

Pennsylvania State News

Nearly 200 cases are listed for trial at the Lehigh County Criminal Court. Doylestown's coming fashion show will exhibit displays by local business men instead of Philadelphia houses.

A lot and school building donated to Bristol by Joseph R. Grundy and Angelo Di Renzo will be dedicated October 10.

The twenty-first pilgrimage of the Historical Society of Berks County on October 10 will cover 150 miles and take in historic spots in the Oley Valley.

Rev. Doctor Richard S. Appel of Hamburg, who is nearly 83 years of age, celebrated his sixty-second anniversary as Reformed pastor at Becker's Church, near Moselem.

Superintendents Ralph Jacoby and W. M. Rife of the Cumberland County public schools are collecting data on the history of the school system of the county before 1835, when it was created.

In connection with the celebration of the two hundredth anniversary of the Reformed Church in Pennsylvania, St. James' congregation of Limerick observed Sunday as the annual reunion and home-coming day.

Numerous boys and girls in Luzerne County have left school to take employment in factories during the period of idleness in the anthracite mines, according to principals in the Wilkes-Barre schools and those in nearby towns.

After being in existence fifteen years without any particular aid from outside sources, the first Boy Scout Camp of the United States, Camp No. 1, at Shamokin, has been taken over by the Shamokin Lodge of Elks, who will sponsor their activities from now on.

Victor Lymaster was found guilty of second degree murder by the jury trying him at Lebanon for killing Jefferson Creary last March in Creary's lonely shanty above Timberline, in northern Lebanon county. The verdict was reached after eight hours of deliberation.

The immediate erection of a \$4,000,000 grain elevator in the Port Richmond yards of the Reading Company was announced by Agnew T. Dice, president of that railroad and president of the Philadelphia Grain Elevator Company, which will hold the stock for the railroad.

The Navesink Delphian Society, a woman's organization of Reading, went on record as opposed to the plan of the Berks County directors of the poor to erect a memorial to dead inmates of the county home, stating the money should be spent for butter for the living, to be used on bread instead of molasses.

Rev. Milton M. Dick, for twelve years pastor of St. John's Lutheran Church, died suddenly at Nazareth from heart trouble, aged 47 years. He was ill but two hours. He was a native of Millville and was graduated from Kutztown Normal School, Muhlenberg College and Mt. Atry Theological Seminary.

About 300 shopmen from Lock Haven, employed in the Pennsylvania railroad shops at Renovo, will be affected by the discontinuance of the special train which conveyed them back and forth to their work. This action makes it imperative that the men must locate in Renovo in order to report for duty on time.

Bishop Crane, of Philadelphia, confirmed 2,041 children in the Shenandoah Catholic churches.

The York County Commissioners directed the assessors to assess women the same as they do men.

John K. Tener, who was Governor of Pennsylvania from 1911 to 1915, has announced his candidacy for another term.

A large stone taken from a bluff along the Susquehanna River and bearing a bronze tablet to mark the last home of Martin Chartier, Indian trader and interpreter, in Washington borough near Lancaster.

Klopp & Kalbach's store in North Heidelberg, established in 1850, changed hands for the first time in seventy-five years, when it was purchased by J. Adam Lenvel, a Reading merchant, who will conduct the business, one of the largest in rural Berks.

The back to the land movement has received impetus through the anthracite coal field as a result of the mine suspension. Real estate men report that they have numerous inquiries from miners for farms and that many of them are buying places in the country.

Charles, 11-year-old son of James Reilly, of West Shenandoah township, was run over by a truck, driven by James Cunningham, of Big Mine Run, dying shortly afterward. The victim, with other boys, was playing in a street, when he ran after a ball, directly in front of the automobile, the wheels passing over his chest.

Four students of the Meadville Theological School were graduated at the eighty-first annual commencement.

Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Cantner celebrated the fifty-fifth anniversary of their marriage at their home in Free-land.

