

# NEWS OF PENNSYLVANIA

## Butter Contest Rules.

State College.—The Dairy Husbandry Department of the Pennsylvania State College will conduct this year's butter contests on a slightly different plan. Many creameries are closed part of the year and many dairymen are unable to spare even the five pounds during the winter months, and for this reason only four samples will be required. The purpose of the contest is entirely educational. By a thorough study of methods and friendly rivalry the interest in better butter is stimulated. The plan of the contest is for the college to furnish the five-pound tubs and pay express charges both ways. The butter will be scored according to market requirements by expert judges. A personal letter will be sent to each contestant, giving the score, moisture content and criticisms by the judge and suggestions from the department. There will be four contests for the year, in April, June, August and October. At the end of the year a diploma will be presented to all who have taken part in each contest and have no score less than 90 and an average of 91.

## Charge Flanders Voted.

Pottsville.—Free and easy are election methods in East Norwegian Township, one of the most important districts in this county, according to affidavits filed by Charles Shirey, John Tobin and John Feeley, candidates for school director at the last February election. They declare a number of citizens who did not reside in the district were allowed to come over the line and vote, so as to decide a hotly disputed contest. There were only two votes difference between the vanquished and victors in the fight, which made the outside vote pivotal. Many also voted without having tax receipts.

## Fish Diver Crippled.

Chester.—Growing alarmed when Carl Anderson, a diver, of this city, who was at work at the bottom of the Delaware River, near the shore of the western section of Chester, failed to send up the periodical signals, men on the dredge boat Hell Gate made an investigation and found Anderson was lying at the bottom of the stream in a crippled condition, having stumbled and fallen to the ground. He sustained several broken ribs and internal injuries. The man was pulled to the surface and hurried to the Chester Hospital.

## Boy Whirled On Shaft.

Shamokin.—Raymond Hoff, employed as a breaker boy at Henry Clay Colliery, had a thrilling experience when caught in a revolving shaft and whirled through space at a terrific speed. His clothing was torn into shreds and before his plight was discovered every stitch had been torn from his body. Several breakers boys each a danger signal to the engineer and the machinery stopped Hoff fell to the floor senseless and badly lacerated and bruised.

## Fight Water Company.

Collingdale.—Definite steps were taken by the Collingdale Councils to protest against the increase in rates proposed by the Springfield Water Company. The local fighters will act with citizens' committees of Clifton Heights, Aldan and other boroughs, which are protesting against the proposed increase. If the water company remains steadfast in its intention to raise its rates and make a minimum rate of \$18 a year for one six-foot legal action will be instituted.

## Boast Of Five Grandfathers.

Berwick.—The three children of Mr. and Mrs. William Chappell, of Berwick, have five surviving grandparents, whose ages range from 42 to 83 years. Three of the grandparents are great-grandfathers, while the other two are grandfathers.

## Wife Kills Herself.

Pottsville.—In front of the residence of his father-in-law, in Fountain, Hegin Township, William Otto, aged 23 years, who married a Pottsville girl a short time ago, blew out his brains with a bullet from a revolver. He was prompted to the rash act by the protracted illness of his wife.

## His Tax Rate For Year.

Yeadon.—Yeadon Councils have fixed the tax rate for 1919 at seven mills on the dollar, two mills of the assessed valuation for the payment of interest on the borough debt and to create a sinking fund, making nine mills on the dollar of assessed valuation in the borough.

## Cupid Disrupts Old Maid Club.

York.—Cupid at last has invaded the Bachelor Girls' Club, at Glen Rock, an organization thought to be impervious. Miss Bertha J. Bortner, a pretty young school teacher of Shrewsbury Township, is the backslider. David M. Brillhart, manager of the Glen Rock department store, is the lucky man.

## Plank Hits Workman.

Bloomsburg.—Struck on the head by a falling plank, Jonathan Knittle, aged 68, of Bloomsburg, had his skull fractured.

## Catawissa Farmer Dies.

Shenandoah.—Jonathan Hetherington, a pioneer farmer of Catawissa Valley, residing at Ringtown, died in his eighty-fifth year.

## End Jersey Shore Shop Strike.

Jersey Shore.—General Superintendent Braizer, of the New York Central Railroad, and a committee representing the striking car workers and adjusted the wage scale so that the men will report for work tomorrow.

## Gas Explosion Kills Miner.

Tremans.—By the explosion of a small body of gas in the No. 5 mine John Sotak, of Lansford, met instant death.

