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As half in shade and half in sun
This world along its path advances,
May that side the sun's upon
Be all that e'er shall meet thy glances!
—*Thomas Moore.*

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 29, 1918

WORK FOR ALL

IN the last session of the Legislature there was enacted an important measure for the creation of a commission which will have to do with the extension of the public works of the Commonwealth during periods of extraordinary unemployment. This commission comprises the Governor, the Auditor General, the State Treasurer and the Commissioner of Labor and Industry, and $40,000 was appropriated to carry on the work.

It appears from a study of the act that the law contemplates a thorough investigation of labor conditions in every part of the State, with a view to encouraging all manner of public work in order to give employment to those in enforced idleness.

This board will secure tentative plans, in co-operation with other State organizations, for such extension of the public works of the State as shall be best adapted to supply increased opportunities for advantageous public labor during such periods of temporary unemployment. It is provided that no person not a citizen of the United States shall be so employed and he shall also have been a resident of Pennsylvania for at least six months.

With the close of the war and the gradual resumption of normal employment conditions this commission will be in position to perform the most helpful public service. As the Telegraph has already suggested in connection with the after-war period, Harrisburg and all other communities should now prepare for the returning soldiers. Every man, whether disabled or not, must be given opportunity to work; and we must also remember with appreciation and similar provision for their employment the canteen and other workers among the women and girls.

The commission organized under the act in question can do much in the way of industrial preparation; and let it not be said that Pennsylvania lagged in any respect before, during or after the war.

THE PRESIDENT ABROAD

THERE are differences of opinion regarding the propriety of President Wilson going to Europe at this time, but the general belief is that the President has disregarded the counsel of many personal friends and almost unanimous opinion of the press of the country. If he goes simply as the President making a visit, it is one thing; but it is quite another matter should he determine to take part in the discussions at the peace table. His presence at the conferenc with representatives of other countries might lead to an uncomfortable strain of the pleasant relations which now bind together the nations that have brought the autocrats of Germany to their knees.

As some one has suggested, politeness will forbid any protest by the nations against the President being present, but the fact will remain that embarrassment must follow any active participation on his part in the discussions.

America took no such part in the war as would justify its dominance of the final settlement. President Wilson is in large measures going contrary to the expressed convictions and sentiment of his countrymen and this interpretation of his attitude cannot fail to have a rather unfavorable effect upon the representatives of other nations.

We must not be placed in the role of dictator at Versailles. We cannot believe it conceivable that the President would project himself into a situation that would reflect unfortunately upon our good faith and prove disastrous to the overwhelming tide of good feeling which has followed the adverse attitude of England and France and other countries prior to our entrance into the war.

America should be represented at the peace table by the strongest men in our public life and these should be left free to engage with their colleagues of other countries in a broad and open discussion of all the matters at issue so that when the peace shall have been finally proclaimed there will be no bad taste in the mouths of any of the participants.

THAT COMFORT STATION

COUNCIL will be justified in paying absolutely no attention to the objections of those who would spend $25,000 for a public comfort station to clutter up the already crowded Market Square, when a station can be provided in a more accessible place at a fraction of this cost. If at one time money can be conserved and the Square saved from the intrusion of a building that will do no more than clog travel and be in the way of great public demonstrations, there ought to be no question in the mind of anybody as to the wisdom of the course.

Council should be, and no doubt is, perfectly aware that there is little public sentiment one way or the other on the location of the proposed station. There are those who would have the city officials believe that there is a public demand for the Market Square site. It is not so.

Those who want the station in the Square give as a reason that some other cities have similar structures similarly located, but that is no reason why Harrisburg should go ahead and make what would be recognized as a grave error a month after its completion, if not before, and which then would bring down on the heads of those responsible the wrath of every driver of a wagon or automobile in the city, to say nothing of the indignation of pedestrians, who would be compelled to cross the street at the busiest point in the city to reach the station.

Council is moving along proper lines and it should pay no attention to those who are determined to spoil Market Square and spend a lot of money unnecessarily in doing it.

