

REVOCATIONS TO HIT THOUSAND

State Motor Vehicle Authorities Penalize Many.

REDUCE TANNERY WASTE

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

Harrisburg, Pa.—Revocation of motor licenses for violation of state laws have gone ahead of all records, according to people at the state bureau of motor vehicles, and present indications are the 1000 mark in taking away licenses will be reached this week. Thus far 954 persons, including half a dozen women, have lost their rights to drive cars, while 442 names have been placed on the list to be refused licenses if they should apply. The total of the penalties thus far is close to the figures for last year.

In every instance the revocations have followed official certification, chiefly from courts, of violations, and three-fourths of them have been for running cars while drunk, transporting liquor being the next highest offense. There has been a gain in the number of cards taken away for reckless driving.

Governor Pinchot has been asked by the convention of Negro Women's Clubs, meeting in Johnstown, to approve commutation of death sentences of two men convicted in Philadelphia. Their cases will go before the state board of pardons this fall.

Inspection of methods used in the experiments to reduce tannery waste products in Elk county have been made by state officials and will be suggested to people in other industries as a means of cutting down stream pollution. The tannery work has been the most extensive undertaken in the joint co-operation of the state sanitary waters board and the industries.

State sanitary water board officials will be prepared to meet the offer of co-operation by the state conservation council to abate pollution of streams by waste products. Arrangements for co-operative studies will be made.

State agricultural officials say work in stiffening up the Japanese beetle quarantine is going on very well and there has been much less loss of time than a year ago. The motor patrol has been getting in its work.

More applications for state aid in building fences to keep out deer have been filed with the state game commission so there will be a further allotment of money made necessary in the opinion of people watching developments.

Public service authorities have had such a run for copies of the regulations governing issuance of certificates of motor vehicles for carrying passengers or freight that they have had the general order of 1919 reprinted. Another order issued in demand is that requiring common carriers to come to a full stop before crossing tracks of a steam or electric railway. This latter order is being rigorously enforced and it cost one up-state concern a \$300 fine for disregarding it.

PENNSYLVANIA NUGGETS

Thieves entered the garage of James A. Oliver, at Dallas, and stole tires valued at \$3000.

Mrs. Russell Jacobs, aged 22, of Hazleton, died at the State Hospital after falling down stairs.

Engineers of the state highway department completed a survey of a new route between Ashland and Centrella to eliminate a steep grade.

John G. Sauer, who sent five bullets into his body in an attempt at suicide, died in the Lancaster General Hospital 68 hours later.

The toll of fatalities from the Dorrance explosion August 3 was increased to 14 by the death of Joseph Druss, aged 44, an Edwardsville miner.

The Harrisburg camp of the United Spanish War Veterans offered to give a decent burial to John Rodgers, a comrade, who is reputed to have saved the life of Chief Justice Taft when he was governor general of the Philippines. Rodgers' body was found in the river and buried in potter's field. Rodgers was credited with shooting a Filipino as the latter was about to assassinate Justice Taft.

