

# FIRE WARDENS MUST OBEY LAW

Cannot Employ Minors to Fight Flames in Forest.

## STATE TREASURY ENRICHED

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

Harrisburg, Pa.—Emergencies caused by forest fires and state laws authorizing fire wardens to press into service people to give assistance in fighting fires do not raise wardens above the minor labor laws, says Deputy Attorney General J. W. Brown in an opinion to Secretary of Labor and Industry R. H. Lansburgh, whose department includes the workmen's compensation bureau. As a result parents of Anthony Karish, a 14-year-old boy, required by a fire warden to fight forest fires in the course of which he was burned to death, will not receive compensation. Claim has been made to the department of forests and waters, which has charge of forestry work.

In his opinion Mr. Brown says the law "does not relieve a fire warden from an observance of the law relating to minors and their employment; nor does it allow him to compel children to assist in a dangerous and hazardous work." Mr. Brown says the compensation act does not apply in the case, because Karish "was a minor and not able to make a contract of hiring, and because his employment was illegal."

The report of the labor and industry department's compensation bureau shows fifteen fatal accidents in July than in June when 190, the highest in months was reached. Temporary disability accidents ran higher last month than usual.

Receipts from the 2-cent gasoline tax for the first half of the present year amounted to \$4,657,750.44, according to figures made public by State Treasurer Samuel S. Lewis. For the fiscal year which expired June 30 the total was \$9,877,589.76, or an increase of \$1,968,348.72. Of the amount collected during the first six months of 1925 \$1,178,852.11 was distributed to the counties, \$2,918,422.22 was paid into the general fund and \$360,475.11 to the motor fund.

The state treasury was enriched to the extent of \$16,703 during July from fines growing out of information being made against motorists by the highway patrol. The number arrested during the month was 1764, of which number 33 were for operating while intoxicated. The largest number of arrests, 573, was made for reckless driving; 320 for violation of the road rules, such as right of way, passing on curves, hill, etc.; 267 for operating with open cutouts; 193 for violation of the lighting provision, and the remainder comprise various minor violations.

### PENNSYLVANIA NUGGETS

It was decided by the York county commissioners to ask the voters of York county to give their permission at the November election to the borrowing of \$15,000,000 for the purpose of building a bridge over the Susquehanna river between Wrightsville and Columbia. This bridge is to be built jointly by York and Lancaster counties.

Stanley Kozerski, aged 38, father of five children, ended his life with a rope at his home in Plains.

In a last desperate effort to collect \$8000 delinquent taxes due from women, Captain A. G. Kostenbader, tax collector of Plymouth borough, near Wilkes-Barre, has made an offer of \$50 to any constable who will make the first arrest. So far all have declined. The collector faces the loss of his position by his inability to collect.

Frank Leonard, of West Hazleton, is in the Hazleton Hospital suffering from a bullet wound in the right arm, inflicted by a bandit during a hold-up.

Joseph Salom was held under \$1000 bail by ayor arvey, of Hazleton, to answer an involuntary manslaughter charge. His auto ran down and killed James Kelly, who stepped into the street when the electric traffic signals had commanded Salom to proceed.

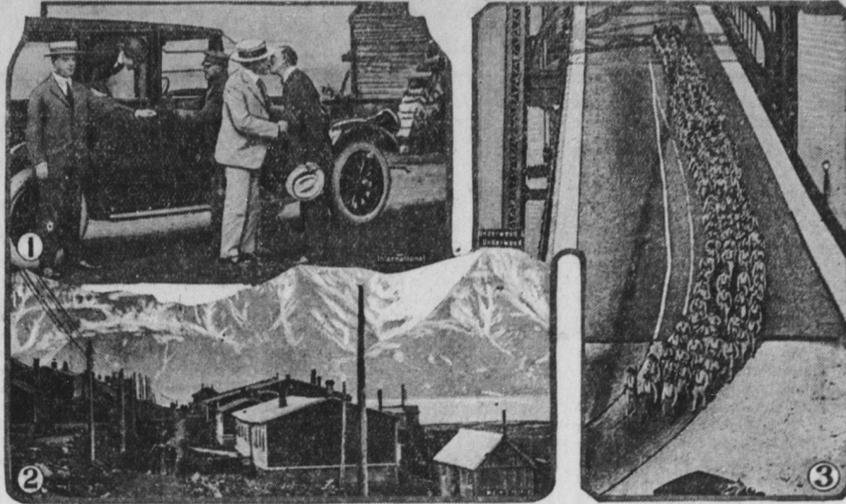
Despondency and ill health claimed a second suicide within as many days at Spring Grove, near York, when Howard Nace, living near the Old Forge farm, took his life by hanging.

