

## NAME APPRAISERS FOR BELL BANK

May Know Value of Assets in Two Weeks.

### SALE OF PHONE CO. APPROVED

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

Harrisburg, Pa.—D. B. Blackburn, president of the First National Bank of Oakmont, and J. H. McGlinchy, trust officer and secretary of the Pittsburgh Trust Company, were named by the state banking department as appraisers of the assets of the closed Carnegie Trust Company. Difficulty was encountered by the department in getting appraisers. Attorney General Woodruff said this was attributed by some bankers to the publicity that banks in western Pennsylvania were getting as a result of the revelations brought out by the state's investigation into the Carnegie Trust, but he thought the real indifference on the part of bankers in accepting the appraisers was due to the tremendous difficulty that would be encountered in accurately appraising assets of the closed bank. It is reported that the appraisers have been instructed to complete their work within two weeks. Attorney General Woodruff admitted it would be impossible to do the work in less time.

A plea for the appointment of a farmer on the state board of game commissioners is made in the issue of the Grange News, the official organ of the State Grange. An editorial calls attention to the fact that there is a vacancy caused by the death of John S. Speer, vice president of the board, which occurred at his home in Elk county, and states that Adolf Muller, Norristown, a nurseryman, is the nearest approach to a farmer among the board members. State Grange members and others interested in seeing a farmer on the board will visit the governor.

Approval of the application of the sale of certain property of the Penn State Telephone Company, located in Blair, Center, Chester, Clinton, Lancaster, Lebanon, Lycoming, Northumberland, Schuylkill and Union counties, to the Bell Telephone Company of Pennsylvania, was announced by the public service commission. The commission also ordered issuance of a certificate of public convenience to Samuel W. Eckroth for the operation of motor vehicles for sight seeing purposes from Berwick to various points.

### PENNSYLVANIA NUGGETS

Residents of Columbia voted two to one against a proposal to borrow \$150,000 to build a new sewerage system.

Members of the Shamokin Kwanan Club are working on plans for a building to be used as a Y. M. C. A. recreation centre.

Mrs. Lizzie Leshar, aged 43, of Terre Hill, committed suicide by hanging in the garret of the home of her brother, Martin Bixler, at Reamstown.

Reappointment of Mrs. Laura H. Harris, of Tamaqua, as a trustee of the Mothers' Assistance Fund of Schuylkill county, was announced by Governor Pinchot.

The body of Baldwin Breckenridge, 60 years old, who lived at Lyndell, near West Chester, was found in a field near his home badly decomposed. He disappeared from his home some time ago and physicians said he had been dead for probably a week. Deputy Coroner Johnson declared death had been due to natural causes, probably heart disease, but neighbors believe he was struck by lightning.

Conforming to the Pennsylvania railroad's economy program the stores department was consolidated on the eastern region on August 1, with headquarters at Harrisburg. Howard M. Thompson, storehousekeeper at the company's shops in Altoona, heads the new department.

Three members of a Philadelphia club who were staying at a cottage along the Gravel pike near Gratersford, lost all their money, watches, personal belongings and three new suits when the cottage was burned. The fire started in a closet, probably from defective wiring or a cigarette butt. The loss is estimated at \$5000.

