

PINCHOT BUDGET IS CUT AGAIN

Leaders Drop \$500,000 For Law Enforcement.

NEW TOTAL IS \$80,000,000

Judge Berkey Impeachment Move Defeated in House—United Dry Bill is Voted Down—Other Legislative Items.

Harrisburg, Pa.—Governor Pinchot's \$500,000 item for "law enforcement" was cut out of the general appropriation bill at a conference of leaders at which the measure was whipped into final shape for presentation to the house. A cut was made in the budget allotment to the attorney general's department, which also carried items that might be used for the administration's war in behalf of prohibition.

In addition reductions were made in other branches of governmental activity, while an item covering the building program for normal schools was eliminated. The bill carries total grants of \$80,000,000, according to information that seeped from the conference room. In its original form, as compiled by the Pinchot administration, it called for disbursements of \$98,000,000.

One of the heaviest cuts was in the appropriation to the state police. The appropriation to the force was cut from \$1,875,000 to \$1,500,000.

National Guard Fund Cut.

From the appropriations for the maintenance of the National Guard an item of \$150,000 was slashed. The treasury and internal affairs departments were taken care of with increases. One hundred thousand dollars was added to the treasury department's appropriation and \$157,000 to the internal affairs department to take care of cuts made by Governor Pinchot.

A majority vote only is necessary for the general appropriation bill in contrast to hospital appropriations, which under the constitution must receive a two-thirds majority. Legislative leaders say that no trouble will be experienced in getting the bill through the senate and house.

President Judge John A. Berkey, of Somerset county, received a coat of whitewash from the judiciary general committee of the house. By a vote of 16 to 10 the committee rejected the majority report of a sub-committee which had recommended impeachment of the judge after several weeks of investigation into his official conduct. Then by a vote of 17 to 9, the minority report of the investigating committee, a report that described the judge as not guilty of any impeachable offense, was adopted.

The Bromley bill, which would appropriate \$1,000,000 to the Philadelphia Sesqui centennial was recommended to the senate appropriations committee. It was on the calendar for final passage. It was understood the bill was sent back that an amendment which would prohibit opening of the Sesqui centennial on Sundays might be considered.

All the efforts of Governor Pinchot in behalf of the United Dry bill went for naught when the measure was defeated in the house by a vote of 90 ayes to 107 nays. It went down to defeat at the hands of a Republican controlled chamber after several speakers had described the party as a "dry" institution and then issued a solemn warning that its rejection would bring disaster to G. O. P. candidates in the 1920 campaign.

House Rejects Auto License Bill.

Representative Dilshelmer's bill that would establish a branch of the highway department in Philadelphia, and other counties if they desired, to facilitate issuance of automobile licenses, was defeated in the house by a vote of 132 to 49. The measure was opposed by the highway department, a letter protesting against its passage having been sent to all the members by Secretary Wright.

Action on the Harer bill, which would permit school directors to dismiss pupils upon application of parents or guardians to receive religious instruction, was delayed by the house education committee pending an opinion on the subject from the department of public instruction. Practically all creeds and denominations, represented at a hearing on the bill, asked that it be reported for passage. No opposition developed.

Proponents of the house bill amending the workmen's compensation act were heard before the house insurance committee, after which postponed action until after the opponents are heard.

Clocks on public buildings or thoroughfares in Pennsylvania would have to indicate only standard time by a bill introduced in the house by Representative Helen Grimes, of Allegheny.

Display of any other than Eastern standard time in any public building or highway would be unlawful under a bill introduced in the senate by Senator Derrick, of Bedford, who in the 1923 session sponsored a bill which prohibited municipalities from adopting daylight saving time.

Each bill carries a \$100 penalty for violation.

PENNSYLVANIA STATE ITEMS

Shenandoah.—Thomas Armour, aged 83, died as the result of falling down stairs.

Sunbury.—The Northumberland county commissioners paid a \$3000 appropriation to the Shamokin State Hospital from county funds.

Minersville.—A large boulder of coal fell at the Sherman colliery and killed Charles Hopkins.

Middletown.—The body of Daniel Stetler, 75 years old, a retired farmer, was found hanging from the rafters of his barn by his wife.

