

NEWS OF PENNSYLVANIA

Leo in State 39 Days.

Sanbury.—George Miller, a former well-known traveling salesman, of this place, died suddenly here at the dinner table, of paralysis, and following his death a note was found making a strange request concerning the disposition of his body. Always having a horror that he would be buried alive, in the note he made a number of years ago and kept in a private box in one of the local banks, he not only requested but demanded that his body should lie in state here for two days, to be viewed by his friends and then taken to Galion, Ohio, there again to lie in state for thirty days, then to be placed in a metallic casket and buried in the Galion Cemetery. His request will be carried out as desired.

Minister's Secret Marriage.

Reading.—The wedding has just been announced of Rev. J. W. Lazarus, pastor of the Lutheran church at Wernersville and Sinking Springs, to Miss Jannette Blanck, daughter of Dr. E. K. Blanck, of Vermont. The young people became acquainted on a fishing trip on the Perkiomen. The marriage was a complete surprise to the members of his charge and was kept a secret until it was all over.

Attack Moving Picture Law.

Argument was heard in the Dauphin County court by President Judge George Kunkel in the proceedings to attack the constitutionality of the attack of 1909, regulating moving picture show places. The Globe Theatre Company and probably twenty others united in the action, the Attorney General's department defending the act as entirely within the police powers of the Commonwealth. No decision was given.

Railroad As Drought Breaker.

Reading.—Two hundred oil tanks were ordered to the Shamokin division by the Reading Railway Company to haul water to the collieries and towns that are now practically without water. It will take at least twenty crews to man these tanks and distribute the water. The present situation is one of the most serious problems that the Reading Company has ever been up against.

Stripped Of Clothes By Tramps.

Hazleton.—Newton Minnich, of Weatherly, was beaten by tramps, who removed his clothes and permitted him to wander in a dazed condition through the swamp near Black Creek Junction and only in his underwear. He was seen by a townsman, who rescued him and summoned help to remove him to his home.

\$1,000 Gift To Chester Church.

Chester.—Samuel A. Crozer, the Upland manufacturer and philanthropist, has offered to give the First Baptist Church of this city \$1,000 providing that the members of the church raise \$1,200 within a month time. After the church debt is paid off it is proposed to make some extensive additions to the edifice.

Timber And Minerals.

Huntingdon.—The extension of the Shade Gap branch of the East Broad Top Railroad, just completed, opens up one of the most important new timber and mineral lands in Central Pennsylvania. The new road extends from Mt. Union, Huntingdon County, into the northern end of Franklin County, and penetrates a large area of valuable timber, iron ore and coal lands. A company will proceed to develop the rich resources of this new region.

Recovers Embalming Art.

Pottsville.—F. J. Hummel, of Minersville, an undertaker, has made a chemical discovery which his experiments prove means a practical recovery of the lost art of embalming used by the Egyptians. He sent to the county almshouse, for burial, the body of Anthony Stinus, aged 49 years, which he kept for thirty-five days after being treated with the chemical process for thirty-six hours, strapped to a board in his morgue, without the slightest evidence of putrefaction.

Ground Up Snake In Cider.

Marietta.—The family of Paul Eisner, of Red Lion, is seriously ill from drinking cider. Eisner took a load of apples to the press and arriving late at night allowed them to remain in the wagon over night. A huge snake crawled into the wagon and was ground up with the apples. The family became deathly sick and upon examination found the crushed skin of the reptile in the pulps.

Swoons At Husband's Death.

Chester.—When notified that her husband, Andrew Grybek, had died in the State Hospital for the Insane at Norristown, Mrs. Grybek fell into a swoon and it was some time before she was revived. Grybek's mind, it is said, was affected by the inhalation gases while employed at a local blast furnace works. His widow is left with several little children to support.

Aged Woman Injured.

Chester.—Mrs. Mary Griffith, an aged woman of Leiperville, accepted an invitation to take a ride in a carriage along the Chester pike. After traveling about half a mile the horse started into a wild gallop. Fearing that the vehicle would collide with a heavy moving van that was coming in the opposite direction, Mrs. Griffith leaped from the carriage and landed on the highway in a heap. She escaped with a few slight bruises, her dress becoming fastened in the front wheel, breaking the force of her fall.

