

186,212 FARMS IN PENNSYLVANIA

Census Shows Lancaster and York in the Lead.

PLAN PARK BIDS FOR SEPT.

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

Harrisburg, Pa. — Completion of Pennsylvania's first triennial farm census showed that the state has 186,212 farms, a farm population of 796,400 and 14,934,100 acres of land in farms. The census was taken by the department of agriculture, co-operating with county commissioners and township assessors.

Of the total number of farms 156,624 are operated by their owners, the remainder being farmed by tenants. York county leads the other counties in the number of owner-operators with 5758, while Lancaster with 2624 tenant-operators leads in this class. Lancaster also has the greatest number of farms, 8013, as well as the greatest farm population, 38,337. Cameron county not only has the smallest number of farms, 176, but also has the smallest farm population. Of its farms 160 are operated by the owners.

In many of the counties the farm population is almost evenly divided between men and women. The total for the state showed 413,568 men and 382,832 women. Philadelphia was the only county which showed no farm land, but in Allegheny 204,345 acres were classed as farm lands.

Forestry authorities will give precedence in distribution of trees to the state, state property, private property operated in conjunction with the state, municipalities, individuals and corporations. Shipments will be made under the act of 1915 and shade tree commissions will be given consideration.

State property department officials have determined to go ahead with the improvement program for Capitol Park and completion of the south office building, and there will be no more delay about launching preliminary steps for the Memorial Grove. Bids will be asked this month on several contracts, it being the idea to open the estimates September 1 and have work begun this autumn. The contracts will include completion of the south office building, for which something like \$300,000 was appropriated; grading and landscaping for the grove in memory of the soldiers and sailors, which is to be at the approach to the proposed Memorial Bridge; improvement of the plaza and the building of the balustrade and grading and landscaping in front of the south office building.

PENNSYLVANIA NUGGETS

Eight buildings, including the Georgian Hotel, Brownsville, were destroyed by fire, with a loss of \$200,000, in West Brownsville. Ten guests in the hotel escaped by leaping from windows. None were hurt.

Leaving her home in Tamaqua in a despondent mood, Mrs. George Luczko, aged 30 years, committed suicide by drowning in the dam at the No. 14 colliery, her body being discovered floating on the surface by a watchman.

Highest honors in the state scholarship examinations held in 339 high schools last May went to Louise V. Eaton, student in the Central High School, Harrisburg, Superintendent of Public Instruction Haas announced. Miss Eaton made 284 points out of a possible 300. Harry Kohler, Doylestown, was second, with 253 points; Thomas Gallagher, Philadelphia Catholic High, third, with 280; Caroline Robinson, Liberty High School, Bethlehem, fourth, with 279, and William Maginnis, Frankford High, Philadelphia, fifth, with 276.

Charles W. Russell, burgess of Northumberland, resigned and B. F. Long, president of council, will act in his stead until a successor is appointed.

Sugar of lead used in mistake for flour in the preparation of a meal made ill six members of the family of Constable Michael Monahan, of Kennett Square, near Coatesville. A physician who discovered their plight administered antidotes and the victims are on the road to recovery.

