attend the dinner which Governor Sproul will give in honor of the delegation early in January. It will be the first of the kind given by a Governor and is a return of the compliment paid the Governor at Washington

—The new city of Sharon, which emerges from boroughhood on January 1, is taking its new duties seriously. Meetings are being held for discussion of municipal organization and problems and some of the State departments have been asked for information and advice. This is the first extensive utilization of what the Department of Internal Affairs has provided to aid cities and boroughs.

—Col. George Nox McCain has this to say about a Berks countian, who is well known to many Harrisburg people: "There is one thing about Charles B. Spatz that his political friends admire: his persistency. Mr. Spatz—they pronounce it 'Spotz' up in Berks county—is a Philadelphian who at an early age emigrated to Boyertown, where they make more burial caskets than any place else in the country. He is pre-eminent in that domain of democracy as a fighting Democrat. Besides, he's a newspaper publisher of thirty-five years' experience. Likewise, he is the father of the famous American ace, Major Spatz, who nearly won the great trans-continental aerial race a few months ago. Charles Spatz's persistency is particularly noticeable in his militant democracy and an unwearying disposition to land a seat in the halls of Congress as one of the little handful of Democrats from Pennsylvania in that body. He tried it two years ago, and he has just announced that he will make another attempt the coming spring. As Berks is hopelessly Democratic, why not Charles B. Spatz?"

IT HAPPENS IN THE BEST REGULATED FAMILIES -:- -:- -:- -:- -:- By BRIGGS



MANY NEW CARS AT LONDON'S MOTOR SHOW

The Little Engine of About 11.9 Horsepower, in Sixteen of Twenty-two Models, Shows the Trend in England

THE biggest motor show in Great Britain's history—the annual Olympia Show in London, which has been interrupted by the great war—was held last month The attendance passed the 280,000 mark. The attendance at the previous show, in 1913, was 220,000. Next year, to accommodate a predicted increase and to circumvent London's limited hotel facilities, there will be two shows, one following the other. The exhibitors will draw lots for both dates and space, just as in the past they have drawn lots for space.

The London Times' summary says the output of the British makers in 1920 will be one hundred and fifty thousand cars, while the British market will require three hundred thousand cars. The excess, of course, will be supplied by foreign cars imported by British dealers, and among these will figure American, French and Italian cars which were exhibited at the Olympia Show.

Small Engine in Favor.

There were twenty-two new English cars on display, and the London Times regards as significant of the trend of development in England the fact that sixteen of the twenty-two were in the 11.9-horsepower class. The Times says:

"There is no doubt that, providing it be developed on common sense lines and too much is not extracted from the willing small engine of high efficiency, this new 11.9-horsepower class of car which the new firms have been so largely instrumental in developing will prove to be most valuable. Essentially a car that is inexpensive in running costs, the 11.9 is quite capable of taking a light 4-passenger body with full complement of passengers at a rousing speed and of climbing any ordinary hill.

"The Calthorpe was the first small car to show that, under proper conditions of gearing and when due attention was paid to economy of weight and wind resistance in body work, a very little engine could be coaxed into doing, and in a most economical manner, the work that had hitherto been regarded as almost inseparably associated with a big one, and that even so very few concessions had to be made by the user in respect of comfort, speed and appearance.

To adapt the small high efficiency motor to full sized car work is a difficult problem, only to be solved with great care. The American has never attempted to solve it, but in economy cars has always gone in for big motor dimensions. Evidently there is some essentially European characteristic about the small engine. But whether or not it has certainly been now given the chance to show what it can do.

New Wrinkles in Cars.

Features of some of the new English cars pointed out are:

The A. B. C. and C. A. R. use air cooled engines.

The Grahame-White has a new friction drive.

The Guy is the only 8-cylinder car in the entire British list.

The Douglas and C. A. R. have new coil suspension springs.

The 1920 English car, for the first time, is complete with lamps, horn, speedometer, clock, generator, starter, demountable rims, etc., all included in the purchase price. Hitherto they have been "extras."

Disc wheels are used by many manufacturers.

All-rubber treads, following the American example, predominate in tires.

Four speeds forward, instead of three, are used in a number of leading cars, although the three speed gear box is holding its own.

The 10-horsepower Crouch has a 2-cylinder V-shaped engine and its transmission is by roller chain from gear box to rear axle.

The Auto-Carrier is hailed as the first English light 6-cylinder car. It develops about 12-horsepower.

The Italian 12-cylinder 48-horsepower Lancia car attracted much interest at the London show.

After Forty-eight Years

[From the New York Times.]

