THE CENTRE REPORTER, CENTRE HALL, PA.

TO LIQUIDATE **BANK ASSETS** Secretary Cameron Makes the Announcement. FAILURE LAID BELL TO

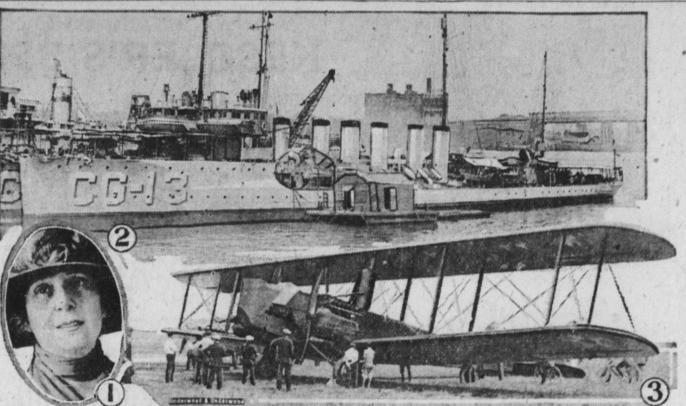
Interesting News Items, Briefly. Condensed, From All Sections of the State.

Harrisburg .-- Assets of the Carnegie Trust Company are to be liquidated and two appraisers will be appointed to make an inventory and appraisement of these assets, Secretary of Banking Cameron announced. This appraisement, which probably will take several weeks to complete, will be filed in the office of the secretary of banking and a certified copy will be filed with the prothonotary of the Allegheny court of common pleas.

"After giving careful consideration to all the facts and the findings of the representatives of the department of banking who are investigating the affairs of the Carnegie Trust Company," a statement from the banking department said, "Peter G. Cameron, secretary of banking, has determined to liquidate the trust company in accordance with the provisions of section 38 of the banking act, approved June 15, 1923."

Charles H. Graff, first deputy secretary of banking, in charge of the trust company, left for Pittsburgh to go ahead with the department's plans. Attorney General Woodruff said his department is conducting an investigation into conditions which led to the failure of the institution and in a preliminary report filed with Governor Pinchot the attorney general attributed the trust company's failure to "one man" control of its president, John A. Bell.

Prosecution of the hunter who, while gunning for groundhogs, accidentally shot and killed James L. Wickard, Jr., aged 7, of New Kingston, will be instituted by the State Game Commission, Secretary Gordon announced. Ralph L. Shank, aged 32, of Mechanicsburg, county officials investigating the accident said, fired the shot. The boy a few minutes before he was shot had directed two hunters to a corn field on his fathers farm where groundhogs are numerous. While the hunters were circling the field, James drove cows along a narrow road skirting the field. One of the hunters, seeing the corn move, but not seeing the boy, fired both barrels of his shotgun. The boy dropped with an outcry and by the time the hunters



1-Exclusive portrait of Mme. Antonietta di Martino, wife of the new Italian ambassador to Washington. 2-The "Fighting Jewett" (CG-13 of the rum-chasing fleet of New London, Conn.) overhauled in Brooklyn navy yard and nearly ready to resume the pursuit of the rum runners. 3 .-- One of the six giant Curtiss army bombers which has been making a test flight of the transcontinental air mail route.

NEWS REVIEW OF system, and Montagu Norman, gov- | from grain and meat animals, particuernor of the Bank of England, who had | larly wheat and hogs. Exclusive of live stock and feed sold

to other farmers the gross income from sales was \$9.777,000,000, as compared to \$8,928,000,000 in 1924. Food and fuel produced and consumed on the farms was valued at \$2,359,000,000.

VIOLENT attacks by the Riffians failed to break the French lines along the Ouerga river, though some posts were abandoned, and at last reports the Moroccan tribesmen were falling back on the center and apparently preparing to concentrate their efforts on the wings with the hope of taking the important towns of Taza. and Quezzan, respectively about 60 miles east and northwest of Fez. Reinforcements for the French, together with the arrival of General Maulin, the new commander in chief of the field forces, and of Marshal Petain, have given renewed confidence that Abd-el-Krim will be defeated. The French are getting ready for a great offensive if the native leader rejects the peace terms that have been offered him by France and Spain.