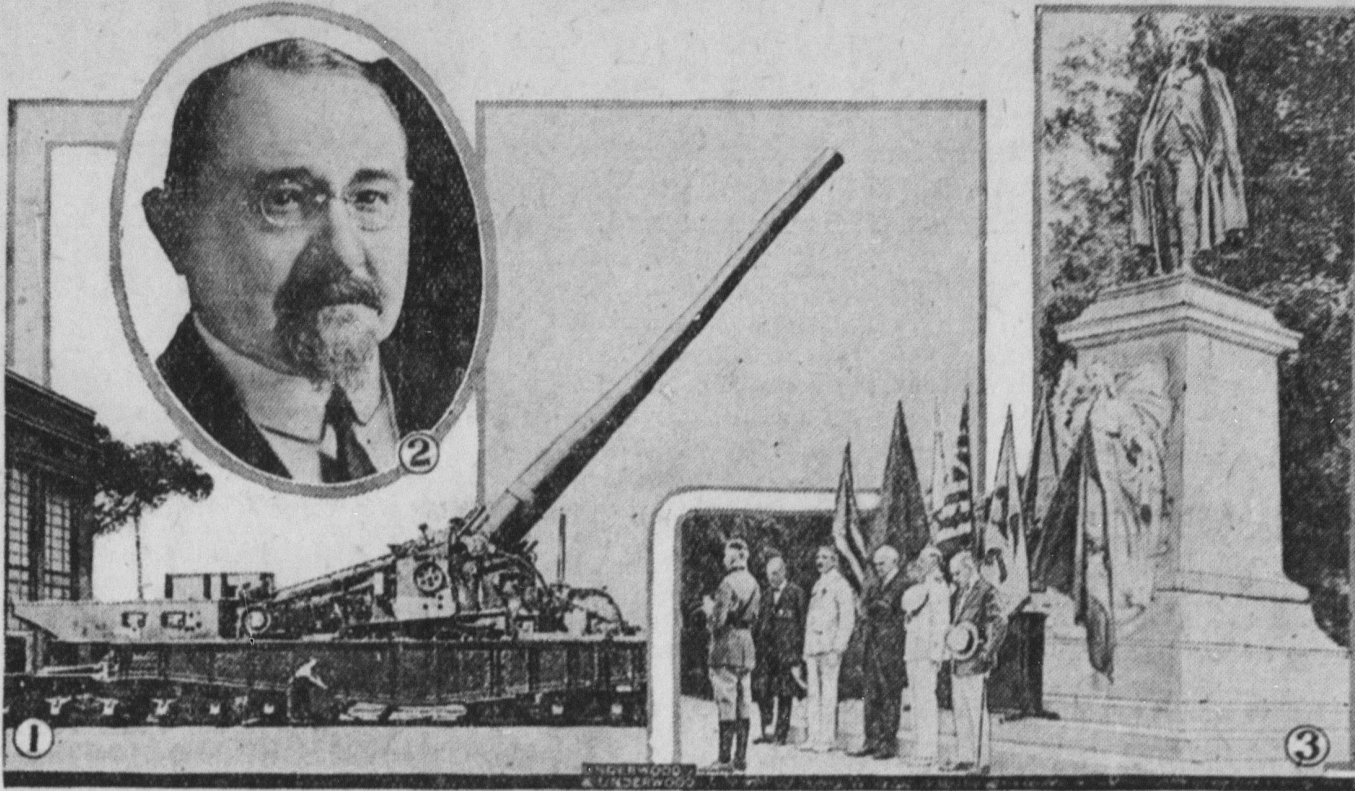
John, 10-year-old son of Mrs. Nellie G. Storm, is in the Pottstown Hospital suffering from a skull fracture sustained when a stone was dropped from a 150-foot observation tower at Ringing Rocks. The stone, about as large as a hickory nut, was dropped by a playmate and struck squarely on young Storm's head.

Fred Fuhrman, aged 19, of Williamsport, was drowned in the Susquehanna river while repairing the dam.

Charles B. Bistline, aged 62, of Palmyra, was killed when he plunged through a hole while storing straw in the barn of Henry K. Smith.

Frank Hollowitch, of Beaver Meadow, committed suicide by drowning in the reservoir of the Beaver Meadow Water Company, with his wife and some neighbors as onlookers.

There will be an abundance of plums in the vicinity of Waynesboro if all the trees of that kind of fruit yield as bountifully as the one in the yard of E. B. Stine, from which Mr. Stine hopes to take about three bushels of the finest fruit.



1—One of the great 14-inch rifles which the government is shipping to the Pacific coast; it hurls a 1,500-pound projectile 23 miles. 2—M. Felicien Cattier, financial member of the Belgian debt funding commission now in Washington. 3—High navy officials placing wreath on statue of Capt. John Barry, naval hero of the Revolution, on one hundred and eighty-sixth anniversary of his birth.

NEWS REVIEW OF CURRENT EVENTS

Anthracite Miners' Strike Is Due Sept. 1—President Loth to Intervene.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD

ALL the signs point to a strike of American anthracite miners on September 1. Negotiations between the workers and the operators for a new wage contract, which were being conducted at Atlantic City, broke down last week, and immediately afterward the general scale committee of the United Mine Workers of America conferred on the subcommittee of six officers full power to issue the strike call to manage the strike. The subcommittee also was authorized to arrange with the operators for the employment of pumpmen and other maintenance men after September 1, in order that the mines shall not be flooded or fall into disrepair during the strike.

