

NEWS OF PENNSYLVANIA

York Elks Elect Officers.

York.—Charles H. Kliao has been elected exalted ruler of York Lodge No. 213, Benevolent Protective Order of Elks. The other officers chosen were: Esteemed leading knight, William H. Eisenhart; esteemed loyal knight, Ray P. Sherwood; esteemed lecturing knight, Alfred M. Kell; secretary, A. J. Brennan; treasurer, Lewis C. Elliot; Tyler, Joseph L. Trumbo; trustees, A. C. Kenzie, Allen H. Harbold; representative to Grand Lodge, W. C. Throno; alternate, Dr. W. W. Bolton.

Fireman Dies At Post Of Duty.

South Bethlehem.—Seated at his post of duty in the Protection Hose House, Theodore B. Chatelaine, a fireman, was found dead. Because the fire alarm system was out of order, Chatelaine was stationed at the fire house at night. He was stricken with apoplexy.

School Teacher Innocent.

Jersey Shore.—B. H. Houseworth, principal of the Jersey Shore High School, was found "not guilty" of the charge of carrying concealed weapons in Williamsport. Houseworth defended himself against a mob of pupils bent on putting out the teachers of the High School a week ago, and was arrested by one of the parents of a boy who was expelled for the assault on the teacher. Judge Hart took the case from the jury and exonerated Houseworth. He stated that a teacher has a right to use a weapon to defend himself when such action is justified by threat to do him bodily harm.

Beaten For Board Bill.

Mahanoy City.—Assisting Mrs. Agnes Prussa, a widow of Mahanoy Plains, to collect board bill from Joseph Karana, which he is alleged to have jumped two years ago, Michael Rice and Joseph Maluskey beat up Karana with a four-inch logging and an iron bolt. His death is momentarily expected. Karana was almost scalped, besides having a leg and five ribs fractured. His assailants are in jail.

Wild Goose Scare Farmers.

Reading.—Flocks of wild geese have been flying northward over Berks County the past few days. The glaring railroad lights at Mohrsville bewildered the huge water fowls, causing them to fly close to the ground. Their fluttering of wings and "honking" aroused many farmers out of their beds, believing that some one was trying to break into their homes. Few of the fowls were killed, although farmers chased them all night long.

Killed in Tank Explosion.

Reading.—Merritt C. Burns, a machinist, employed at the Reading Railways shops, was engaged in making a test of a tank when it exploded, the top striking his head and crushing his skull. Burns was hurled some distance from the force of the explosion and died a few minutes later. He was 25 years of age and leaves a widow and a small child.

Eight Brothers As Pallbearers.

Shenandoah.—Eight brothers, four of whom came one thousand miles, were pallbearers at the funeral of Mrs. Catharine McGonigle, their only sister, who died from blood poisoning. She was the daughter of the late John Leshey, who was County Commissioner of Schuylkill for four terms.

\$5,000 For Franklin and Marshall.

Lancaster.—The trustee of Franklin and Marshall College announced the receipt of a check for \$5,000, the gift of Israel B. Shreiner, of this city. Mr. Shreiner has given similar amounts to the local Y. M. C. A. and the Y. W. C. A., to the Lancaster General Hospital, and to Ursinus College, at Collegeville.

Church Fair Ice Cream Stolen.

Gettysburg.—About the limit in the line of thieving was reached when an unknown party stole the ice cream from a Methodist Church festival. The affair was in full swing and was being largely patronized. The empty can was found in a nearby alley.

Man Of Many Wounds Dies.

Shamokin.—John Mungle died here. He was a veteran of the Civil War, and it is said he received more wounds in battles than any other Northern soldier in the Civil War.

Change of Climate Causes Death.

Hazleton.—Joseph Goffler, aged 31 years, a traveling man from Brooklyn, died at the State Hospital here from blood poisoning following tonsillitis, which he contracted through a sudden change of climate in coming from New Orleans to Hazleton.

Bucket Fractures Man's Skull.

York.—While assisting in building a chimney, 110 feet high, at the Laefan Paper Mill, Clement McKinney, 27 years old, was struck by a falling bucket and fatally injured. McKinney was on the ground assisting in hoisting brick to the top of the stack. A scaffold on which a bucket was placed swayed and McKinney, who was directly beneath, started to run. He was too late, and the bucket crashed down on his head, fracturing his skull.

Diagnoses Her Disease.