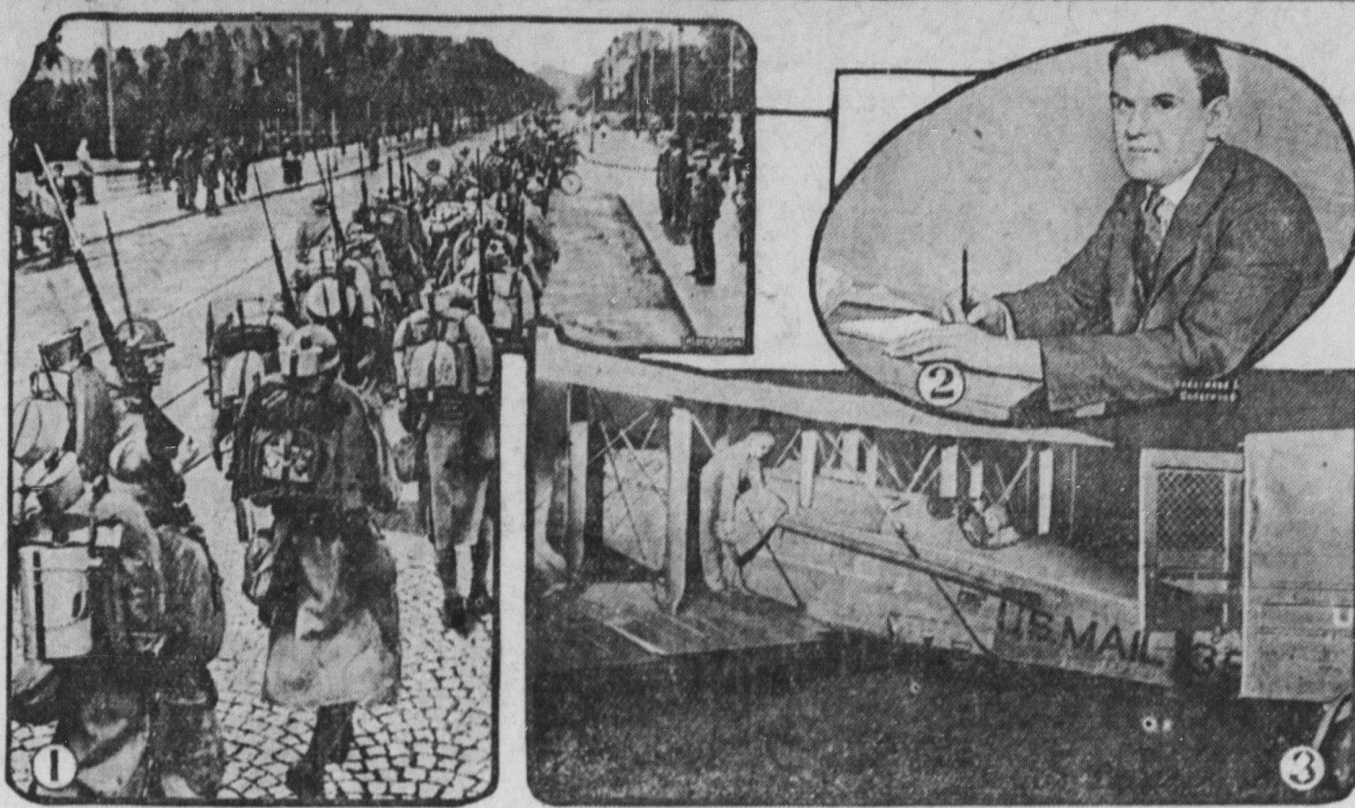
Condemnation and forfeiture of 2450 cases of whisky, valued at approximately \$367,000, seized in a warehouse of John T. Hoover, at Uniontown, were sought in a petition by the government in federal court in Pittsburgh. The court issued a rule upon Hoover and A. A. Millman, alias A. A. Robertson, of Philadelphia, to show cause why the request should not be allowed. The whisky was seized by state police in 1923 and trials resulted in verdicts of guilty.

Burglars robbed the home of Tey Maston at Snow Shoe, taking a gold watch, diamond ring and \$215.

In an attempt to throw a base ball Dr. M. P. Pinto, a Sharokin osteopath, fractured one of the small bones in an arm.

C. W. Rumberger, of Shamokin, has resigned his post with the state banking department to become cashier of the new West End B. K.

Falling 60 feet into a mine breach while picking blackberries, James Benson, aged 58, was taken to the Conditale Hospital in a critical condition.



1—French troops, evacuating the Ruhr, marching out of Essen. 2—Mayor L. F. Quigley of Chelsea, Mass., who was indicted, with 43 others, for conspiracy to violate the prohibition laws. 3—First unopposed picture of the night air mail, showing a plane being loaded at Hadley field, New Brunswick, N. J.

