

# PLANNING FOR A BIENNIAL BUDGET

## Decision Between Economy Chief and Commission Will Rest With Conferees

### SALIENT FEATURES OF BILL

Original Measure Specified Besides the Salary of the Head of the Body, a Clerk at \$1800 and Two Other Clerks at \$1200.

Harrisburg. The Senate refused to concur in the House amendments to the Snyder bill to create an Economy, Efficiency and Budget Commission, and the bill will be thrown into a conference committee.

Auditor General Charles A. Snyder introduced the bill, when he was still in the Senate. As originally introduced it provided for the creation in the Auditor General's office, of a Bureau of Economy and Efficiency, which was to be under the direction of a chief, to be appointed by the Auditor General and receive a salary of \$5,000.

In the House the bill was amended so that the "bureau" would become a "commission" and its membership comprise the Governor, Auditor General, Attorney General, State Treasurer and the chairman of the Appropriation Committees of the Senate and House for the 1917 session.

Instead of the "chief" specified in the original measure, the commission and not the Auditor General was to appoint a secretary in the same manner that the present Economy and Efficiency Commission selects its secretary.

Other bills approved were: House bill appropriating \$6,000 for a deficiency in the Department of Agriculture.

Providing for an additional deputy prothonotary in Philadelphia. Providing that counties may make Memorial Day appropriations to organizations in places where there was formerly a post of the G. A. R.

Authorizing suits against the State by R. B. Taylor, Bellefonte; F. E. Windsor, Warren; E. A. Woods, Edgeworth; W. R. Shellenbarger, Athens; J. R. Grop, Butler county, and M. Dred J. Barclay, Pittsburgh. (The latter for damages for death of her husband alleged to have been killed on a State highway.)

For County Pesthouses. Authorizing counties to construct and maintain contagious disease hospitals; State Department to approve plans.

Authorizing Quarter Sessions Courts to commit care of burial grounds to township supervisors, and requiring townships to pay expenses.

Authorizing boroughs and townships to contract with counties for aid for highway construction.

Extending right to hold realty in Pennsylvania to companies from other States engaged in manufacturing tobacco, rubber and coal briquettes.

Fixing salaries of county poor directors as follows: Counties between 150,000 and 225,000 population, \$1,500; between 225,000 and 500,000, \$2,000; and over 500,000, \$2,500.

House bill requiring drivers of motor vehicles who injure any person to return and give assistance, under penalty of fine of not over \$500, or not over one year in prison.

To Insure Against Gleag. House bill authorizing fire insurance companies to "make insurance against loss or damage caused by bombardment, invasion, insurrection, riot, civil war or commotion and military or usurped power."

House bill forbidding intoxicated persons to drive, lead or handle horses or vehicles on public highways.

Senate bill regulating packing of apples, requiring marking and grading and providing that exposed surface of packed apples "shall fairly represent the average of the apples in the package."

Granges for Road Tax. More than 200 farmers and their wives, at the Pomona Grange, of Chester and Delaware counties, in Concordville, disapproved the proposition to reopen the bond issue for \$50,000,000 for road purposes, which was defeated a few years ago by the Grangers, but infirmed the proposed Woodward bill, which provides for \$7,000,000 by taxation.

The Grangers also demanded immediate action by Governor Brumbaugh upon the report of the Tri-State Milk Commission on the milk situation.

# PENNSYLVANIA BRIEFS

The Hazleton Chamber of Commerce has been asked by the authorities at Washington to aid in food preparedness by backing a plan to raise 25,000 Mexican goats on the mountains around the city. It is claimed that the animals give three pints of milk a day, are prolific and their meat is palatable.

Artie Atherton Noll, the human skelton with Barnum & Bailey's circus and 17 other showmen, enrolled for military duty with Sheriff John P. Kilgore when the circus was in Greensburg. Noll weighs but 38 pounds, and is five feet, six inches tall.

Speculation is rife as to whether Fort Niagara will be used for the training of the second class of candidates from Pennsylvania for commissions in the new army, at the conclusion of the present camp. There is a belief that sites in more southerly sections of the country will be used.

Joseph Furry, 30, married, killed himself on the porch of his home at Eldorado, a suburb of Altoona. After a week's absence from home he returned, and finding the door locked, put a bullet through his head.

Altoona Railroad Y. M. C. A. will admit non-railroaders.

Rates have been raised by Perry county physicians on account of the high cost of living.