Ostensibly the main reason for the break at Atlantic City was the refusal of the operators to include in their subcommittee Presidents Wariner of the Lehigh Coal and Navigation company and Richards of the Philadelphia and Reading Coal company. President John L. Lewis of the miners had demanded this, asserting that the subcommittee was composed of minor officials and was without power. When the negotiations ceased, neither side had fully presented its case, but the operators had plainly indicated that they would not agree to a wage increase and the check-off; and the miners had virtually refused to submit the matter in dispute to arbitration, pointing to a letter by President Lewis, in which he alleged that in a previous arbitration the mine workers lost \$60,000,000 in two years to acquire the knowledge that they now possess concerning the anthracite operators' well-known policy of "keeping close to an arbitrator."

In this letter, written to Mr. Wariner, Mr. Lewis said the price of coal already had been advanced and that the operators' conferees had promptly vetoed every constructive suggestion of the mine workers' representatives that might reduce the market price of anthracite to the consuming public.

Dispatches from Swampscott said President Coolidge would not intervene in case of a strike unless the suspension of mining should last long enough to bring about a fuel famine. He has been assured by Secretary of Labor Davis, who is now in Europe, that there will be no strike, and others tell him the miners will be willing to continue work at the present scale if the operators will concede the check-off, which is the system by which operators deduct union dues from the pay envelopes and turn such collections over to union officials.

There are persistent rumors that the workers in the bituminous coal fields will quit when the anthracite strike begins. At the recent tri-district convention in Scranton where the mine workers prepared their demands for a wage increase of 10 per cent to contract miners and a dollar a day to day men, Mr. Lewis threatened a soft coal strike if large bituminous operators continued their alleged violation of the Jacksonville agreement.

GREAT BRITAIN'S threatened coal strike was delayed for two weeks, if not entirely averted, by a concession of the operators, who withdrew their shut-down orders. The government, to help prevent the strike, agreed to grant a subsidy to the coal industry, but when it came to a matter of finding the source of the estimated \$150,000,000 necessary it was up against it. Rumor said it had decided to add a tax of a penny a point on beer, which would just about raise the sum, but this measure admittedly would arouse the deep anger of the British workingman. So Prime Minister Baldwin and his government are facing something of a dilemma.

BELGIUM'S debt-funding commission arrived in Washington, and negotiations with the American debt commission have begun. The Bel-

gians were met in New York by William Phillips, American ambassador to Belgium, and Garrard Winston, assistant secretary of the treasury. They brought with them four financial experts and a secretary general.

France has adopted a new policy on war debts and President Doumergue announced it in a speech at Grenoble when he declared France "will pay its war debts according to its capacity to pay and according to strict justice, to which it is entitled." Finance Minister Caillaux inspired this policy and he said: "If I have to go to Washington simply to sign on the dotted line and say 'Amen,' I am not going, and I am not going to waste money sending a big commission there in September."

M. Caillaux told the cabinet it was impossible for France to pay its debts in full in dollars and sterling to America and England, either now or in the immediate future. He intends to offer England \$4,000,000 (\$20,000,000 annually, making up the balance of the interest in marks due France under the Dawes plan and deliveries of French merchandise or German merchandise due France.

TWO of the treaties negotiated at the Washington conference and of great importance to the future welfare of China went into effect last week with the exchange of ratifications by the nine signatory powers. They have to do with revision of the Chinese customs schedules, and with the maintenance of "the open door or equality of opportunity in China for the trade and industry of all nations." This latter pact provides there shall be no "spheres of influence" and that in time of war China's rights as a neutral are to be respected.

ANTI-Foreign sentiment in China is increasing and the strike situation is steadily growing worse. Labor troubles are spreading from foreign to native industries and last week 6,000 Chinese silk workers at Shanghai walked out. Students and militarists are keeping up their agitation and are razing the houses vacated by British and Japanese in Chungking and elsewhere. The government schools probably will not be able to reopen in September as the students refuse to accept discipline. The students' union has warned all Chinese merchants against handling British and Japanese merchandise.

WAR between Greece and Bulgaria was among the possibilities of the week, the crisis being brought on by the murder of a Greek merchant in a Bulgarian town after a number of similar incidents. Greece demanded that the slayers be punished, and as a precautionary measure strengthened her frontier guards, and it was reported she was preparing to invade Bulgaria. This latter was denied; the government at Sofia said it was doing its utmost to apprehend and punish the murderers, and it was expected that the row would soon be settled peaceably.