That bootleggers in the Pittsburgh district, and persons closely identified with beer runners and other violators of the Volstead act, have made many unsuccessful attempts to have friends placed in the Federal prohibition enforcement unit for Western Pennsylvania, was revealed at the office of Prohibition Administrator F. C. Baird.



1—Rescue of crew of Hudson bay steamer Bayeskimo from ice floe in Ungava bay after their ship sank. 2—Mrs. Gloria Vanderbilt, twenty-year-old widow of Reginald Vanderbilt, who inherits the bulk of his fortune of \$7,000,000. 3—Wreckage of the Dixie Flier after two sections of the train crashed near Whorley, Tenn., one person being killed and fifty injured.

NEWS REVIEW OF CURRENT EVENTS

Aircraft Board Hears Col. Mitchell on Weakness of America's Air Defense.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD

WITH 800 pounds of "ammunition" in the shape of documents and undaunted by his approaching court-martial for insubordinate utterances, Col. William Mitchell appeared before the aircraft board last week and repeated and elaborated on his charges that obstinacy and inefficiency of high army and navy officials have rendered the United States utterly deficient in air defense. He read a prepared statement in nine sections, the main points of which are thus summarized:

Development of air power has made it the chief weapon of national defense, navies and armies becoming subordinate and auxiliary to it. As airships can destroy any surface ships, the submarine becomes the backbone of the navy. The army, unchanged in constituent elements, will function as the last line of defense when the air and sea forces have failed to stop the enemy, or offensively only when control of the air permits transport of troops at sea. Anti-aircraft guns are ineffective and always will be, crippling only a very small percentage of planes. The United States has no air forces worth mentioning and if involved in war today would need from three to five years to develop an adequate air force properly equipped. Great Britain could invade America with a thousand planes in eight or ten days and a few days later would reach the heart of the country; and Japan could invade America by way of Alaska. In future wars the nation losing control of the air will capitulate to desolation by unrestricted air attack. An adequate air and submarine force would make this country invulnerable to attack, and the cost would be but a fraction of that of the army and navy at present. Finally, the United States should have a department of national defense, comprising the navy, army, and air force, and a department of aeronautics, comprising military and civil aviation and aircraft manufacture.

The mission of the land, sea and air forces, said Mitchell, should be definitely stated by law. That is: "The army to be charged with the defense of all land areas; "The navy to be charged with the defense of all sea areas, on or under the water beyond the control of missile throwing weapons from the shore or effective aircraft operations from shore bases; "The air force to be charged with the complete defense of operations and the aerial attack of all enemy targets on sea and land."

To the self-asked question why the air service is in such sad plight, Colonel Mitchell replied: "Because air matters are entrusted to the army and the navy which are handled and governed and dominated by non-flying officers. They not only know next to nothing about aviation, but regard it merely as an auxiliary of their present activities and not as a main force in the nation's military equipment. Their testimony regarding air matters is almost worthless, sometimes more serious than this."

Next day Colonel Mitchell continued his attack and criticized the navy for the Shenandoah disaster and the failure of the Hawaii flight. Then he was questioned at length by various members of the board and finally Chairman Morrow asked Admiral Fletcher of the navy and General Harbord of the army if they desired to put any questions to the witness. To the surprise of everyone, both declined to do any cross examining. Mitchell himself was evidently disappointed.

IN THE naval court of inquiry at Lakehurst, Capt. Anton Heinen, former German Zeppelin pilot who instructed the crew of the Shenandoah, expressed the opinion that the wreckage of that airship was primarily caused by the failure of the officers in charge to heed danger signals that

were "shrieking out loud." Specifically he blamed Commander Lansdowne, saying: "In my opinion the ship ran deliberately into the center of the storm for at least half an hour after danger signals had been shrieking out loud. With the ship having sufficient power for steering way, she easily could have got out of danger. I stand ready to prove this from the evidence presented to this court."