C HINESE papers in Shanghal pre-dicted last week that war would break out within a fortnight between the Fengtien troops and those of Cheklang province, which were massing near the city and were only ten miles apart. The international and French concessions were being protected with barbed wire entanglements



BALTIMORE .- Wheat-Bag lots of new wheat, by sample, as to quality and condition, sold at \$1.25, \$1.33, \$1.35, \$1.40 and \$1.43 per bushel. Cargoes on grade sold on the following basis: For No. 2 garlicky, \$1.48; No. 3 garlicky, \$1.44; No. 4 garlicky, \$1.40; No. 5 garlicky, \$1.37.

Corn-Track yellow corn, for domestic delivery, is quotable for No. 2 in car lots on spot.

Oats-No. 2 white, 58c asked; No. 3 white, 56 asked.

Rye-Good demand for bag lots of new nearby rye and sales were made at \$1.15 per bushel.

Hay-Old hay (per ton): No. 2 timothy, \$18.50@19; No. 3 timothy, \$16@17.50; No. 1 light clover mixed, \$17.50@18; No. 1 clover mixed, \$17@ 17.50; No. 2 clover mixed, \$14@15.

Straw-No. 1 straight rye, per ton, \$18@18.50; No. 1 wheat, per ton, \$12.50 @13; No. 1 oat, per ton, \$12@13.

Millfeed-Spring wheat bran, Western, in 100 lb. sacks, per ton, \$34; Western middling (brown), in 100-lb. sacks, per ton, \$36.

Eggs-Western firsts offered 34c; no bids.

Butter - Creamery, fancy, 441/2@ 451/2 do, choice, 43@44; do, good, 40 @42; do, prints. 451/2@471/2; do, blocks, 44@46; ladles, 34@35; Md. and Pa. rolls, 31@33; West Virginia rolls, 31@32; Ohio rolls, 31@32; storepacked, 30@31.

Chickens-Old hens, 41/2 lbs. and over, per lb., 28@29c; medium, 31/2 to and like all things living, when they 4 lbs., smooth, per lb., 26@27; smaller or rough and poorer, per 1b., 21@22; leghorns, per lb., 21@22; old roosters, per lb., 15@16; spring chickens, weighing 2 lbs. and over, mixed colors, 38; springers 11/2 to 2 lbs., 33@37; do, smaller, 28@32. Ducks, young pekings, 3½ lbs, and over, per lb., 24 @25c; puddle, per 1b., 23@24; muscovy and mongrel, per lb., 22@23; small, 20; old ducks, 14@20. Pigeons, young, per pair 25@30c; do, old, 25 @ 30.

Fish-Bass, native, per 1b., 28@30c. Crocus, per barrel, \$8@10; per box, \$4@5. Gray trout, per brl., large, \$15 @20; small to medium, \$8@12. Rock, boiling, per 1b., 20@25c; medium, 20 @25; pan, \$10@15. Perch, white, large, per lb., 20@25; yellow, large, 20@25. Salmon trout, per 1b., 20@ 25c. Flounders, large, per lb., 12@15c. Catfish, white, per lb., 8@10c; black, 6@8. Eels, large, per lb., 18@20c. Pike, native, per lb., 25@30c. Mackerel, per lb., 15@18c.

ALONG LIFE'S TRAIL ****************

By THOMAS ARKLE CLARK

Dean of Men, University of Illinois. +----

(@, 1925, Western Newspaper Union.)

GROWTH OR DECAY

W^E HAD been talking about the Gibsons, Nancy and I. They had been absent from a meeting which they were supposed to attend, and I had remarked upon the fact-not that their presence would have added to the interest or progress of the meeting, but they simply hadn't been there.

"They're at Miami, spending the winter." Nancy explained, "but it doesn't matter much where they are, for they don't count wherever they are. They haven't developed any in forty years."

And yet when they were young people the Gibsons had been very active and very influential in the community in which they lived. They both had a fair education and normal brains. They were church people and leaders in the church which they attended. Gibson was a good farmer when they were married, and she a careful housekeeper, and when they moved into town, he showed nunself a sprewo business man. But that was a good many years ago.