CITY AND STATE JOIN

IT is most gratifying to the people of Harrisburg that the officials of the Commonwealth have invited the co-operation of the municipal authorities in the construction of the great monumental viaduct at State street. The plans adopted by the Board of Public Grounds and Buildings contemplate a dignified and impressive memorial which will comport with the Capitol and its environments. This is combining the esthetic with the practical in a common-sense fashion and there can be little doubt that the Legislature will approve what the board has so intelligently designed.

The great monumental viaduct which will give a proper extension to the Capitol grounds over the tracks of the Pennsylvania railroad and the Paxton Creek Valley will prove an appropriate memorial for those who fought in behalf of liberty and justice as the sons of the Commonwealth. There is very general approval of the proposition that the great pylons shall contain on tablets the names of all the Pennsylvania boys who served in any branch of the nation's defenders.

Now that the war is over it is eminently proper that all the State undertakings, which have been deferred until the close of hostilities, should go forward with energy inasmuch as the memorial feature ought not to be delayed and the work will, likewise, provide employment for many of the men who are coming back from overseas and the cantonments and camps in this country.

It is gratifying to realize that the State and the city are ready to join at every point in doing the things which will make Harrisburg a still more attractive setting for the imposing building on Capitol Hill.

Men and women returned from service on the other side declare with one voice that the boys have done their part and it is now up to the peace commissioners to complete the work in harmony with the ideals which actuated the fighters in conquering the Hun.

President Wilson has not recognized the United States Senate as an important part of the treaty-making power of the country and may yet be forced into a humiliating position when it comes to the adoption of the Versailles conclusions.

On every side the economic factors are entering into the great period of expansion in the industrial world. There is confidence on all sides. The war has been determined and with the final settlement of the peace terms will come tremendous development along the paths of peace. Pennsylvania will have quite as important a part in the peace work as it took in the necessary activities of the war. The approaching Legislature will have much of constructive legislation to consider and with Governor Sproul guiding affairs we may expect satisfactory progress.

Politics in Pennsylvania

By the Ex-Committeeman

History is repeating itself as far as the rivalry of York and Lancaster is concerned, although the counterpart of the historic English struggle that is being waged in Pennsylvania Democratic politics to-day is bloodless, though wordy. This newest war of the roses is centering upon the offices of the Ninth internal revenue district and threatens to further ruffle the feelings of the bosses of the disreorganized reorganized Democracy of the Keystone state which lost Congressmen in the face of the President's direct appeal and faces the largest Republican representation ever known in a Pennsylvania Legislature as a subject for new year's thought. It is a question as filled with grounds for speculation as identity of the Pennsylvanians and to have urged the President to make his partisan call for election of Democratic Congressmen and lose in a day the prestige of six years of unbroken party leadership.

Ever since York secured a handsome federal building there has been room in it to spare and the partisans of the White Rose city have been urging the Democratic bosses to transfer the offices of the Ninth district from the old quarters in Lancaster. Now the city of the Red Rose is the habitat of one Ben Davis, the collector of revenue, who has survived storms in the Lancaster Democracy and drives against him at Washington and who has been a center of complaints, bickerings and rows. Davis was a member of the committee which brought about the reorganization of the Pennsylvania Democray in 1911 and enabled A. Mitchell Palmer and his pals to get control of the machine which this year ran away with them. For this service Davis has been near and dear to National Chairman Vance C. McCormick and others of the bosses whose leadership has been shot full of holes again and has contrived to hold on to the collectorship and to keep the headquarters flag flying at Lancaster.

Davis has managed to turn up with the Lancaster members of the state committee when needed and has no qualms about sitting in meetings, although a Federal officeholder, a further fact which puts him close to the bosses. Had not Congressman A. R. Brodbeck, of the nearly always Democratic York-Adams district, gone down to ignominious defeat last month York might have stood a show for the revenue headquarters. While Davis' machine did not do any too well in Lancaster, he is in shape to fight back and now it is announced that Lancaster is going after a Federal building. But York, with its many cigar factories, is a big revenue raiser and it is going to keep right after Lancaster and keep Ben Davis awake at nights a while longer.

