

NEWS OF PENNSYLVANIA

Corporation Taxes.

Preparatory to starting the machinery for the collection of the new Federal tax on corporations, the United States internal revenue service is compiling from the records of the Auditor General's Department a list of the incorporated business institutions of Pennsylvania. The work is being done under direction of Internal Revenue Collector Hershey, of the Ninth District, and the compilers are A. A. Moore, of Pittsburgh; Robert G. White, of Philadelphia; John M. Wilson, of Lancaster; and George W. Reese, of Scranton. By opening the records of the Federal authorities, Auditor General Young has saved the Government a vast amount of work in getting at the identity of the corporations of his State.

Counterfeiter Confesses.

York.—Daniel and Levi Reibold, both farmers, residing in the southeast section of York County, were arrested by Constable Stoner, of York, and a secret service detective from Washington, on a charge of counterfeiting silver coin. The section in which the men reside has been flooded with counterfeit nickels, dimes, quarters and half dollars. When a search was made of the defendants' home a quantity of metal from which the coins were made was found, along with some excellent dies. Levi admits the counterfeiting, but says that his brother Daniel is innocent.

Speaker Cox Injured.

Altoona.—While Speaker John F. Cox, of Homestead, candidate for the Republican nomination for Governor, was standing on the sidewalk in front of the Aldine Hotel, a heavy screen was knocked out of a window of an upper story, striking him on the head, cutting a severe gash in his scalp.

Long Terms.

Carlisle.—Judge Sadler sentenced James Alexander, who was convicted of horse stealing to thirty years in the penitentiary, because Alexander already having served two terms of over a year in the penitentiary; this sentence being prescribed by the new legislative act. Harrison Stoop, on six forgery, and two larceny charges, was sentenced to twenty years, minimum imprisonment and eighty years, maximum.

Acquitted of Murder Charge.

Carlisle.—The Cumberland County jury, empaneled for a week past in the trial of Angelo Tornatore, who was charged with the murder here on April 13 of his brother-in-law, John P. Pisciotto, a local confectioner, returned a verdict of "not guilty." Tornatore, together with Mrs. Annie Pisciotto, were indicted for the murder of the latter's husband as a result of information furnished to the Carlisle police authorities on April 13 by James Gargulak, a Greek bootblack, who resided in the Pisciotto home.

Sentenced For Saying Thank You.

Pottsville.—For saying "Thank you, Judge," in a loud and sneering tone of voice in open court, Judge Arthur L. Shay sent Roger McGowan, of Pottsville, to jail for an undetermined period. McGowan's brother was a litigant in Civil Court and Roger commented loudly when the verdict went against his relative. After insulting the Court McGowan tried to apologize, but the Court refused to hear him.

Killed By Falling Under Cart.

Reading.—George C. Grubb, of Birdsboro, tripped and fell under the cart drawn by his own horse, and received injuries that caused his death. His horse was hitched to a cart used for hauling stone to the quarries. The horse started when the whistle blew to stop work for dinner, and Grubb was in a hurry to get the horse to the feeding barn. The wheels crushed his chest.

Accidental Wound.

Lebanon.—J. Shindel Krause, a prominent merchant and past State and national president of the Patriotic Sons of America, is dying at his home here, as the result of a bullet wound in his breast accidentally received in handling a revolver thought not to be loaded.

Train Kills Three Cows.

Hamburg.—The three most valuable cows of Howard Shallenburger were struck and instantly killed by the noon south-bound Philadelphia & Reading express, at Shallenburger's Crossing, three-fourths of a mile north of this station. The animals were about to cross the track in charge of the owner's son, to be driven to a watering place.

Increase For 2000 Workers.

Easton.—The Thomas Iron Company announced a 10 per cent increase in the wages of its 2000 employees in the Lehigh Valley.

Iron Works Resume.

Lancaster.—The announcement was made here that the Penn Iron Works, which have been idle since last November, would resume operations this week on double time. The mills, which employ hundreds of men, have only been in operation ten weeks in the past two years.

Raise For York Caramel Makers.

York.—Employees of the York plant of the American Caramel Company were notified of a ten per cent increase in wages.

Boy Nearly Electrocuted.