Hazleton.—Eleanor Gibson, a 14-year-old school girl of this city, when taken suddenly ill in school, diagnosed her case as appendicitis and walked to the Miners' Hospital, unaccompanied, where she presented herself to the physicians for an operation. Examination disclosed that she was correct in her diagnosis and the operation was performed. Her parents knew nothing of her illness until she failed to return home from school and they made a search for her.

Neglect Costs Fortune.

Bath.—Complications have arisen from the settlement of the estate of Constantine Gelsinger, a hotel keeper, who died at this place recently leaving considerable property.

Many years ago Mr. Gelsinger adopted a boy, who took the name of William Constantine Walter. The adoption papers were regularly made out by Squire McIlhenny, who remembers the incident well. The papers were given to Mr. Gelsinger to be recorded and it was supposed this was done both at Easton and Scranton.

When the records were searched it was found the adoption papers were never filed. Consequently Mr. Walter is not an heir, and, there being no other children or widow, and Mr. Gelsinger having made no will, the estate goes to his brother, William Gelsinger of Brooklyn, who had not spoken to his brother for twenty-three years.

Beat Up Tower Man. FALSE.

Tyrone.—Two masked men broke into the tower at Hannah station on the Bald Eagle Valley Railroad, bound and gagged the operator, William Chaney, and then ransacked the place for money.

Finding less than a dollar in Chaney's pockets they kicked and beat the boy into unconsciousness, then made their escape.

The operator, 20 years old, was found an hour later by the crew of a passing freight and was released and taken home.

Chaney fired several shots at the desperadoes when they were battering down the lower door, but failed to hit them. See 3-18-10.

Explosion Kills Girl.

Pittston.—By the explosion of gas in the kitchen of their home, Anna Windish, aged 18 years, was instantly killed, and her mother, an invalid, three sisters and a brother were more or less seriously injured.

The force of the explosion wrecked the house. The ruins caught fire and the firemen had to dig the dead girl and the injured persons out of the debris.

Thaw Suit Fails.

Pittsburg.—Judge Charles P. Orr, in the United States District Court, handed down an opinion, restraining John B. Gleason, formerly counsel for Harry Thaw, from proceeding upon a suit for \$50,000, which Mr. Gleason brought in the United States District Court in New York against Thaw.

The opinion was based on the ground that the debt is one from which Thaw will be discharged under the bankruptcy act.

Hartje Gives Up Fight.

Pittsburg.—Mrs. Mary Scott Hartje, according to her attorneys, will within the next three weeks, apply for an absolute divorce from her husband, Augustus Hartje, the millionaire paper manufacturer, and it is said the action will not be opposed.

It is also reported Mrs. Hartje will receive the income from a trust fund of \$100,000 during her natural life and will retain her daughter, Marie Louise, until she is old enough to choose with which parent she desires to live.

"Scotty" Hartje, the only son, will live with his father.

Mrs. Alfred Pyle To Get Divorce.

Media.—A decree of divorce was recommended by Henry M. Fyell, as master for Mrs. Clara J. Pyle of Chester, against her husband, Alfred Pyle, for desertion. A son and a daughter were witnesses for the mother. The husband, who is said to reside in Camden, did not appear to fight the proceedings.

9,000 Miners Go On Strike.

Tamaqua.—Claiming the Lehigh Coal & Navigation Company has not lived up to the provisions outlined by the Strike Commission, 9,000 employees at the Nos. 8 and 9 collieries in the Panther Creek Valley went on strike.

White Plague Nurse Stricken.

Danville.—Mrs. Edward E. Caldwell, for the last several years a nurse at the State tuberculosis dispensary, has fallen a victim to the White Plague and will leave at once for Mont Alto for treatment. Mrs. Caldwell, who until a few months ago was Miss Esther Geddes, of Bloomsburg, was an enthusiastic worker at the dispensary and was recently graduated from the Ratti Hospital.

Dynamite Explodes.

Hazleton.—James Bowden, aged 50 years, a miner at Lattimer, met a horrible death in a strange manner. Placing a stick of dynamite in the bosom of his shirt, he was preparing to put on the cartridge before firing a shot, a spark from his lamp ignited the dynamite and he was blown in pieces.

Thomas J. Pedrick Dies.

Chester.—Thomas J. Pedrick, aged 60 years, died suddenly of heart failure. He was for many years an active member of the Hanley Hose Company and was next to the last survivor of the memorable Jackson explosion in February 1882, when a number of firemen were killed and injured.

Wants Miners' Favors.

The State Railroad Commission gave a hearing on the complaint of D. A. Romberger against the Schuylkill Railways Company, operating the trolley lines in the vicinity of Ashland and Girardville, on the ground that it sells tickets at reduced rates to miners and not to other persons.