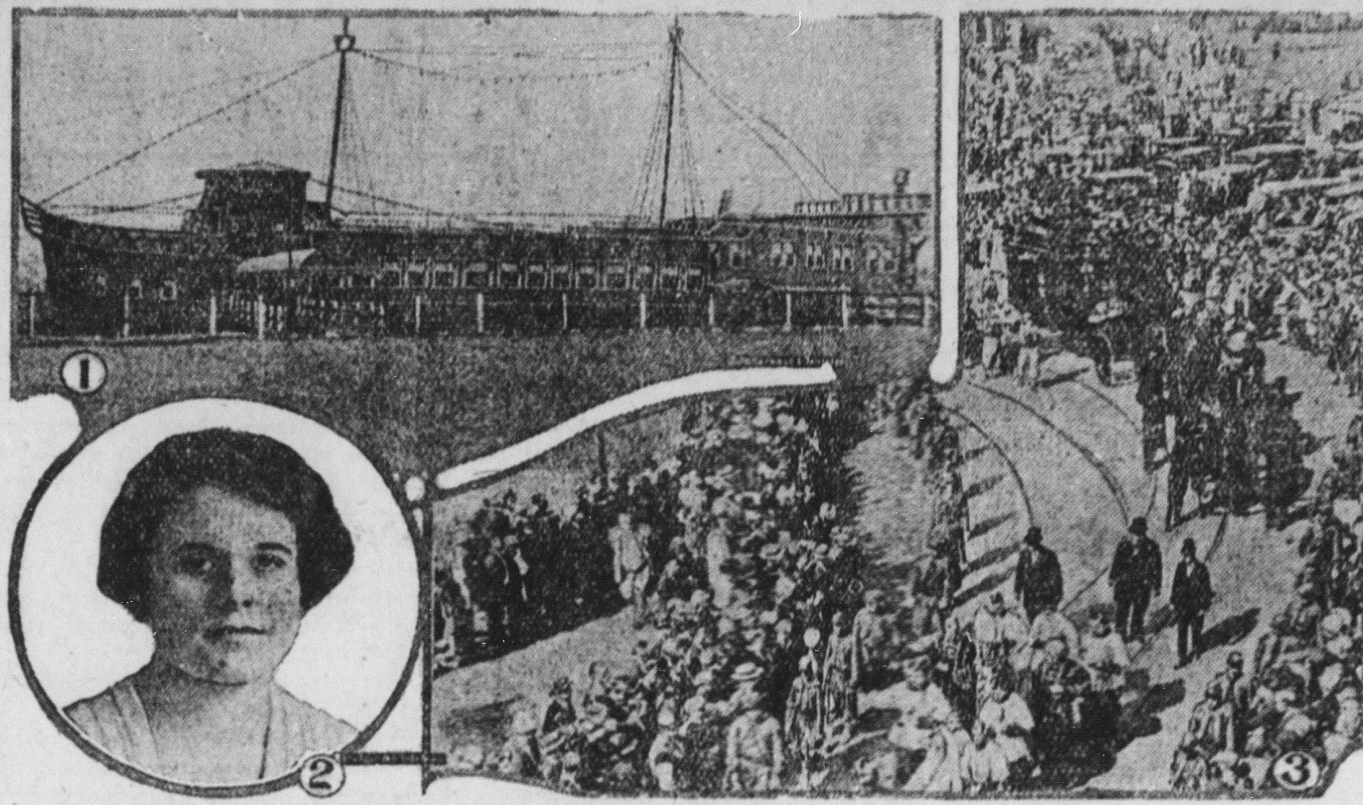
A large colony of weasels has invaded the property of James F. Barry, at Boot, near West Chester, and the animals have caused great destruction of poultry, as well as killing many rabbits and squirrels. Many dead rabbits have been found in the coops, their throats being cut and the bodies left. One weasel was killed with a corn cutter by an employee while it had its fangs fastened in the throat of a rabbit and six others were located in a rail pile.

Judge Aaron Hassler will be unopposed for judge in Lancaster county next fall.

The Pottsville school board elected Willard Bell, of Leasport, principal of the high school from among eight applicants.

John R. McCha, honor graduate at Lancaster high school last June, has been awarded a state scholarship at Franklin and Marshall College.

While switching cars at the Dornance colliery, Thomas Murphy, aged 53, of Kingston, a Lehigh Valley trainman, fell under the wheels and was killed.



1—Fish Fans' club of Chicago, political organization, the raiding of which by dry agents promises to bring on a finish fight against methods of the prohibition officials. 2—Miss Dorothy Schuman, daughter of the ambassador to Berlin, who is assisting her mother as hostess of the embassy in Berlin. 3—Funeral cortege of Cardinal Begin in Quebec, headed by Cardinal Hayes of New York.