They didn't read any; they never changed their viewpoint on anything. As new social and economic conditions developed the Gibsons did things in the same old way. They did not grow. ceased to grow, decay set in.

Gibson is still as rigid in his religious views as is our famous Nebraska Democrat. He has probably never heard of the doctrine of evolution, and he still believes in all the details relating to Jonah and the whale. For him there has been no development in religious thought; he is still way back where he was fifty years ago. The Watsons see nothing to commend in modern dress or the ways of modern society. They are very oldfashloned, not that being old-fashloned is to be condemned excepting as it puts one out of touch and out of sympathy with society.

Watson still keeps his old farm, and he operates it exactly as he did when, as a young fellow, he first went onto it. He has little faith in modern discoveries. in scientific processes, in anything that is new in agriculture.

Watson politically is a stand-patter. He hasn't changed his political views since just after the Civil war. He is as deeply emersed in political darkness as those Democrats in the Ten nessee mountains, who are said to be still voting for Andrew Jackson. There is no standing still for any. thing living. We grow or we decay; we grow better or worse; we go forward or we step back. It isn't enough to have been once good or wise or useful. We just keep on developing. When we stop growing, death has



CURRENT EVENTS

By EDWARD W. PICKARD

G ERMANY'S reply to France on the subject of the security pact, in the opinion of official-Europe, makes bright the outlook for peace in the old world. Foreign Minister Stresemann's note, delivered to the French foreign office, was considered in general quite satisfactory, though article 16 of the League of Nations covenant still stands in the way of complete accord. The German government says that although it does not consider its entrance to the league as a necessary condition for the establishment of a security pact, as France and England insist, it is willing to join the league. but with the express condition that article 16 does not apply to Germany.

"In spite of the explanation brought about by Germany's note to the league council on March 13 last, there is danger that after its entrance into the League of Nations Germany, disarmed and surrounded by powerfully armed neighbors, situated in the center of

been in Berlin, had threatened to refuse further credits to Germany unless it showed a reasonable spirit in the negotiations.

IN AN interview granted last week Premier Painleve said:

"France has the firmest intention to come to a settlement with the United States. There will be a settlement before November 1, and, although it has not been finally decided, M. Caillaux will go to the United States to arrange that settlement if the American public desires him to do so."

Henri Franklin-Bouillon already has been appointed chalrman of the French commission.

The premier confirmed the report that France would seek a huge loan in the United States after the debt settlement had been agreed upon.

J OHN T. SCOPES of Dayton, Tenn., was found guilty of violating the state law forbidding the teaching of the theory of evolution, and was fined \$100 by Judge Raulston. The conviction was a foregone conclusion. Notice of appeal was given and the case will be carried up to the Tennessee Supreme court. If that tribunal sustains the verdict, presumably the Supreme Court of the United States will be asked to rule on the case.

The fundamentalists are not satisfied with this victory. Walter White, Dayton's school supe atendent and the Europe and having in the course of prosecuting witness in the Scopes case. announced that a bill would be drawn up and introduced in congress withdrawing all federal support from institutions in which the doctrine of evolution is taught.

and the boy's father had carried him to the farm house he had died.

PENNSYLVANIA NUGGETS

Catawissa voters at a special election defeated a \$12,000 bond issue for fire equipment and toward a new town hall.

Bert Curnow, of Mount Carmel, announced that he was a candidate for register and recorder of Northumberland county on the Republican ticket.

In compliance with a court order. more than 800 gallons of denatured alcohol and various brands of moonshine seized by Chester police in raids from time to time was dumped into the Chester river by County Detective Smith. Shortly afterwards rivermen saw catfish leaping above the surface of the river.

Frackville council awarded a contract for paving nine squares with reinforced concrete.

Announcement was made of the settlement of the strike of the Scranton union plumbers, in effect since April.

Charred with embezzling \$325 from a Bloon,sburg firm by which he was emplyed, and with passing five worthless checks, C. D. Weaver, of Hugesville, was arrested and committed to fail in default of \$2000 ball. John Strusser and P. J. Hypes were prosecutors of the worthless check charges

Jesse Wilkinson, of Upland, jumping to escape being burned by scalding steam from a broken steam pipe, struck a sharp spike, inflicting a deep gash in his back. He tripped and fell as he was being helped to the dispensary of the plant whore he is employed and dislocated a knee.