Seven-year-old William Alton Mosher, son of Mr. and Mrs. Alton L. Mosher, of Fourft, along the Delaware, about 12 miles north of Easton, was killed when he was kicked by a horse.

George Delong, miner, was instantly killed when he stepped from an accommodation train at Excelsior near Shamokin and walked in front of a freight on an adjoining track.

Resolutions were offered at the state convention of the Ancient Order of Hibernians at Altoona, condemning the Ku Klux Klan and favoring a plebiscite on the modification of the Veto-act to permit the manufacture and sale of wine and beer.

Elroy Corwin, winner of American Legion grade school ward for courage, leadership and success, was drowned in Forest Lake, near Montrose. He was 16 years old and the son of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Corwin, of Montrose. Heart failure was given as the cause.



1—President Coolidge greeting his father on arrival at Plymouth, Vt., for a week's visit. 2—View of Advent Bay, Spitzbergen, where were held celebrations of the formal annexation of the island by Norway in accordance with international treaty. 3—Plebes of fourth class men of West Point marching across the Hudson for a week of field work.

## NEWS REVIEW OF CURRENT EVENTS

### Settlement of Belgian Debt Shows Leniency on Part of the United States.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD

PROVIDED congress is satisfied—and there is no reason to believe it will not be—the funding of Belgium's debt to the United States has been arranged. The agreement was signed by the members of the two commissions last week at a dinner given at the Belgian embassy by Ambassador Baron de Cartier de Marchienne. It is in accord with the advice given by President Coolidge when Secretary Mellon and Senator Smoot conferred with him, and the Brussels government authorized its representatives to accept it.

Belgium is highly pleased with the arrangement, and should be. In the first place, a distinction is made between the obligations incurred during the war and the sums borrowed after the armistice for purposes of relief work and reconstruction. The principal is all to be paid in a period of 62 years, but on the war debt of \$171,780,000 Belgium is not required to pay any interest, either accrued or in the future. The interest rate on the post war debt is to be 3½ per cent after the first ten years. During the first decade arbitrary amounts have been fixed on the interest payments, graduated on an easy scale.

On the war debt account the first payment of capital, which will be due June 15, 1928, will be only \$1,000,000, increasing gradually until it reaches \$2,900,000 in 1932, the same amount to be paid each succeeding year until 1987. Then a final payment of \$2,280,000 will be made.

For the first year on the post war debt the principal and interest payment will be \$2,840,000, increasing somewhat each year to the eleventh year, when it will be \$9,772,000. The annual payment each year thereafter for 51 years, or until 1987, will be approximately this amount—a little under 10,000,000 a year.

The Belgian debt has hitherto been regarded as totaling about \$480,000,000, including accrued interest at a rate of 4½ per cent. The settlement, however, fixes the actual amount at \$417,780,000, as of June 15, 1925.

The American commission refused to accept Belgium's claim that the war debt should be shifted in any way to Germany, but explained the easy terms granted by saying that "while no legal obligation rests upon the United States in the matter, there does continue a weighty moral obligation as a result of assurances given which entirely differentiates this sum from all other debts due the United States from foreign countries." The allusion, of course, is to President Wilson's assurance that the German government would be substituted for Belgium as the debtor for the pre-armistice debts.