DEPORTATION by Poland of a great number of Germans who resided in Silesia caused a lot of distress because the German government had not made sufficient preparations to care for them. But the eviction was in accordance with the Versailles treaty and nothing could be done. The German government so far has retaliated to the extent of ordering out of Germany within 48 hours all Poles, who had voted to retain Polish citizenship. Nationalists in the Reichstag moved for the breaking of diplomatic relations with Poland, but got little support after Foreign Minister Stresemann had explained the situation. He declared Germany would not take the initiative in reprisals, but would follow Poland's lead in all its measures.

FOR twelve years United States marines have been encamped in Managua and Corinto, Nicaragua, doing guard duty, at the request of the Nicaraguan government. Last week this "occupation" came to an end when the little bands of marines boarded the U. S. S. Henderson to return to their own country. To maintain order down there a new constabulary force has

been organized and Maj. Calvin Brooks Carter, formerly of the Philippine constabulary, put in command.

AMBASSADOR BANCROFT'S body is on the way to the United States on board the Japanese cruiser Tama. At Tokyo the automobile hearse passed through five miles of streets cleared of traffic and lined with thousands of mourning Japanese to the proemthral of St. Andrew where services were held. Wreaths from the emperor and the prince regent were placed on the coffin. High officials accompanied the body to Yokohama.

OPENING the sessions of the Tacna-Arica plebiscitary commission in Arica, Chile, General Pershing, its president, gave assurance that every qualified voter might cast his ballot freely and that it would be counted fairly in the forthcoming plebiscite. He said all persons who desire the advancement of world peace must feel gratification at the acceptance by the governments of Chile and Peru of the principle of arbitration for settlement of their long-standing territorial dispute.

HENRY FORD has bought from the United States shipping board 200 of its steel vessels, built for war transport. His bid of \$1,700,000 was the highest received. Under the terms of the sale the Ford Motor company may use in its plants any of the engines, boilers or auxiliaries that may be desired, but all others must be scrapped and none may be sold. Within 15 months the company may, if it desires, convert 50 of the boats into Diesel-propelled ships and use them for deep sea service. This the shipping board would be glad to have Mr. Ford do.

Two hundred more of the board's vessels are to be towed to Mallowas bay, three miles below Quantico, Va., and burned in bunches of 25. They cost to build \$200,000,000 and were sold for \$4,000 each to a salvage concern which stripped them and tried unsuccessfully to burn the hulks.

COMMISSIONER OF INTERNAL REVENUE BLAIR has announced that under the new prohibition enforcement program, which goes into effect September 1, Prohibition Commissioner Haynes will be stripped of nearly all his authority and responsibility. Most of his powers will be transferred to the 24 district administrators, who will be directly responsible to Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Andrews. Friends of Mr. Haynes insist he will not relinquish his position, but it still is believed he will seek the Republican nomination for governor of Ohio in the fall.

RETURNING to the policy always advocated by the late Samuel Gompers, the American Federation of Labor's executive council has approved a plan for conducting a strenuous non-partisan political campaign for next year's congressional elections. The report of the executive council will be made to the convention which meets in Atlantic City on October 5. Immediately after that convention, the executive council stated, "it will enter the various campaigns with the purpose of supporting those who can be depended upon to be true to the people, for if they are true to the people they will be true to labor."

"The executive council believes that as a result of its nonpartisan political policy the launching of third party movements has been proved wasted effort and injurious to the desire to elect candidates with favorable records. The 1922 and 1924 political campaigns definitely determined this fact. Experience, therefore, has taught labor that to be successful politically it must continue in the future as in the past to follow its nonpartisan political policy."

FOR many centuries scientists have sought a method of hardening and tempering lead. It is now announced that two metallurgical engineers of the Western Electric company at Chicago, R. S. Dean and W. E. Hudson, have solved the problem. With a small percentage of alloy and a special heating process they produce a metal three times as hard as lead alloyed without the heat treatment. Their discovery, it is believed, will be of immense value in industry, especially in the coating of telephone cable.

COMMERCIAL

Weekly Review of Trade and Market Reports.

BALTIMORE—Wheat—No. 2 red winter, spot, domestic, \$1.62; No. 2 red winter, garlicky, spot, domestic, \$1.56.

Corn—Track yellow corn, for domestic delivery is quotable at about \$1.27 per bushel nominal for No. 2 in carlots on spot.

Oats—No. 2 white, 55c asked; No. 3 white, 53c asked. Hay—No. 2 timothy, per ton, \$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 wheat, \$11@12; No. 1 oat, \$12@13. City Mills Feed—Spring wheat bran, Western, \$34; Western middlings, brown, \$36.