—Comment in Philadelphia newspapers regarding the selection of Governor Martin G. Brumbaugh as director of the War Service Bureau does not seem to be of a kindly nature. The Public Ledger repeats the editorial attack of a few days ago in even sharper tones and calls the transaction "A raw proposition," while the Press objects to the way the thing was done and remarks that the Governor is "thrifty." The Democratic Philadelphia Record reiterates its charges of "a deal on judges" and says that Senator Edwin H. Vare is the only apologist for the Governor. The Evening Bulletin says the Governor "has shown neither dignity nor propriety nor even an elementary sense of what is becoming either to himself or to the distinguished office which he will soon vacate." The North American and Evening Ledger also oppose the choice of the Governor.

—The Pittsburgh newspapers give prominence to the story of the selection and intimate that the paying end of the job may end before it begins. The Democratic Post asks if "Any other donations" from the Defense Fund are contemplated?

—Senator Sproul has given his approval of the personnel of the Philadelphia charter revision committee named by City Solicitor John P. Connelly. The Inquirer says "The belief is not general that the various forces now working for revision will between them draw up a satisfactory program." Such a situation, needless to say, would be hailed up the state.

—David Lawrence, the Washington correspondent, seems to have lost his popularity with the McCormick newspapers since he began writing certain facts about the President and his party.

—The Pittsburgh Post says with the appointment of James Fagen as a Pittsburgh registration commissioner "The Democrats regain two places on the commission."

—Governor-elect Sproul has been much sought by interviewers since his return from his vacation. He said that he had no opinion to express regarding Governor Martin G. Brumbaugh as a historian and when it was remarked that much was being printed about his plans for the legislative session, the new Governor is said to have replied that it is now the "open season" for reports and rumors.

—John F. McEvoy, the deputy revenue collector in Philadelphia, has quit. He also feels the need of attending to private business.

—Just as an instance of the way the Vare men from South Philadelphia intends to whoop it up for Governor-elect Sproul on the occasion of his inauguration can be gained from the fact that Herman P. Miller, the Senate Librarian, has arranged quarters for 600 men. A third of these men will be quartered at the new Penn-Harris Hotel, 150 at the Bolton and others to be distributed. The leaders will be at the new hotel, while the two bands which will play for the downtown host will be divided between others. The Vare people are generally forehanded in making provision for various things and are getting ready to make a display at the Sproul ceremony almost equal to that they had when the Brumbaugh inaugural occurred.

—Not only has the State Democratic windmill been unable to explain how it happens that the Republican strength in the Legislature is greater than known in many years, but there is nothing coming as to the loss of one Congressman in the face of all the trumpeting by the President's own personal bugle corps. The claim that Congressman C. Clyde Kelly is a Democrat is almost as amusing as the attempt to ignore the meaning of the Republican sweep when the reorganized Democracy of Palmer and McCormick was on trial before the state. A demand for Democratic reorganization is sort of being looked for.

SELECT YOUR OWN TITLE -:- -:- -:-:- -:- -:- -:- -:- By BRIGGS

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

PRESIDENTIAL ORDER

To the Editor of the Telegraph:

Wen I was a boy I found considerable difficulty in remembering the order in which the different Presidents came. While I could mention all the names I could not always give the names in their proper sequence. I met a friend the other day and we talked about this matter. He told me how the matter was made an easy thing for him by reciting a line of rhyme for each name. It struck me that perhaps this was as good a thing for the boys now as for the boys of my days.

I thought that probably you might be interested enough in these lines to print them at some opportune time. To say the least the last line indicates that the present time is opportune.

George Washington was number one,
Then Senator Adams next came on,
Jefferson made the number three,
And Madison, the fourth was he,
Monroe, the fifth, to him succeeds,
While sixth, the junior Adams leads,
Seventh, Andrew Jackson came,
And eighth, we count Van Buren's name,
William Henry Harrison was number nine,
And next John Tyler fell in line,
Polk was the eleventh as we know,
And next was Taylor in the row,
Taylor died and Fillmore took his place,
And Pierce was fourteenth in the race,
Buchanan, the fifteenth, Pennsylvania's only man,
Great Lincoln, the sixteenth, the first Republican,
Next came Johnson to the Whitehouse door,
Eighteenth, Grant, hero of the Civil War,
Nineteenth, Hayes, of the eight by seven call,
And twentieth, Garfield, beloved by all,
Chester A. Arthur came next to hand,
And twenty-second came Grover Cleveland,
Next, Benjamin Harrison, stalwart and firm,
Twenty-fourth, Cleveland's second term,
Next William McKinley, a truly good man,
Twenty-sixth, Roosevelt, hero of San Juan,
Next in order William Howard Taft,
Ask Wilson the next how many aircraft.