Erie.—Her face a mass of cuts and bruises and her clothing nearly torn to shreds, the body of Miss Lucy Mastroff, 20-year-old daughter of an Erie furniture dealer, was found on the beach of Lake Erie near the Nagle road east of the city. The gale which raged over the lake is believed to have brought the body to the surface and to have tossed it on the beach. Part of the girl's clothing, together with two unsigned notes, one to her mother and the other to her unnamed sweetheart, were found on the beach at Four Mile Creek, nearly a mile from where the body came ashore. She is believed to have ended her life over a love affair, although her parents deny that she was friendly with any young man.

Bloomsburg.—The silk mills have completed an addition giving space for 60 additional looms.

New Castle.—T. H. Perrill, of Willard, O., was held for court on a charge of manslaughter at the inquest into the death of Miss Lelah Carlee, 19 years old, of Pittsburgh, who died from injuries suffered when Perrill's car was wrecked near New Bedford. Charges of reckless driving and operating a motor vehicle while intoxicated also have been preferred against Perrill, and in default of \$2000 bail he was committed to the Lawrence county jail. L. A. Johnson, of New Castle, who was an occupant of the wrecked car, was held in default of \$1500 bail on a charge of furnishing liquor.

Erie.—Carrying out her threat, "to jump into the lake," Mrs. Helen Vivier, wife of a custodian at McKinley school, was dragged dead from the water after she had fought efforts to rescue her. The woman lay unidentified in Hanley's morgue until morning. The husband, not knowing of the tragedy, had gone to the office of an attorney to start separation proceedings. The attorney identified the bay victim as Mrs. Vivier.

Wilkes-Barre.—When called upon to stop the assault of a girl who was running toward him, John C. Madden, 60, a prominent business man of this city, became excited and died of heart failure on West River street. Several girls had been attacked in that vicinity lately and a detective on watch responded to a girl's screams and her assailant fled toward Madden.

Franklin.—More than 150 telephone lines, practically these connecting Franklin's long distance phones, were brought down by the fire which swept the historic Venango mill, near the junction of French creek and the Allegheny river. Houses in the vicinity were scorched but a northwest wind kept the flames from spreading. Peters & Woods, the present owners, announced the loss as \$25,000.

Wilkes-Barre.—Property valued at \$300,000 was destroyed, and one fireman seriously injured at Pittston when the four-story building occupied by Evans Brothers' department store was swept by fire. The blaze threatened the heart of the business section and fire companies from Wilkes-Barre, Exeter, East Pittston, Dupont, West Wyoming, Old Forge and Lawrenceville responded to an appeal for aid.

Washington.—Madison Dougherty, 47, died in the Washington Hospital from injuries received when a tree which he was felling caught him as it toppled to the ground and crushed him.

Harrisburg.—Bids for the construction of approximately 50 miles of highways will be opened April 18, it was announced at the department of highways. The proposed projects are in Fayette, McKean, Mercer, Monroe, Pike, Susquehanna, Tioga and Wyoming counties.

Altoona.—Held up by three men and a boy, all masked, Lawrence Bouch and Raymond Stevens were robbed of \$58.50.

Lebanon.—John J. Seubert, aged 15, employed in the Bethlehem Steel plant, lost his right foot in a worm gear conveyor.

Hazleton.—The bricklayers' and masons' unions announced that the old scale of \$1.25 an hour will be continued for another year.