Perry County Public Safety unit organized with James M. Barnett, New Bloomfield, president.

Colonel Richard Coulter, Greensburg, has been appointed colonel of the Tenth Regiment, the third time.

On account of the increased cost of living, Bishop Garvey of the Altoona diocese, has raised the rectors from \$1000 a year to \$1200.

A stretch of territory between Slabtown and Treschow trolley station is settling as a result of subsidances in Yorktown colliery.

The Parker graphite mines, near Kimberton, have been sold and will be started with a full force.

Mrs. Emma Ebert, aged 79, died at South Bethlehem as the funeral of her twin sister, Mrs. Matilda Hillflicker, was occurring. Grief over the death of Mrs. Hillflicker is given as the direct cause.

Several Norristown parents were fined for not sending children to school.

Miss Emily Levan was the first Reading woman to volunteer her services as a draft registrar.

During the month 17 rabbits have been killed after nightfall on the Hollidaysburg and Tyrone lines of the Logan Valley Railway. This occurs because the bunnies run about to feed at night and, blinded by the headlights on the cars, are run down.

The effort to propagate the Mongolian pheasant in Plum township, Venango county, is a disappointment. A flock of 14 birds were sent there but through poachers, native enemies or weather conditions they seem to have all disappeared with the exception of one.

A tract of 374 acres, including what is known as East Souderton, has been annexed to Souderton.

Red Cross organization for Cumberland county was, completed when prominent residents of Shippenburg met and agreed to found a chapter.

The Lehigh Valley Coal Company has discharged night watchmen who were either asleep or off their posts when 16 collieries in the Hazleton district were visited at night by main officials.

Owing to the increased cost of maintaining their rectories, the several hundred rectors of the churches of the Altoona Catholic Diocese will be paid \$1200 a year in salary, instead of \$1000, as in the past. Announcement of the increase has been made by Bishop E. A. Garvey, of the Altoona Diocese.

Edward Wilson and William J. McGarry, agents of the State Public Charities Board, conferred with prison inspectors at Reading regarding the use of prison labor for planting potatoes. Later they issued a statement stating that the Board may use prisoners for farm work and that "this is not a time for splitting hairs and quibbling."

Professor W. H. Tomhave, State College, makes a strong plea for an increase in Pennsylvania's sheep raising industry. A million and a half additional sheep distributed in small herds within the next five years was his slogan. He declared the State Agriculture Department and Philadelphia Textile Board will bring 500,000 additional ewes into Pennsylvania in five years and urged farmers to cooperate.

Governor Brumbaugh issued a proclamation setting forth that the national law requires all within the draft age called by the President to register. The Governor says that exemptions are a matter of national regulation.

More beef, mutton and pork was the demand hurled at the farmers attending the annual State Agricultural Institute at Du Bois by experts. J. Aldus Herr, Lancaster, urged utilization of some of the thousands of the State's mountainous acres for beef grazing purposes.

The ancient Wagon Inn, at Centre Square, was sold by Sheriff Nagle at a sale held in the Court house on Norristown for \$8000 to A. S. Swartz, attorney. It was seized as property of Charles Spaeth to satisfy a debt of more than \$8000, due the Norristown Trust Company.

# WOMEN TURN TO ONE-PIECE GOWN

Adopt It Chiefly Because of Growing Aversion to Marked Waistline.

## FINALLY ADOPT FRENCH IDEA

Americans, After Years of Opposition, Decide That Feminine as Well as Masculine Shirtsleeves Should Be Hidden.

New York.—There is no doubt that the increasing popularity of women's Jersey has solved several problems of importance for many women. It has been difficult to find a suitable compromise between serge and muslin for warm weather. When that weave known as Jersey made its appearance in sweaters, it was greeted with enthusiasm, for there were undoubted disadvantages in the knitted garment on hot days, and there has come about such a rooted aversion to the marked waistline, or, rather, the admission of it by leaving it uncovered, that every woman, slim or stout, desires a sack of some kind to drop from shoulders to hips. In Jersey one-piece frocks they find the right substitute for the skirt and separate blouse.

The French have always been the strongest opponents of that keenly drawn division of the skirt from the bodice, and even after they adopted the Anglo-Saxon coat and skirt made of mannish suitings, severely built, they did not remove the jacket in the house.