FRANCE naturally was immensely interested in the Belgian debt settlement and regarded it as a happy augury and as proof that America was ready to make generous concessions in the matter of the French obligations. Finance Minister Callaux, declaring: "The future of European civilization depends on an immediate solution of the war debts," announced that the French mission headed by Senator Berenger would come to Washington in September and that he would follow it and hoped a funding agreement might be reached early in October. Meanwhile he went on Saturday to London for another conference with the English, expecting to bring about a rapid agreement regarding France's obligations to Great Britain.

Italy, too, was cheered by the Belgian settlement, hoping for similar and perhaps better terms when Ambassador de Martino returns to Washington and the parleys are resumed. The newspapers in Rome are presenting figures to show that Italy is receiving \$80 per capita on her reparations account and the national wealth is only \$58 per capita, while Belgium receives from Germany \$324 per capita

and the national wealth of Belgium is \$1,377 per capita. The conclusion is drawn that Italy should receive proportionately better terms.

PRESIDENT COOLIDGE spent nearly a week at Plymouth, Vt., visiting his father and enjoying the only real rest he has had since his vacation began. On Thursday he reluctantly started back to Swampscott by motor, stopping overnight at Northampton, Mass., with Mrs. Elmira Goodhue, mother of Mrs. Coolidge. Friday afternoon the President received Senator Edge of New Jersey and State Senator Whitney, the Republican gubernatorial nominee.

BESIDES the matter of the Belgian debt agreement, the President had one important conference while at Plymouth. It was about the proposed reduction of federal taxes, and those who talked it over with Mr. Coolidge were Secretary Mellon, Senator Smoot, chairman of the finance committee, and Representative Tillson of Connecticut, Republican floor leader of the house. They assured him that before payments for this year are due on March 15 next, congress will have made substantial reductions in federal income taxes. No definite figure could be proposed yet, because the treasury surplus and amount of the government budget are yet unknown, but the belief was expressed that a cut of at least \$300,000,000 could be made.

Both Senator Smoot and Representative Tillson favor cutting the maximum surtax on incomes of \$12,000 and more from 40 per cent to 20 per cent, or to 15 per cent if conditions warrant. They also favor making the normal tax on incomes of \$4,000 or less 1 per cent instead of 2; 3 per cent instead of 4 for incomes between \$4,000 and \$8,000, and 5 instead of 6 per cent on incomes over \$8,000.

Mr. Mellon feels that the financial condition of the government will permit of a reduction of the surtaxes to 25 per cent, and the cutting down of the normal taxes proportionately, with the lowest normal reduction from 2 to 1 per cent. He favors the federal government abandoning the inheritance taxes, but remarked that he could not attempt to say how far the general tax reduction program could go.

WITH two of its three navy planes out of commission and unusually severe weather prevailing, the MacMillan expedition has abandoned for this year any exploration of the polar sea by air. Instead the party will devote its efforts to the exploring of Norse ruins in Greenland and Labrador and to a survey of Baffin Island. In sending word of his change of plans to Washington by radio, Commander MacMillan gave high praise to the navy flyers with him for their efforts to overcome insurmountable obstacles. In flying over Ellesmere island these aviators traversed a vast stretch of uncharted country and high mountain ranges never before seen by man.

PRESUMABLY with the aid and support of the Turks and the Egyptian nationalities, the Senussi tribesmen in North Africa have risen against the Italian rule in Tripoli and Cyrenaica. Led by Sheikh Ahmed, they waylaid and massacred a column of Italian troops south of Benghazi and occupied the main caravan route between Tripoli and Egypt. The Senussi, a great body of austere religious Mohammedans, are good fighters and are well armed.

Marshal Petain has been sent to Morocco as supreme commander of the French forces and is directing the vigorous offensive which is driving the troops of Abd-el-Krim back northward to the Atlas mountains. In the Ouzegon region, where the French and Spanish armies are co-operating, wholesale submission of rebels is announced. Spain and France have called off all peace negotiations with the Rif chieftains as he failed to send any representative to Mellilla.