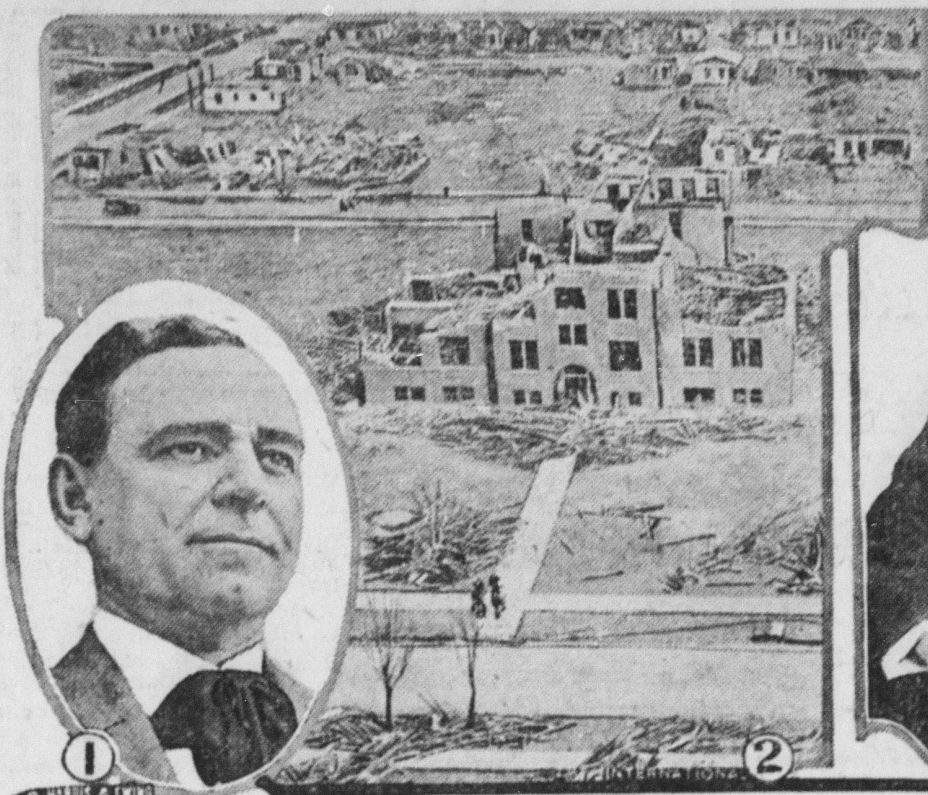
Hazleton.—After five months Stanley Ulan was arrested on a charge of passing worthless checks on local business men.

Hazleton.—The Knights of Columbus held a banquet and burned the mortgage on their new home.

Hollidaysburg.—David A. McCloskey, former engineer of Blair county, was elected the first borough manager of this place from 14 applicants.

Mechanicsburg.—Bishop William F. McDowell, of Washington, broke ground for the new Methodist Home for Children east of this place.

Altoona.—Announcement was made here of the sale of the Altoona and Logan Valley Electric Company lines to the General Electric Corporation of New York.



1—Comptroller General John R. McCarl, stormy petrel of official Washington, 2—Air view in devastated area of Murphysboro, Ill., with wrecked Longfellow school in foreground. 3—Frank B. Kellogg, new secretary of state, instructed by President Coolidge to prepare way for second arms conference in Washington.

NEWS REVIEW OF CURRENT EVENTS

Tornado Situation Well in Hand—Second Arms Conference Likely.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD

THE aftermath of the five-state tornado of last week is an object lesson of the irresistible forces of nature before which even modern science is abashed; of the instinctive response to appeal from the afflicted that marks man as "little lower than the angels," and of the remedial resources of our Twentieth century civilization.

Returns to date include these figures: 830 dead and 2,939 injured, with additional deaths daily and new cases of injury. Some bodies were presumably incinerated. There is still a list of missing. In 16 Illinois communities there are 655 dead and 2,110 injured. In Murphysboro, the largest city in the devastated area, the toll was 292 dead; 700 injured; 152 city blocks practically swept clean; property loss, \$4,000,000.

Radio told the catastrophe. Instantly all roads led to the devastated areas. Herrin in "Bloody Williamson" raced with the best—and lost its new \$15,000 fire engine. High-priced surgeons from Chicago's "Gold Coast" operated by lantern-light. The crush of man-help, material necessities and cash-in-hand never slackened.

No close estimate can be made of the money raised and still being raised. Illinois finished the legislative process of appropriating \$500,000 Wednesday. Chicago Wednesday filled its official quota of \$500,000 and may run on to \$750,000. Scores of organizations working independently have added many hundreds of thousands and the end is not yet. All will be needed.

The emergency period is over. The dead have been buried. The care of the injured and sick has been organized and systematized. Rebuilding is fast solving the problem of the homeless. Soon the long, slow work of rehabilitation will be under way. This will be concentrated in the American Red Cross, which makes it a continuing process—it is still caring for victims of the Lorraine tornado and the Pueblo flood.

THE lesson of the tornado would seem to be that science, instead of telling us how it will annihilate whole peoples in the next World war, might well turn its attention to these twisters, scarcely less deadly than battles. Meteorology can explain tornadoes mathematically. Why then can it not forecast them? The weather bureau says it can never be done. It also says nothing can be done to counteract the whirls.

"Never" and "Nothing" are words which do not seem to obtain in these latter days of science. If man can annihilate time and space and a tornado takes more than four hours to run its course, cannot science at least do something to rob this visitation of "unmoral nature" of its terrors? Must man go back to his "cyclone cellar"? If so, he would better begin digging. This last loss is too great—whether reckoned in human lives, time or hard cash.