In those days we were in the habit of laughing at them and showing at all times a rather contemptuous attitude toward their abuse, as we said, of the type of apparel we had made famous. When Americans in Paris went about on hot days without a coat, wearing a dark skirt and white lingerie blouse, the little midnights at the noon hour were wont to turn and laugh in that provocative manner in which the French women are adept.

We thought they were ignorant of the proper way to treat a coat suit. We hated to hear that laugh of derision intended for "women who turned out on the streets in their shirtsleeves, which even the French workman did not do," as they put it, but we acted in a like contemptuous manner, and each side thought it had drawn blood, as it were.

When Americans turned into the tea places where there was dancing after five o'clock and found women dancing with their jackets on, we wondered how they stood the discomfort of it, and we immediately took off our coats to show elaborately embroidered chiffon blouses which we thought very suitable indeed. Evidently the Parisienne did not think so, from the uplifted eyebrows that greeted the costume. But America is usually toptofly at first and imitative in the end. The several seasons of amused derision on the part of the French for the woman in shirtsleeves finally began to have its effect and sensitive souls began to keep on their coats in public places.

Covering the Shirt Sleeves. Then the Americans went over wholeheartedly to the French idea that a woman, as well as a man, must hide her white shirt sleeves. It was founded, you see, on the right artistic idea as well as on good taste. The controlling reason behind the French attitude

These suspenders, by the way, should prove an inspiration to the woman who wants to bring the gowns she possesses into the present picture. If she has a dark silk or cloth skirt, for example, with a thin blouse to match in color, she can easily bring the two into a composite whole by the addition of this skeletonized jacket of embroidery, or soutache on net.

Lace Is Rioting Over Clothes. The experts prophesied a revival of lace in the immediate future and the knowledge they possessed, proved exact. Lace positively riots over the new clothes. It is used for entire frocks, for long wraps, for parasols, negligees, petticoats, coats and evening frock drapery.

There is surely some economical reason behind this furor for a valuable and not easily procured article of dress. It is quite evident that the French wish to make lace the high fashion in order to give employment to the thousands of needleworkers of its own country and those who have come from Belgium and who have to be supported by the French government. This strain of caring for the homeless of the neighboring country is telling on France, for, in addition to the prisoners she has taken, the number of alien mouths in which she has to put food, constitute a small nation. Therefore, to give the Belgians and the French widows work, all sorts of industries have been revived and encouraged, especially those that will have a good chance of bringing in American dollars converted into francs. In America, we are minus needleworkers of importance, so the major portion of what we must use, comes from the manufacturing centers of Europe. The fashion for it may lead to a foolish and inartistic application of cheap and tawdry laces to frocks, and a mass of it where it should be avoided, but, so far, there is no diminution of the fashion which came into its first bloom as the spring openings were held.

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wears a sweater constantly in the house. She has begun to feel that the waistline should be obliterated at all costs.

In this frame of mind she naturally turns to the gown cut in one piece, hanging in a long line. It allows her to comfort herself with the thought that, even if her waist is too thick in front and her skirt rides, these deficiencies are covered up by the frock or coat that, charitably, passed them by without revealing them to the onlooker.

Long Line Under the Arms. So insistent have the women become upon hiding the waist, except



This is one of the highest of the new hats. It is built of white straw with an immense silk bow in front and a band of small pink roses.

by the merest fraction of a supple curve, that the dressmakers are pleasing them by introducing drapery under the arms which hangs below the knees. It is transparent, this drapery, and floats about in the air as the wearer uses her arms, but it fulfills its mission of straightening out the figure in an admirable manner. It cannot be employed on an informal frock, the kind that one would wear between the hours of eight in the morning and seven in the evening, but on any type of evening frock, it is well placed.

Another method that the dressmakers have of catering to the concealment of the waistline is the use of the elaborate cape of tulle or lace that goes over the shoulders and extends to the tips of the fingers. The fashion for lace of any kind gives one a variety of methods of draping the body line in a lissome manner. In daytime frocks the long line is given by the use of braid, of ribbon, of plaiting and embroidery. There are also glorified suspenders of ornamentation that are attached to skirts with chiffon blouses that give the correct and desired silhouette. They do not extend over the front and back of the frock, but pass over the shoulders, reach to the hips, widening as they go under the arms, and are often loosely belted in at the waist by one or more of the draped girdles that attach themselves to every kind of gown this season.

