

THINGS SEEN IN SOUTH AMERICAN CITIES.

The harbor of Rio de Janeiro is the most beautiful harbor in the world. It should be called riotous Rio, riotous because of the super-brilliance of its beauty.

URUGUAY.

The Uruguay proudly boasts that it is the most progressive republic in the world and is absolutely certain that the only bit of the world worthy of being called "God's country" is the Uruguay, and Montevideo is its great city.

Buenos Aires is the great metropolis of the South American continent. Buenos Aires is the Paris of America. It is not so much like Paris as it is Paris.

Government buildings are such as to inspire confidence in the future of this amazing Argentine, and oh, what a land is this Argentine anyway! With its almost uncounted miles of alfalfa, such as Iowa and Nebraska at their best seldom know; with its miles and miles of corn fields that the best of our corn belt cannot beat; with its miles and miles of waving yellow wheat; and further westward its hundreds and thousands and millions of extraordinary cattle and sheep—what a land, this Argentine!

"THE LOS ANGELES OF THE SOUTH." Over the Andes is Chile, and in Chile is Santiago, and Santiago is the center of one of the most glorious bits of this whole earth's surface.

When one reaches Peru the imagination is touched. This is one of the most ancient of all the lands of the South. In Lima is to be found the University of San Marco, the oldest university in all the western world.

Peruvians. These are the mountain folk, small of stature, compact of frame, bodies inured to the bearing of enormous burdens, possessing a certain physical courage which has come down to them through untold generations of men and women who fought bare-handed against the powers of nature.

ISSUES RULES FOR PARKING.

Harrisburg.—Parking of vehicles of all descriptions on the improved section of any Pennsylvania highway is forbidden in a rule just promulgated by Paul D. Wright, Secretary of Highways.

The highway secretary also directs that hereafter no vehicle may be stopped at the foot of the hill, at the crest of a hill, or on any portion of a curve.

The new rule, formulated by Mr. Wright under State laws which empower him to make rules and regulations governing the use of highways, is intended to keep all thoroughfares clear for two-way traffic.

The rule is as follows: Attention of users of highways is called to numerous accidents which occur as the result of carelessness on the part of drivers, especially in the parking of vehicles; and it is hereby directed that hereafter no vehicle may be stopped at the crest of a hill, at the bottom of a hill, or any portion of a curve.

On many Pennsylvania highways there are dance pavilions, picnicking places and eating stands, and it is hereby directed that hereafter no vehicle may be parked or stopped on the improved portion of a highway in the vicinity of these places.

In all cases where a driver of a motor or other vehicle comes to a stop upon a public highway and desires to remain there he should remove his vehicle from the improved section of the roadway. Under no circumstances may a vehicle be parked with four wheels on the improved section of the highway.

Under no circumstances may vehicles be congregated along public highways to such an extent that the regular and orderly passage of two-way traffic is hindered.

All persons are warned not to violate the above rule under penalty prescribed in said acts, viz: A fine of not less than \$10, nor more than \$25 for each and every offense.

The attention of all users of highways is called to the third paragraph in Section 25 of the act of June 30, 1919, which is as follows: The operator of any motor vehicle overtaking another vehicle shall pass such vehicle on the left, but shall not attempt to pass any such vehicle at intersecting highways, or at a sharp turn or curve or on approaching the crest of a hill where a full view of the highway ahead for a distance of two hundred feet is obstructed.

The penalty for a violation of this provision of the act in question is a fine of not less than \$10 nor more than \$25, for each and every offense, or, in case of non-payment of such fine, to undergo imprisonment in the county jail for a period not exceeding five days.

WHEN THE TIMBER SUPPLY OF THIS COUNTRY IS GONE WHERE WILL WE TURN?

Starting with the great forests of New England, we have seen the lumber industry pushed westward and southward as the forests of the East were exhausted of merchantable saw timber. Pennsylvania, which but a generation ago, was one of the large timber-exporting States in the Union, now pays a freight bill of \$20,000,000 on the forest products needed to supply the demands of its people.