A SECOND arms limitation conference is likely to be held this summer in Washington upon the invitation of President Coolidge. This is made probable by the rejection at Geneva of the League of Nations protocol providing for compulsory arbitration of all international disputes. There can now be no cry raised of a "rival gathering." So the president has set to work the new secretary of state, Frank B. Kellogg, on the task of sounding out the nations that took part in the first conference.

The second conference will presumably start where the first left off. The first halted competition in the construction of capital ships. But there is wholesale building of cruisers, submarines, destroyers and airplanes. Limitation of the construction of these

auxiliary types would therefore presumably be the business before the next conference.

It is stated that the British, Japanese and Italian governments are likely to participate. France may be unwilling, pending a solution of her security problem—which would appear to be a problem for Europe to solve.

BEFORE the United States Supreme court April 13 will come up a case in which all official Washington is intensely interested, for the reason that it is expected to settle the much-voiced question of the right of President Coolidge to remove from office that stormy petrel, John R. McCarl, comptroller general of the United States. Since 1921 McCarl has been at unceasing war with practically every executive department of the federal government. And, what's more, he asserts complete independence of presidential control. President Wilson vetoed the national budget act in 1920 because it made the comptroller general removable only by concurrent resolution of both houses of congress. President Harding in 1921 signed the new budget act, under which a comptroller general is appointed for 15 years, leaving him removable by congress but not by the President.

The case at issue is that of Frank Scott Myers, former postmaster of Portland, Ore., who was removed by President Wilson in 1920, in alleged violation of an act of congress. If the Supreme court decides that the Executive was within his authority in cancelling the Myers appointment, constitutional lawyers hold that Comptroller General McCarl's contention of presidential control will collapse.

The President, who is the real defendant, will be represented by Solicitor General James M. Beck. Senator George Wharton Pepper represents the senate. Beck's brief charges that McCarl holds that he is not bound by the decisions of the courts. In 1924, when the house Judiciary committee was holding an inquiry on McCarl's activities, Beck told the committee that he held unconstitutional the provisions of the budget act under which the comptroller general's office was created.

THE Constitution, famous United States frigate, is now one hundred thirty-one years old; is rotting at her dock in the Boston navy yard; must be restored for the third time. Congress has authorized her reconditioning, has not appropriated a cent for the work and has empowered Secretary Wilbur to accept donations. The secretary has passed the buck to the 16,000,000 school children and asks them to contribute 2½ cents each. He puts Rear Admiral de Steiguer, commandant of the Boston navy yard, in charge of the campaign and in his letter says:

"It is important that we should make clear we are not trying to help out the government in an economy program. The real matter involved is the interest of the people of the United States in an historical reminder of the progress of the nation, and if the people are not willing to support such a proposition they ought not be compelled to do so by appropriations of congress, which in effect takes the money out of their pockets without their consent."

Passing this without comment, one thing is certain: August 19, 1812, the Constitution put the American navy on the sea. In one memorable half hour she made the crack British frigate Guerriere strike her flag over a sinking wreck and a human shambles. Thereafter "Old Ironsides" outmaneuvered, outlasted and outfought the ships of the proud "Mistress of the Seas," though whole squadrons were sent after her. Her dazzling exploits made strong again the fainting soul of the people and carried the new nation on to victory. In 40 engagements "Old Ironsides" has never known defeat. To all the seven seas in 500,000 miles of cruising she has carried Old Glory. What!

... tear her battered ensign down! Long has it waved on high, And many an eye has danced to see That banner in the sky!"

H. GORDON SELFRIDGE, formerly of Chicago and now a London merchant, told his stockholders the other day: "The high expenses of

everything in America have forced the cost of manufacture up to a point which makes it impossible to compete with other countries."

A study of wages by the British ministry of labor, just completed in 10 cities, most of them world capitals (Philadelphia here), gives these computations: Average wages in the United States, measured in the food they will buy, are now more than twice as high as those in London, three times greater than in Paris, and nearly five times greater than in Rome, Madrid and Vienna. They are nearly three times greater than in Norway, Sweden, and Holland.