## Camp July 15.

The National Guard of the District of Columbia, together with the State Militias of Maryland, Virginia, Pennsylvania, Delaware and New Jersey, will go into camp at Gettysburg, Pa., and vicinity beginning July 15 next. Upon the famous battlefield will occur the next joint maneuvers between the Eastern States militia, and District and Regular Army forces. A part of the site was selected by Captain B. H. Wells, quartermaster of the United States Army, on a farm a few miles north of Frederick, Md., near the Gettysburg field. Though no official announcement of the site has been made, it became known that General Leonard Wood, Commander of the Department of the East, is favorably inclined to the selection made by officers assigned to that duty.

## Accuse Pastors Of Libel.

Butler.—Warrants were issued upon informations made by Rev. Claudius Freeman, pastor of the Lutheran Church, for the arrest of six local ministers of several denominations, charging them with criminal libel. It is alleged the defendants are members of the Ministerial Association and that at a meeting in February they passed a resolution charging that "a candidate for school director shipped to Mars, the day before election, a barrel of beer for the purpose of influencing votes." Freeman, in his information, declares he was the candidate referred to in the resolution and charges the ministers with libel in passing the resolution and causing it to be printed.

## Orchard Tests.

Trenton.—The first of a series of orchard demonstrations to be given in this section of Lehigh County began on the farm of Dr. Fred. A. Fetherolf, and was attended by more than one hundred farmers from Macungie, East Macungie, Alburtis, Westcoatsville, Emaus, Drelningsville, East Texas and Shimerville. Dr. Fetherolf has for years taken an interest in fruit culture and has a fine orchard. It will be one of three demonstration orchards in the county, the other two selected being at the Mennonite Orphanage, near Center Valley, and the other on the farm of Dr. Seiberling, near New Tripoli.

## Leaves \$1,000 To Nurse.

Pottsville.—At the county register's office here the will of the late Judge W. A. Marr, whose estate was worth a quarter of a million, was probated. Special bequests are \$1,000 to the Presbyterian Church, Ashland; Miss Lundy, who nursed the deceased in his last illness, \$1,000; Rev. George A. Marr and Mrs. J. C. Crawford, both of Philadelphia, \$5,000, and the rest of the estate divided equally between the brother and sister already mentioned. Mrs. Harriet Lister, of Lewisburg, and the heirs of the late Addison G. Marr, of Shamokin.

## Indignities Basis Of Divorce.

Media.—Mrs. Mabel E. Pierce, of Chester, has been granted a divorce from her husband, Frank Pierce, on the ground of indignities. In the course of her testimony before the master, Mrs. Pierce declared that her husband would talk with her on the street and point out women with whom he was friendly. The couple formerly lived on Greenway Avenue, Philadelphia.

## Diamond In His Tobacco.

Altoona.—Remarking the brand of tobacco he used was the best, Elliott Robley, engineer in charge of the private locomotive of General Superintendent George W. Creighton, of the Pennsylvania, bit off a chey in the roundhouse and his teeth closed on a hard substance. When he spat it out he found it to be a half carat diamond, perfectly cut.

## Returns To Work; Loses Fingers.

Altoona.—After having been a sufferer from rheumatism for five years, Charles Tobler, aged 21, who recently returned to his work in the Pennsylvania shops, lost both his hands. He climbed on his machine to fix the belt, and while hanging to the track of a crane the wheels ran over his hands.

## Engine Shatters Caboose.

Norristown.—A rear-end collision on the Trenton Cut Off branch of the Pennsylvania Railroad here reduced to kindling wood a caboose and damaged the front of an engine. No one was injured.

## Court Upholds Bond Issue.

Pittsburg.—The \$6,775,000 bond issue for civic improvements was sustained in the United States District Court and the preliminary injunction secured against the bond issue by Mrs. Chostkov, of Stenbenville, Ohio, was dismissed.

## Plowing In Trenton County.

Lock Haven.—The unusual sight of seeing a farmer plowing his fields at this season of the year was witnessed when W. B. Hanna, of Woodward Township, was turning the soil on the hillside opposite this city, preparatory to sowing oats and planting corn.

## Pottstown Carmen Get Increase.

Pottstown.—Treasurer C. T. Leland, of the Pottstown and Reading Street Railway Company, announced that wages of carmen in his employ would on April 1 be raised from 16 and 17 cents an hour to 17 and 18 cents. June 1 the company will advance the pay to 18 and 19 cents. The carmen appointed a committee to wait on Treasurer Leland and settled their differences amicably without resorting to strike or interruption of service.