In the National Assembly at Bordeaux, Feb. 17, 1871, the Alsatian deputies made the famous declaration wherein they proclaimed "forever invincible the rights of Alsatians and Lorrainers to remain members of the French nation," and swore for themselves, their constituents, their descendants, "to claim that right eternally and by all means against any and all usurpers."

On March 1, 1871, the deputies from Alsace and Lorraine, soon to be made Germans against their will, made as Frenchmen the famous protest of Bordeaux, against declaring "null and void a compact" which disposed of them without their consent.

On February 18, 1874, in the German Reichstag, Deputy Eduard Teutsch declared, amid howls of education, that "citizens possessed of souls and intelligence are not merchandise to be bartered; and it is not permissible to make them the object of a contract."

On Dec. 8, 1915, a declaration was read in the French chamber in behalf of the 24 deputies from restored Alsace and Lorraine, "the legitimate heirs of the Bordeaux protesters." Thus, after nearly 50 years, a great historic injustice has been righted; and one's belief in the moral government of the world is renewed and strengthened.

Few Old Signs Are Left

[From the New York Sun.]

Many of the familiar trade signs used to advertise business enterprises have been discarded entirely in the onward sweep of advertising progress or displaced by more or less artistic displays of paint and electric lights. One of the most common of the old timers that has vanished was the wooden Indian, which kept its silent, stolid vigil beside the door of the tobacconist. The significant boot that once was suspended over the shop of the repairer of boots and shoes is also only a memory. So are the anvil hanging above the entrance to the blacksmith shop and the horse's heads over liverymen's doorways.

The origin of the cigar store Indian dates back to Sir Walter Raleigh and his English settlers in our sunny South. These fortune seekers, visiting the unknown New World in the Seventeenth Century, and for the first time in the history of the white race learning the use of the tobacco weed from the North American Indian, symbolized this industry by the red man's imposing figure.

A Good Method

[From the Houston Post.]

One day a visitor at a charity bazar noticed a man going right along the line of booths, buying nothing and yet leaving smiling faces behind him. Curious to learn how he did it, the visitor strolled up just as the man, after looking over some things at the last booth, was about to pass on.

"Why don't you buy something at my table?" the girl in the booth demanded.

"Because," the man said confidently, "I buy only from the plain girls; they have a harder time making sales."

Marks and Rubles For Sale

[From the Outlook]

A bulletin board in front of a money-broker's shop on the East Side in New York City reads, in several languages: "Buy and Keep!—10,000 German marks, $400. 10,000 Russian rubles, $500." The investor will thus have, if the mark ever goes to par again, $2,500 for his $400; and if the ruble recovers its pre-war value, $5,000 for $500.

Team Work Needed

[From the Baltimore News.]

The Nation has had proof enough to convince anybody that without a spirit of compromise, without a disposition to give and take between the chief magistrate and the Senate, little can be accomplished. It would prefer now to see what hope of progress there is in team work.

American Footwear.

In spite of the prevailing high price of shoes and of the steep supertax, there is a steady demand among the well-to-do in Italy for American footwear. The abnormally high rate of exchange is the only obstacle that prevents a very broad market, for it is admitted that in finish, wearing quality and general desirability American shoes are well in the lead. The shoes must be made to conform to Italian taste, which, at the present time, runs to high heels and stubby toes. Shoes with nigh heels, short vamps and round tips, in tan or black, made of the best calf and kid, make up the stock wanted in Italy. Shoes of this character have a ready sale, at from $8 to $13 a pair. Women's shoes, which require more leather and a finer finish, sell from $9 to $18 a pair. It would prove profitable if American manufacturers would study the requirements for the indoor-party shoe, so-called, which is a low shoe, of light type, with a strap over the instep. This shoe is worn by the women who constitute the great middle-class population. As turned out by the native factories it is a rather flimsy affair, retailing for around $7 a pair.

No Novelty

[From Kansas City Star]

"As I came from the station just now," said a recently arrived guest, "I noticed a crowd in front of the Right Place store and heard considerable yelling. What was the excitement?"

"A farmer and the storekeeper were telling what they thought of each other's infernal hoggishness in wanting five prices for the stuff they had to sell," replied the landlord of the Petunia tavern. "But there wasn't any particular excitement—it happens every day. The crowd merely gathered in the hope that they might accidentally say something new and interesting.

And How Long Ago?

[From Answers, London.]

She (just kissed by him)—How dare you! Father said he would kill the first man who kissed me!

He—How interesting! Did he do it?