## NEWS REVIEW OF CURRENT EVENTS

### Sudden Death of W. J. Bryan Shocks the Country—His Burial in Arlington.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD

WILLIAM JENNINGS BRYAN, one of the most notable figures in American public life, has passed on to another world, and his body now lies in Arlington National cemetery—a consistent disciple of peace surrounded by the tombs of those who died in the armed service of their country. But he belongs there, for he was not a "pacifist" in the objectionable sense of the term, and when the nation went to war with Spain he held a commission as colonel and raised a regiment in Nebraska.

The sudden death of Mr. Bryan in Dayton, Tenn., where he had just won a temporary battle against the theory of evolution, came as a shock to the country, and indeed to the world, for he was known in all lands. He died while he slept, of apoplexy aggravated by indigestion. He was sixty-five years old. After the holding of memorial services in Dayton the body was transported in a special train to Washington. There, in the New York Avenue Presbyterian church, the funeral rites were celebrated on Friday, and the casket on an artillery caisson and escorted by a military detail, was taken to Arlington where the War department officials had selected for the burial a fine site near the Admiral Dewey tomb. It was in this most beautiful cemetery in the world that Mr. Bryan had expressed his desire to be interred.

It would be presumptuous to undertake to characterize Bryan. There can be but few Americans who have not formed their own opinion of his character and his work. He had a devoted following of hundreds of thousands; a host of persons knew him personally and loved him; and everyone was familiar with his life record and his views on all manner of topics. Thrice nominated by the Democratic party for the Presidency, he virtually controlled that party for years, and though he lost that control in 1900 he was still the leader of a powerful faction. Outside of politics his influence on the life of the people was immense—an emotional rather than an intellectual influence. From President Coolidge's telegram of condolence to Mrs. Bryan may well be quoted these phrases:

"Mr. Bryan has been a prominent figure in public affairs for a third of a century. He has been a leader in the advocacy of many moral reforms and was representative of the effort for purity in our political life. He was endowed with the great gift of eloquence.

"The sincerity of his motives was beyond dispute. He was three times chosen the head of a great political party and held the exalted office of secretary of state. His career is another example of what American opportunity affords to those who have the will industriously to apply themselves.

"It would be difficult to find among his contemporaries any one with so large a circle of friends and acquaintances who had so generously bestowed upon him their esteem and confidence."

By direction of the President, Secretary of State Kellogg announced Mr. Bryan's death, and the flag was displayed at half staff on all public buildings in Washington on the day of the funeral.

DEATH took another eminent American last week—Edgar A. Bancroft, our ambassador to Japan. He had been ill for several weeks and died at Karuzawa, a health resort. Throughout Japan the mourning for Mr. Bancroft was general and sincere, for he had endeared himself to the Japanese people and was held in the highest esteem by the officials there. Our own State department feels his loss deeply, as do his many friends and admirers in the United States. Mr. Bancroft, who was born in Galesburg,

Ill., in 1857, had achieved distinction as an attorney, a business man, a railroad official and a civic leader, and was appointed to the Japanese post last August. He went to Tokio in November and already had done much to smooth out the difficulties between the United States and Japan arising from the immigrant exclusion law.

THOUGH compelled to postpone his reorganization of prohibition enforcement machinery, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Andrews is carrying on the government's enforcement campaign most vigorously. Just now he is devoting special attention to stopping leaks along the Canadian border and in the South, particularly in Florida, for he is determined to check the entry of illegal liquor into the country. It is the plan of the federal authorities to build up a working patrol of prohibition forces at the borders to co-operate with agents working in the interior so that any shipments that slip through may be traced to their destination. In this way the prohibition chiefs hope to obtain evidence for wholesale arrests and prosecutions against organized bands violating the Volstead act.

Considerable excitement, which was more than local, was caused by the raiding by dry agents of the Fish Fans' club, a political organization in Chicago, and the seizure of liquor found in members' lockers. There was promise that the club would lead a fight against the present methods of the prohibition officials. At Swampscott the information was given out that President Coolidge takes the position that the federal government, while specializing in national enforcement, holds itself in readiness to step in wherever local enforcement lapses, and he assumes that in such cases as the Chicago raid there were special reasons for the action of the federal agents.