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# FARMING NOW A BUSINESS

The Modern Day Farmer Applies Business Methods and Seeks More Than a Living on the Farm.

A nation-wide cry is being made for more economy and greater production, and probably never was the need of foodstuffs equal to that of the present. Grain prices are the highest in the nation's history and today the agricultural fields of America offer inducements that are unequalled in any other line of commerce or business. The ideal life is that close to nature, enjoying the freedom of God's great outdoors and fulfilling a duty to humanity by producing from a fertile soil that which is essential to the very existence of a less fortunate people who are actually starving to death for foodstuffs that can be produced so economically in the United States and Canada.

High prices for all grains, undoubtedly, will be maintained for a number of years, and it appears a certainty that the agriculturist will reap a bounteous return for his labor and at the same time carry out the demands of patriotic citizenship. A wrong conception has been generally noticed as to "Life on the Farm." It has been, to a large extent, considered as only a place to live peacefully and afford a living for those who are satisfied with merely a comfortable existence. Such a wrong impression has been created, in a measure, by the lack of systematic business principles to farming in general. But today farming and agriculture have been given a supremacy in the business world and require the same advanced methods as any other line of commerce. In no other business does a system adoption pay better than on the farm, and it is certain that there is no other line of work, that, generally speaking, needs it as much. The old idea of getting a living off the farm and not knowing how it was made and following up the details of each branch of farming to get the maximum of profit, at the least expense, is fast being done away with.

Farming is now being considered as a business and a living is not sufficient for the modern agriculturist; a small per cent on the investment is not enough, the present-day farmer must have a percentage return equal to that of other lines of business. The prices for produce are high enough, but the cost of producing has been the factor. In many places, that has reduced the profit. It is the application of a system to the cost of various work on the farm that it is possible to give figures on profits made in grain-growing in Western Canada.

Mr. C. A. Wright of Milo, Iowa, bought a hundred and sixty acres of land in Western Canada for \$3,300 in December, 1915, and took his first crop from it in 1916. After paying for the land in full and the cost of cultivating it and marketing the grain, he sold his grain at \$1.55 a bushel (a low price compared with the present market), had a surplus of \$2,472.67. His figures are as follows:

4,487 bushels worth	
\$1.55 at Cham- pion .....	\$6,954.85—\$6,954.85
Threshing bill 11c per bushel .....	493.57
Seed at 95c.....	144.00
Drilling .....	100.00
Cutting .....	100.00
Twine .....	50.00
Shocking .....	40.00
Hauling to town	
3c .....	134.61
Total cost .....	1,182.18
Cost of land.....	3,300.00
	<b>\$4,482.18—\$4,482.18</b>
Net profit after paying for farm and all cost.....	<b>\$2,472.67</b>

S. Joseph and Sons of Des Moines, Ia., are looked upon as being shrewd, careful business men. Having some spare money on hand, and looking for a suitable investment, they decided to purchase Canadian lands, and farm them.

With the assistance of the Canadian Government Agent, at Des Moines, Ia., they made selection near Champion, Alberta. They put 240 acres of land in wheat, and in writing to Mr. Hewitt, The Canadian Government Agent at Des Moines, one of the members of the firm says: "I have much pleasure in advising you that on our farm five miles east of Champion, in the Province of Alberta, Canada, this year (1916) we harvested and threshed 10,000 bushels of wheat from 240 acres, this being an average of 44 bushels and 10 pounds to the acre. A considerable portion of the wheat was No. 1 Northern, worth at Champion, approximately \$1.85 per bushel, making a total return of \$19,810, or an average of \$81.70 per acre gross yields. And by aid of a thorough system were able to keep the cost of growing wheat at about 25 cents a bushel."

Messrs. Smith & Sons of Vulcan, Alberta, are growers of wheat on a large scale and have demonstrated that there is greater profit in Western Canada wheat-raising than probably in any other business anywhere. Speak-

ing of their experience Mr. Smith says: "I have three sections of land at the present time and am farming yearly 1,200 to 1,400 acres of land. My returns from the farm for the past two years have been around 200%, that is for every dollar I have spent I have received three, now I do not know where you can do that well."

"This is surely the country for the man with the small capital as the land is still reasonable in price, payments in long term and work of all kinds for every man to do. I feel that if I was turned out here without a dollar that in less than ten years I could own a section of land and have it well equipped."