Something tells me that this might make interesting reading for some of the Telegraph readers and besides help a host of boys and girls in their historical work.

Very truly yours,
Unconditional Surrender.

FOR A FITTING MEMORIAL

To the Editor of the Telegraph:

In hearty accord with your suggestion of an appropriate memorial commemorating the noble deeds of our arms and the dawn of universal peace. Allow me to suggest that in whatever shape the same is eventually decided, that the beautiful statue fountain donated to the city by M. S. Hershey and which has so shamefully been kept in oblivion by the powers that be, be incorporated in the memorial and made a part of same, and I would suggest as a most suitable location the new Capitol Park extension, and I believe the sculptor, Donato, would be glad to offer his services in making it a worthy memorial.

Yours very truly,
CITIZEN.

LABOR NOTES

The New York Board of Education asks exemption from service for men teachers, janitors and truancy officers.

All enemy aliens engaged as hairdressers in England have been ordered to find work of national importance.

Portland (Ore.) City Firemen's Union has asked municipal authorities to install the two-platoon system.

The Victoria (Australia) Government has purchased 33,000 acres, costing nearly $2,000,000, for a soldiers' settlement.

Approximately 2,500 employees of the Ford Motor Company of Canada will benefit by the new $5-a-day wage scale for eight hours.

Captured Germans and imported laborers from Africa and China do a great deal of the heavy, unskilled work in French munition works.

Rosner and Hohenzollern

[From the New York Times]

Salutation and health to Mr. A. S. Wheeler of the University of North Carolina, who begs The Times to "send a radio to Germany asking Karl Rosner to forward at once an up-to-date account of the glorious doings of the Kaiser." It is good to see that the most innocent of imperial historiographers, the sweetest of contemporary German poets, the tenderest hand that ever steered an Emperor to a film, is not forgotten in the misfortunes of Germany. Because William has abdicated—if he has—shall Karl abdicate, jump off the intellectual throne, hide from the world like Nebuchadnezzar gone to grass?

What did Mr. Emerson say about the great man's friend being greater than the great man? Nowhere else does Wilhelm live so vividly and so humorously as in the lyric rigmarole of Karl. No doubt Karl is with his hero now in Count von Bentinck's castle, posing him for the film, picking up the pearls and rubies that fall from those seldom-closed lips. In his busy days at his old job Wilhelm had to pass so much of his time changing his uniforms that, with the utmost desire and volubility, he could not utter all the thoughts that arose in him. Now shall not Karl show him to us as a quiet, plain country gentleman, a thorough bourgeois, the model of a democratic constitutional King and Emperor, provided in any adjoining country the political intelligence offices should advertise for such an official?

Shall we not see the new Patriot King taking his plain Dutch breakfast of cheese and gingerbread and eggs with spinach? Behold on the film the immortal mustache, military and heaven-defying no more. It has been trimmed to symbolize and regret the diminution of German territory. It droops at the ends, indicating a noble sadness. As you see him in his morning coat, not too well cut, he might be a Socialist Deputy, a member of the Socialist Government, a retired head waiter of the Adlon, a sausage seller with a poetical temperament. Changed as is his exterior, "'is 'eart is true to Poll." "Ah, let the people hear that in these grave hours I am near and my wishes go with them." "Yes, the Crown Prince is on an island. He always was a collector of Napoleoneana. I love the firm land. I wish to be near my people when the hour of co-operation strikes."

Karl shall tell us of the Emperor that was, "listening to the terrible orchestra" of Count von Bentinck's cocks and guinea-hens and kennels, serenading the moon and the dawn and Wilhelm. Karl shall go up to a tower of the castle and hear once more the beloved voice foretell "the harnessing of the rays of the sun and the recovery of the ocean's innermost treasures." Especially of the innermost treasurers. The future of Germany lies under the water.