BELGIUM'S debt commission, consisting of former Premier Theunis, Baron Cartier de Marchienne, ambassador to the United States; Emil Franqui and Felicien Catter, is expected in Washington on August 4, and a meeting of the American debt funding commission has been called for August 6. All the members of the latter body except Congressman Crisp will be present and it is believed the negotiations with the Belgians will not require more than ten days.

Meanwhile the Belgian newspapers are saying mighty mean things about the United States for claiming the war debt, asserting the late President Wilson promised the Brussels government that Germany should defray all of Belgium's foreign indebtedness. The papers accuse America of imperialism and of an ambition to exploit Europe, citing the large American colony and the American newspapers in Paris.

French delegates are now in London negotiating an agreement on the French debt to Great Britain. Until their business is settled the make-up of France's mission to Washington will not be formally announced. It is understood, however, that it will be headed by Henri Bergere and will include M. Franklin-Bouillon and Joseph Simon, and that it will come over in September. M. Caillaux, finance minister, will follow later.

JOHN HAYS HAMMOND, chairman of the fact finding commission created during the coal mine strike of 1923, has visited Swampscott several times to discuss with Mr. Coolidge the danger of another strike this summer. Mr. Hammond holds that the right of consumers to a continuous supply of fuel is paramount to the rights of operators and miners, and that as a last resort the government would be justified in assuming control of the mines.

"The President's position, as I interpret it," Mr. Hammond said, "is that it would be premature to assume that the dispute is not going to be settled. He has advocated repeatedly a policy of the minimum amount of government interference with industrial affairs. The public should grant with patience every opportunity to the parties at interest to settle the controversy themselves.

"If by any chance, however, occasion should arise for President Coolidge to exert his influence, I believe he could rally public support as have

few other Presidents. He will find all political parties united behind him."

Premier Baldwin has had personal charge of the efforts to avert the threatened strike of the British coal miners, but at this writing his success is problematical. A mine strike in England would be backed by the British transport workers and by the miners' organizations of the continent and of the United States. An economic crisis in Europe would result.

ENERGETIC action by the French forces in Morocco resulted in the retreat of the Rifians from the center of the Ouzerga river line northward to the foot of the Atlas mountains. But Abd-el-Krim's troops stood fast at both ends of the valley and their leader was reported to be preparing for an offensive against Ouzerga, in the west. His activities north of Taza were regarded as a diversion intended to reduce the French reserves in the west sector where a successful drive would take him to the rich Chahand plains and also would separate the French and the Spanish. Marshal Lyautey has turned over to General Naulin all military and political responsibility in the zone of operations, and the latter has established his headquarters in Fez.

The reorganized Lafayette escadrille of American aviators who have offered their services to the sultan of Morocco was expected to fly from France to Morocco early this week.

MUSSOLINI'S government in Italy

has promulgated a new law which provides in effect that when a hostile newspaper is not subdued by repeated seizures of editions, the director shall receive two summonses, after which the publisher is no longer recognized, which means the paper is suppressed. This has happened in the case of the Popolo, and the directors of several other great journals have received the first summonses. The Corriere della Sera has arranged to continue publication abroad when it receives its second summons. Last week George Seldes, correspondent of the Chicago Tribune, was expelled from Italy because his dispatches did not please the government.

IT IS rumored in Washington that

Secretary of the Treasury Mellon will retire from the cabinet next spring, by which time he hopes a tax revision bill, embodying most of his ideas will have been passed. He believes, also, that satisfactory progress will have been made toward the funding of the debts owed the United States by foreign nations and that the time will be favorable for his retirement. Mr. Mellon's private secretary, however, declared there was no foundation for the report.