## MARBLES AND TOPS VERSUS 9 O'CLOCK.



Of Course, "Spring Has Come!"  
—Cartoon by Washburn, in the Pittsburg Dispatch.

## AN APPEAL TO PUBLIC-SPIRITED PERSONS FOR ASSISTANCE IN CORRECTING SOME ERRONEOUS POPULAR OPINIONS.

### THE UNITED STATES CENSUS, APRIL 15, 1910.

The enumeration of the population during a census of the United States always presents numerous difficulties; chiefly, the apprehension of a large element that their answers to the enumerators' questions will cause increased taxation, legal entanglements, or injurious consequences to their persons and property. In order to quiet such unfounded fears, which would, unless removed, materially affect the coming census, April 15, next, the Census Bureau has prepared the subjoined brief statement relative to the decennial census, its origin, purpose, and uses. It should furnish complete assurance to those concerned that information given the enumerators is held by the Census Bureau in the strictest confidence, with reference to the identity of the informants, as required by the policy of the Bureau and commanded by the law of the United States. It is, therefore, earnestly hoped that Clergymen, Priests, Physicians, School-Teachers, Employers, and other public-spirited citizens who come in contact with large numbers of people will co-operate with the Census Bureau by telling persons who are believed to entertain erroneous opinions of the census the real facts, urging them to give full replies to the enumerators. Teachers are particularly requested to speak of the census to the school children and ask them to tell their parents about it. For further particulars, or such other printed census information as there is on the subject, please address the Supervisor of your Census District. Very truly,  
C. DANA DURAND, Director, Bureau of the Census

### OFFICIAL STATEMENT BY THE DIRECTOR OF THE CENSUS.

On April 15, in the present year, 1910, the census of the United States begins. It occurs every ten years. It is the basis of the distribution among the States of representation in the National House of Representatives. It is also the means by which the United States Government ascertains the increase in the population, agriculture, industries, and resources of the Nation. It is required by the Constitution and by act of Congress. CENSUS FOR STATISTICAL PURPOSES ONLY. The information sought will be used solely for general statistical purposes. It will neither be published nor used in any other way to disclose facts regarding any individual or enterprise. The census is not, never has been, and can not be employed to obtain information that can be used in any way in the assessment of property for purposes of taxation or the collection of taxes, National, State, or local; for deportation proceedings; extradition measures; Army or Navy conscription; compulsory school attendance; child-labor law prosecutions; quarantine regulations; or in any way to affect the life, liberty, or property of any person. It has nothing whatever to do with the detection, arrest, prosecution, or punishment of any person, for any suspected, or actual, violation of a law, whether of a city, or State, or the National Government, or of a foreign nation. CENSUS INQUIRIES DEFINED BY CONGRESS. The census inquiries are defined by act of Congress. The questions on the schedules are framed by the Director of the Census in conformity with that act. They apply to all persons living in the United States on April 15, next, the "Census Day." The same questions are asked about each person. All persons must answer all the questions. THE QUESTIONS REGARDING PERSONS. The census law, with reference to population, requires that the enumerator's questions shall, for each inhabitant, call for: "The name, relationship to head of family, color, sex, age, conjugal condition, place of birth, place of birth of parents, number of years in the United States, citizenship, occupation, whether or not employer or employe, and, if employe, whether or not employed at the date of enumeration (April 15, 1910), and the number of months unemployed during the preceding calendar year (1909), whether or not engaged in agriculture, school attendance, literacy, and tenure of home, and whether or not a survivor of the Union or Confederate Army or Navy; and the name and address of each blind or deaf and dumb person." THE QUESTIONS REGARDING AGRICULTURE. The same law, with reference to agriculture, requires that the enumerator's questions shall call for: "The name, color, and country of birth of occupant of each farm, tenure, acreage of farm, acreage of woodland and character of timber thereon, value of farm and improvements, value of farm implements, number and value of livestock on farms and ranges, number and value of domestic animals not on farms and ranges, and the acreage of crops planted and to be planted during the year of enumeration (1910), and the acreage of crops and the quantity and value of crops and other farm products for the year ending December thirty-first (1909) next preceding the enumeration." BADGES WORN BY CENSUS ENUMERATORS. Census enumerators wearing badges with "U. S. Census 1910" stamped on them, will go from house to house, and farm to farm, beginning April 15. They are not to be regarded as spies, detectives, policemen, constables, tax assessors, or officers of any city, county, or State. They are employed by the U. S. Bureau of the Census. They do not represent any other Department of the United States Government, or any foreign nation. REPLIES TO ENUMERATORS STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL. Replies to enumerators are, and must be, held by the Census Bureau in strict and absolute confidence. All the U. S. Census officials, supervisors, supervisors' clerks, enumerators, and interpreters, before entering upon their duties, are obliged to take a solemn oath not to disclose any information they may obtain, except to the Census Bureau, and a violation of the United States law in regard to this oath means a \$1000 fine, or imprisonment for two years, or both, in the discretion of the Court. PENALTIES FOR FAILURE TO ANSWER QUESTIONS. If any adult person refuses or willfully neglects to answer an enumerator's questions, or, if any person willfully gives answers that are false, he or she can be arrested, carried to court, and fined up to \$100. Keepers of hotels, apartment houses, boarding or lodging houses, tenements or other buildings, in which persons make their homes, must help the enumerator when asked, or they will be liable to arrest and punishment by a fine up to \$500. E. DANA DURAND, Director.