The complaint is the first of the kind to be taken up and involves the subject of miners having a separate compartment when returning from work.

Geel! It's Hard to Decide What to Be!



—Cartoon by Robert Carter, in the New York American.

ENORMOUS PROFITS IN MOVING PICTURES

James A. Edison, As Inventor, Gets About \$7200 a Week, or Nearly \$375,000 a Year—Recognized Producers Get an Injunction Against Unauthorized Traders—Now Some 13,000 Shows in This Country Which Exhibit Motion Pictures.

New York City.—Since the settlement not long ago of the differences between Thomas A. Edison and the Biograph people and various independent moving picture companies, which resulted in Mr. Edison reaping profits of his genius and industry, a settlement which followed a Federal Court's affirmation of Mr. Edison's recent rights, peace has promised to reign among the manufacturers of the pictures for the first time in nearly fifteen years. But a few months ago a number of new manufacturers sprang up who, it is charged, boldly infringed upon Mr. Edison's patents and set about justifying themselves on the ground that, as they alleged, the eleven manufacturers in this country and Europe who since the settlement have been paying Mr. Edison royalties were violating the Sherman anti-trust law.

It is declared that these men represented that they would either break up the settlement or force Mr. Edison to open his patents to them. This idea of contending that the exercise of an inventor's patent rights led to violation of the Sherman law was the only novel feature in the litigation, which resulted in a decision by Judge Noyes, of the United States Circuit Court, that an injunction should lie against the group of defendants, who admittedly have been infringing upon Mr. Edison's patents, the defendants being Carl Laemmle and the Independent Moving Picture Company of America, of which he is president, and the Panograph Company.

The president of one of the companies which are paying royalties to Mr. Edison said: "You may see it a glance that with the 4,000,000 or 5,000,000 persons who make up the daily attendance of the 13,000 moving picture theatres in this country the question of the supply of these films is a matter of wide interest. But there is a more intimate interest for the great bulk of the American people who admire Thomas A. Edison, and that part of the story has never been told. Mr. Edison has always given his patents to the public or told the public of his achievements almost before he had the patents out and before he had organized any companies to operate under them with the result that in no single instance, I believe, has he respected the undisturbed benefit of his brain work. "Now until the settlement of the moving picture patent dispute in his favor, which resulted in the union of the Edison and Biograph Companies in the Motion Picture Patents Company—the plaintiff in the action just decided by Judge Noyes—he wasn't getting anything from his moving picture invention and was involved in costly litigation. Since then these concerns have been paying him royalties: The Biograph Company, the

Edison Manufacturing Company, the Essanay Film Manufacturing Company, the Gaumont Company, the Kalem Company, George Kleine, the Lubin Manufacturing Company, George Melies, Pathe Freres, the Selig Polyscope Company, and the Vitagraph Company of America, eight of them being American concerns and the others European interests. "And here is what the business amounts to in dollars and cents: Twenty productions are issued each week in this country. Each is of 900 feet of film, making 18,000 feet, and eighty of each are issued, making 1,440,000 feet. On this production a royalty of one-half cent per foot is paid to Mr. Edison, giving him from this source a weekly revenue of \$7200. "Since the settlement under which these royalties are paid there has arisen a swarm of people, of whom Carl Laemmle is one, who have gone into the business of supplying moving picture films in which they had to violate Mr. Edison's patent rights. In the course of it they have taken from the concerns already enumerated some of their employees and actors, paying them preposterously high prices, and then in some cases letting them go after having used their talents and information for a short period. Their main contention before the public and the profession, or business, has been that the concerns paying the Edison royalties were violating the Sherman law and would sooner or later have to quit, while really these concerns are using patents on which they are paying royalties. "The matter just decided by Judge Noyes was an action by the Motion Picture Patents Company against Carl Laemmle and the Independent Moving Picture Company and against the Panograph Company. The Judge has ruled that the validity of the patent in question has already been adjudicated, and he adds, 'and infringement on the part of the defendant corporations is conceded.' He also says: 'I am also of the opinion that the charge, if established, that the complainant is itself, or is a member of, a combination in violation of the Federal anti-trust statute, is not a defense available in an action for the infringement of a patent and fails to show a defect in the complainant's title. An injunction against the defendant corporations may therefore issue. The proof of personal infringement by the defendant Laemmle is, however, deemed insufficient to warrant the issuance of an injunction against him and it is denied. But this action is without prejudice to the right of the complainant to renew his application in case future acts of personal infringement are disclosed.'