Wealthy French in a Combine

[From the London Telegraph.]

The craze for combination has seized the wealthy people of France. A remarkable gathering held recently included viscountesses and baronesses, and many people whose names are spelled with a "De," and they met for the specific purpose of devising means for fighting the high cost of living. Even the wealthy have had enough of high prices, and they intend to take their part in fighting the food profiteers and speculators.

This meeting of rich people decided to form a co-operative society, which will be run on ambitious lines. Instead of spending their capital to enrich the vulgar profiteers, who have established trusts in commodities, they will invest it in production societies which they will create themselves. Farms for cattle breeding, dairies, and factories for making all sorts of things, are envisaged, and, to prove that they have confidence in their own initiative, the wealthy people themselves intend to manage the concerns created with their own money.

When Days Are Bright

When days are crisp and bright
And flakes are downward hurled,
Oh, to wake up in the light
And find a white, white world!

Oh, to look out all around
On fence, and bush, and hill,
And see the snow piled on the ground
And on the window sill!

It's hard to sit in school all day
And work and study hard,
'Twould be such fun to go and play
At soldiers in the yard.

And build a fort just like the one
The picture has with flag unfurled,
The summer's good, but oh, the fun
To have a white, white world!

—Annette Wynne in "For Days and Days." (Stokes.)

And Hear of It Later?

[From Answers, London.]

In Korea, it is etiquette for a man to ignore his wife if they chance to meet in the street.

America Is Opportunity

[From the Kansas City Times.]

The case of a Connecticut girl was reported the other day. She had just been made the president of a million dollar concern whose employment she had entered fifteen years before at the fat salary of $12 a week. Incidentally, the same girl conducted a farm of her own near the place of her employment and from the two sources was said to have accumulated a fortune of nearly a quarter million.

Of course she could not have done what she did unless she had had more than ordinary ability. But also she wouldn't have proved that she had unusual ability if she hadn't worked hard and faithfully and shown a disposition to use her head.

The boy or girl on a small salary who doesn't try for all there is in him may not be throwing away the chance to become head of a big business. At least he is throwing away the chance that every person with health and any sort of training has of making a comfortable and satisfactory place for himself in the world.

It is still as true as it was when Emerson said it, that America is another name for opportunity.

Our Memory Days

When we look back along the years
What days do we recall—
When winter skies shed chilling tears
Or dismal days of fall?
Does Memory hold fast the days
Of loneliness and pain;
Or those when we sought clearing ways
Through Trouble's dim domain?

No, Memory reflects the beams,
The rosy-colored lights
Of summer noons, rare sunset gleams,
Of stars on winter nights;
Of rivers sparkling to the sea,
Of never-clouding skies;
The glory that shines full and free
From friends' and lovers' eyes.

Then why should we, in vain alarm,
Distrust the years to be?
Why should we fear they hold more harm
Than good for you and me?
Upon our days the sun will rise,
The stars at night will shine,
And heart-light from beloved eyes
Will glad your heart and mine.

HOWARD MARKLE HOKE.
Harrisburg, Pa.

Schoolhouses For Homes

[From the London Telegraph.]

At a meeting of the Marylebone Guardians Councillor G. E. Elmor moved that the board's schools at Southall be sold to the borough council, with a view to converting the building into a housing site for the people who need homes and are at present living in Marylebone. Councillor Hawkins seconded, and the matter was referred to a committee.

Capt. F. W. Dean moved that the workhouse in Marylebone road be sold and utilized for the erection of suitable dwellings for Marlebone people. Captain Dean said there was room there for three hundred flats, which would yield an income of some £18,000 ($90,000) a year. The matter was referred to a subcommittee.

Industrial Insurance

[From St. Louis Globe-Democrat.]

An association of scientists has just stated that the unused water power in the United States amounts to 100,000,000 horse-power and is worth $5,000,000,000. Probably this is an underestimate. The possibilities of water power in this country, in connection with electricity, are simply beyond reckoning. It could supply, for one thing, the needed force of industrial and domestic energy without regard to coal, an exceedingly pleasing idea at this time.

Othniel, the First Judge

And when the children of Israel cried unto the Lord, the Lord raised up a deliverer to the children of Israel, who delivered them, even Othniel, the son of Kenaz, Caleb's younger brother. And the Spirit of the Lord came upon him, and he judged Israel. And the land had rest 40 years, and Othniel the son of Kenaz died.—Judges iii, 9 to 11.

Bribing the "Flu"

[From Punch, London.]

Oranges are a prophylactic against influenza, says a medical writer. Upon seeing the germ in the road you throw it an orange, thus taking its mind off business, while you slip up another street.