School Filtrations.

Shenandoah.—"You must stop this filtering and love making by the pupils under your charge," shouted Superintendent Cooper to the seventy-seven teachers attending the county institute, after a heart to heart talk, which tinged of reprimand, on the behavior of the boys and girls of the higher grades.

Superintendent Cooper said that during last week he had occasion to make a personal investigation of a suant case and it was while on this probe the conditions objected to were brought to light.

He charged the teachers that the children were wards of the State, and that the teachers were commissioned by the State not only to develop the child mentally, but morally as well. Teachers who failed in this duty, he declared, were unfit for their calling.

He said to remedy the evil of child-filtration and love making the dirt of riddle should be used forcibly. He announced he would go still further and take the ministers of the churches into his confidence and to leave nothing undone to stamp out what he regards as a great evil.

New Billet Mill.

Lebanon.—The managers of the American Iron & Steel Manufacturing Company have given their sanction to a plan for the erection here of a steel billet mill, which is to be built without delay. The proposition has been under discussion for a number of years. The plant with machinery will involve an expenditure of more than \$500,000. Probably the most interesting feature of the announcement is that steel billets will be manufactured by electric process.

Hunter Killed.

Bloomsburg.—A fatal hunting accident occurred when Walter Davis, of Fritz Hall, was shot in the head and almost instantly killed by Albert Hess, of Berwick. The young men had located a rabbit which ran under a pile of stones and Davis was on his knees trying to scare it out, when both barrels of his companion's gun were accidentally discharged, the load shattering Davis' skull.

Alleged Murderer In Bed.

Williamsport.—Ellis Deeter, who shot and killed J. Rankin Edwards, a prominent Muncy farmer, was arrested here. He was found in his bed and offered no resistance.

Charles E. Hoffert Dies.

Lancaster.—Charles E. Hoffert, 34 years old, a graduate of the Philadelphia School of Pharmacy in 1901, died here.

Coal Wages For November.

Shenandoah.—The anthracite coal operators were notified by Commissioner Neill, of Washington, that, according to coal prices at tide-water the mine workers' wages for November would be seven per cent. above the basis.

Richardson Gets Five Years.

Pittsburg.—David J. Richardson, former cashier of the defunct Cosmopolitan National Bank, convicted recently of making false reports concerning the bank's condition, was sentenced to five years in the United States penitentiary at Leavenworth, Kansas.

Two Buried; Only One Dead.

Tamaqua.—While working in the mine of the Lehigh Coal & Navigation Company, Thomas Edwards and George Fisher were buried by falling rock. Edwards was dead when rescued, but Fisher was only slightly injured.

Tramp Robs His Benefactor.

Chester.—While Mrs. Ella Mulligan, of Eddystone Borough, was preparing a meal for a stranger, who had asked for something to eat, the tramp sneaked into the front part of the house and stole a handbag containing \$30.

13-Year-Old Girl A Robber.

York.—Charged with robbing a house, 13-year-old Adaline Kenny was arrested by Detective Fieles. The child confessed taking a gold watch and other valuable articles from the home of George Yessler. She was committed to jail.

Leap From Train Is Fatal.

Pottsville.—Finding he was on the wrong train, Constine Kristus, aged 35 years, in his excitement jumped from a Philadelphia and Reading coach midway between Pottsville and Minersville, and was struck by the steps. The top of his head was knocked off. He died where he fell.

Philadelphia Charters Granted.

Governor Stuart approved the following Philadelphia charters: Edge Hill Land Improvement Company, Mount Airy, \$5,000; Wasaka Manufacturing Company, \$25,000; J. T. Jackson Company, real estate, \$10,000; James Irons Company, Inc., fixtures, \$5,000; Urban Building and Loan Association, \$2,000,000.