The main points of the treasury's tax program are set forth quite definitely in a letter written by Undersecretary of the Treasury Winston in response to an invitation to a meeting of the Iowa tax clubs. It carries the inference that the treasury will not be content merely with a reduction in federal estate tax rates, but will insist on their complete repeal. Without qualification the treasury says that the maximum surtax should be cut from 40 per cent to at least 20 per cent and that the combined surtax and normal tax should not be more than 25 per cent.

"It should be possible from a revenue standpoint to have a maximum normal and surtax combined of 25 per cent," Mr. Winston's letter said. "The treasury thinks, therefore, that 20 per cent is the highest surtax rate which should be in the law.

"An income tax on corporations graduated on the amount of income has no logical basis. The theory of a graduated income tax is that it is related to the capacity of the taxpayer to pay. A man with \$100,000 can spare a larger proportion of his income than a man with \$10,000.

"This reasoning has no relation whatsoever to corporations. A large corporation having a large income may be owned by a great number of small stockholders who cannot afford to have their dividends cut down; whereas another corporation having a moderate income may be owned entirely by one man who can well afford to pay a larger proportion of his income to the government."

Treasury officials, it was learned, have evidences of widespread support of the treasury surtax and estate tax program by Southern Democrats.

## COMMERCIAL

Weekly Review of Trade and Market Reports.

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, 56c 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, 44½@45½ do, choice, 43@44; do, good, 40@42; do, prints, 45½@47½; do, blocks, 44@46; ladies, 34@35; M. and Pa. rolls, 31@33; West Virginia rolls, 31@32; Ohio rolls, 31@32; store-packed, 30@31.

Chickens—Old hens, 4½ lbs. and over, per lb., 28@29c; medium, 3½ to 4 lbs., smooth, per lb., 26@27; smaller or rough and potter, per lb., 21@22; leghorns, per lb., 21@22; old roosters, per lb., 15@16; spring chickens, weighing 2 lbs. and over, mixed colors, 35; springers 1½ to 2 lbs., 33@37; do, smaller, 28@32. Ducks, young pekings, 3½ lbs. and over, per lb., 24@25c; puddle, per lb., 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 lb., 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 lb., 20@25c; medium, 20@25; pan, \$10@15. Perch, white, large, per lb., 20@25; yellow, large, 20@25. Salmon trout, per lb., 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. Mackereel, per lb., 15@18c.

Clams—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 lb., 7@8c.

PHILADELPHIA.—Wheat—No. 2 red winter, \$1.54@1.56; garlicky, \$1.47½@1.49½.

Corn—No. 2 yellow, \$1.26@1.27½.

Oats—No. 2 white, 59½@60½c.

Butter—Solid packed, higher than extras, 45@48c, the latter for small lots; extras, 92 score, 44; 91 score, 43; 90 score, 42; 89 score, 40½; 88 score, 39½; 87 score, 39; 86 score, 38½.

Eggs—extra firsts, 38c; firsts, in new cases, 34; in second-hand cases, 33½@34; seconds, 30@32.

Cheese—New York, whole cream, flats, fresh, 23½-24c.

Live Poultry—Fowls, mixed breeds, fancy, 35@39c; weighing 1 to 1½ lbs., 27@31; spring chickens, Plymouth Rocks, broilers, 2½@3 lbs., 40@42; 2 lbs., 35@39; 1 to 1½ lbs., 30@34; mixed breeds, full fledged, 2 to 2½ lbs., 35@38; 1 to 1½ lbs., 27@32; leghorn broilers, 2 lbs., 26@28; 1 to 1½ lbs., 23@25.

NEW YORK.—Wheat—Spot, weak; No. 1, dark northern spring, c. i. f. New York, lake and rail, \$1.76½; No. 2, hard winter, f. o. b., lake and rail, \$1.72½; No. 2, mixed durum, do, \$1.62½; No. 1, Manitoba, do, in bond, \$1.78½.

Corn—Spot steady; No. 2 yellow, c. i. f. track, New York, all rail, \$1.27½; No. 2, mixed, do, \$1.26½.

Oats—Spot, easy; No. 2 white, 56c.

