

SPROUL FILES FOR \$5,662.77

New Governor Says Contributions, Except \$1,000, Turned Over to State Committee

Governor-elect William C. Sproul today filed his expense account for his election, certifying to expenditure of \$5,662.77 and receipt of contributions of \$500 each from T. De Witt Cuyler and Arthur E. Newbold and stating that all others made to him were turned over to the Republican State Committee, which will account for them.

The new Governor certified to \$1,800 given to E. J. Frysinger, in charge of publicity; \$250 contributed to the Republican State Committee; \$500 contributed to the Delaware County Republican Committee and \$326.25 traveling and other personal expenses. His account contains a criticism of the form of the blank for making returns of expenses.

Charles B. Lenahan, candidate for supreme court, certified to an expenditure of \$4,485.65 with \$223.12 due for printing; Joseph W. Bouton, candidate for supreme court, to \$1,082.38 expended; Congressman-elect M. M. Garland to \$1,000; J. Calvin Strayer, Democratic candidate for Congressman-at-large, to \$164.65; Thomas Patterson, treasurer Simpson committee of Allegheny county, to \$768.97 contributed and expended.

Birch Wilson, treasurer of the executive committee of the Socialist party, certified to receiving and disbursing less than \$1,000.

Governor Drumbaugh today announced the resignation of Thomas J. Lynch, Bethlehem, to be a member of the State Water Supply Commission. Mr. Lynch, who was formerly executive clerk to Governor Stewart and Toner, has been secretary of the commission for several years. He has long been connected with the state government and has many friends in Harrisburg.

Dr. Bradford Brown, of Milltown, was appointed coroner of Juniata county to take the place of his brother, the late D. P. Brown, who died before he could qualify.

The new truck company of the Pennsylvania Reserve Militia, which is stationed in this city and commanded by Captain R. C. Batley, who organized the unit, will be formally mustered into the state service at the Harrisburg Armory to-morrow night. Adjutant General Beary will probably attend. The members of the truck company have been in service during the influenza epidemic. Captain Batley having been in charge of hospitals at Steelton and in western counties.

The State Treasury started off the new fiscal year with payments of \$20,000 today.

The counties of Beaver, Carbon, Clearfield, Luzerne, Warren and Wayne have not yet filed their returns of the November election. The official count will be started as soon as all of the returns are in hand.

G. I. Nye, of Bushkill, Pike county, today filed complaint with the Public Service Commission against the Delaware Valley Railroad discontinuing train service. He claims that it has large timber contracts and that it would seriously affect him as well as others. Rates of the Susquehanna Electric Light and Power Company, were attacked by Montrose business firms.

The Public Service Commission held a brief hearing session today and then went into executive session on cases argued last week. The application of the borough of Middleburg to purchase the water plant in that town and conduct it as a municipal enterprise was presented.

LEGAL NOTICES

Proclamation in Divorce

Margaret Ulrich vs. Wm. L. Ulrich - In the Court of Common Pleas of Dauphin County, No. 198 January Term 1918 - In Divorce. To Wm. L. Ulrich: YOU will please take notice that testimony in the above-stated case will be heard before the Honorable Judge of said Court at 10 o'clock A. M. Monday, December 2, 1918, at the Court House, in the City of Harrisburg, Pa., when and where you may attend and be heard.

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STRASBOURG FULL OF HISTORY

Wealth of Story Behind Capitol Entered by French Marshal Foch

Strasbourg was a town of Germany, the capital of the Imperial Province of Alsace-Lorraine, and a fortress of the first rank. So the guidebooks used to describe it, and they would assuredly go on to tell that it is situated in a fertile plain at the junction of the Ill and the Breusch, some 370 miles southwest of Berlin and 30 miles east of the French frontier. After all such a description, for conciseness, at any rate, could not well be improved upon; but there is a wealth of story behind it all. The Ill and the Breusch, as they have flowed together at Strasbourg through all the centuries, have seen much history. They are undoubtedly the oldest features in the old town, although their actual waters may have been over the most transient of visitors. They were there before Strasbourg. They were there when the Roman legions marched through the passes of the Vosges on to the "fertile plain" and captured the Celtic settlement which spread itself over the land where Strasbourg now stands, and they are there to-day, joining hands and moving on together toward the Rhine.