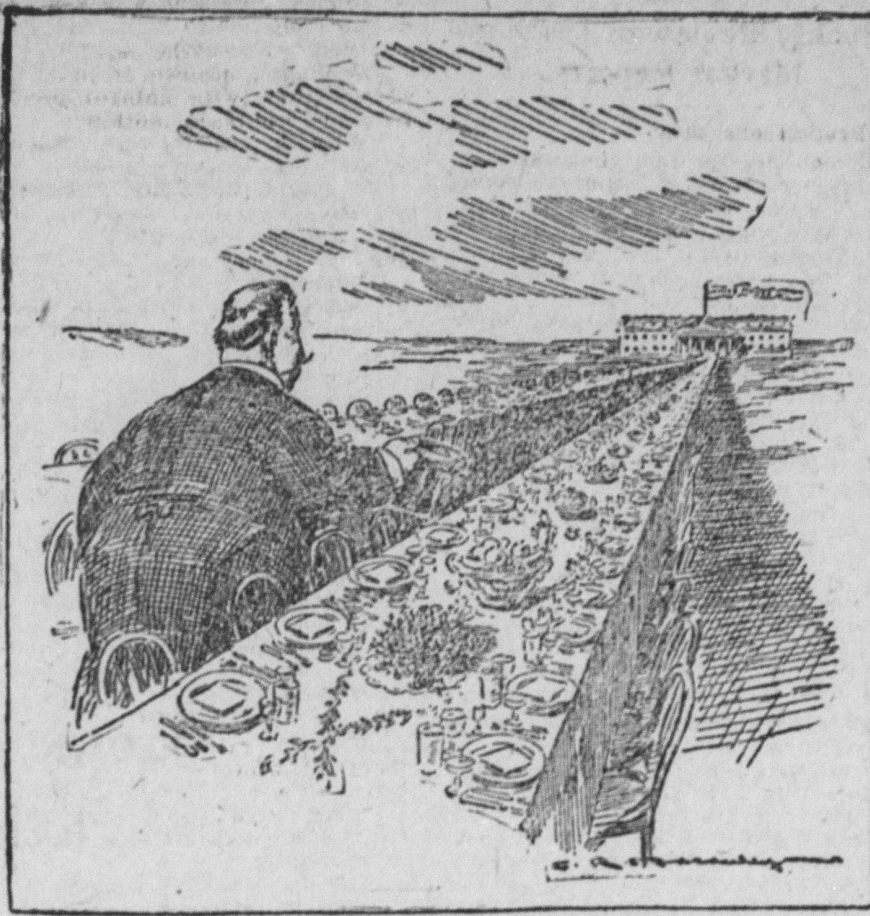
Bright At 107 Years Of Age.

Reading.—Mrs. Chloe Wakler, colored, celebrated her 107th birthday and is Reading's oldest woman. In spite of her age she is still able to be about the house and converse with all the callers at her home.

Dies In Fall On Step.

Lowistown.—William Rupert, 88 years old, was instantly killed in front of his home at Ardenheim in falling from the subway steps leading from the Pennsylvania Railroad depot to the public road.

ON THE HOMESTRETCH.



—Cartoon by C. R. Macauley, in the New York World.

OUTLINE OF PRESIDENT TAFT'S ANNUAL MESSAGE.

Roosevelt Policies to Be Commended to Congress and Corporations the Chief Topic—Better Anti-Trust Law, Railroad Rate Court and Anti-Stock Watering Plan to Be Recommended—Conservative Regarding Mississippi—Commission Government for Alaska.

Augusta, Ga.—The keynote of President Taft's message to the coming session of Congress will be this statement:

"This Administration was elected on a platform that we proposed to carry out the policies of Theodore Roosevelt, and we propose to keep that promise."

The President reserves to himself the right to decide what those policies are. He has said in public addresses that he, more than any other man, perhaps, had been in a position to know just what Roosevelt did or did not believe.

"Mr. Roosevelt's chief policy," he has said, "was the determination to make the great corporations of the country obey the law, and those corporations included the railroads and the great industrial corporations that do a large industrial business and that have shown a tendency to monopolize that business and suppress competition."

Mr. Taft has indicated clearly enough in his speeches what his message will be.

It will recommend an unusually long program for Congress and one that is likely to revive a good deal of the hostility shown to the Roosevelt Administration on the score of the railroad rate legislation.