A grist mill owned by William H. Chamberlain, at Kresgeville, was destroyed by fire, entailing a loss of \$35,000, with only \$15,000 insurance. The Palmerton Fire Department responded to the call for aid, but it was too late to save the mill.

Nineteen householders of Palmerton have been taken before Chief Burgess C. L. Snyder and fined for violating an ordinance which provides for metal garbage containers. The Board of Health is going after every house owner who does not have the proper garbage can, as the ordinance provides.

When an automatic punch machine exploded in the Pennsylvania railroad shops at Altoona, fragments struck John L. Campbell, ag d 48, a carpenter, fracturing his skall, several ribs and possibly his spine.

Taken ill, John, 9-months-old son of R. B. Chamberlain, of Hollidaysburg, vomited an open safety pin swallowed three months ago.

Hubert Kerr, aged 70, a Titusville milk dealer, committed suicide by hanging.

Krumvi Atanasoff, a 4-year-old boy, was drowned in a brickyard pond at Steelton.

history served as the theater of great wars, would be drawn into conflicts between third states," continues the note in expressing the Germans' fear of stirring the anger of Russia by helping France to aid Poland. Article 16 theoretically gives France

the right to send troops and supplies across Germany to the aid of Poland if the latter is attacked by Russia, but in Paris it is declared no French government would think of sending troops. through a hostile Germany.

Germany says in the note that It would not have equal rights as a member of the league until its own disarmament is followed by general disarmament. It denies any intention of trying to modify the treaties of peace. but adds:

"At the same time it takes for granted that one must not forever exclude the possibility of adapting existing treatles to more friendly accords."

The third question discussed in the note is the right of France as a guarantor of future arbitration treaties between Germany and Poland and Czechoslovakia to have the privilege to decide who is the aggressor. The note demands that this right be given to a disinterested power, the Hague court, or the League of Nations.

M. Briand, French foreign minister, said: "In my personal opinion there is absolutely nothing in the German note which stands in the way of a satisfactory settlement." Later he apprised French diplomatic representatives in other countries of numerous reservations which the note calls for on the part of France, especially concerning the interpretation of article 16 of the covenant. The Paris press on second thought did not like the German reply so well, noting that it opens a debate on the revision of the peace treaties.

Addressing the reichstag, Herr Stresemann urged the nation and the allies to back the peace plan. He said, however, there were still some important points outstanding, especially with respect to arbitration treaties and the position Germany is to take within the League of Nations.

The minister was confident that further discussion would lead to positive results. He expressed great satisfaction at the good will shown by both France and Belgium in completely evacuating the Ruhr before August 16, and the French premier's declaration that Duesseldoff, Duisburg, and Ruhrort also shortly would be evacuated. within the time set by the treaty.

France was doing her part, as Stresemann said, by hastening the evacuation. Her troops were moving out of the German cities rapidly, at night so as to avoid clashes with the citizens,

An explanation of the improved relations between France and Germany, current in diplomatic circles, was that experts, the increase over last year. Benjamin Strong, president of the amounting to about 71/2 per cent, was judge accurately the result of the

The Scopes defense at the start of the week surprisingly put William J. Bryan on the stand, and he and Clarence Darrow engaged in a lively duel of question and answer. Which had the better of it was a matter of individual opinion. However, Bryan was forced to admit that in some instances, notably the account of the creation in seven days, the words of the Bible might not be accepted literally. The Bible stories of Adam and Eve, of the tower of Babel, of the Flood, of Jonah and the whale, of Joshua and the sun, he said he believes are literally true.

Speaking generally, he asserted: "I believe the Bible absolutely as it stands."

.Next day the court decided all this exchange between Bryan and Darrow should be ruled out, and he refused to let Bryan put Darrow on the stand. So the case went to the jury, which needed but a few minutes to agree on a verdict of guilty.

S ECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE JARDINE has been spending some eight weeks touring the West, and on his return to Washington reviewed the agricultural situation as he saw it. There is a return of confidence, he said, and the farmers are getting out of the "shadow of bankruptcy." He thinks there will be no great demand for further farm legislation and that the farmers themselves are competent to solve their own problems. Many of the farmers with whom he talked told him to "let it alone, as things were going along pretty well." Mr. Jardine continued:

"Cattle and hog men are better off than they have been since 1920 and 1 didn't see any sheep men down at the mouth. If the wheat men are careful in marketing their crops they will get good prices and they are learning not to flood the markets.

"Conditions in the corn belt are reversed from what they were a year ago, when hogs were still cheap and corn a poor and expensive crop. Indications are for a large cotton crop and a favorable income in the belt."

A CCORDING to figures just made Sweringer public by the Department of Ag- clusions. riculture, the farmers of the United States received a gross income of \$12,-136,000,000 from agricultural production for the year ending June 30 last, as compared with \$11,288,000,000 for General New told the body that postal the previous year.

In arriving at the gross income the department deducts cost of feed, seed, and waste from the value of production. According to the department's United States Federal Reserve Bank 'due almost entirely to higher returns | changes,

and all foreigners were called in from the outposts. From Hongkong came word that two native armies were preparing for an attack on Canton. Meanwhile the foreign diplomats in Peking drew up proposals for the settlement of the controversies. The most important of them are:

Convocation of the Chinese customs revision conference with a minimum of delay and creation of a commission to inquire into extraterritorial matters. at a date still to be fixed. Reference of the question of re-

sponsibility for bloodshed in the recent Shanghai riots to a judicial inquiry, with the Chinese government participating and all governments bound to abide by the findings.

A USTRALIANS gave the American fleet uproarious welcomes at Melbourne and Sydney, which ports were visited last week by sections of the divided fleet. The people gathered from all parts of the country to witness the arrival of the gray warships, there were many speeches of greeting, and impressive aerial demonstrations. Admiral Robinson, commander of the section, was at Sydney, where he received a salute of seventeen guns, made official calls and reviewed a fine parade of men from his vessels, Sir Dudley Dechair, governor of New South Wales, standing by his side.

HENRY FORD'S bid for the fleet of unserviceable vessels of the United States shipping board has been held up for the present, objections to it having been raised by unsuccessful bidders under the first advertisement. There is a chance that the sale of the ships for junking may be prevented entirely, for someone has raised the point that this may be a violation of the merchant marine act. It was announced Chairman O'Connor had asked for a ruling by the attorney general.

THE Van Sweringen Nickel Plate I railroad merger project was still. before the interstate commerce commission last week, and the most interesting incident was a hot exchange between O. P. Van Sweringen and H. W. Anderson, counsel for protesting mlnority stockholders, concerning prospective profits for the promoters of the deal. Anderson presented a tabulation of original costs and potential values as a profit summarization, which Van Sweringen declared led to false con-

H EARINGS on postal rates were begun by the congressional commission, and as a starter Postmaster revenues, under the new rates, which went into effect April 15, were only \$4,131, or .0091 per cent greater in May of this year than in May, 1924. 5.75. The postmaster general made it clear that insufficient time had elapsed to

-Large, per 100, \$1.10@1.25. Hard Crabs-Prime males, per brl., \$9@10. Soft Crabs-Three inches or over,

per dozen, \$1.50@3. Snappers-Per 1b., 7@8c.

NEW YORK .- Wheat-Spot, weak; No. 1, dark northern spring, c. i. f. New York, lake and rail, \$1.761/2; No. begun. 2, hard winter, f. o. b., lake and rail, \$1.72%; No. 2, mixed durum, do. \$1.62%; No. 1, Manitoba, do, in bond, \$1.78%.

Corn-Spot steady; No. 2 yellow, c. i. f. track, New York, all rail, \$1.27%; No. 2, mixed, do. \$1.26%.

Oats-Spot, easy; No. 2 white, 56c. Butter-Creamery, higher than extras, 43%@44c; do, extras (92 score), 43; do, firsts (88 to 91 score), 41@ 42 %.