The Romans, as was so generally their custom, replaced the Celtic settlements with a fortified station. They gave it the name of Argentoratum, and in after years it became an important military post and the headquarters of the Eleventh Legion. It was here that the Emperor Julian, for a time in the fourth century, stemmed the tide of barbarian invasions, and it was here, in the year 840, that the decisive victory over the Alemanni, but about fifty years afterward, Argentoratum and the whole district now called Alsace fell into the hands of the Franks, and toward the end of the fifth century, the town passed into the possession of the Franks and it was the Franks who gave it its present name. Christianity, of course, came with the Franks, and it was chiefly in consequence of its ecclesiastical difficulties that Strasbourg gained such prominence in medieval times. The Bishops of Strasbourg were princes of the church, not at all given to democratic views, and they early fell foul of the good citizens of the town. Strasbourg had prospered as the groves of the city were not denuded, and the more the Bishop tried to assert his authority the more firmly were the citizens convinced that such ecclesiastical rule was inconsistent with the development. And so from protest added to protest they went on open warfare. The conflict was finally decided by the battle of Oberhausbergen in favor of the citizens. The Bishops of Strasbourg gained a full recognition of their position as a free imperial city, a status which had been conferred upon it by the German King, Henry of Swabia.

Once freed from the dominance of the church, Strasbourg set about organizing an internal revolution. Its citizens had always favored the democratic view of things, and the government of the city was not denuded of the middle of the fourteenth century they secured the admission of the guilds to the municipal councils. Thereafter Strasbourg flourished more than ever, and when it had to make the choice between the old and the reformed religion in the sixteenth century, it listened readily to the preaching of Martin Bucer, and accepted the teachings of the Reformation, and, through all the troubles which followed, was peculiarly immune from the miseries endured by so many of its neighbors, far and near. So its history comes down to the memorable day in 1681, when Louis XIV. marched against the city and not only seized it, but in spite of all protests, kept possession of it, and had his title confirmed and recognized by the Peace of Ryswick in 1697. The next great incident in the history of Strasbourg was its siege and capture by the Prussians in the Franco-Prussian war of 1870-71. The siege lasted seven weeks, and the city, with its garrison of 17,000 men, finally surrendered on September 28, 1870. As to the people of the story, they would be perhaps more generally familiar with it than with the story of most cities.—Christian Science Monitor.

JUSTICE BECOMES A MILLINER

Gary, Ind.—The defeat of John Barleycorn in Indiana, where he was dethroned last April, has convinced John A. Gross, Justice of the peace, that there is more money in millinery than in dispensing justice. Fines have been growing scarce since drinks have disappeared, and the justice has opened a millinery shop.

PLANS DEFENSE

Mrs. Hazel Moore applied to the court today to compel her husband, Samuel Moore, to pay her counsel fees so she can present her defense to his suit for divorce. She asserts that she does not willfully desert Moore and that she has a good reason for wanting to oppose the suit. The judge granted a rule on Moore to show cause why he shouldn't contribute.

Prominent European Socialists



The men shown in this layout were in all probability greatly interested in the recent spread of the Socialist movements throughout the countries of Europe. Yrjo Sirola, prominent Socialist leader of Finland; Gustav Wollner, one of the leading Socialists of the Hungarian Socialist; Emil Van de Velde, Belgian Socialist, who was a member of the Belgian Mission sent here in 1914 by King Albert to lay before President Wilson representations concerning Belgium.

T. J. SCHEFFER DEAD AFTER LONG ILLNESS

[Continued from First Page.]

one of the founders of the Children's Industrial Home. He was one of nine children, all of whom he survived. They were Theodore K. Scheffer, mail clerk; B. Frank Scheffer, printer; George W. Scheffer, printer; Martin L. Scheffer, printer; Louis K. Scheffer, printer; Emily D. widow of Captain George A. Brooks; Maria Scheffer and Thomas Jefferson Scheffer.

He was a member of the Democratic party for years ago. He had served two terms in the City Council, was chairman of the railway committee, and was on the highway, finance and sanitary committees of City Council. In July, 1895, he was elected to the school board from the Third ward. He was a member of Grace Methodist Church.

Rotary Speakers See Prosperity For City in Reconstruction Period

Members of the Harrisburg Rotary Club, prominent in their lines of trade, speaking before that organization at the noon luncheon today on the condition of business during the reconstruction period, "are and all the while the belief that trade will be good, prices will be generally maintained, labor well paid and the community in general prosperous." Most of the speakers felt that immediately after the holidays there might come for a brief time a period of uncertainty in which manufacturers and merchant sales finding their balance and feeling out peace-time markets and demands, but that this would not continue very long and would be followed by good times.

HEAVEN FOR HUNTERS

Dawson, Alaska.—Migrating caribou along the Yukon river near the American-Canadian border were so thick last week that the United States Government steambot General Jeff C. Dwyer had difficulty in navigating among the animals swimming the shores and waters. Members of the crew said they landed a dozen and hauled them aboard for fresh meat.