NEWS REVIEW OF CURRENT EVENTS

France and Britain Agree on Reply to Germany—Crop Report of Government.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD

FRANCE and Great Britain, in the persons of Foreign Minister Briand and Foreign Secretary Austen Chamberlain, have reached complete agreement as to the reply which the allies are to make to Germany's latest note on a security pact for Europe. The text will not be made public until it has been submitted to Italy, Belgium and Japan, and then delivered to Berlin. However, enough of its nature has leaked out to show that it is cordial in tone and calculated to persuade Germany of the friendly intentions of the other nations. Dealing with only a few points specifically, it suggests that the time is ripe for getting down to business, which presumably will take the form first of conversations among the ambassadors and foreign offices. It is hoped the foreign ministers can get together for the final arrangements in September, when the League of Nations is in session.

France still insists on preserving her leadership over central Europe and therefore still demands that the eastern boundaries of Germany, as well as the western, be guaranteed. This is not acceptable to Great Britain, any more than it is to Germany. France also clings to her claim to the right to send troops through Germany to help Poland in case the Poles are attacked by Russia. Germany doesn't concede this and the British are loath to insist on it.

The allies probably will insist that Germany first of all enter the League of Nations. This Berlin is willing to do only with special treatment in respect to Article 16 of the covenant. Also, the Germans will demand that they be given mandates over at least some of their former African colonies. In the reichstag last week the government was attacked for "making concessions to the whole world that fail to take into account Germany's national honor." In replying, Foreign Minister Stresemann said: "As to our right to have colonies I can only state that the first time the question of our entering the League of Nations was debated Germany took the stand that as long as the league distributes colonies and accepts the principle that fully civilized nations have the right to control the less progressive nations, the Germans have the right to be counted among the civilized nations. On this point, too, Germany demands full equality and rights."

BARON VON MALTZAN, German ambassador to Washington, was handed to Secretary of State Kellogg the formal request of his government that the United States return the German properties seized during the war and now in the custody of the alien property custodian. The State department's reply must be that it is necessary to await the action of congress on the matter. The properties were seized by act of congress and that body stipulated that they could be disposed of only under congressional authority. Those yet retained are valued at about \$300,000,000.

That Germany would make this claim was expected, but it is probable that it will reopen the whole matter of the collection of American claims on Germany for payment for damages sustained by American citizens during the war, including the Lusitania claims, and for the expenses of maintaining the American army of occupation in the Rhine country. There are many advocates of the proposition that the seized properties should be kept to liquidate these debts, in part. The entire matter is up to congress.

NEGOTIATIONS for the funding of the Belgian debt, now in progress in Washington, were not especially satisfactory last week. Each side put forward a proposition which the other side rejected, so it was necessary to

seek new ground. Evidently, the two commissions were rather far apart in their views on Belgium's capacity to pay, which is the crucial point. There was still no doubt expressed that they would finally come to an agreement. It has been decided that Belgium shall be granted a brief moratorium, but the problems of the interest rate, the annual payments on account of principal and the number of years in which the whole debt is to be retired are yet unsettled.

According to the government press of Rome, Italy hopes the total of her American debt will be made a variable sum, somewhat like the German reparations under the Dawes plan. Ambassador de Martino will soon return to Washington with the proposition that Italy is ready to pay to the limit of her capacity, but that the matter should be considered in the light of possible participation of American capital in Italian private and public industrial enterprises.

UNCLE SAM made public last week his guess at the total of crops that the American farmer will raise this year. At current prices the wheat and corn crops, as forecast, will be worth close to \$4,000,000,000. The Department of Agriculture places the wheat crop at 679,000,000 bushels and that of corn at 2,356,000,000.

The 1,387,000,000 bushels of oats, at farm prices, is estimated at \$416,000,000, the 214,000,000 bushels of barley at \$128,000,000, and the 52,000,000 bushels of rye at \$47,000,000. This would make the five grain crops at close to \$4,500,000,000.

Total for the five grains—wheat, corn, rye, oats and barley—was 5,285,000,000 bushels, or 183,000,000 more than harvested last year and 67,000,000 less than suggested by the report August 1 last year.