Captain Heinen criticized certain structural changes in the Shenandoah, and said he had heard from many members of the crew that they mistrusted the airship because of her condition. Lieut. J. B. Anderson, aerologist on the Shenandoah, testified that Commander Lansdowne disregarded his advice to change the course.

ANOTHER misfortune befell the navy in the ramming and sinking of the submarine S-51 about twenty miles from Block Island. Struck by the steamship City of Rome, she sank immediately and of her crew of 38 men only three were saved. Every effort to save the men imprisoned in the vessel's hull was made, but in vain, largely because of stormy weather and swift tides. After several days divers brought up the bodies of two of the victims, and operations to recover the others and to raise the submarine were continued. Blame for the distressing accident has not yet been fixed.

GERMANY accepted the invitation of the allies to a conference on a security pact, and this week the foreign ministers are assembled in Locarno, Switzerland, discussing the terms of the proposed treaty designed to give lasting peace at least to western Europe. The Germans sought to stipulate that their country should be purged of guilt for the war, but this was firmly refused by England and France. Probably the request and its rejection were designed to satisfy the nationalists in both Germany and France.

DISTINGUISHED statesmen from thirty-six countries are in Washington attending the sessions of the Interparliamentary union. The conference was opened Thursday with addresses by Secretary of State Kellogg and Senator McKinley of Illinois and a response by Baron Adelswaerd of Sweden, president of the council of the union. Silly friends of various factions in foreign lands took advantage of the arrival of certain of the delegates to exhibit their silliness. For instance, Gen. Richard Mulcahy of the Irish Free State was mobbed both at his landing in New York and on his visit to Philadelphia, by Irish republican sympathizers; and the Italian delegates who are Fascists were attacked by anti-Fascist Italians in New York.

NO SETTLEMENT of the French debt was reached because M. Caillaux was unable to offer terms that the American commission would accept, and the negotiations have been suspended indefinitely, the French mission returning to Paris. However, a temporary arrangement was proposed by Secretary of the Treasury Mellon and this was carried back by M. Caillaux for submission to the French parliament, which probably will agree to it gladly. This plan is that France shall pay the United States \$40,000,000 a year for five years and that at the expiration of that period the discussion of the definite funding of the debt shall be resumed. The sum suggested amounts to 1 per cent interest on the total French debt with accrued interest. In reality the payments by France would be increased only \$20,000,000, as she has been paying a like sum annually as interest on the A. E. F. war stocks she purchased in 1919.

M. Caillaux could not commit himself on the American offer, because, as he explained, he was vested with full powers to reach a conclusive settlement but held no mandate to sign a temporary makeshift agreement. But he assured Mr. Mellon he would support the plan before parliament. Caillaux's final offer, which was found unacceptable, was that France should pay \$40,000,000 annually for the first five years, \$60,000,000 annually for the following seven years, and \$100,000,000 annually for the next five years, thus spreading payments over

63 years. To this was attached a "security clause" providing that France might at any time reopen the question and attempt to show that the terms should be revised owing to her incapacity to carry them out. This was objectionable to the Americans, especially to Senator Smoot, and rejection of the offer followed. Senator Borah took a hand in the affair by going to the White House and warning the President not to permit the American commission to grant to France easier terms than were granted to Great Britain. Both he and Senator Smoot told Mr. Coolidge there would be violent opposition in the senate to any such settlement as Caillaux proposed. Mr. Borah was highly displeased, also, by the makeshift plan of Mr. Mellon.

M. TCHITCHERIN, soviet foreign minister, balked in his attempt to persuade Germany to stand with Russia against western Europe. He now said by Baltic diplomats to be trying to unite Russia, Poland and Turkey in an anti-English bloc. He was in Warsaw recently and induced the Poles to instruct their delegation in Moscow to begin negotiations for a political agreement. This is worrying the Baltic states considerably. Tchitcherin then went to Berlin to discuss a Russo-German trade treaty.

SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE JARDINE is getting tired of waiting for the Chicago board of trade to take steps to prevent manipulation that causes wild price fluctuations. Last week he issued another warning, saying: "A failure on the part of the board to take these steps immediately will leave me no alternative but to inaugurate action looking to suspension or revocation of the designation of the Chicago board of trade as a contract market."

COMMUNISTS of Great Britain fared badly in the national congress of the Labor party in Liverpool, and the more conservative elements carried out their expressed determination to rid the party of the Reds entirely. Chairman Cramp in his opening speech declared the Communists were a hindrance to the labor movement and traitors to its tradition. The Reds met their first defeat when the congress by a tremendous majority refused to reverse a vote of last year by which members of the Communist party were excluded from membership in the constituent Labor party. Former Prime Minister Ramsay MacDonald, J. H. Thomas, leader of the railway men, and the chiefs of the miners all took severe whacks at the Reds, and the latter brought on their final and conclusive defeat when they demanded that MacDonald apologize to Russia for the action of his foreign office in making public the notorious Zinovieff letter just before the last election.

YOUNG Robert M. LaFollette, Jr., had a walkover in the Wisconsin election to fill the vacancy in the United States senate caused by the death of his father. His majority over the field was about 2 to 1. E. F. Dittmar of Milwaukee, who was the only "regular" Republican candidate after Roy P. Wilcox had been forced out by the national organization, ran second but never threatened the winner. The votes for the others were negligible.

GOV. AL SMITH'S campaign for the Democratic presidential nomination in 1928 was actually launched at a big picnic of the Cook county, Illinois, Democracy in Chicago. The popular New Yorker in his speech especially attacked the economy record of the Coolidge administration and promised to do much better in that line if he were sent to the White House. He made a great hit with the 100,000 persons who heard him.

OVER the protest of Chairman O'Connor, the federal shipping board rescinded the resolutions designed to divorce the Fleet corporation from the board and readopted a resolution of 1921 under which the board keeps full control over the actions of the corporation. President Palmer of the corporation is likely to resign, for it is understood he accepted the office on condition that he have certain authority. Chicago business men are asking that the shipping board be abolished.

COMMERCIAL

Weekly Review of Trade and Market Reports.

BALTIMORE.—Wheat—No. 2 red winter, spot, domestic, \$1.40; No. 2 red winter, garlicky, spot, domestic, \$1.36.

Corn—Domestic, No. 2 yellow corn quotable at about \$1 per bushel on spot.

Oats—No. 2 white, sales, 47½¢; No. 3 white, 46½¢ sales.

Hay—New hay, per ton, No. 1 timothy, \$22@22.50; No. 2 timothy, \$21@21.50; No. 3 timothy, \$17.50@19; No. 1 light clover, mixed, \$20@20.50; No. 2 light clover, mixed, \$17@18; No. 1 clover, mixed, \$19@19.50.

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

City Mills Feed—In 100-lb. sacks, per ton, spring wheat bran, Western, \$33; Western middlings, brown, \$37.

Eggs—Western firsts offered, 42¢@43¢; no bids.

Butter—Creamery, fancy, per lb., 52¢@53¢; do, choice, 50¢@51; do, good, 48¢@49; do, prints, 53¢@55; do, blocks, 52¢@54; do, ladies, 41¢@42; Maryland and Pennsylvania, rolls, 39¢@41; Maryland, Virginia and Pennsylvania, dairy prints, 39¢@41; process butter, 45¢.

Live Poultry—Chickens, old hens, 1½ lbs. and over, per lb., 25¢@30¢; leg-horns, 15¢@20; old roosters, 17; springers, mixed, colored, 2½ lbs. and over, per lb., 31¢@32; ducks, young, white Pekings, 4 lbs. and over, 25¢; do, puddles, 24; do, Muscovy, 24; smaller and poor, 20. Pigeons, young, per pair, 25¢@30¢; do, old, per pair, 25¢@30. Guinea fowl, young, 1½ lbs. and over, each, 70¢@90.