SUFFERS HAVE MAJORITY

Oklahoma City, Okla.—On the face of completed returns from every county in the state, the Suffrage Amendment to the Oklahoma Constitution, voted on November 5, received 106,909 votes for, and 84,481 against. The State Election Board estimates the total vote cast in the elections to have been 197,613, giving the Suffrage Amendment a clear majority.

MARKETS

New York, Dec. 2.—Wall Street.—Heaviness of specialties created some unsettlement in the general list in the first half hour of to-day's stock market. Speculative issues, such as Lackawanna Steel, Royal Dutch Oil and Beet Sugar lost 1 1/2 to 2 points. Shipplings were moderately firm with Studebaker, U. S. Rubber, American Wool and American Sugar, but U. S. Steel and high grade rails showed no pronounced trend aside from Canadian Pacific's decline of two points.

NEW YORK STOCKS

Table listing various stocks and their prices, including American Can, Am Car and Foundry, Am Loco, Am Molasses, American Sugar, Amer Woolens, Anaconda, Aetehson, Chicago R I and Pacific, Bethlehem Steel, Canadian Pacific, Central Leather, Chesapeake and Ohio, Erie, General Motors, Goodrich B F, Great Northern, Hide and Leather, Inspiration Copper, International Paper, Kennecott, Kansas City Southern, Lackawanna Steel, Lehigh Valley, Maxwell Motors, Merc Mar Cfts, Merc Mar Cfts pfd, Mex Petroleum, Northern Copper, Midvale Steel, New York Central, N Y N H and H, Norfolk and Western, Northern Pacific, Pennsylvania Railroad, Pittsburgh Coal, Raydon Steel Spg, Raydon Copper, Republic Iron and Steel, Republic Pacific, Southern By, Studebaker, Union Pacific, U S Alcohol, U S Rubber, U S Steel, Utah Copper, Virginia Carolina Chem, Willsy-Overland, Western Maryland.

George E. Foss New Secretary of State Chamber of Commerce

George E. Foss has been elected secretary of the State Chamber of Commerce and will take up his duties next Monday at the headquarters of the organization in this city. He succeeds Paul Littlefield, who has resigned. Mr. Foss has been a secretary of the Chamber of Commerce of Springfield, Mass., is a member of the Rotary Club of that place and comes highly recommended by his business associates with whom he has been associated.

U. S. Senator Knox Condemns the President

Washington, D. C., Dec. 2.—There is strong opposition to the Capitol to the President's plan for going to Europe. Virtually all the Republican members and many Democratic members look with disfavor on the project of the President going out of the country for six weeks during the sitting of Congress at such an important time.

Delegates Named For National Convention of Chamber of Commerce

Warren R. Jackson, Francis J. Hall and E. J. Sackpole have been selected as delegates to the national convention of the country's more than 300 industrial war service committees who will assemble for a great restoration conference at Atlantic City, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday. The meetings have been arranged by the War Service Executive Committee of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States.

BEES IN BATTLE ZONE

Poplar Bluffs, Mo.—Louis Knott, writing to his brother, Lee Knott, from France, tells of being out on a scouting party in the edges of No Man's Land when he heard a familiar sound, yet strange considering the surroundings. It was a beehive full of working bees. He says he stopped, thought of all the good eats surrounded by the array of miniature bayonets, and then had a happy gasp and proceeded to the attack. In a few moments he had ten pounds of honey, which furnished an unusual wartime and battlefield meal.

Persius Lays Bare German Navy Bluff

London.—Captain Persius, the German naval critic, chose the moment when the finest vessels of the German navy were to be surrendered to the Allies to publish in the Berlin Tageblatt an article containing revelations regarding the German fleet. Captain Persius says the hope that the German fleet would be able in a second Skagerrak battle to beat the British fleet rested upon the bluff and lies of the naval authorities.

In August, 1914, Germany had about one million tonnage in warships, he says, while Great Britain had more than double that, and, thanks to the mistakes of von Tirpitz, the German material was quite inferior to the British. In the Skagerrak battle, he declares the German fleet was saved from destruction partly by favorable weather conditions. Had the weather been clear or Admiral von Scheer's leadership less able, the destruction of the whole German navy would have resulted. The long-range British guns would have completely smashed the lighter-armed German ships. As it was, the losses to the German fleet were enormous, and on June 1, Captain Persius says, it was clear to every thinking man that the Skagerrak battle must be the only general naval engagement of the war.

On all sides, continues the writer, Admiral von Tirpitz was advised to construct only submarines, but he remained obstinate. On October 1, 1915, several members of the Reichstag made an earnest appeal to the army command—not to the naval staff—with the result that an order was issued terminating the construction of battleships and ordering that the material might be used for the making of U-boats. In the meantime so great a scarcity of material had arisen that it became necessary to disarm a number of the battleships and take the metal. In this manner, at the beginning of 1916, twenty-three battleships had been disarmed, as well as one newly-built cruiser. At the best, the shipyard of Captain Persius states, the German navy consisted only of dreadnaughts and battleships of the Helgoland, Kaiser and Markgraf types, and some few battle cruisers. All the ships, says von Tirpitz had constructed from 1897 to 1906, at a cost of innumerable millions, had been destroyed, and the U-boats that had been constructed had proved unable to fight against British warships.