Williamsport.—Richard Haynes, a farmer's boy, of Lyon's Mills, narrowly escaped electrocution. The lad, when searching for missing cows, climbed a tall pole, on which ran a wire of the Eaglesmere Light & Power Company. The wire frequently carries 11,000 volts. Going clear to the top of the wire and swinging a leg over the pole, the boy almost instantly hurled to the ground, where he was later found unconscious by his father. His leg is badly burned and he has a fractured skull. His condition is critical. The leg, where the current entered, is burned black.

Falls 70 Feet.

Bangor.—An Italian employed with a gang of men at work on the large concrete bridge for the D. L. & W. R. R. at the cut-off near Portland, fell fully seventy feet from the bridge at noon, suffering a broken collar bone, broken arms and fractured hip, besides internal injuries. He died on the way to the hospital.

Runaway Boys Injured.

Pottstown.—Three Reading youths who had run away from home came near losing their lives when they tried to alight from a moving coal train as it was entering Pottstown. They were thrown violently to the ground and so badly shaken up that they were removed to the Pottstown Hospital. The lads gave their names as Joseph Zelsler, Tony Tillo and Joe Tillo, all of Reading. The hospital authorities notified the police and they communicated with the Reading authorities.

Against One Session.

Reading.—There is strong opposition on the part of parents to the one-session plan in the High Schools, which was inaugurated at the beginning of the present school term, and the matter will come up for consideration at the next regular meeting of the Board of Control. Mothers of the pupils are the ones who are leading the fight against the session. They have been doing the thing quietly and, with the help of some of the fathers, have brought up with such strength the question as to whether the one-session plan is the better that the Board of Control will hardly ignore it.

Plot To Wreck Trains.

Pottsville.—Following the wrecking of the Pennsylvania flyer from Philadelphia at Conners Crossing, railroad detectives have now uncovered two different attempts to wreck the Pennsylvania Short Line passenger train enroute from Pottsville to Shenandoah. The wreckers put a bolt on the track, which the wheels brushed off. A short time afterward the bolt was again put on the track near the turntable. This time train ran over the bolt, flattening it, and thereby escaping jumping off the track.

\$5,000 To Lancaster Y. W. C. A.

Lancaster.—Israel B. Shrelens and wife, of this city, who recently gave \$5,000 each to Ursinus College and the Young Men's Christian Association, this city, have given \$5,000 to the Young Women's Christian Association here, the announcement of the gift being made today. The money will be used in erecting a boarding house and gymnasium.

Police Sergeant's Last Ride.

Lancaster.—Henry C. Negley, aged 49, a sergeant of police here for seven years, died in a local hospital from paralysis. When placed in the city ambulance prior to his removal to the hospital, his last words before dying were: "I've helped haul many one in this wagon; now it's up to me."

Said Bride Tried To Elope.

York.—Wary of her husband after thirteen days of married life, Mrs. George Sweitzer was accused of attempting to elope with Charles Snyder, a married man, and was placed under arrest as she was about to board a train for Baltimore. Snyder will, if caught, be held for larceny, for the baggage of the couple contained much of Mr. Sweitzer's personal property.

Convicted By Letters.

Altoona.—When Harry A. McAlight, of Roaring Spring, deserted his wife and family, he forgot about the letters he had received from other women, which he had secreted under the carpet. His wife found them and used them in court, as a result of which he was ordered to pay her \$10 a month.

Falls 150 Feet.

Mahanoy City.—John Jones, a laborer at Primrose Colliery, had a remarkable escape from death, while making repairs on a chute. He lost his balance and tumbled 150 feet, landing on the ground dazed and bruised, but otherwise unhurt. He walked home.

Wine growers around Lyons assert that no vines are immune against the phylloxera unless they are grafted upon American vines.

HUDSON-FULTON CROWDS!



—Cartoon by Triggs, in the New York Press.

HOW NEW YORK POLICE HANDLED A CROWD OF 8,000,000 PEOPLE DURING HUDSON-FULTON FETE

Mighty Human Machine Constructed To Insure Public Safety—On Move Night and Day—Twenty-seven Signal Stations and Thirteen Ambulance Posts Established—Every Member of the Force on Constant Duty, With Just Time to Eat and Sleep.

New York City.—Throughout the Hudson-Fulton celebration there was constantly in motion one of the greatest machines ever assembled, in regard to its thousands of human parts operating in unity, in the work of the Police Department of New York City.