That the President has been looking forward to the possibility of serious opposition within the ranks of his own party is indicated by his recent speeches.

Mr. Taft will recommend a court of five members in order that when the Interstate Commerce Commission shall decide a rate is unreasonable a reasonable rate may be met at once, with no appeal on the part of the railroads except to the Supreme Court. This is to make the Hepburn rate bill effective. He will point out that the five judges, having no other business before them, can not only expedite legislation, but naturally will become rate experts.

There will be also a recommendation of a tribunal that will pass on how many bonds and how many shares of stock every interstate railroad may issue, to prevent the watering of stock. At one time the President said: "This is important, because when you water stock you only do it to deceive people and get them to pay more than the stock is worth."

Further, Mr. Taft said, it is wrong because it builds a false foundation on which to reckon what reasonable freight rates are.

To further expedite the work of making railroads obey the law, the President will recommend a reorganization of the Bureau of Corporations, the Interstate Commerce Commission and the Department of Justice that the three may work progressively and not be stumbling over one another, as they are under the present system. But the President will make it clear that he is not attacking corporations that work legitimately. His own expression on that subject is:

"We could not get along without corporations. They are a necessary instrument in the business of the country. But as we give them privileges, so they must recognize the responsibility with which they exercise power, and we must have the means of compelling them to recognize that responsibility and to keep them within the law."

The President will recommend an amendment to the anti-trust law that he thinks will make it effective. The present terms are so broad that in his mind it is not enforceable, as it makes no distinction between a reasonable and an unreasonable restraint of trade—a difference that is recognized by the common law. He will recommend that the law be amended to narrow and confine it to combinations and conspiracies to suppress competition and establish monopolies, and to leave out the denunciations of general restraints of trade. He will not recommend that labor unions be specifically

exempted from the operation of the law, but the effect of the amendment, he admits, will be to put labor outside the law. Under the present statute it has been decided by the Supreme Court that boycotts are a violation of the Sherman act.

The President's position on the subject of honesty in business is as summarized by himself:

"It takes some time for a series of courts to make a decision which shall be plain to the business world. But we are going on with this anti-trust law, and if we amend it as I suggest we shall draw the lines closer and enable men to know what is legitimate business and what is not."

Postal savings banks will be urged. President Taft will recommend continuation and extension of the conservation of national resources and reclamation of arid lands. He will say that these subjects include also retention of control over the water power sites by the Government, so that it may regulate rates charged for the power furnished, and retention of control of coal, oil and phosphate lands, that the Government may prevent the use of those lands by monopolies.

Conservative as to Mississippi.
On the subject of waterways the message will recommend continuation and extension of harbor work, such as the San Pedro Harbor, on the California coast, but his recommendations for work on the inland waterways will be most conservative. The President saw a lot on his trip down the Mississippi River, but his conclusions did not encourage the inland waterways boomers, who went to great expense to show the river to him.

Regarding the Mississippi the President will go no further in the next message than to recommend continuation of the protection of the banks at the bends, where the current is constantly cutting. Outside of that it will be the position of Mr. Taft that no improvement shall be undertaken until engineers have approved its feasibility and have estimated its cost and, in addition, it has been demonstrated that after the millions of the Government have been spent the project will be worth while—that is, that the commerce will justify the expense, and that the shippers will not desert the river for the railroad the first time the latter cuts rates. All those conditions fulfilled, the President will state he is in favor of the Government issuing all the bonds necessary and completing the work that it has decided, carefully, to begin.

The President will not make any recommendation for monetary legislation, leaving that to the next Congress.

A commission government for Alaska will be recommended. It is the result of his experience in the Philippines and, as Secretary of War, the guardian of Cuba. It is the idea of colonies, but the President is very much in earnest about it, as he believes Alaska, with its enormous extent of territory and small, uncertain population, is not ready for self-government.

The President will recommend a ship subsidy in the form of payment by the Government for the carrying of mail.

Control of corporations will be the main issue in the message, and the President believes that his administration already has made a good start in the corporation tax passed at the extra session.

Mr. Taft has expressed himself as in favor of a central bank to handle the finances of the country, but the details of the plan have not been worked out, and no one is more open to argument and conviction on the subject than the President. There is no likelihood that it will be a part of the message to the December session. Probably the central bank plan will be a part of a later message, including the general monetary revision scheme.