Admiral von Capelle during his period as head of the navy, says Captain Persius, constructed very few submarines, and he continued only on the construction of submarines of the large type, but in official quarters it was still stated that Germany possessed an enormous number of U-boats, and that the losses were virtually nil.

That was not true, the writer admits. In 1917, he states, eighty-three submarines were constructed, while sixty were lost. In April, 1917, Germany had 126 submarines and in October 146. In February, 1918, she had 126, and in June of the same year 115, according to Captain Persius' figures.

Only a small percentage of these submarines were actively operating at any given time, Captain Persius declares. In January, 1917, for instance, when conditions were favorable for submarine work, only 12 per cent were active, while 30 per cent were in harbor, 38 per cent were under repairs, and 20 per cent were "incapacitated." Submarine crews, he says, were not sufficiently educated and trained, and they looked with distrust upon the weapon. In the last months, he reveals, it was very difficult to get men for submarine work, as experienced seamen looked upon the submarine warfare as a political stupidity.

Captain Persius tells of the mutiny that broke out at the beginning of November, when the German navy was ordered out for attack. Had the seamen obeyed, the writer remarks, innumerable lives would have been lost, and he declares that every thinking man, therefore, is of the opinion that the seamen on November 5 rendered an invaluable service to their country.

CELEBRATE VICTORY

The Festival of Chanuka and victory celebration at the Chiauik Emmanuel, Sixth and Forster streets, last night, was well attended. A patriotic address was delivered by Rabbi Romanoff. Features of the celebration were a pageant by children, the singing of Rev. M. Abramson, who officiated, and the musical selections of the large choir from New York City.

HER FATHER USED TO MANUFACTURE ECHOES FOR WHISTLES

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Chestnut Street Auditorium Harrisburg THURSDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 5 GRAND OPENING MUSICAL EVENT OF SEASON JOSEF ROSENBLATT Famous Jewish Cantor Tenor POPULAR PRICES—Tickets \$1, \$1.50 and \$2

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D. B. Kieffer & Co's 16th Annual Closing Out 1918 Sale of 225 Head Acclimated Western Horses, Colts and Mules At Public Sale Friday, Dec. 6, 1918 at 9.30 A. M. Middletown, Pa. We Will Sell the Following Live Stock: Three carloads of fresh shipped Western Horses and Colts brought direct by W. M. Groves, who uses his best judgment in buying these three loads of Western Horses and Colts that grow. Each and every one a good one. They consist of the good, big, rugged Feeders, Farm Chunks, Wagon Horses, All-purpose and Carriage Horses and Colts, the kind that have the size, shape, weight, foot and muscle, and are made right from the hoof on up with two good ends and a middle. Will have some good, smooth Mare Mules, suitable for the States. All-purpose and Carriage Horses and Colts, the kind that have the size, shape and class all over. These Horses and Colts range in age from 2 to 5 years old, and will have them weighing from 1,000 to 1,600 pounds each. 125 Head Acclimated and Commission Horses and Mules of all kinds. They will consist of good, big, finished Draft Horses, weighing from 1,400 to 1,600 pounds each, with the size weight, and finish to themselves; General Purpose Horses, Farm Chunks, Single-line Leaders, Wagon Horses, Carriage and fancy Driving Horses. These Horses range in age from 4 to 7 years old and are broke to all harness. Also a lot of odds and ends of Horses and Mules of all kinds, all ages and faults, from a real good, thin Horse to the High Dollar kind. MULES MULES MULES MULES We will have a lot of Mules of all kinds, ranging in ages from 2 to 10 years and weighing from 1,400 to 2,500 pounds to the pair. Will have some good, smooth Mare Mules, suitable for the Southern trade. Also a lot of good, young Unbroken Missouri Mules, Commission Horses and Mules of all descriptions, consigned by private parties, consisting of the good, big, finished Draft Horses, Farm Chunks, Single-line Leaders, Drivers and a lot of High Dollar Horses and Mules of all classes. P. S.—Remember no Commission Horses or Mules will be accepted after December 5, 1918. We start selling promptly at 9.30 o'clock A. M. with the Western Horses and Colts, then the Draft Horses, All-purpose Horses and Fancy Drivers. At 3 o'clock sharp we start on a large assortment of Mules and then the High Dollar ones. D. B. KIEFFER & CO.