This great machine, with its blocks of patrolmen, its wagons, its shuttling ambulances, its field hospitals, its squads of sergeants and nurses, its fleets of launches and rowboats, was practically under the guidance of one man as chief engineer, First Deputy Police Commissioner Frederick H. Bugher, who evolved the elaborate plan under which the millions who thronged the city's streets were assured the maximum of protection.

Plans were outlined to care for crowds of from 7,000,000 to 8,000,000 on the days of the great parades, and so skillfully were the arrangements made that this was done without reducing the regular police patrols or decreasing the regular reserves which were held at all stations to cope with possible emergencies.

As factors in this monster mechanism twenty-seven police signal stations were established, running in a chain from the St. George ferry, Richmond, through Brooklyn, up Manhattan and the Bronx to the railroad tower at the junction of Spuyten Duyvil Creek and the Hudson River. Each of these stations had a direct wire to headquarters, and each was equipped with an ambulance or a patrol wagon provided with surgeon and stretcher.

On the line of Saturday's naval parade an auxiliary line of twenty-four telephone stations was installed. Thirteen separate ambulance stations lay at intervals between the St. George ferry, on Staten Island, and Dyckman street and Broadway. These were supplemented by fifteen field hospitals, each fully equipped with beds and nurses, as well as two floating hospitals.

Another chain of twenty patrol wagons, each in charge of a police surgeon, was run from Tompkinsville to Dyckman street, while a fleet of fourteen launches and steamers patrolled the water front continuously from the Kill von Kull to Spuyten Duyvil Creek. Supplementing the latter there was a fleet of rowboats covering the water front.

A three-ply thickness of police authority was planned for the entire length of Riverside Drive and its fringe of park. Inspectors, each with six to seven captains under them, and the latter in command of squads of from forty to sixty, had charge of the strip of land between the river

and the embankment wall. Another chain of policemen had control of the park slopes from the wall to the driveway; then still another force had charge of the sidewalks and the driveway.

By day the field hospitals displayed white bunting flags with gold cross and white bunting flags with green cross. By night each few balloons with green and white lights attached. Wigwagging signals were used in communicating between police boats and shore stations by day, and green and white lights served the same purpose at night.

As planned, too, the army of policemen were massed as the crowds shifted their density. For instance, when the naval parade passed the Brooklyn shore and the crowds in that vicinity began dispersing, this fact was communicated at once to Deputy Commissioner Bugher.

At once he directed that the 300 special policemen on service there take a special elevated train which was in waiting, hurry to the subway, march aboard special subway cars and hasten to Manhattan. In this way every link of the police organization was movable at a moment's notice, so that the maximum of policemen was utilized where the crowd was densest.

No policeman had time off during the parade days. All were ordered to wear their uniforms at all times except when in bed. This order applied to every member of the force, in whatever capacity. When not on active duty each policeman snatched his rest in the station house, thus at the same time acting as a unit in the special reserve system while obtaining his needed rest.

An special letter, issued by the Commissioner, was read six times to every member of the department, pointing out the need of patience and tact in handling the great crowd of visitors.

Above most of the hotels flags of various foreign nations were to be seen, indicating the presence of some of the delegates to the celebration from foreign shores. Over the Hotel Astor the Governor's flag announced that Governor Hughes and his family had their quarters there.

Speedy punishment befell petty offenders who tried to have "fun" with the populace during the Hudson-Fulton celebration. Not only were the regular police details, in sections where the crowds gathered, practically doubled, but the Interborough put in commission a large corps of special officers. The surface lines, with the aid of the police, were in a position to take care of the rowdies who tried to make every day seem like the Sunday of their own particular devising.

UNVEIL FULTON TABLET.

Lancaster, Pa.—The Lancaster County Historical Society unveiled a memorial to Robert Fulton in the little hamlet of Fulton House, the birthplace of the inventor, twenty miles south of this city. Among those in attendance were Governor Stuart and ex-Governor Pennypacker, both of whom made addresses.

The exercises were continued in the afternoon, and during the luncheon hour there was an exhibit of Fulton relics consisting of manuscripts, drafts, mementos, etc.