PLATT'S LACONIC VIEWS OF PARTY LEADERS HE KNEW

Senator Platt's book of memoirs was completed only a few weeks ago and is now on the press. While revising the final proofsheets he discussed the merits of many of the men famous in national politics with a reporter. Here was his summing up:

I regard Lincoln as our greatest President; McKinley, the most lovable; Hayes and Garfield, the most ungracious or treacherous; Arthur, the most princely; Grant, the greatest warrior and peacemaker.

Roosevelt was the best organization Governor the party ever had; Cornell, the most inconstant; Black, the most stalwart; Morton, the safest; Odell, the most forgetful; Hughes, a tyrant; Hill, a peanut politician.

Hinsie, the ideal American; Thomas R. Reed, the most expert Parliamentarian Congress ever saw; Quay, the cleverest politician the country ever produced.

Rejection of Budget Costs Great

Britain \$142,500,000 in Revenue.

London.—The rejection of the budget by the House of Lords in the preceding Parliament cost the country in loss of revenue \$142,500,000 in the current financial year, according to a statement made by David Lloyd-George in the House of Commons. "It was impossible to say what proportion of this loss could be ultimately recovered. "The statement has caused a sensation throughout Great Britain.

"Physicians' Trust," What East

Aurora Says, as Prices Go Up.

Buffalo, N. Y.—Residents of East Aurora are indignant at the action of physicians in making a concerted movement to raise the schedule of fees for attending patients from fifty to 100 per cent.

The action became known when notices of the new rates were sent out. The people are strong in their denunciation of the action of what they call a "doctors' trust," but the physicians are united in declaring the new schedule will stand.

Poultry for Profit

POULTRY KEEPING FOR WOMEN.

The women of America are fast filling the ranks of our fanciers and poultry keepers, and it is only a question of time when women will be just as actively engaged in poultry keeping as men. The raising of poultry is a business that is peculiarly adapted to women; their hereditary education has fitted them for it and to be the best of caretakers. In the raising of poultry, the strictest attention to the minute details of the business is necessary to the attainment of any great degree of success, and here is where women easily excel men. A woman will go out in the rain and get soaking wet in order to see if the chicks are dry, while a man will stay in the house until the rain is over and let the chicks take care of themselves during the rain.

Then again, women are naturally more gentle in disposition than men, and since gentleness is very conducive to good results with poultry, women are better fitted to look after the fowls. If the fowls get to "scrapping," a woman will gently part them before they have injured themselves or perhaps trampled upon and injured a number of little chicks, while a man will stand by and watch the "fun" go off, and he will let them fight it out if it takes all summer and kills or injures a lot of his little chicks. But then, it is just as well that he does let them fight it out for if he did conclude to separate them, the chances are that he would throw one over the poultry house and kick the other one over the garden wall.

Women, as a rule, are eminently well suited to the poultry business and the work is most fascinating, irrespective of the dollars and cents it brings in for the successful woman. It is work, not play, in all of its many branches, but it is work that is health-giving, interesting and not too heavy for the weaker sex. There are many branches in the business, and one branch will pay better in one section of the country than will another; but the three main lines—a, eggs for market with carcasses as adjuncts; b, broilers, with or without eggs, as adjuncts; c, fancy stock, with a few market eggs and carcasses as adjuncts—will, each and every one, pay a legitimate and satisfactory profit to every one if managed properly. Of course, the branch that best fits a person's own individual make-up and conditions is the one that will pay that person the best profit all other things being equal.

As an exclusive business poultry raising offers excellent inducements to ambitious beginners. According to the amounts invested there is no other business which is nearly so profitable as the poultry business, and there is no other business that can be started on so small a capital, which pays such handsome profits; and again, there is no other business where the returns come in so quickly. More than one person has started with practically nothing and in a few years, comparatively speaking, has built up a poultry business which has paid a handsome annual profit, and to use a slang expression, "put him on Easy Street."

There are many persons of moderate means, who perhaps have had some little experience with raising poultry, who get to wondering if it will pay to breed poultry on a large scale, and if it would be good policy to give up a fair paying clerkship or a small business to engage in it. Such questions are very difficult to answer to the satisfaction of all persons concerned, for in nearly every department of human industry much more really depends upon the man than on the business; and where one person may make a success of any undertaking, another may fail, though having started with equally as good chances of success. We have failures as well as successes in every business and profession and the poultry business is no exception to this rule. Few persons would think of entering into a business or mercantile pursuit without a fair knowledge of the principles upon which the business is conducted, yet every year hundreds of persons attempt the poultry business under supposition that "anybody can raise chickens," when as a matter of fact the poultry business requires just as much brains and knowledge as any other business. Failure will almost inevitably be the lot of the inexperienced and careless person, for the business must be learned and learned thoroughly to be a paying venture when conducted on a large scale.—Epitomist.