A ROMANCE-FILLED SEA

[F. B. Bradley-Birt, in "Through Persia"]

Surely nowhere else in the world is there an arm of the sea so fraught with historic memories as that which guards the approach to Persia on the south. Quitting India at Karachi, one sails straight out into another world, a world of Oriental despotism and old romance.

Even at the outset, as one crosses the Arabian Sea, historic memories crowd thick upon one. This way from the Indus, at whose mouth lies Karachi, sailed Nearchus, admiral of the great Alexander, in the fourth century before Christ, leaving so careful a record of his voyage that its course along the northern shores can still be traced to-day.

From the opposite end of the Gulf, from Busrah in Arabia, twelve centuries later, came Sinbad the Sailor, of wide renown, on his seven voyages of far famed adventure to furnish nursery tales for all time to come.

Early in the sixteenth century there suddenly appeared upon the scene the high-pooped vessels of the Portuguese, first of European nations here as elsewhere in the rush for empire in the new worlds east and west.

Then at the beginning of the seventeenth century there followed in the wake of the Portuguese the English and the Dutch, eager to rob the earliest pioneers of their hard-won laurels and wrest from them the empire of the seas. From time to time the French appeared like meteors amidst the clash of warring elements, making spasmodic efforts to share the spoil and plunder of this new world of wealth, the fame of which, magnified a hundredfold in Oriental flower of speech, had spread far and wide over the west.

Throughout the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries this coveted arm of the sea was the constant scene of strife from end to end. With varying fortunes, the Portuguese, clinging with dogged tenacity to the first footholds they had won, held their own for a hundred and fifty years. For a time the Dutchmen swept the seas. Then the English succeeded to the supremacy of the gulf.

The first port of call is the most picturesque spot along all these coasts. Barren, rocky, inhospitable, the Arabian coast line looms into view, rising abruptly out of the sea. Its huge, frowning masses of range on range of hills, destitute of all sign of life or vegetation, stretch gloomy and forbidding as far as the eye can reach. In this long, dead wall of coast there is something strikingly impressive. And behind it lies Arabia, that land of legend and romance whose secrets these towering walls of cliff that stand between it and the sea guard well with all the tenacity and suspicion of the east.

Time Is Here

The time is at hand when governmental interference with private business should cease. The peril to democracy abroad having passed we should give it a free hand in America.—Altoona Tribune.

TO THE NEW EDITOR

[From the Kansas City Times]

We take great pleasure in extending the right hand of fellowship to Mr. Henry Ford of the Dearborn (Mich.) Independent. Mr. Ford is the latest adjunct to the ranks of the profession, having just purchased the Independent, together with its subscription list and good will. We understand Editor Ford will continue to publish the Independent as a weekly.

In his salutatory, Mr. Ford announces that he has a great interest in the future, not only of his own country, but of the whole world, and that he has some ideas and ideals which he wishes to give to the public without having them garbled, distorted or misrepresented.

We have often wondered why Mr. Ford wanted to fool away his time making motorcars, tractors and money, while the newspaper field awaited him. We are glad to welcome him at last to the fold.

Of course, he will find that he has entered the journalistic world at a time which is not so auspicious as it has been. The price of print paper has joined the aviation service, and printer's ink and supplies are almost double the old price. Still, we hope, prices will be down in the spring.

If there are those who are a bit skeptical about the world sitting up nights to read Mr. Ford's ideas, there is one advantage being an editor of a paper will give him. As editor of a paper without a mortgage, Mr. Ford can give the world his ideas, whether it wants them or not. However, as a permanent circulation builder we would suggest that the new editor perhaps will find it more profitable to offer one of his household necessities as a prize for subscriptions, rather than to depend upon the world hunger for his newspaper editorials.

Nevertheless, there's a bushel of fun in writing one's ungarbled, undistorted and unmisrepresented ideals to the world, even if, as ye editor of the Dearborn Weekly Independent will find out, the printer sends them forth in cold type, garbled, distorted and misrepresented. The world will never know the difference, however, as Mr. Ford also will find out in time, for the world doesn't read them. It reads the column marked: "Personals," "Local Items," "Society Gossip" and "From Our East Dearborn Correspondent," all of which features Editor Ford will find it profitable to maintain.