The stand from which the speakers delivered their addresses was modeled to represent Fulton's first steamboat, the Clermont. It was profusely decorated with the national colors. The tablet, which was designed by

Miss Mary Magee, of this city, is of bronze, about a foot high, and is in the shape of a shield. At the top there is a bas relief of the steamboat Clermont. Directly underneath is a scroll containing the words, "Clermont, Fulton, 1807." Upon the tablet is inscribed the following:

"Here, on November 14, 1765, was born Robert Fulton, inventor, who, on the waters of the Hudson, August 11, 1807, first successfully applied steam to the purpose of navigation. At this place he spent the first years of his life. Without a monument future generations would know him. Erected by the Lancaster County Historical Society at the centenary celebration of his achievement, September, 1909."

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Poultry for Profit

HARDWOOD ASHES.

Ashes from hard wood, charcoal and a bit of salt are almost a specific for intestinal worms. Have it where the hogs can eat it whenever they want it, and don't be afraid that they will eat too much if they have it regularly.—Farm Journal.

SMALL CHICK FOOD.

For small chicks at first it is well to feed stale bread crumbs and hard-boiled eggs crumbled fine. Afterwards oatmeal and cornmeal cake, or "Johnny-cake," as it is generally called, make good rations for the growing chicks, with wheat or cracked corn added as soon as they can eat these grains. Many people prefer oats to wheat, as a better muscle and bone-forming food, but chickens will eat the wheat at an earlier age.—Farmers' Home Journal.

BLACKHEAD REMEDY.

In an article on blackhead in turkeys and white diarrhoea in chickens, an exchange concludes that there is no effective remedy for these diseases after birds are once infected and recommends prompt use of preventative methods. Among the preventatives most highly commended is the liberal use of epsom salts, administered either in a mash or in drinking water. A dose is a teaspoonful to ten old fowls or twenty young ones, administered about once a week.—Farmers' Home Journal.

A FIRST FOOD.

It is sometimes perplexing to figure out just what we should feed the hens early in the morning. It is a disputed question whether we should give grain or mash and just how much. From years of experience we should advise the grain, just a small portion early to scratch; then follow with a light food of cooked vegetables and scraps, with more grain during the day and afternoon. If hens get a full feed early in the day, they soon become lazy and will not hustle, therefore we should try to keep them busy. The first feed should be grain scattered in the scratching shed, and an effort should be made to keep the hens hungry. Late in the evening they should be given all they can eat and at night their crops should be full. Give a variety of every kind of food and vegetables, and give it so that the entire day is consumed in getting it.—Farmers' Union Guide.

IF YOU BUY HENS.

The question which worries one most when starting with poultry, is which kind of hens to buy. The breed is often not so much to consider as the kind of hens. We do not know how to select the good hens, those that will lay, and for this reason we buy hens and feed them throughout the winter and get no eggs.

It is very important that we know the kind of hens to select—the kind which will be healthy and lay during the winter months. Of course, there is no way to tell how this may be done, but the trained eye can see at a glance just which hens we should select.

The practical farmer can tell instantly which ear of corn will make the best seed, or which horse or cow will make the best to breed from, and the poultryman can tell you at a glance which lot of hens you should buy for eggs. If you select the right kind of hens and give them the right kind of treatment there should be no reason why you should not have eggs at all seasons of the year.—Farmers' Union Guide.

POULTRY-MANURE.

Poultry-manure should never be stored in or near the poultry house unless it is mixed with land plaster or dry, pulverized muck. When put into boxes or barrels it makes a good breeding place for mites and lice, says a correspondent in Farm and Fire-side.

When mixed with plaster or muck its value as a fertilizer is increased and mites and lice will not live in it. It is good for forcing most all vegetables. It is not so good for peas and beans, but is excellent for vines, corn and potatoes. It will nearly double the yield of pumpkins and squashes if a handful is worked into the soil around each vine. A handful put on each hill will grow more corn and ripen it two weeks earlier than any corn phosphate. When used for top-dressing it should be well covered with soil.

WATER AND GUINEA FOWLS.

Geese and ducks are becoming more salable each season. The price of geese was almost treble that of chickens in the market during November and December of last year. Ducks did not bring a price equal to that received for geese, but even they sold remarkably well. Geese hatch their own eggs and brood the goslings. They seem to care for them better than do mother hens or brooders. When once the goslings are a week or ten days old, they grow very fast and require little attention.