The most striking feature in the winter wheat report is the smallness of the Kansas crop, 66,000,000 bushels, the poorest showing with three exceptions in the last 20 years. Kansas, Nebraska and Oklahoma combined have 121,735,000 bushels, a drop of more than 10,000,000 bushels last month and of 141,000,000 bushels from last year.

A spring wheat crop of 263,000,000 bushels decreased 13,000,000 from July and 20,000,000 from last year. Minnesota, the Dakotas, and Montana have 187,000,000 bushels, a loss of 12,000,000 from last month and 56,000,000 from last year.

A corn crop estimate of 2,954,000,000 bushels represented a loss of 139,000,000 as a result of heat and drought last month, yet the promise is 22,000,000 above the average and a gain of 519,000,000 bushels over last year. The nine big states where the surplus corn is raised have 1,595,000,000 bushels, a loss of 85,000,000 from last month and a gain of 454,000,000 compared with a year ago.

One of the big surprises of the report was the showing in oats, 1,387,000,000 bushels, or 95,000,000 bushels more than last month and compared with 1,542,000,000 bushels last year. The five-year average is 1,328,000,000 bushels.

CHICAGO and the region round about was much stirred last week by the arrest of Col. Will Gray Beach, chief narcotic agent there, and three of his aids, on charges of trafficking in drugs. This action followed close upon a raid in which Kitty Glikooly, "queen of the dope peddlers," was arrested and a great quantity of dope seized. Later many opium joints in Chicago were raided, and there were fears that a new tong war would break out, because members of one tong accused those of another tong of being informers. In the apartment of Colonel Beach were found many Oriental treasures, some radio sets and other articles of value which it was suspected he had obtained in trade for seized narcotics. He asserts they were legitimately purchased by him from addicts. It is alleged that the activities of the government agents in Chicago have smashed a dope ring that operated throughout the country, and that the subsequent revelations will involve politicians, lawyers and policemen in various cities.

ON THE northwest part of the fighting line in Morocco the French, moving northward from the Ouezzan sector, and the Spanish,

moving down from the El Arish region, have effected a junction and started a joint offensive with the purpose of rolling up the right wing of Abd-el-Krim's army and pushing it toward Chechouan. This movement, according to dispatches from Fez, is going far toward destroying the power of the Rif leader, for some of the tribes have told him they will fight no longer outside of their own territory, and others have opened negotiations for peace with the French. It is announced in Paris that Marshal Pétain, the defender of Verdun, is being sent to Morocco to take the supreme command there and to direct a great offensive planned for September. The army of 200,000 has been reorganized by General Naulin, commander in the field, and most of the infantry are being supplied with the new Chatterault automatic rifles.

The revolting Druses in Syria, after killing or capturing 817 French soldiers, are now on the defensive, having been driven out of Seidiah.

OFFICIALS of the United Mine Workers announce that if the government interferes with the proposed anthracite strike, the union will ask that the authorities first consider alleged wage-cutting in the soft coal fields. In the background is the implied threat to call out the bituminous coal miners.

W. W. Inglis of Scranton, chairman of the scale committee of the anthracite operators, said: "We have feared that, as in the past, the anthracite industry would become the victim of soft coal necessities. Our industry is relatively a small part of the coal industry as a whole. The mine workers' union is dominant in both hard and soft coal fields, and however it may affect the feelings of hard coal producers and consumers, they have always come in for secondary consideration whenever there has been a conflict of interests between hard and soft coal."

PARDON for Warren T. McCray, former governor of Indiana, is urged on Attorney General Sargent in a petition signed by 14 governors of states, seven of the jurors who convicted him and 30 bankers who were victims of his fraudulent transactions. Many other persons also signed the petition. McCray was sentenced to ten years in prison and has served but a year and three months. His long career of service to his state is cited in his favor.

THERE is now little doubt that John W. Weeks will soon resign his post as secretary of war because of his continued ill health. He visited President Coolidge at the White House last week, and while it was denied that he already had resigned, administration officials said there were small chances for his ever resuming his duties in the cabinet. Indeed, Mr. Weeks himself said that because of the condition of his health following his operation last spring he was doubtful whether he would be able to return to Washington this fall, and that it was possible he might not take up his cabinet work again.