MAX MASON, professor of mathematical physics in the University of Wisconsin, has been elected president of the University of Chicago to succeed the late Dr. Ernest De Witt Burton. The board of trustees has followed the recent example of other similar boards in selecting a comparatively young man, for Doctor Mason is

only forty-eight years of age. He has accepted the appointment with enthusiasm for he has a vision of Chicago as the cultural and intellectual center of the world. Doctor Mason was born in Madison, Wis., and graduated from the state university, afterward getting his Ph. D. degree from the University of Gottingen, Germany. He taught at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and in Yale before returning in 1908 to the University of Wisconsin as professor of mathematical physics. During the war he was called to Washington to consider the matter of protection from submarines, and he invented the hydrophone by which the undersea vessels were detected and located. According to his associates, he has executive ability of a high order in addition to his academic training.

VICTOR F. LAWSON, editor and publisher of the Chicago Daily News and for many years one of the leading newspaper men of America, died on Wednesday of heart disease after an illness of three days. He was born in Chicago 75 years ago, the son of Norwegian immigrants. After working with his father on a Scandinavian paper there, he bought an interest in the newly established Daily News. Later he acquired Melville E. Stone's share and built the News up into one of the most valuable newspaper properties in the country. He was one of the founders of the Associated Press and always was prominent in its management.

ONE of the most distressing disasters on the Atlantic coast in recent years occurred in Narragansett bay off Newport Tuesday night when a boiler on the excursion steamer Mackinac exploded and more than two score men, women and children were scalded to death by steam. Many others were so badly injured that it was probable the death list would be extended. The boat was on its way from Newport to Pawtucket when the blast came. It was run aground and distress signals quickly brought many navy vessels and other boats to the rescue, but most of the damage already had been done. Federal and state inquiries into the disaster were begun at once. It was said the exploded boiler was an old one deteriorated by wear and thinned down in certain places.

ROY CHAPMAN ANDREWS and his expedition, after having made many valuable and interesting discoveries in Mongolia, have now been ordered to leave that country by the government at Urga. The Mongolian officials allege that Mr. Chapman has violated the terms of his agreement with Mongolian scientific organizations that besides carrying on his investigations in paleontology, geology and zoology, he has engaged in topographical observation work and has employed a number of persons whom they consider suspicious in a military sense. Mr. Andrews is also accused of carrying on political propaganda against the Bolsheviks.

THE fourteenth Zionist congress opened in Vienna last week and the anti-Semites of the city promptly started a series of riotous demonstrations that kept the police busy for several days. Several members of the mobs were killed and scores were wounded. The rioters, who call themselves Fascists, finally were persuaded by the government to let the Jews meet in peace. The sessions of the congress were not at all harmonious, the delegates being split up into political groups.

IN STOCKHOLM, SWEDEN, another world congress opened, the Universal Christian conference, the fundamental idea of which, according to its originators, is the formation of a united front among the Christian churches to face the great world problems that have arisen since the war. Questions of doctrine and faith are not being considered. The American delegates sought to have the conference go on record in favor of total abstinence from alcoholic liquors, but the Europeans told them plainly that this would not be permitted. King Gustave and Queen Victoria gave a state luncheon for the delegates and choice wines were served, but the Americans drank only water.

## COMMERCIAL

Weekly Review of Trade and Market Reports.

BALTIMORE.—Wheat—No. 2 red winter, domestic, \$1.62½; No. 2 red winter, domestic (garlicky), \$1.58½. Corn—Track yellow corn, for domestic delivery, is quotable at about \$1.25 per bushel asked for No. 2 in carlots on spot.

Oats—No. 2 white, old, 51c asked; do, new, 48¼ sales; No. 3 white, old, 50c asked; do, new, 47¼c asked.

Hay—No. 1 timothy, \$21.50; No. 2 timothy, \$20@21; No. 3 timothy, \$16@18; No. 1 light clover mixed, \$19@19.50; No. 2 light clover mixed, \$17@18; No. 1 clover mixed, \$18@18.50.

Straw—Per ton; No. 1 wheat, \$11@12; No. 1 oat, \$12@13.