Get the Facts, Doctor

Dr. Strattor says that "old maids are a result of man's undesirability." Has he never heard of the excess of women in the population in most old communities, or is this a squint toward polygamy? Tut, tut, doctor; count up the old bachelors first.—New York Evening Sun.

Walk in His Commandments

And this is love, that we walk after his commandments. This is the commandment, That as ye have heard from the beginning, ye should walk in it.—II John I, 6.

GREAT WAR MEMORIAL

(Philadelphia Inquirer)

It is fitting that the Capital of the state of Pennsylvania should have an appropriate and worthy memorial of the soldiers and sailors of the Keystone State who served in the great war, and it was a happy thought which decided the Board of Public Buildings and Grounds to utilize the proposed monumental bridge, which is to be erected in connection with the Capital Park extension, for the purpose. This bridge, to be constructed by the state, county and city, was to have been built upon a large scale in any event, and at the suggestion of Arnold W. Brunner, architect of the extension, it is to be so amended as to be a work of art, as well as an object of utility. The two massive pylons, which will be distinctive features of the bridge, will be dedicated to the army and navy. The idea of the sponsor for the structure is to have each of these pylons surmounted by an appropriate group of statuary and to utilize the large chamber of each one as the receptacle of panels to contain the name of each Pennsylvanian who served in the war.

The idea is so good that it is to be hoped that it may be carried to a successful conclusion. The United States has reached a stage in history which deserves special commemoration, and it is highly desirable that we go about it in the right way and with an eye to its effect upon the outward appearance of the cities of the country. It must be admitted that most municipalities are far from being beautiful. We have been so intent upon material progress that we have neglected the finer things of life. But with the close of the great war a new era has opened and there is an opportunity to make amends for past neglect. After the Civil War we had memorials of the heroic dead in practically every hamlet and city in the land. Most of them were granite shafts, surmounted by the statue of a soldier. Such reminders are to be found in the public squares of nearly every town in Pennsylvania. They express the heartfelt sentiment of the people, but they are monotonously alike. We have progressed since those days, and our progress should be made known by the variety and the artistic effect of our war memorials.

Harrisburg is to be congratulated on the prospect of possessing a war memorial that will be both striking and adequate. That city has made wonderful strides in the last two decades, and it bids fair to become one of the most attractive cities in the state. The building of the new Capitol gave a great impetus to the idea of the "city beautiful," and its citizens and businessmen have enthusiastically contributed their share to the work of creating a modern municipality which is not only creditable to them, but that will also be a source of pride and satisfaction to all the people of the great state of which it is the capital.

Belgium's "Foolishness"

[From the Kansas City Star]

King Albert and his associates in the Belgian government in 1914 gave the supreme exhibition of what many persons might have called foolishness. Germany desired to pass through Belgium in order to strike France on its unprotected frontier. It was ready to pay handsomely for the privilege. Yet the Belgian government refused the bribe.

Its decision meant Louvain, and the long series of horrors that followed—the burning of towns, the murder of hostages, all the terrors that a brutal army could bring to a conquered territory. But it deliberately accepted the risk of the long agony and destruction, rather than peace at the price of shame and dishonor.

To-day who questions the wisdom as well as the righteousness of the choice? The record written by Belgium in the hearts of men is an imperishable gain to civilization. Is it not too much to say that the little nation's decision was a profound moral significance to the world, that the world is different because of it.

There are times in the history of nations as well as individuals that he that saveth his life shall lose it!

French Girls Good Listeners

A soldier who is coming home to marry an American girl, says:

"The charm of the French home life is a revelation. The French girls stand the beauty test every time. Their keen humor doesn't take the form of the verbal sparring and the cheap banter of the American debutante. They can talk well and intelligently, and, what is more, they can listen."—From the Chicago Tribune.