Evening Chat

Some of the men active in election and registration matters in Harrisburg are commencing to ask those who follow politics, and some times direct it, what they are going to do when the women begin to vote. The election system built up in Harrisburg was devised for men and the work that has had to be done to keep it in running order, to get the men to register and then to vote is familiar to everyone who reads the newspapers and observes the gyrations of men in politics just before primary and general elections. Now, as far as our Republican friends are concerned, they say they have a pretty fair percentage of the men registered and voting. But what is perplexing the members of election and registration forces is how they are going to handle twice as many voters.

* * *

These are some of the propositions that conversation with men connected with election boards in four widely separated wards developed:

There will have to be more election precincts in Harrisburg. There are some districts where the boards are hard put to handle the votes of the male electors now in an expeditious manner.

Women will probably want representation on the election boards and as one man pathetically expressed it, "They may kick on a man's smokin' and chewin'."

A woman may object to giving her age when registering. Age and various other things are cardinal points of the present registration law.

Most women, especially when first registering or casting a ballot, will probably want their husbands, fathers, brothers or other relatives along to guide them, and how will that fit in with the voters' assistance law.

Some women may not want to vote the way their husbands or male relatives desire and when the lady voter goes to the booth election boards will have to be tactful in telling the aforesaid relative that the ballot in Pennsylvania is secret, by law at least.

One cynic declared that he thought a law would have to be enacted enlarging the number of ballots a person can be permitted to spoil, but he is probably to be classed with that archaic individual who says that a woman would be in the dickens of a fix if she changed her mind after voting and came around later and asked for her ballot back.

* * *

One far-seeing citizen declared that the presence of women at an election place would have a most excellent effect, because men would not "cuss" so much. He said that at many an election he found, especially in times when things were strenuous, language that would not sound well at any time. "Now, if we had women around we would not be so apt to call names or to be profane," said he. "As far as I am concerned, I'm glad the women are going to vote because it will make the men stand around. The prohibition amendment did more to make elections good than anything I know, and with rum gone and the women around we can look for elections to be dignified and the men behaving themselves." This opinion appeared to be shared by some men from up town and out on the Hill. "When the women folks come to vote we got to treat them right and this cussin' business has got to go," was another observation

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One active political worker brought up the problem of how the vote was to be "got out." He opined that the women would look after their end of it, especially when there was a woman candidate, and that women would insist upon places on the ballot. "They'll get the sisters out all right," said he, "but, say, what'll it be like when we've rounded up some fellows to have women at the polls come up and try to get 'em to switch. You gotta be polite to a woman and you won't be able to shoo 'em away. I tell you you gotta be sure of your man when you take him to the polls and tell him to stay put." This man was very emphatic on the point that there would not be much attempting to buy elections when the women get voting. "Wouldn't it be awful if some one used money and the women told?" he asked.

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What appears to be interesting the practical chieftains is whether there will have to be women watchers and whether they will want to be paid. It seems to be a settled proposition that the women are going to cleave to the old parties and that most of them will follow family affiliations for a time. This, the practical ones reason, will make the work of being certain that women vote rather easy in Harrisburg for a time. But there may be some women who might want to be formally named as watchers and every watcher means expense in this community. One man who has had much experience in elections up town where there is a large population says that women will not come out to vote in any numbers unless there is a woman on the ticket. "And then look out," said he. "They'll come out rain or shine."

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The possibilities in regard to women voting are endless and varied. Some of the most widely versed men in politics admit that they are puzzled when they sit down to think it over They admit that women voting will have a wholesome influence and that they will make "some of the boys step around." Just when the women will get the vote and whether it will be restricted to presidential and congressional elections, and not include State and local elections, is much discussed. It all depends upon developments in the states. However, it may be said that if women do not attain the right to vote at local elections, especially in regard to school board places, there will be some disappointments and likewise some unceasing efforts until they do.

WELL KNOWN PEOPLE

—George S. Oliver, the Pittsburgh publisher, was among visitors to the city yesterday.

—Ex-Justice E. J. Fox has resigned the superintendency of a Sunday school which he has held at Easton for thirty-one years.

—President Joseph Swain, of Swarthmore College, will take an extended vacation.

—G. F. Richardson, new vice president of Philadelphia Rapid Transit, started in life as a motorman.

DO YOU KNOW

—That Harrisburg is making steel for tank cars?

HISTORIC HARRISBURG

—Numerous lots in Harrisburg were owned by Philadelphians for years after John Harris laid out the town.