Eggs—Nearby, current receipts, offered, 32c, no bid; Western, firsts and candied, offered, 34, no bids.

Butter—Creamery, fancy, per lb., 45@45½c; do, choice, 43@44; do, good, 40@42; do, prints, 46@48; do, blocks, 45@47; do, lades, 34@35; do, Maryland and Pennsylvania, rolls, 32@34; Ohio, rolls, 32@33; West Virginia, rolls, 32@33; store packed, 31@32; Maryland, Virginia and Pennsylvania, dairy prints, 32@34; process butter, 36½@37½.

Live Poultry—Chickens, old hens, 4½ pounds and over, per lb., 26@27c; do, medium, 3½ and 4 pounds, smooth, 24@25; do, smaller to rough and poor, 20@21; leghorns, 20@21; old roosters, 16; springers, mixed, colored, over 2 pounds, per lb., 32@34. Ducks, young, white Pekins, 4 pounds and over, 25@26; do, puddles, 24@25; do, Muscovy and mongrels, 24@25; smaller and poor, 20; do, old, as to quality, 15@20. Pigeons, young, as to size, per pair, 25@30c; do, old, per pair, 25@30.

Fresh Fish, Clams, Etc.—Bass, natives, per lb., 28@30c. Butters and starts, large, per barrel, \$10@12; do, small to medium, \$8@8. Gray trout, large, per barrel, \$15@18; small to medium, \$8@12; do, as to size, per box, \$5@10. Crocus, per barrel, \$8@10; do, per box, \$4@5. Carp, large, per pound, 5@6c; do, small to medium, 8@10c. Rock, boiling, per lb., 20@25c; do, medium, 20@25; do, pan, 12@15; do, extra large, 15@18. Perch, white, large, 20@22c; do, white medium, 10@15; do, yellow, large, 20@25; do, yellow, medium, 10@15. Salmon trout, 20@25c. Flounders, large, 10@12; do, small to medium, 6@10. Catfish, white, 7@8c; do, black, 6@7. Eels, large, 18@20c; do, small to medium, 10@12. Pike, native, 30@35c. Mackerel, per lb., 15@18. Clams, large, per 100, \$1.10@1.25; do, small to medium, per 100, 50@75c. Hard crabs, prime males, per barrel, \$5@6; do, mixed, \$3@4; snappers, per lb., 8@9. Soft crabs, 3 inch and over, per dozen, 75c@82.

NEW YORK—Wheat—Spot steady; No. 1 dark Northern spring, c. i. f. New York, lake and rail, \$1.87; No. 2 hard winter, f. o. b. lake and rail, \$1.79; No. 2 mixed durum, do, \$1.55; No. 1 Manitoba, do, in bond, \$1.87½.

Corn—Spot steady; No. 2 yellow, c. i. f. track New York, all rail, \$1.28½; No. 2 mixed, do, \$1.28.

Oats—Spot steady; No. 2 white, 54½c.

Butter—Steady; creamery, higher than extras, 44@44½c; do, extra (92 score), 43½; do, firsts (88 to 91 score), 41½@43; packing stock, current make, No. 2, 33.

Eggs—Fresh gathered, extra firsts, 36@38c; do, firsts, 32½@34½; do, seconds, 31½@33; nearby henney white, closely selected extras, 51@53; nearby and nearby Western henney whites, firsts to average extra, 40@50; nearby henney browns, extras, 44@48.

Cheese—State, whole milk, flats fresh, fancy to fancy specials, 24½@25½c; do, average run, 23½.

Live Poultry—Broilers, by freight, 27@30c; by express, 26@31; fowls, by freight, 23@26; by express, 22@27; roosters, by freight, 15.

PHILADELPHIA—Wheat—No. 2 red winter, \$1.60@1.62; do, garlicky \$1.53@1.55.

Corn—No. 2 yellow, \$1.26@1.27½.

Oats—No. 2 white, 56½@57½.

Butter—Solid packed, higher than extras, 46@48c; the latter for small lots; extras, 92 score, 45; 91 score, 43½; 90 score, 42; 89 score, 41; 88 score, 40½; 87 score, 40; 86 score, 39½.

Live Poultry—Fowls, fancy, fat, Plymouth Rock, 28@29c; medium, 25@27c; mixed breeds, fancy, 26@27; medium, 24@25; common, 22@23; leghorns, 20@24; spring chickens, Plymouth Rock, broilers, 2½@3 pounds, 33@35.