When the merchantable timber of this country is gone, where will we turn? To Europe? Most emphatically no! Europe has no more than she herself needs. Her forests were exhausted generations ago.

Then where will the United States get its timber when its own forests are no longer able to supply the demands? The answer is—nowhere! Nowhere in the world are there enough softwood forests to supply the needs of the United States and the other countries with which we will come in contact as active competitors bidding for the world's timber supply.

No, the importing bubble has been burst by a careful analysis of the facts. The practical thing to do is to use wisely the remaining forests of the United States, and to grow a new timber crop, so that we shall not be forced to seek beyond our shores the timber we need to carry on our agriculture, to build our homes, to print our newspapers and periodicals, to run our factories, and to give employment to more than 1,000,000 of our citizens.

The Fish Law.

Twelve black bass may be taken in a day. They must be nine inches long. The size limit on pike, is twelve inches, and twenty-five may be taken in a day.

Sunfish, perch and catfish may be caught now, as there is no closed season on them. Trout is still in season. They may be taken until July 31.

The season for frogs has opened. The limit is twenty-five in a day and fifty in a season. The law prohibits the once common practice of hunting them at night with the use of lights which blind them. There are plenty of frogs in the Juniata and its tributaries.—Tyronne Times.

Dr. H. A. CUPPY, OF LITITZ, GIVES HIS OPINION OF GERMANY, FOLLOWING AN EXTENDED VISIT TO THAT COUNTRY.

Industrialists are the controlling power in Germany. There is less poverty in German cities than there is in New York, Chicago and other American cities. The financial powers of Germany are determined not to pay the war debt. The German government will go into bankruptcy.

These and many other startling statements were made by Hazlitt A. Cuppy, former editor and owner of Public Opinion, in the course of an interview with a Star-Bulletin reporter. Cuppy, who is considered an authority on international affairs and who has made a close study of European problems, is now in Honolulu on the last leg of a trip around the world.

During his recent visit in Germany Cuppy spent months among the German people, being able through his fluency in speaking the language, to mix with the wealthy as well as the common people and exchange views with them. As a result of his minute study of the situation Cuppy is satisfied that Germany will never pay her war debt. He is equally satisfied that there is now a plan, as well organized and as thoroughly broadcast by propaganda as were the preparations for the world war, to spread the belief throughout the world that poverty reigns in Germany—that Germany's treasury was depleted by the recent war and that industrial conditions there are on the verge of a complete downfall.

Reports circulated through the press of the world to the effect that the socialists are gaining power in Germany and that the government is in the hands, or almost in the hands of the socialists, are untrue, Cuppy says. The scheme is to lead the world to believe that riches of Germany have been wasted away until it is impossible for the government to attempt to pay the war debt, go into bankruptcy and then start anew, he believes.

"While it is true that the German government is growing poorer and poorer, the people of Germany are daily growing wealthier," Cuppy said. "I saw less evidence of poverty in Germany than in any of the other seventeen or eighteen countries which I have visited. In fact I saw more poverty in East Side, New York, and Chicago than in Germany. There are classes in Germany, it is true, which are in desperate circumstances owing to the almost complete submersion of the mark, but these are made up of that class which, before the war, derived their living from fixed incomes on investments, and the lower salaried people, when people had invested money which before the war realized a hundred thousand or two hundred thousand marks annual income they were wealthy indeed. Today when that income is no larger they find themselves in very straightened circumstances.

"On the other hand, the farmer, the manufacturer and the laborer are wealthy. I never in my life saw so much travel among the people as I saw in Germany. Every train is crowded to the overflow point. On many cars people were standing on the platforms, being unable to get into the cars."

The manner in which government owned industries are being conducted shows conclusively that the German government has no intention of economizing in order to raise money to pay the war debt, Cuppy says. He pointed out that travel is less than a cent a mile on the government owned railroads and that he could send letters to the United States from Germany cheaper than he could send them from any other country.