Insanity Caused Strange Auto Deaths in Chicago.

Chicago.—The body of Ernst Camp, the chauffeur who drove his automobile with two passengers into the river Sunday night, has been recovered. The bodies of Miss Beatrice Shapiro and Max Cohen are still in the river. It has been learned that Camp's parents are insane, and the theory of the police is that he was also. The tragedy has aroused a public demand for an ordinance requiring mental and physical examination of all men who drive automobiles.

Poultry For Profit

TO CARE FOR CHICKS.

Wise was he who said, "An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure," and in view of this fact, chicks should be closely watched during the early stages of their development to see if they become infected with parasites. In view of this possible infection, it would be a very good plan to dust the plumage of the hen with disinfectant powders before her brood is hatched. These powders should be handled carefully, as it would injure the eyes of the hen, should they get into them. Upon taking the chicks from the nest, they should be examined for lice. These pests are rather difficult to see; are usually of a light grayish color, and are to be found on the tops of the chicks' heads, or under their throats. A small quantity of sweet oil rubbed about their heads and necks will prove very effective in ridding them of these parasites. A little finely powdered earth-dust will often prove beneficial when sprinkled over the chicks. Grown-up fowls bathe in the earth-dust for the purpose of ridding themselves of lice.

After attending to the riddance of the chicks of external parasites, the possible gaps should be guarded against. This disease, if such it should be termed, is very destructive among young fowls. It is caused by a very diminutive hair-like worm, which the chicks swallow. This worm is of a red color, and measures from one-half to two-thirds of an inch in length. When swallowed, the worm becomes attached to the membrane which serves as a lining to the windpipe, thus obstructing the breathing. A number of remedial agents have been recommended, but the removal of the worm is the best remedy.

One way to accomplish this removal is to moisten the end of a small feather from which the web has been stripped except the tip, with oil or salt water, and then introducing it into the windpipe, twist it around and then withdraw it. This motion of the feather will usually entangle the worm, and it will be drawn out with the feather. A small quantity of sulphur mixed with corn meal, moistened with water and fed to them is a good remedy.

Cleanliness is doubtless the best preventive of gaps. A thin coating of lime spread over the ground where the fowls are to run, before the frost is out of the ground, will serve to prevent its infestation by gaps.

It should always be well borne in mind that prevention is better than remedy, and in this cleanliness plays an important part.—Frank Monroe, in the Farmers' Home Journal.

DIET FOR HENS.
During the busy days, don't forget to provide for the hen's diet as well as for other stock; while preparing dainties for the table, hoard up some for the hens.

Perhaps several will have a patch of sorghum; now the seed, or the heads, may be stored in a loft, or a corner of some outbuilding, and will be a very dainty feed this winter for all kinds of poultry. There is quite a lot of food value in them, aside from their benefit as a change of diet.

If there is a patch of late corn, cure and store it away. When chopped into sizeable pieces, it will be found valuable feed, when all green forage is sealed up with snow and ice.

Clover is very valuable and where clover hay is fed to stock, there will be abundance of shatterings for the poultry, whether fed dry in a clean dry place, or whether steamed, or fed in a bran mash, the value of clover shatterings is greater than many think.

Save all the cabbages, whether heads or not; hens dearly love to pick at the leaves and heads. Cabbage is of value for supplying the missing green stuff, chiefly; but it tends to keep the poultry in good health. Turnips are good as an appetizer, and are well worth saving. They should be chopped rather fine and fed raw, or else cooked done, and mixed with the mash, or with table scraps.

If you have no sorghum seed of your own, make an effort to obtain a load of some one who has grown a patch for molasses. In our neighborhood, the heads are usually left where they cut them off; even if for sale, the cost would be little as compared with their value, and the cost of other feed.

A load of sharp sand, or small gravel would be a good investment, and should be obtained before too late; also a pile of crockery for grit, either broken into bits now, or else stored to be broken as needed.

Dust and leaves don't come under the head of feed, but they are very necessary nevertheless, and a generous pile of each should be gathered in sacks or barrels and stored in the dry.