PRESIDENT COOLIDGE is said to be considering several men for the place of ambassador to Japan, made vacant by the death of Edgar A. Bancroft. Among those mentioned as possibilities are Frank W. Mondell, William C. Boyden, a Chicago attorney, and William M. Bullitt, who was solicitor general for a time under President Taft.

NEW YORK'S majority campaign is interesting the whole country. Mayor Hylan, backed by Hearst, is out after re-election and Tammany has selected State Senator James J. Walker to oppose Hylan in the Democratic primaries. A Republican-Fusion ticket has been made up, headed by Frank D. Waterman, but W. M. Bennett, a frequent Republican candidate in the primaries, announces that he will again try to get the nomination.

MUSTAPHA KEMAL PASHA, president of Turkey, has divorced his wife, Latife Hanoum, who was one of the foremost feminists of Turkey. At the same time Kemal issued another presidential decree abolishing all the old regulations governing the dress of Turkish women.

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, 53 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, ladies, 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., 25@27c; do, medium, 3½ and 4 pounds, smooth, 24@25; do, smaller to rough and poor, 20@21; leghorns, 20@21; old roosters, 1½ 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, \$5@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@7. 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.

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@49c; 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.

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, \$1.65; 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, 25@35c; do, firsts, 32½@34½; do, seconds, 31½@32; nearby henery white, closely selected extras, 51@53; nearby and nearby Western henery whites, firsts to average extra, 40@50; nearby henery 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.

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.

LIVE STOCK

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, \$5.25@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, \$5@15.50.



PERHAPS
A German cook who loved to sleep in the morning warned the scolding mistress of her intention to leave for America.
"Over there," she said, "the sun rises much later, and when it is already midday here it barely begins to dawn in America! I shall be able to sleep a couple of hours longer."—London Answers.

Impossibility
"The minister suggests," remarked the flapper's mother mildly, "that you girls give as much time to religion each day as you do to primping and pleasure."
"How absurd!" exclaimed the flapper scornfully. "Surely a man of his education should know that there aren't 48 hours in a day."—American Legion Weekly.

'S a Fact
"The last speaker," said the chairman of the Health Congress, "is a striking example of the efficacy of the doctrines he so eloquently advocates. Hale and hearty at eighty years of age, he could tire out many a man younger than himself."
A voice from the audience: "He did."—Tit-Bits.



Editor—You can't get by with that joke. That's an old Pat and Mike wheeze.
Jokesmith—But don't you see how I've improved it? I've changed the names from Pat and Mike to Martin Luther and Oliver Cromwell.

Sympathetic
I'm fond of my dentist.
He's never a grrouch;
And when he has hurt me
He always says, "Ouch."

His Choice
He had married a very small woman, and was being chaffed about it at the club.
"Now look here, you fellows," he said, "it's all very well laughing about this, but I always base my conduct on certain definite principles. One of them is: given a choice of evils, always choose the lesser."—Tit-Bits.

Always Obliging
"What did you say when Jack threatened to kiss you?"
"I told him I'd like to see him try."
"And then?"
"Well, Jack always tries to do what I like."

Why Not?
Landlord—You've been living in the house only a month and it's a total wreck.
Tenant—Then you ought to reduce the rent this month.



"Goodness, what kind of a bird laid those funny green eggs!"

The Ultimate Topic
Though many an argument profound
The human mind pursues,
Most everybody gets around
To talking IOU's.

Impatient
Customer—Not done yet? And you advertise. "Shoes repaired while you wait."
Repairman—That's right; only you haven't waited more than four days.

Misprint
The reporter was interviewing a railroad man's heir.
"Did your grandfather really make that statement about the public?" asked the newspaper man.
"No, I don't think so. It was a misprint, most likely. The old man probably said, 'The Public Be Jammed!'"

His Only Chance
Fred—Why was Adam made first?
Dad—To give him a chance to say a word or two, I suppose.