Manufacturers are leaving their money deposited in banks in foreign countries rather than bring it into Germany, where they would be required to pay a tax on it, he said. Industrialists on several occasions became confidential with the American newspaper man and practically admitted that these conditions existed in Germany because they are wanted there.

In England the feeling of the people in favor of releasing Germany from payment of the war debt has been caused by large investments in the mark. Almost every man, woman or child in England that had \$100 to invest purchased German marks, Cuppy explained. Now that the mark has gone so low those who invested in them are willing to do anything to help Germany bring the mark back to par, and are willing to go so far as to cancel the war debt if this will bring the desired results.

The bankrupting of Germany is a deliberate process in Cuppy's opinion. The railroads are carrying passengers at less than operating expense, the postal service is carrying mail at less than cost. In every way the government is getting deeper and deeper into debt. Cuppy says that everywhere one goes in Germany he hears the remark "how poor we are," and yet the fare at the tables is fit for royalty and the dresses splendid. It is a huge international deceit, he says.—Lititz Record.

NEW SEEDING SUFFERS IN MANY LOCALITIES.

Reports are coming from sections of the State where the drought has been severe that the young clover in wheat stubbles are nearly all dead. In many cases, farmers report that there appears to be little or no timothy to help out the scarcity of clover.

Although late rains may bring on enough clover to make at least partial stand in some fields, indications point to a short clover crop next year with no clover sod to plow the following year. This situation, unless remedied, will prove a serious handicap to the farmer.

"A clover crop may still be secured for next year if labor and time are available to prepare the seed bed," says J. B. R. Dickey, extension specialist at State College. "Before preparing to re-seed, examine the present stand carefully and be sure that all chances for the germination of the seed has passed."

In stony, weedy or very hard wheat stubble, plowing, followed by several harrowings, is advised. The soil should be given plenty of time to settle to make a firm seed bed an inch or so deep. This leaves the lime and fertilizer where applied for wheat, on the surface to be used by the clover. The stubble on the top of the ground provides valuable protection.

The time for re-seeding, according to Dickey, depends on the locality and moisture conditions. In the southern part of the State, seeding made by the 15th or 20th of August should be large enough to go through winter safely. Farther north, ten days to two weeks earlier is advised. Moisture is an important factor and sowing on dry soil is never advisable.

When clover and timothy are sown without a nurse crop, experience has shown that plenty of seed should be used. Twenty to twenty-five pounds of mixed seed will not be too much. Several hundred pounds of acid phosphate or mixed fertilizer will be a great aid to the summer seeding, Dickey states. He believes that clover sown this summer on a well prepared seed bed at the right time should give a very good crop of clean hay.

Complete Electrification of U. S. Planned.

Detailed plans for the complete electrification of the United States, worked out in the form of an atlas by Frank G. Baum, an engineer of San Francisco, were recently exhibited at the convention of the National Electric Light Association in New York. The most striking feature of the plans, which are the result of twenty years' work, was a map showing a system of 220,000-volt transmission lines covering the entire country and placed with reference to existing transmission lines, water-power, industrial centers and railroad lines.

Early Potato Crop a Failure.

The early potato crop of Pennsylvania is practically a failure. This is especially true of the Cobbler varieties in the eastern section where heavy losses resulted from a lack of moisture. The late crop of tubers shows promise and is a good stand in those sections.

To Care for Depositors in the most considerate, most competent manner, is our constant study. Stability, Security and Service is our every thought, which is necessary to every individual of integrity and thrift in this community, and we have no hesitancy in inviting the business of all those who value these features.

Watch, Diamond, or Set of Silverware, purchased on our Easy Payment Plan enables all to own these articles in a way that does not add hardship to the pocket-book. We will be glad to serve you.

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Any Straw Hat in the store \$1.35 Values from \$2.50 to \$3.50

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