### Think Government Gave Roosevelt Unwarranted Privilege.

Liverpool, England.—The Post says: "There is some soreness among big game shots over the Roosevelt expedition."

"They are asking why the British Government should have afforded special facilities to the expedition, which has resulted in the acquisition by America of very rare specimens which up to now are conspicuous by their absence from museums in England, and as yet has denied the privilege of these preserves to Englishmen."

### Yale Students Will Build Their Own Machines and Take Flights.

New Haven, Conn.—Yale formed an aero club, and voted to begin at once to build aeroplanes. About forty undergraduates joined the organization and pledged themselves to start work constructing machines. The old boathouse at Lake Whitney will be used as the work house. Several will make flights before commencement. Max Van Hoesen, president of the club, has served in the German army aero corps and assisted Count Zeppelin in the latter's trips last year.

## Poultry for Profit

### TURKEY RAISING.

Successful turkey raising is very much like successful chicken raising. First select the breed you like best. They are all good, but I prefer the Narragansette to all others. They are not quite as large as the Bronze, but they lay more eggs than any other breed; another good point, they mature early and have fine full breast. That is what caps the climax when a fine large savory turkey is to grace the Thanksgiving table. Some think the young poulters are easier raised, but it does not make any difference what breed you are starting with. You must have large well matured healthy birds, or you can not expect strong poults. I prefer raising them with the turkey hen, if she is not in the notion of sitting just when you want to set the eggs, put them in the incubator or put them under chicken hens, and she will be ready to set before they are ready to come off. Keep close watch on her and when she begins straying in her nest at night then dust her with insect powder, repeat this two or three times then she will not save any lice to bother the little ones. When the eggs first commence to pip put two or three under her and let them hatch there, and if she likes them then you have won the battle; then you can put all to her or perhaps you would have enough for two or three hens, if so, say about 20 to a hen. First give the chicks sand and charcoal to pick, then feed them hard boiled eggs a little at a time and often until they are a couple of days old, but that is too expensive to feed them very long. Take light bread and soak it in boiled sweet milk and sprinkle with black pepper, that warms them up of cold mornings. One can get stale bread at the bakery at reduced prices, or if that is not handy, they are fond of cottage cheese, cut up onion tops, dandelion and lettuce and mix in their feed of mornings. When the turkey hen has the care of them, you do not have to coop them up. I find they thrive better to have a small lot fenced in with poultry netting to keep her from dragging them too far away from home, and the varmints are not so apt to make a raid on them while they are roosting on the ground. About 1 acre would be large enough, but more if it was handy. And as soon as you take the hen from the nest put her in this yard, and give them plenty of fresh water in something so they can not drown, and it will not be many days until they come running and flopping their little wings wherever you feed them. After they are a week old, you will not have to feed them more than three times a day, keep them in this yard until they are about a month old, then you can start them out brave and strong to battle with the bugs. As that is their main living until fall, then they are old enough to fly up on low roosts. Lice do not bother them so badly raised in this way, but keep a watch for them, if it should be wet weather. They can not get to dust themselves. If any look droopy, hunt the insect powder and dust them, they can stand it better now than when they were babies. You will not have to feed them so often now, but it is well to give them a liberal feed each night, then they have some inducement to bring them home to their old roosting tree, and then you can look over the flock. If some are not looking just right give some venetian red in their feed, enough to color the feed. They like it and it makes them thrifty. Give them some each week, it keeps them all well, as the old adage says "An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure." In caring for turkeys in this way you can raise large flocks each season. I raise about 200 each year.—Lowry Higgins in the Farmers' Home Journal.