In the meantime our trade statistics show that the sales of our manufactured products are now about half of our exports. They also show that we annually sell the world nearly \$3,000,000,000 more of American products than we did 15 years ago; that we sold the world \$425,000,000 more last year than the year before, and that our sales are rapidly increasing. In short, we are not only competing but we are winning in the world market, including some of the commonwealths of the British empire. And we are competing and winning because the American workman does just about three times as much as the British workman in the same industry, thus more than offsetting the difference in wages.

And now comes Sir Charles Higham, once a member of parliament and now an advertising man, to teach us Americans to drop work at four o'clock in the afternoon for tea, after the English style. It will increase our efficiency 35 per cent, don't y'know.

JURISDICTION over the patent office was transferred Friday by executive order of President Coolidge from the interior department to the Department of Commerce, with the approval of both secretaries. Specific legislation by congress was unnecessary because of the act creating the Commerce department. Secretary Hoover of the Commerce department will demand at an international convention at The Hague, October 8, the removal of certain existing injustices toward American patentees and American manufactures. If he fails to get it, he will ask for complete revision of the patent laws of the United States, which will bring about their equitable and equal treatment in all countries.

Secretary Hoover has developed the Commerce department into the largest thing of its kind in the world. Efficiency is his passion, and he is its shining exemplar. He has won the co-operation of American business. If he stays in office long enough, he will bring about the co-ordination of all agencies bearing upon the expansion of American business at home and abroad. The latest gossip is that he had a large hand in the appointment of Secretary Jardine of the Agricultural department; that they agree in thinking that the biggest problem in agriculture is marketing, and that the two departments will work together—which has not been the case heretofore.

ARCHDUKE JOHANN SALVATOR of the royal house of Austria, who has been an international mystery ever since his elopement and supposed drowning in 1883, is dead again. This time under the name of Albert Goebel in Vienna. He was in Chicago as Johann Orth in 1909. In 1924 O. N. Oriow was buried as "Johann Salvator" in New York.

President Coolidge has given a recess appointment to Thomas F. Woodlock to be a member of the interstate commerce commission, following refusal of the senate to confirm the nomination.

The Missouri legislature has initiated legislation for the death penalty for holdup men; Illinois is considering the payment of \$1,000 for bank robbers, dead or alive.

Governor Blaine of Wisconsin will not sign the bill giving bottom lands along the Mississippi to the federal government for a game and fish preserve.

Tennessee, by repealing the law of evolution, attests that nobody can make a monkey of W. J. Bryan. The Soviet government has revoked the oil concession granted in 1923 to the Sinclair Consolidated Oil company on Sakhalin island.

COMMERCIAL

Weekly Review of Trade and Market Reports.

BALTIMORE.—Wheat—No. 2 red winter, spot, domestic, \$1.76½; No. 2 red winter, garlicky, spot, domestic, \$1.76¼.

Oats—No. 2 white, 56c asked; No. 3 white, 54c asked.

Rye—No. 2 spot, \$1.31.
Hay—No. 2 timothy, per ton, \$19@19.50; No. 3 timothy, \$16@17.50; No. 1 light clover mixed, \$18@18.50; No. 1 clover mixed, \$17.50@18; No. 2 clover mixed, \$16@17.

Straw—No. 1 straight, rye, \$18.50@19; No. 1 wheat, \$15.50@16; No. 1, oat, \$15.50@16.

City Mills Feed—Spring wheat bran, Western, \$31@32; Western middlings (brown), \$32@33.

Eggs—Nearby, fresh-gathered, firsts, 8 sales, 75 cases, 29½c.

Butter—Creamery, fancy, 50c; do. choice, 47@49; do. good, 45@46; do. prints, 50@52; do. blocks, 49@51; ladies, 29@30; Md. and Pa. rolls, 23@28; Ohio rolls, 23@25; West Virginia rolls, 23@25; store-packed, 23@24; Md., Va. and Pa. dairy prints, 23@28.

Live Poultry—Chickens, old hens, 4½ lbs. and over, per lb., 25c; medium, 5½ to 4 lbs., smooth, per lb., 25@27; smaller or rough and poor, per lb., 24; leghorns, per lb., 24; old roosters, per lb., 17; young, large, smooth, per lb., 55; leghorns, smooth, large, per lb., 30; all kinds, rough, poor, stags, per lb., 55; winter, 2 lbs. and under, per lb., 46@45. Ducks, young, Pekings, 4 lbs. and over, per lb., 34@35c; puddle, per lb., 32; muscovy and mongrel, per lb., 30@31; smaller and poor, per lb., 25. Geese, nearby, per lb., 23@25c; Western and Southern, per lb., 22@24; Kent Island, per lb., 24@26. Pigeons, young, per pair, 50c; old, per pair, 45. Guinea Fowls, young, 1½ lbs. and over, each, 90c@1; small and old, each, 45@55. Turkeys, choice hens, 8 lbs. and over, per lb., 45c; gobblers, per lb., 40@41; old toms, per lb., 35; poor and crooked breast, per lb., 25. Capons, seven lbs. and over, 41@42c; smaller, 15@40.