HOW TO RAISE DUCKS. Ducks' eggs must be dampened during incubation, whether under a hen or in the incubator. They should be dampened once each week during the first three weeks and the fourth week about three times; luke warm water must be used. When hatching you may assist them if they are slow in coming from the shell and it will not hurt them in the least. They should be taken from the nest as soon as dry, when it is not necessary that a hen should run with them if you have a small lot for them. They do not need hovering more than a few nights. It is important that they should root on a floor and not on the ground, when young. The feeding problem should receive

careful attention, and as we have been quite successful in this line, will give our experience as it may be of help to others.

We never feed anything the first 24 hours, then commence by giving them new milk. After feeding milk a day we add moistened bread crumbs, and clabber cheese mixed with sand; sand is also kept on the floor of their houses and runs.

We let them out of the house the third day and commence giving them water and add corn meal, bran and a very little beef scrap to their feed, and feed in this way two weeks.

Always give ducks a wet feed, and never feed corn meal alone, as it will kill them.

After they are two weeks old we give them plenty of green food, such as cabbage and lettuce. It is a good idea to sow a small patch of rape for them. This bulky food rushes their growth and reduces the feed bill.

Plenty of fresh water must be provided them, but they must not get very wet when young; later on it will not hurt them. It is not necessary to have a stream of water to raise ducks; if you allow young ducks to wash and swim all they want to you will lose them.

We feed five times a day for the first two weeks; until the fifth week four times and then three times each day. We feed coarse meal, adding more bran and beef scraps, never forgetting water and plenty of green food. Continue this system of feeding and management and you will raise 95 per cent. of your ducklings. —A. F. Shaw, in the Indiana Farmer.

MORE EGGS.

I have many letters asking this question: "How can I feed my hens to make them lay eggs?" says Cal Hugelmann, in the Southern Planter. Moulting is the season of rest and recuperation for hens, and it is next to impossible to make a hen lay eggs when she is moulting. Early hatched pullets of the small breeds should be laying if they are from good laying strains and have been well fed. They must be mature before they will lay. To be mature they must have been well fed from the day they came out of the shell until they begin to lay. The large breeds will not lay until they are seven to nine months old and they must be well fed to do this. If we allow our young stock to run at large and do not give them good care and feed they will not begin to lay until they are fully mature no matter how well we feed them at this time. A very few yearling hens will lay during the molt, but many of them can be made to do so. Feed liberally with wheat, cracked corn, soaked or sprouted oats, bran and meat meal, with a good run on grass is all that is necessary to make them lay if they are the right kind of stock. One trouble with many of the hens and pullets at this time of year is lice and mites. The houses must be free from mites and the fowls must be free from body lice.

FEED MEAT. Meat is highly nitrogenous, and supplies the hen with elements that are lacking in grain. Lean meat, such as waste scraps from the butcher, liver, etc., will cost but little, compared with the increased number of eggs that may be secured. When only grain is allowed the hens they will be unable to convert it into eggs unless balanced by a food of a more nitrogenous character. Although the price of meat is apparently high, yet one egg more a week from each hen will be sufficient to pay for the luxury afforded them.—National Poultry Journal.

CLOVER SEED FOOD. It is claimed by one authority that one hundred pounds of clover meal contains enough lime for the shells of 17½ dozens of eggs. Clover is very rich in protein and contains potash, soda, phosphoric acid and other ingredients that make it one of the best feeds for fowls that can be used. It contains all the essentials in well balanced proportion, and is palatable to the fowls as well as healthful. —NOTES.

When the vigor of the flock is low, productiveness cannot long be kept up, therefore the profit will be very little, if any; so it pays to keep the flock vigorous. Making the hens do all they are capable of doing, and then, through selection and breeding, growing better hens, will put any poultry plant on a paying basis. The poultry keeper who is wide awake and mixes sense with what can be learned from science, knows the places from which no profits are coming, and will seek to remedy them at once. Watch the flock, do your part, and if the hens won't do theirs, get some that will, but don't expect a dollar's worth of eggs from ten cents worth of feed, and what few insects the hens may be able to secure. Treat the hens as well as you do the hogs and the cows, and be content with as much profit from feed, and comparative cost of hens, as from the other stock, then there will be no disappointment. The lord of this bunch of selected pullets should be from an egg-laying breed, of course.