City Mills Feed—Spring wheat bran, Western, in 100-lb. sacks, per ton, \$34.50@35; Western middlings, brown, in 100-lb. sacks, per ton, \$37.

Butter—Creamery, fancy, per lb., 43@43½; do, choice, 42@42½; do, good, 40@41; do, prints, 43½@45½; do, blocks, 43@45; do, ladies, 35@36; do, Maryland and Pennsylvania rolls, 33@35; Ohio, rolls, 33@34; West Virginia, rolls, 33@34; Maryland, Virginia and Pennsylvania, dairy prints, 33@35.

Live Poultry—Chickens, old hens, 4½ lbs. and over, per lb., 26@27; do, medium, 3½ and 4 lbs., smooth, 24@25; do, smaller to rough and poor, 18@20; leghorns, 18@20; old roosters, 16; springs, mixed, colored, 2½ lbs. and over, per lb., 32; do, 1½ to 2 lbs., 26@30; do, smaller, 24@25. Ducks, young, white Pekings, 4 lbs. and over, 23@24; do, puddles, 22@23; do, muscovy and mongrels, 22@23. Pigeons, young, per pair, 25@30c. Guinea fowl, young, 1½ lbs. and over, each, 60@75c.

Fresh Fish, Clams, Etc.—Bass, natives, per lb., 28@30c. Butters and Stars, large, per barrel, \$20@22. Gray trout, large, per barrel, \$12@15. Crocus, per barrel, \$12@15. Carp, large, per lb., 6@8c. Rock, boiling, per lb., 20@25c; do, medium, 18@20; do, pan, \$12@15. Perch, white, large, 20@25c. Salmon trout, 12@15c. Flounders, large, 12@15c. Catfish, white, 6@7c; do, black, 5@6c. Eels, large, 18@20. Pike, native, 30@35. Mackerel, per lb., Spanish, 25@30c. Clams, large, per 100, \$1.10@1.25; do, small to medium, per 100, 50@75c. Hard crabs, prime males, per barrel, \$7@8; do, mixed, \$6@6.50; snappers, per lb., 7@8c. Soft crabs, 3-inch and over, per dozen, 75c@1.25.

NEW YORK.—Wheat—Spot firm; No. 1 dark Northern spring c. i. f., New York, lake and rail, \$1.81¼; No. 2 hard winter f. o. b., lake and rail, \$1.77½; No. 2 mixed durum, do, \$1.62½; No. 1 Manitoba, do, in bond, \$1.83½.

Corn—Spot firm; No. 2 yellow, c. i. f., track New York, all rail, \$1.25½; No. 2 mixed, do, \$1.25.

Oats—Spot firm; No. 2 white, 50c.

Butter—Creamery, higher than extras, 44@44½c; do, extras (92 score), 43½c; do, firsts (88 to 91 score), 41½@43c; do, packing stock, current make, No. 2, 34c.

Eggs—Fresh-gathered extra firsts, 33½@35c; do, firsts, 32@33c; do, seconds, 30@31c; nearby hennerly whites, closely selected extras, 49@52; nearby and nearby Western hennerly whites, firsts to average extras, 39@48.

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

Live Poultry—Broilers, by freight, 26@29c; by express, 26@30; fowls, by freight, 24@27; by express, 22@28; roosters, by freight, 15c.

PHILADELPHIA.—Wheat—No. 2 red winter, \$1.59@1.61; No. 2, garlicky, \$1.54@1.56.

Corn—No. 2 yellow, \$1.24@1.25.

Oats—No. 2 white, 53@54c.

Butter—Solid packed, higher than extras, 45@48c; the latter for small lots; extras, 32 score, 44; 91 score, 43; 90 score, 42; 89 score, 41; 88 score, 40; 87 score, 39½; 86 score, 39.

Eggs—Extra firsts, 36c; firsts, in new cases, 33c; in second-hand cases, 32c; seconds, 28@30.

Cheese—New York, whole cream, flats, fresh, 24½@25½c.