Evening Chat

When Arnold W. Brunner, the distinguished architect who planned the Capitol Park extension and who suggested that the memorial bridge with its pylons to be dedicated to the Army and Navy was asked how he came to think of that idea for the commonwealth to show its gratitude to its sons in the great war, he replied "Because its different." Mr. Brunner created the civic center of Cleveland and many of the ornamental features of New York and other cities and admitted while at the Capitol the other day that he had been thinking hard about the proposition. "I have figured in several affairs wherein memorials were planned," he said with a laugh. "In most of them I ran up against friends of men who had designs. In one State Capital which I shall not name I found an array of sketches which were in accord with some of the monuments and memorials which have been placed throughout the land and the competition was brisk, nay, it was raging. I struck one veteran who was a partisan of one sketcher and he insisted that the best was none too good. I agreed with him. Then I agreed with another who had the same fundamental thought. Then I got them to agree with me that to get the best in art we would have to get the best in artists. So, to make a long story short I induced them to reject all of the 'sketches' and we got five noted artists to enter into a competition. Well, I am proud of that memorial. It's something different. Just, so this plan of making the pylons the center of the memorial with appropriate groups and the bridge to be a memorial in which the whole state can take pride while the names of its sons are perpetuated on the panels in the pylons, occurred to me as something different, that will be enduring and that will be in keeping with what this great state should have."

* * *

If weather conditions permit surveys and borings for the state memorial bridge to be constructed as a part of the Capitol Park extension and to be dedicated to the sons of Pennsylvania in the Army and Navy will be started within a week. Engineers in charge of the preliminary work are arranging to come to this city within a few days to prepare the detailed studies and the specifications on which to base the estimates to be submitted by the Board of Public Grounds and Buildings to the Legislature and to the Harrisburg city council, both of which will have to make provision for it. The lines for the bridge have already been tentatively located, conferences having been had with representatives of the railroads, the city and the county and when the information is compiled there will be further conferences. It is provided that the members of the Harrisburg city council will be invited to meet with the Board of Public Grounds and Buildings within a week to agree formally upon the changes in city highways and the approaches to the bridge on the eastern side. Should the weather remain open the filling in of the park extension will be pushed during the winter so that landscaping can be started, trolley tracks moved and the foundations made for the sunken garden on the line of Fourth street where it cuts the lower end of the extended park.

* * *

The extent of the decline in potato raising in Dauphin county this year as compared with 1917, which is interesting in view of the drop of six million bushels in the Keystone State production of "Murphys," is shown by a State Department of Agriculture report. In 1917 Dauphin county raised 510,165 bushels and this year 208,620, while Cumberland which had 419,688 went down to 237,445 this year. Perry county dropped from 203,000 to 144,000. Another interesting thing is that while Dauphin's corn crop this year was 1,440,208 bushels against 1,676,490 last year, Cumberland rose from 2,550,511 to 2,714,224 and Perry lost 25,000 bushels. Buckwheat raising has taken a jump in Perry. Perry produced 23,263 bushels this year against 22,281 last year, but Dauphin fell off from 4,796 to 4,152. Cumberland seems to raise but little buckwheat as only 504 bushels were reported.

* * *

It's odd the way people answer the telephones, especially in public offices where there are numerous calls in the course of a day. In one city office there is a man who always responds "Yes, brother," although deponent knoweth not how he receives calls from women. In another office the response is always "Yes, doctor?" with a rising inflection. In one state office the man receiving calls pipes up with "here," while another capitol clerk has a habit of saying "Right."

WELL KNOWN PEOPLE

—General C. M. Clement, of Sunbury, who is active in military training matters spent a quarter of a century in the National Guard which he rose to command.

—J. M. Hanser, president of the Standard Steel Car Company, at Pittsburgh, has a habit of buying a block of tickets and sending them to orphans when there is an exposition or big show there.

—Lt. Clyde L. King, one of the state's authorities on milk supply, is in western Pennsylvania in connection with price fixing studies.

—Col. G. L. Rickards, commanding the 112th, has written to his wife that the regiment took twenty one day and lost many valuable men.

—The Rev. A. J. Rinker, of Titusville, has taken a charge in New Castle. He is a prominent Methodist.

—John W. Moorhead, owner of the Blairsville Enterprise, a newspaper more than fifty years old, suspended the newspaper because it did not pay.

—John F. Short, United States marshal for Western Pennsylvania has been seriously ill at his home in Clearfield.

DO YOU KNOW

—That some people think Harrisburg and its immediate vicinity sent close to 4500 men into the Army and Navy?

HISTORIC HARRISBURG

—Harrisburg raised a regiment in the war of 1812.