Fish—Bass, native, per lb., 28@30c; do. North Carolina, 25@28. Carp, large, per lb., 6@7; medium, 8@10; small, 4@5. Rock, bolting, per lb., 23@25; medium, 20@25; pan, 15@18; extra large, 15@18. Perch, white, large, per lb., 15@20c; do. medium, 5@8; yellow, large, 15@16; do. medium, 4@8. Salmon trout, per lb., 28@30c. Flounders, large, per lb., 10@12c; small to medium, 4@6. Catfish, white, per lb., 6@8; black, 5@7. Eels, large, per lb., 12@15c; small to medium, 5@8. Pike, native, per lb., 18@20c; North Carolina, 10@15. Mackerel, per lb., 30@35c. Shad, roe, Florida, per lb., 20@25c; buck, do. 12@15; roe, North Carolina, 28@30; buck, do. 15@18; roe, Chesapeake Bay, 28@30; buck, do. 15@16. Herring, per lb., 4@5c.

Claims—Large, per 100, \$1.25@1.50; small to medium, 50c@81.
Oysters—Raw box, per brl., \$4.50@5; primes, \$3.50@4; culls, \$2.50@3.

NEW YORK.—Wheat—Spot firm; No. 1 dark Northern spring, c. i. f. New York, lake and rail, \$2.00½; No. 2 hard winter, f. o. b. lake and rail, \$1.82; No. 2 mixed durum, do. \$1.83½; No. 1 Manitoba, do. in bond, \$1.90½.
Corn—Spot firm; No. 2 yellow, c. i. f. track New York, all rail, \$1.32½; No. 2 mixed, do. \$1.31½.

Oats—Spot steady; No. 2 white, 56c. Butter—Creamery, higher than extra, 47½@48c; do. extra (92 score), 47; do. firsts (88 to 91 score), 41½@46½; packing stock, current make, No. 2, 23½@24.

Eggs—Fresh-gathered, extra firsts, 32½@32¾c; do. storage packed, 33@33½; do. firsts, 31¼@32; do. storage packed, 32½@32¾c; do. seconds, 31; nearby henery whites, closely selected extras, 39@40; nearby and nearby Western henery whites, firsts to average extras, 33@35; nearby henery browns extra, 35@37.

Cheese—State, whole milk, flats, fresh, fancy, 24½c; do. average run, unquoted; State, whole milk, flats, held, fancy to fancy specials, 26½@27; do. average run, 25@26.

PHILADELPHIA.—Wheat—No. 2 red winter, \$1.76¼@1.77¼.
Corn—No. 2 yellow, \$1.33¼@1.34½.
Oats—No. 2 white, 58@59c.
Butter—Solid-packed, higher scoring than extras, 49@52c, the latter for small lots; extras, 92 score, 48; 91 score, 47½; 90 score, 46½; 89 score, 44; 88 score, 40; 87 score, 39; 86 score, 38½.

Eggs—Extra firsts, 33½c; firsts, 31½; seconds, 28@29.
Cheese—New York, whole milk, flats, held, 26½@27½c.

Potatoes—White, 150-lb. sacks, \$1.60@2; 100 lbs., \$1.10@1.35; new Florida, brl., No. 1, \$10@11; No. 2, \$9@9.25; No. 3, \$4.50@5.

LIVE STOCK
BALTIMORE.—Cattle—Steers, good to choice, \$9.50@10; medium to good, \$8.50@9; common to medium, \$7.25@8.25; common, \$6@7.50. Heifers, good to choice, \$7.50@8.50; fair to good, \$6.50@7.25; common to medium, \$5@6.25. Bulls, good to choice, \$5.50@6; fair to good, \$4.50@5.25; common to medium, \$4@4.50. Cows, good to choice, \$5.50@6.50; fair to good, \$4@5.25; common to medium, \$2@3.50. Calves—Calves, \$6@12.