Western Canada's soil and climate is suitable to grain raising and profitable yields of wheat, many so large that those not acquainted with the facts hesitate to believe the reports sent out by the farmers in that country. As an evidence of their sincerity in reporting correct yields affidavits of a couple of grain growers are reproduced.

"I Newell J. Noble, of the town of Nobleford, Province of Alberta, do solemnly declare that from 1,000 acres of wheat on the said farm there was, in the season of 1916, threshed 54,395 bushels of wheat, being at the average of 54 bushels and 23 pounds per acre. And that from 394.69 acres of oats on the said farm, there was threshed in the said season of 1916, 48,596 bushels of oats, being at the average of 122 bushels and 30 pounds per acre.

"And I make this solemn declaration conscientiously, believing it to be true and knowing that it is of the same force and effect as if made under oath and by virtue of The Canada Evidence Act." NEWELL J. NOBLE.

A Woman Takes Affidavit as to Yields.—On January 4, 1917, Mrs. Nancy Coe of Nobleford made oath as follows:

In the matter of yield of wheat, oats and flax on my farm for harvest of 1916, I, Nancy Coe, of the town of Nobleford, Province of Alberta, do solemnly declare that I threshed from 115 acres on my farm 6,110 bushels of wheat (machine measure, which it is believed will hold out in weights fully—about three-fourths of the crop already having been weighed), being at the average of 53 bushels and 8 pounds per acre, and that from 48 acres of flax on stubble ground, I threshed 993 bushels of flax, being at an average of 20 bushels and 38 pounds per acre, and that from 5,096 acres of oats I threshed 586 bushels, machine measure, being at an average of 115 bushels and 27 pounds per acre.—Advertisement.

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People who are too anxious to live on velvet soon get called on the carpet.

# NERVOUSNESS AND BLUES

Symptoms of More Serious Sickness.

Washington Park, Ill.—"I am the mother of four children and have suffered with female trouble, backache, nervous spells and the blues. My children's loud talking and romping would make me so nervous I could just tear everything to pieces and I would ache all over and feel so sick that I would not want anyone to talk to me at times. Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and Liver Pills restored me to health and I want to thank you for the good they have done me. I have had quite a bit of trouble and worry but it does not affect my youthful looks. My friends say 'Why do you look so young and well?' I owe it all to the Lydia E. Pinkham remedies."—Mrs. ROBT. STOFFEL, Sage Avenue, Washington Park, Illinois.

If you have any symptom about which you would like to know write to the Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., Lynn, Mass., for helpful advice given free of charge.

WHO IS TO BLAME Women as well as men are made miserable by kidney and bladder trouble. Thousands recommend Dr. Kilmere's Swamp Root, the great kidney medicine. At druggists in fifty-cent and dollar sizes. You may receive a sample size bottle by Parcel Post, also pamphlet, calling attention to it. Address Dr. Kilmere & Co., Binghamton, N. Y., and enclose ten cents, also mention this paper.

FERTILIZERS FROM MUNICIPAL WASTE Waste from cities and towns such as Manure, Night Soil, Street Sweepings, and Garbage, which are rich in Nitrogen and Potash will be turned into Fertilizer. Farmers take advantage to obtain your needs in Fertilizer at a very small cost to you. We will get you membership in organization now forming to supply fertilizer to you at cost, delivered to your house station free. Write at once for full information and coupons to a member price. National Fertilizer Co., 605 Ross St., Pittsburgh, Penna.

DAISY FLY KILLER placed anywhere, attracts and kills all flies. Not clean, ornamental, convenient, cheap. Leads all enemies. Made of metal, can't rot or be injured by anything. Guaranteed effective. Sold by druggists, or direct by mail for \$1.00.

Mexican Corn Paint—Something different used by mail for 10 cents. Agents wanted. F. L. METTO CHEMICAL WORKS, Box 124, NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Ladies! Send Me 10c and I will mail you a box of "F" white shoe cleaner in stick form. F. H. B. white shoe, gloves and hose. W. H. BRUCE, 21 U. S. & Vindicator Bldg., Baltimore, Md.

Patents Watson E. Coleman, Patent Lawyer, Washington, D. C. Rates reasonable. Highest references. Best service.

When Your Eyes Need Care Try Murine Eye Remedy No Smarting—Just Eye Comfort. 64 cents at druggists or mail. Write for Free Eye Book. MURINE EYE REMEDY CO., CHICAGO

W. N. U., BALTIMORE, NO. 2