BALTIMORE—Cattle—Steers, good to choice, \$10.75@11.50; medium to good, \$9@10.75; common to medium, \$7.25@8.50; common, \$5.50@6.75. Heifers, good to choice, \$8.25@9; fair to good, \$7.25@8; common to medium, \$5.50@6.75. Bulls, good to choice, \$5.75@6.50; fair to good, \$4.75@5.50; common to medium, \$4@4.50. Cows, good to choice, \$5.50@6.

Sheep and Lambs—Sheep, \$2@6; lambs, \$8@15.50.

ALONG LIFE'S TRAIL

ALONG LIFE'S TRAIL

By THOMAS ARKLE CLARK

Dean of Men, University of Illinois.

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OUR YOUNG PEOPLE

I LISTENED to grandmother talking to Jenn the other morning, and though grandmother is ordinarily a very placid and quiet person, I gathered that she thinks the present generation has wandered pretty far away from the straight and narrow path in which young people walked when she was a girl, and that they are now racing madly afield in motor cars and airplanes and in other means of rapid and dangerous locomotion.

Myers, across the street, was expressing the same sentiment to his son at breakfast, also, following an evening's escapade of the youth in an adjacent city. I recall that my father used to feel the same way about my own week-end amusements, and I have no doubt that his father felt that the young people in my father's time were going to the dogs pretty rapidly.

Young women are differently educated in these days than they once were, and they have reacted to this new education. In preparing for the professional and business careers into which they are now going, in competition with men, they have broken away from the imaginative and idealistic and have taken up the more severely practical studies. This has affected their characters very little, I think, but it has modified their manners. Young women are not so shy, not so self-conscious, not so well-mannered as they once were.

This feeling of self-reliance and independence is responsible to a large extent for the carelessness in physical contact which now seems to exist between men and women.

Telephones and motor cars and hard roads, and moving pictures and the radio have all changed methods and speed of communication and so have changed customs and conventions. We blame these changes on our young people to a large extent, but the old have changed quite as completely as the young. Grandmother no longer at sixty sits in the chimney corner with a cap over her hair and a shawl over her shoulders, and knitting in her hands. She's out with the kids skating or dancing or playing bridge, and she's dressed like a high school girl—and so becomingly dressed, too, that no one would suspect her age.

It is quite true that our young people do very different things in a very different way from what was the custom thirty or forty years ago, but they are only following their elders. I can't see that morally they are any worse than we were at their age.

SALESMANSHIP

BIRMINGHAM is without doubt a good salesman. He sells books and has made a competence from his sales, and any one who can make a living selling books could amass a fortune if he would try something that people want. Not one man in a thousand has any heart hunger for books.

When the young fellows who are earning their living in college come around in the spring and ask my advice about taking up the selling game during the summer to keep the wolf from gnawing at the door during the next year, I always tell them that if they are thirsting for experience selling books is the surest and the most direct way of getting it. If they want money, they'd better try silk stockings, or face powder, or automobile accessories, or fur coats, or something that people want—not something you have to make people want.

Now if there is anything for which I have no need, it is books, and no one is more keenly aware of this fact than Nancy. She has to dust them during the spring and fall rigors of house cleaning, and she doesn't enjoy dusting.

Birmingham calls on me at about the same time every spring, and knowing when to expect him, I steel myself against his wiles. Nancy warns me also.

"Is that book agent due about now?" she asks.

"I guess so," I answer in a noncommittal way.

"Well, we don't need any more books," she suggests, "and you'd better tell the boy to announce to him when he arrives that you're in conference, and that you're likely to stay in until he leaves."

"All right," I assent humbly, knowing that I'll have to see the man whether I buy or not. He's no ordinary agent—he's a very interesting gentleman whom I am really glad to meet.

I came home one evening a few days later feeling guilty, and I suppose, as is usual, looking the part. Nancy suspected something at once, in spite of my efforts to act cheerful.

"Did anything happen today?" she inquired.

"Oh! nothing special," I answered. She looked at me curiously, and then went on.

"Was that old book man there?" "Eh, heh," I said shamefacedly. "And you fell again?" "Yeh."

"Why didn't you turn him down when he asked you to buy?" "That's the trouble, he never asks me to buy. He just shows 'em to me." As I said at the beginning, Birmingham is an excellent salesman.