Eggs-Fresh gathered, extra firsts, 36@38c; do, firsts, 331/2@35; seconds, 32@33; nearby hennery whites, closely selected, extras, 47@49.

PHILADELPHIA. - Wheat - No. 2 red winter, \$1.54@1.56; garlicky, \$1.47%@1.49%.

Corn-No. 2 yellow, \$1.26@1.271/2. Oats-No. 2 white, 59%@60%c. Butter-Solid packed, higher than

extras, 45@48c, the latter for small lots; extras, 92 score, 44; 91 score, 43; he got on well. He extended his pos-90 score, 42; 89 score, 403/2; 88 score. 39%; 87 score, 39; 86 score, 38%.

Eggs-extra firsts, 38c; firsts, in new cases, 34; in second hand cases, 33 1/2 (7) 34; seconds, 30@32.

Cheese-New York, whole cream, flats, fresh, 23½-24c. Live Poultry-Fowls, mixed breeds,

fancy, 35@39c; weighing 1 to 11/2 lbs. 27@31; spring chickens, Plymouth Rocks, broilers, 21/2@3 lbs., 40@42; 2 lbs., 35@39; 1 to 11/2 lbs., 30@34; mixed breeds, full fledged, 2 to 21/2 1bs., 35@38; 1 to 11/2 lbs., 27@32; leghorn broilers, 2 lbs., 26@28; 1 to 11/2 lbs., 23@25.

LIVE STOCK

PITTSEURGH. - Hogs - Heavies, \$14@14.25; heavy Yorkers, \$14.40@ 14:45; light lights and pigs, \$12@14.25. Sheep and Lambs-Clipped sheep, \$8.50; clipped lambs, \$12; spring lambs, \$14.

BALTIMORE .- Cattle-Steers, good to choice, \$10.50@11.25; medium to good, \$9.25@9.75; common to medium; \$7.50@8.50; common, \$6@7. Heifers, good to choice, \$8.50@9; fair to good, \$7.50@8.25; common to medium, \$5.50 @7.25. Bulls, good to choice. \$5.50@ 6; fair to good, \$4.75@5.25; common to medium, \$4@4.50. Cows, good to regret. Who knows but that the herechoice, \$6@6.50; fair to good, \$5@ after, which we sometimes shrink from,

Hogs-Lights, \$14.75@15; heavy, \$14.90; medium, \$15.10; pigs, \$14.50; light pigs, \$12.50; roughs, \$8.50@12.75. Calves, \$4@10.50.

OPTIMISM

THINGS are seldom as bad as we think they will be.

The crepehanger and the prophet of evil almost always make things worse than they are.

.The case of a neighbor of mine when I was a boy in the country comes to my mind as I write. He was constantly obsessed with the thought of drought and flood, of pestilence and famine, of cyclones and devouring insects. He invariably took the gloomy view. He constantly courted disaster and predicted calamity, and he looked forward with melancholy resignation to the time when he would be guartered on the county, his home and his friends gone. Yet be regularly prospered, his

crops always matured, prices were much higher than he had anticipated. the yield of grain was satisfactory and sessions regularly, until he is now one of the solid, substantial farmers in the community in which he lives. But he is not happy. Today he is looking for trouble, though most of the things which have made his life miserable during his sixty years have never happened.

Yesterday morning I woke with the thought that I had two extremely disagreeable tasks to perform during the day that involved the saying of things that would not be pleasant to me por to the person who had to listen. I feit like running, I shrank back from the disagreeable duty. I wished that I might shunt it upon some one else. But I found when I faced it courageously, when I went to it straightforwardly and kindly, that most of the disagreeable part disappeared. I got through rather easily.

And so I have found that most of the objectionable and disagreeable and trying experiences of life are worse in anticipation than in realization. The

trouble and privation and the sacrifices that we look forward to with dread either never come to us or prove far less trying than we anticipate. Even the dreaded specter of death, I have no doubt, when we come to meet him face to face, will have lost his terrors. Most people whom I have seen go have done so courageously, fearlessly, painlessly and often without may not hold for each of us more joy

and greater opportunities than does the present? It may not be so dult and monotonous in heaven as we fear, even if we are given a harp to strum.