Fresh Fish, Clams, etc.—Bass, natives, per lb., 28¢@30¢. Butters and Stars, large, per barrel, \$20@22; do, small to medium, 6¢@8. Gray trout, large, per barrel, \$8@10; do, small to medium, \$5@6; do, as to size, per box, \$3@4. Rock, boiling, per lb., 25¢@30¢; do, medium, 18¢@20; do, pan, 10¢@12; do, extra large, 20¢@25. Perch, white, large, 20¢@25¢; do, white, medium, 10¢@12; do, yellow, large, 20¢@25; do, yellow, medium, 10¢@12. Salmon trout, 18¢@20¢. Flounders, large, 12¢@15¢; do, small to medium, 6¢@8¢. Catfish, white, 6¢@8¢; do, black, 5¢@6. Pike, native, 25¢@30¢. Mackerel, per lb., Spanish, 25¢@30¢. Clams, large, per 100, \$1.25@1.40; do, small to medium, per 100, 50¢@61¢. Hard crabs, prime males, per barrel, \$4@4.50; do, mixed, \$2.50@3. Snappers, per lb., 9¢@10¢. Soft crabs, 3-inch and over, per dozen, 75¢@81.50.

NEW YORK.—Wheat—Spot irregular; No. 1 dark Northern spring, c. i. f. New York, lake and rail, \$1.54½; No. 2 hard winter, f. o. b. lake and rail, \$1.49½; No. 2 mixed durum, do, \$1.27½; No. 1 Manitoba, do, \$1.39, in bond.

Corn—Spot easy; No. 2 yellow, c. i. f. track New York, all rail, \$1.00½; No. 2 mixed, do, 99¢.

Oats—Spot steady; No. 2 white, 48¢. Butter—Creamery, higher than extra, 52¢@52½¢; do, extras (92 score), 51½¢; do, firsts (88 to 91 score), 46½¢@51¢; packing stock, current make, No. 2, 40¢@41¢.

Eggs—Fresh gathered, extra firsts, 45¢@52¢; do, storage, 36¢@38¢; fresh gathered, firsts, 40¢@45¢; do, storage, 34½¢@35½¢; nearby and nearby Western henry whites, firsts, to average firsts, 50¢@59.

Cheese—State, whole milk, flats, fresh, fancy to fancy specials, 25¼¢@25½¢; do, average run, 24¼¢@25½¢; State, whole milk, flats, held, fancy, 28¼¢@26½¢.

Live Poultry—Chickens, by freight, 22¢@31¢; do, by express, 17¢@31¢; fowls, by freight, 21¢@26; do, by express, 23¢@25; roosters, by freight, 13.

PHILADELPHIA.—Wheat—No. 2 red winter, \$1.37@1.39; do, garlicky, \$1.33@1.35.

Corn—No. 2 yellow, 98¢@99¢.

Oats—No. 2 white, 49¢@50¢.

Butter—Solid packed, higher than extras, 53¼¢@56½¢; the latter for small lots; extras, 92 score, 52¼¢; 91 score, 51; 90 score, 49½¢; 89 score, 47½¢; 88 score, 46½¢; 87 score, 45½¢; 86 score, 45.

Cheese—New York, whole cream, flats, fresh, 25¢@25½¢.

Live Poultry—Fowls, fancy, fat Plymouth Rocks, 5 pounds or over, 31¢@32¢; spring chickens, Plymouth Rocks, fancy, 31¢@32¢; roosters, 18¢@19.