Butter—Creamery, higher than extras, 43½@44c; do, extras (92 score), 43; do, firsts (88 to 91 score), 41@42½.

Eggs—Fresh gathered, extra firsts, 36@38c; do, firsts, 33½@35; seconds, 32@33; nearby henery whites, closely selected, extras, 47@49.

LIVE STOCK

PITTSBURGH.—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 choice, \$6@6.50; fair to good, \$5@5.75.

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.

## ALONG LIFE'S TRAIL

By THOMAS ARKLE CLARK

Dean of Men, University of Illinois.

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### GOING TO CHURCH

WILKINS is rather pessimistic. He thinks the young people of today are going to the dogs pretty fast.

"The young people don't go to church today," he said to me not long ago, "as they did when we were young."

"It's a fact," I agreed, for young people do not do anything in these days as they were done thirty years ago—or ten.

"You and I used to go to church twice every Sunday," he went on.

"We did, indeed." Then Wilkins fell into reminiscence.

We did go to church regularly in the country neighborhood in which I lived as a boy. Sometimes the services were held in the schoolhouse, sometimes in the little frame church near by. We went in the lumber wagon, on horseback, on foot, in a bob-sled as the roads or the time of year required, and we enjoyed it. It was one of our main social diversions. A young friend of mine, visiting in the neighborhood one winter when I was twenty, remarked that the chief social pleasures of our community consisted in attending funerals and revival meetings.

The church furnished a social center. I do not recall that we were particularly interested in the services.

The old men gathered about the front of the church and discussed prices and crops and the weather until the singing of the first hymn called them within. The women gossiped and showed off their babies before and after services.

We boys did not always go inside but sat out and told stories and discussed the girls. When we did go in we sat in the back rows of seats and whispered surreptitiously during the sermon. We rushed out after the benediction and waited near the door to pick up the girl of our choice as she made her exit.

It is true that the young people of today do not go to church so much or so regularly as we did years ago. They find their social pleasures in a score of other activities than were open to us. When they do go, however, it is generally because they have a real interest in the church and what it stands for. They go for inspiration, for idealism, for the opportunity which the church gives for thinking on serious things.

I made an investigation one Sunday not long ago, and of the seven thousand young people in the community in which I live thirty-five hundred were in church that day. I thought it not so bad.

### THE AVERAGE MAN

I WAS a young boy when I first met Sawyer and he a man of middle age. He had not attained to any position of distinction at that time, nor did he ever reach such a position, but he was respected by everyone, he was just an average man.

We were living some distance apart when I first knew him, but after I had myself gotten through college and settled down to work, he moved into the community in which I lived, and looking out of my office window I could see him going and coming every day, for his hours were not the same as mine.

He never made a great stir in the community, and yet there were very few important activities of which he was not a part, very few unfortunates whom he did not help.

He was never elected to office as I recall, but he had political opinions, and he could express them forcefully. He was energetic in civic affairs, he was always on the side of the better candidates, and he never failed to get out and vote at election time.

He had a comfortable, cheerful home, with his children about him, and he took the greatest pleasure in it. His house was an inviting place to drop into, and his friendship one that many people sought and found satisfaction in. His friends were not confined to the particular business or social circle in which he generally moved, but were made up of all classes and came from every stratum of society—rich and poor, the educated and the illiterate, found in him sympathy, satisfaction, and help.

He was a religious man, not in theory only, but in practice. He was a regular attendant upon church services, he was for years an officer of the church to which he belonged, and his contributions to the support of religious activities were as generous as he could afford. His pastor said of him that when in doubt or discouraged he always knew that if he went to Sawyer he would get encouragement and sensible advice and stimulation.

No one ever thought of him as a great man, nor was he. He was a quiet citizen who saw his duty and did it, who met the obligations of citizenship with intelligence and courage, who set an example of honesty and industry which we all might well emulate.

Last week I saw him going to work as usual; tonight I saw in the local paper the notice of his death at eighty years of age. His was an average life well lived.