This doesn't require much effort, nothing as compared with their value through the winter.—E. C., in the Indiana Farmer.

NOTES.
To have healthy, vigorous and profitable poultry new blood should be introduced annually. Fowls that are inbred in line for several years be-

come inactive, diminutive and unprofitable.

One of the best of green foods for the hens in winter is cabbage. It is easily grown, easily kept and easily fed.

The use of a trap nest will speedily pick out the drones in a flock. A few trap nests should be had by every poultry raiser.

High roosts and heavy fowls do not go well together. Lame birds are sure to be the result. Roosts located not over two feet from floor are the best.

Dry, sandy ground is best for poultry, as gapes, cholera, etc., seldom appear on this kind of land.

Learning how to prevent diseases in poultry is worth far more than learning how to cure them. Besides, it is less expensive.

Trying to force pullets to lay by giving them highly seasoned food is seldom satisfactory. They must be properly matured before producing eggs naturally.

A change of diet occasionally is appreciated, in fact, demanded, by the hens, so do not feed them day after day on the same kind of food. Fowls will eat nearly everything, so there is no necessity of limiting them to one food.

Don't rush all the turkeys off to the Thanksgiving market unless they are in the very best condition. The Christmas market is usually just as good.

Numbers are a delusion sometimes. Fifty hens well housed and well cared for will return a greater profit than a hundred that are allowed to take care of themselves.

Some men hate chickens because they roost all over the place, scratch up the garden and flower beds and eat enough corn to raise a drove of hogs. Other stock would be just as great a nuisance if not confined and cared for.—From "Poultry Pickings" in the Indiana Farmer.

OATS FOR POULTRY.

The Gleaner cheerfully adds his recommendation to the "Agricultural Epitomist's" suggestion as to oats for poultry. It says:—

Oats make an excellent food for the poultry, providing they are of the right kind. The long, slim oat, with plenty of husk or hull, is poor feed for anything, but the plump, meaty oat is a good feed for all stock, including poultry.

Hulled oats for young chickens after they are three or four weeks old will help them to make bone and muscle faster than any other one feed, and this is the most desirable element at this period of growth.

For grown or feeding fowls we have at most seasons of the year fed one feed of oats daily with most satisfactory results. We have fed some oats after boiling them, for fall and winter feeding, but they were of poor quality, and the boiling was to soften the hulls rather than because the boiling added any other value to the oats feed itself. Boiling is not necessary with good oats except by way of variety in feeding. The best way is to feed them in the litter, scattered well and deeply so the fowls will have to do considerable scratching.

DAMP POULTRY HOUSES.

A great many poultrymen wonder why their poultry houses are damp. The location has a great deal to do with it, but, more than all, fresh air and sunshine will drive dampness away. The cause of dampness is always a lack of proper ventilation. A little ventilation rightly applied will remove the dampness and at the same time give the fowls more healthful conditions.—Farmers' Home Journal.

SORE HEAD REMEDY.

At the South Carolina Experimental Station the past two seasons, several remedies have been tried for sore head. The best results were obtained from the following mixture: Clove naphthol one part and lard four parts. Mix well and grease the whole head. If in an advanced stage wash the head in warm water to remove the scabs before using.—Farmers' Home Journal.

EGGS IN SALT.

A woman poultry raiser writes that her method of preserving eggs is packing them in dry salt. Have the top layer of eggs at least three inches below the surface of the salt. Pack in a large jar with the points of the eggs downward. Cover the top of the salt over with paraffine. She says the eggs will keep for several months.—Farmers' Home Journal.

Not That Kind of Man.

At a banquet of the Farmers' Union at Shawnee, Okla., a satirical speech by Irwin S. Mason of the Sallisaw stock farm was well received.

"Enough, then"—so Mr. Mason ended—"enough of this lying talk of the farmer's meanness and hardness and narrowness—this talk that makes the farmer out to be the kind of man who'd complain, if his wife eloped in the spring with the hired man, that he wouldn't have cared so much if she had only eloped in the fall instead, so that he'd have been spared the expense of wintering her."—Washington Star.