### THE COLONY PLAN.

There are some who do not understand just what is meant by the Colony plan of housing poultry. It is this: A number of houses, placed at certain distances apart, without division fences; each house to hold the poultry of the same age, or size. Large, stationary houses, or small movable ones may be used. The latter are preferable for many reasons. Many have success in building the colony houses six by eight feet, height in front six feet six inches, height in back one foot less; two runners of 1x4 stuff are under the buildings, thus rendering the moving, with a good team, an easy matter. Such houses cost about \$14 for material, at the price it is here at present, and a good day's work for two men. The east, west and north are all interlined with lining felt; the roof is made of some of the many good kinds, thus shutting out all drafts. The south side has a door, and also a large opening, or window, closed with poultry netting only; as the roof projects over a foot or 14 inches no cloth curtain is used. This will insure good ventilation without drafts; a curtain could easily be added for use during very stormy weather. There is room enough in such a house for 15 or 16 of the medium sized breed fowls. The ease with which such houses can be moved, will result in frequent removals, and this is as fine for the hen's house as for the chick coop.—Indiana Farmer.

### CEMENT NESTS.

To make a neat cement nest egg, prick a hole a little larger than a pin-head in each end of an egg, and then blow out the contents. After closing the hole in one end pour in Portland cement, mixed thin with water. Let it stand until the cement is perfectly hard before placing it in the nest.—Farmers' Home Journal.

### SELECT THE BREED.

Any person who is keeping poultry for either profit or amusement, must first select the breed that suits his fancy. No one need keep mongrel chickens, as the original cost is so small to get good ones and the results so much better, than any kind but thoroughbreds are actually dear as a gift.—Farmers' Home Journal.

### NOTES.

A prevention of the causes is the best and the most effective way to keep in check most of the poultry troubles. The hen and her family contribute more than half a billion dollars every year to our aggregate national wealth. The pullet that begins laying quite early in life is not, as a rule, a well developed fowl. Good development is preferable to early laying. Give the poultry houses a daily airing even on the coldest days, regulating the period according to the severity of the weather. Fresh air is a tonic and if properly administered will prove a great aid in keeping the fowls healthy. Did you ever think how nice it would be to photograph some of your choicest birds and the value of such pictures should you wish to advertise your flock? Bare spots on head and wings that look a little raw are a pretty good indication of insect pests. Get after them right off, if you may have some dead birds before you know it.

### POULTRY FARMING.

The raising of poultry is an industry found on more farms in the United States than any other. Most farmers keep a few chickens which find their living from the waste products of the farm. They are thus practically no expense and all of the product is profit. From thirty to seventy-five hens can thus be kept on an ordinary farm. The magnitude of this form of the industry is so great that it interferes materially with the special poultry farm. It is probable that more failures are made in poultry farming than in any other type of farming undertaken by beginners, yet it is decidedly one of the best and most profitable types of farming when properly conducted. It is highly essential to begin in a small way in order to learn the details of the business before much capital is invested in it. There is an enormous amount of good literature relating to poultry-raising easily available to anyone who wishes to learn the industry. There are five common types of chicken farming, namely, (1) the production of eggs for the general market, (2) the production of eggs for hatching, (3) the production of broilers, (4) the breeding of fancy poultry, and (5) the hatching of chicks for sale as soon as they are hatched. Nearly all successful poultrymen began in a small way by producing eggs for the general market. By careful

### The Size of the Moon.

As seen by different persons, the size of the moon varies from that of a cart-wheel to a silver dollar. To many it seems about a foot in diameter, from which Professor Young concludes that to the average man the distance of the surface of the sky is about 110 feet. It is certain that artists usually represent the moon much too large in size in their paintings. Occasionally they represent it in evening scenes with the horns turned downward instead of upward, whereas they must always point away from the sun. The true angular size of the moon is about half a degree, so that it can always be concealed behind a lead pencil held at arm's length.—Argus.

### Too Extravagant.

"Woman," said the dejected young man, "is disappointment and a fraud." "Indeed," spoke one listener. "Yes, I saved up all my tobacco money and lived on porridge for two weeks to treat Miss Truelove to the opera and a supper. Then I asked her to marry me, and she said she was afraid I was too extravagant to make a good husband."—New York Telegram.