LIVE STOCK

BALTIMORE.—Cattle—Steers, choice to prime, \$11@11.50; good to choice, \$9.50@10.50; medium to good, \$8.25@9; common to medium, \$6.50@7.50; common, \$5@6. Heifers, good to choice, \$8.25@8.75; fair to good, \$7@7.75; common to medium, \$4.50@6.25. Bulls, good to choice, \$5.50@6.25; fair to good, \$4.50@5.25. Cows, good to choice, \$5.75@6.50.

Sheep and Lambs—Sheep, \$2@6.75; lambs, \$8@15.50.

Hogs—Lights, \$14.85; heavy, \$14.60; medium, \$14.85; pigs, \$14.70; lights, \$13.50; roughs, \$9@12.50; Westerns, 5 to 10 cents higher.

Calves—Calves, \$5@15.

CHICAGO.—Cattle—Best native steers, \$15.75; yearlings, \$15; bulk fat steers, \$10@13; cake-fed Nebraska, \$10.50@11; vealers, 25¢ higher.

Hogs—Bulk better 140 to 225 pound weights, \$13.30@13.60; top, \$13.70; majority good and choice 240 to 320 pound butchers, \$12.75@13.25.



NEEDED IDENTIFYING

They sat at table, he and she, and gazed into each other's eyes, what time he mechanically consumed the food which was set before him. "Ah," she said, "I am glad you like it. Mother says that there are only two things I can make properly—potato salad and marmalade tart." "Indeed," said he, "and which is this?"—Lustige Blaetter, Berlin.

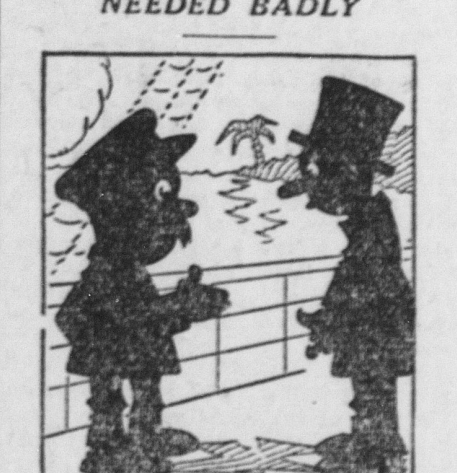
Positive Proof

"The missus wasn't feeling very well this morning," remarked the book-keeper to the cashier in the office downtown. "Guess I'll call her up after a while." "How's the wife?" asked the cashier later. "Oh, she's all right now. I called up and the line was busy."

A Bit of Talk

The partners, Hirsch and Reiss, went to the office one morning and found that burglars had attacked the safe without being able to open it. "What a disappointment they must have had," said Hirsch. "Yes, but not so bad as it would have been if they had opened it," replied Reiss.

NEEDED BADLY



Traveler—Do the natives of that island need a missionary? Captain—Yes, their crops were a failure, and they're starving.

Make Us Sore

Riches are things That we adore. Riches take wings And make us sore.

Forgot Something

"Who is that young woman over there in the sensationally scanty costume?" "That is Professor Blank's daughter—you know, that very absent-minded professor." "Hm! I should judge that she inherited her father's absent-mindedness."

Within Fashion

Mother (at a fashionable resort)—Elsie, look at your dress, it's a sight! And that's the third dress I've put on you today. Elsie—That's nothing, mother. Look at Mrs. De Styles over there, she's had on four.

Not Interested

"You had better not come in; you know father has forbidden you the house." "That's all right—I don't want it!"

UNCERTAIN



"Mother, George paints a wonderful future for us." "Yes, but somehow I can't understand those futuristic paintings."

The Almighty Chef

There never was a man so great in matters of finance or state. But that, in spite of every care, His chef might drive him to despair.

Convinced

"Are you getting anything out of that course in salesmanship?" "Not much. I'm afraid I'll never be one-tenth as good a salesman as the man who sold me the course."—American Legion Weekly.

No Let-Up

Mrs. Fozzleton—Woman's work is never done. Mr. Fozzleton—That's right! It's just one make-up after another, isn't it, my dear?