Old, marshy lands, or those that have a fairly good crop of grass, afford good ranging land for geese. Geese do best if they have a dry spot on elevated land to go to when it rains. After the goslings are three weeks old they graze their entire living from the grass during the summer. Ducks must be continually fed or they will not prosper. Young ducks

must be fed several times a day on mixed meal or cracked corn, or they do not grow as they should. The best means of feeding cracked corn to young ducks is to put the corn into a shallow pan of water and let the ducks take it from the water as they eat it. Ducks require water to drink with their food.

Guinea fowls are more profitable to raise than ducks or geese. If well-grown, they can be marketed at broiler size at double the price usually paid per pound for other poultry. If poorly fed, the guinea keet is tough as sole leather, but where they are fed fairly well and have a good range to go over where food is plentiful, they grow quickly into broiler size and are eagerly sought after by the market poultrymen. Several ventures at growing guinea owls on farms have proved fairly successful. The best results come from small flocks kept on a small farm where there is a free range over green fields and meadows that are well supplied with insects of all kinds. Guinea fowls seem to prosper best where there is a dry gravel soil. Wet lands are not suited to their habits. They nest in out-of-the-way places, hide their nests, hatch their brood, and raise them in the grass. If the lands are well drained and there is a safe roosting place out of the wet and damp, they do better than young turkeys, but they succumb to wet conditions even sooner than do the turkey poult.

The eggs of guinea fowls are successfully hatched by hens, and the keets are grown in this way quite as successfully as with the guinea hens. They are more domestic when grown with the hens and do not wander about so much. Guinea do not get along well with our poultry. They are quarrelsome. The old guineas are apt to kill young chicks if they come about where their brood of young is eating. Guinea prefer to mate in pairs, but they will mate in trios or three and four, wherever there are a lot of guinea fowl. All surplus males should be disposed of. Males that lack a mate are apt to destroy the young when hatched.—Country Gentleman.

NOTES.

Plant a patch of green stuff for your poultry and allow them the run of it.

Have a movable floor in your chicken house, so that the droppings may be saved.

Unless you wish your hens to form the egg-eating habit crush all the egg shells they eat.

It is a good thing to construct your poultry houses that they may be moved with ease.

Dry picked fowls present a much plumper appearance than those scalded and then picked.

Even on a small scale well bred poultry can be made to return a handsome profit, if handled right.

Better raise fifty youngsters and raise them well than to have double the number and stunt them all.

Sunshine is one of the most healthful agents and should be permitted to enter the poultry house as much as possible.

Clean up and disinfect your poultry house at least once a week and the fowls will be less troubled with disease and vermin.

The Fleet in a Fog.

Navigation in a fog at sea is always perilous, even for single ships, but the dangers are increased a hundred fold for a fleet. Sound signals of every kind are in use, mostly by means of foghorns and sirens and also by firing guns from the flagship, the reports being regulated by code so as to convey exact meanings to all concerned. At the same time, to prevent collisions, the first precaution taken on board every ship of a fleet is to put a fog buoy overboard the moment a fog comes on.

The buoy consists of a large cask painted red, which is attached to the stern of every ship by a rope of grass fibre, a material that floats on the surface. Each ship pays out astern a length of rope equivalent to the intervals kept between the ships of the fleet—two cables (four hundred yards) in close order, four cables in open order. The cask should float at the bows of the ship next astern, splashing up the water as it is towed over the waves. Station is kept throughout the fleet whatever the speed of the ships by every vessel keeping her bows close up to the splash of the fog buoy towing in the wake of her immediate leader in line.—Illustrated London News.

Swans on the Thames.

Over 200 cygnets have been reared on the Thames between Southwark Bridge and Marsh Lock, Henley, during the last season. The largest brood was one of nine cygnets at Hallford. The black swans at Goring, which are owned by the Vintners Company, have also multiplied. Altogether there are about 500 swans on the Thames between the places indicated, the King being the owner of the greatest number and the remainder being the property of the Dyers and Vintners companies.—London Evening Standard.

The 3-year-old son and heir of the Czar Nicholas is insured for \$2,500,000, and is said to pay the highest premium in the world.