Live Poultry—Fowls, fancy, fat, Plymouth Rocks, 28@29c; medium, 25@27; mixed breeds, fancy, 26@27; Plymouth Rocks, broilers, 3 lbs. or over, 32@34; 2@2½ lbs., 29@31.

BALTIMORE.—Cattle—Steers, choice to prime, \$10.75@11.50; good to choice, \$9.50@10.50; medium to good, \$8@9. Hefers, good to choice, \$7.50@8; fair to good, \$6.50@7.25; common to medium, \$4.75@6. Bulls, good to choice, \$5.50@6; fair to good, \$4.50@5.25. Cows, good to choice, \$5@5.75; fair to good, \$4@4.75.

Calves—Calves, \$4@12.50.

Hogs—Lights, \$14.50; heavy, \$13.40; medium, \$14.60; pigs, \$14.40; light pigs, \$12.50; roughs, \$8.50@12.50; Westerns 5c to 10c higher.

CHICAGO.—Cattle—Steers, top, \$15.50, 1,242-lb. average; best yearlings, \$15.25; long-fed, 1,433-lb. bullocks, \$15.25; bulk grain fed, \$10.50@13.50; bulk grassers, \$7.25@8.25; weaners, \$12.50@13.50.

Sheep and Lambs—Best range lambs, \$16.15; others downward to \$14.75 and below; bulk natives, \$14.50@14.75; sheep, fat ewes upward to \$8.

Scrap of Humor

IN WASHINGTON

Megaphone Man on Rubberneck Wagon—In front of you is the National Capitol.

Sweet Young Thing—Oh, isn't it angelic?

Mr. Grouch—Angelic? Why, young woman, how can you speak of it as being angelic?

Sweet Young Thing—Well, it has wings, hasn't it?—Florida Times-Union.

MARK OF HEREDITY

Bobbie—Gimme half your cookie. Mine's all set up.

Ethel—I never saw such a greedy boy. I don't believe you were brought by a stork, at all. An ostrich must have brought you.

Couldn't Joke Adam

Whatever troubles Adam had, No man could make him sore By saying, when he told a joke, "I've heard that one before."

According to Plan

Harold—When I asked Dorothy if she would be mine, she fell on my breast and sobbed like a child, but finally she put her arms around my neck and—

Ethel—Oh, yes, I know all about it, I rehearsed it with her.

The Test

"When I put the coat on for the first time and buttoned it up, I burst the seam down the back!"

"Yes, that will show you how well our buttons are sewed on!"

Beat Him to It

His Wife—I hear Mrs. Tripplewed was led to the altar for the third time.

Mr. Pester—Led to the altar? I hear she was there first.

SPEEDING PARTING GUEST

Hostess—Going so soon, Mr. Pstunge?

Mr. Pstunge—No, I'm not going for at least an hour, but I have to begin to start the engine of my second-hand car.

Left With Thorn

Talks about the roses Where the light is born, When the darkness closes, Leaves us with the thorn.

Extra Urn Suggestive

Kriss—So you felt uncanny while courting that little widow?

Kross—You bet. She kept the ashes of her late husband right on the piano.

Kriss—Oh, that isn't so terrible.

Kross—Maybe not. But I didn't like the looks of the extra urn.

Might Have Been Worse

Dobbs—The man in the next apartment isn't such a bad chap, after all.

Hobs—Is that so?

Dobbs—Yes. After he had awakened our baby last night with his saxophone he kept right on playing so I couldn't hear it crying.

Why She Made Him Promise

Mabel—I let Jack kiss me on condition that he wouldn't mention it.

Marie—I suppose you wanted to break the news yourself, eh, dear?

Seasonal

Traveling Man—Do you have hot and cold water in this room?

Bellhop—Yep; hot in summer, cold in winter.

Kindly Judge

"Thirty dollars fine for colliding. But how did it happen?"

"Your honor, I was trying to kiss the girl with me."

"Did you get the kiss?"

"No, sir."

"Make the fine \$10."

Must Have It

"I suppose your wife always wants the last word."

"Yes, especially the last word in hats, gowns and hostelry."