

# Pennsylvania State News

John Marion is the first sergeant of police Bristol ever had.

Morrisville has employed a community nurse to work under the direction of the Red Cross.

York will have no mummings' parade on New Year's Day, but will make up for it with a big Halloween celebration.

Quakertown Rotarians have made preliminary arrangements for organizing an upper Perkiomen Valley Club.

The residents of Hollidaysburg will be given an opportunity to express their opinion of the borough manager form of government on November 3.

The first killing frost of the fall season visited the Titusville section with a temperature as low as 32 degrees. Vegetation was nearer out of the way than for many years.

Believed to have been trapped on a railroad bridge while making a short cut to work, Charles Berg and Alvin Bloom, Lehigh Valley railroad employees, were killed at Bridgeport by a through train. Both men lived in a railroad camp near the scene of the mishap.

Gains in membership in the church and Sunday school and all its societies were reported at the sixty-fourth convention of the Danville conference of the Evangelical Lutheran ministerium, held at Kratzerville. Benevolences were reported as improving and a general trend of increased interest in church work was told by the preachers.

Fire destroyed the Lyrica Theatre and badly damaged the Home Department Store in the heart of Reading. The total loss was estimated at \$250,000. The blaze started in the basement of the theatre, a moving picture house, owned by the Carr & Schad Co., and the building was a mass of flames when firemen arrived. Damage to the department store and its contents was caused chiefly by water and smoke.

David Barto, aged sixty-seven, a real estate dealer of Evans City, died suddenly. His body was found in a street leading from his home to the interurban street car station. It is supposed that he had started to meet a car and was stricken with apoplexy. Mr. Barto was born in Butler county and had been engaged for years in the shoe business in Evans City. He also was engaged in oil operations at the time of the Evans City town lot boom.

The report of the state board of boiler inspectors determining the responsibility for the explosion in the Capitol power house, which cost the lives of two firemen, was made at Harrisburg to Secretary of Labor and Industry Lansburgh and immediately forwarded to Governor Pinchot. The utmost secrecy is being maintained by state officials concerning the investigation, and it is not known whether the report will be given out for publication.

Although Schuylkill is one of the largest anthracite counties in the state, the farmers have raised more than 1,000,000 bushels of potatoes this year, Farm Agent Bollinger stated at Pottsville. A large proportion of them already have been shipped away because the miners apparently are not spending money to store potatoes for the winter. The farmers are getting a little less than \$1 a bushel. Agent Bollinger stated that because of heavy shipments other potatoes will have to be brought here next spring to take their place.

Pottstown high school girls will use the mile track at Mill Park to practise athletic stunts.

The choir of the First Methodist Church, Pottstown, made its first appearance in vestments.

The week of November 16 has been selected for the community chest campaign in Lancaster.

The Pottstown Y. M. C. A., with a membership of 2,000, opened its night school with twenty-five courses.

The Pottsville Retail Merchants' Association took steps to aid in the establishment of bus lines in Schuylkill county.

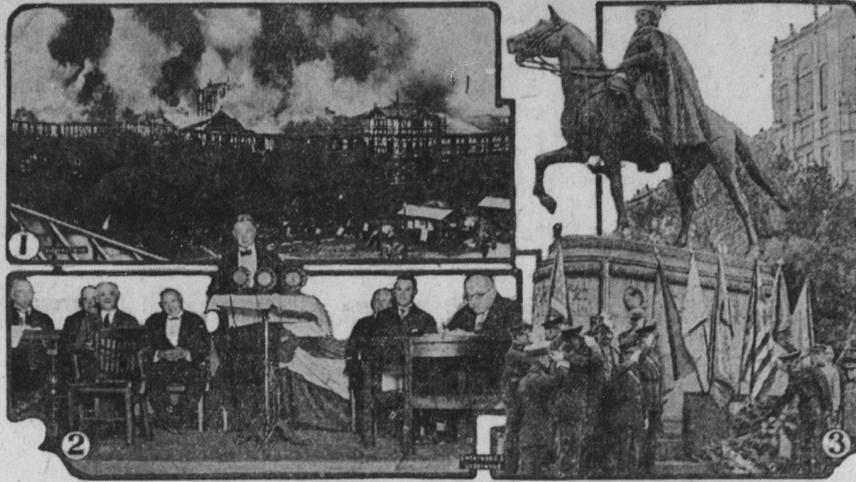
A splendid high school building takes the place of the schoolhouse destroyed in Port Allegheny by fire in February, 1923.

Physical Director J. W. Bringham of the West Pittston public schools, has a program calling for regular physical training for every student in the district.

At the request of Acting Highway Secretary Connell, Lyle Orr resigned as office manager of the department, effective December 15. He was summoned to Connell's office and informed that if he resigned he could take two months to find another position, although the administrative code provides that a State employee may be paid only for thirty days of absence. Orr was informed that if he refused to resign he would be dropped summarily.

A few hours after being released from a charge of panhandling, Charles Travers of Bridgeport, was arrested by Norristown police for a like offense. He declared that it was such easy picking he could not resist, receiving as much as \$20 in a few hours.

At the semi-annual installation of the officers of Bunola Lodge, No. 552, held in the Odd Fellows' Hall at McKeesport recently, James F. Reed of that city, was installed as secretary, and his son, Jesse Reed, was installed as assistant vice grand noble. The elder Reed has served the Bunola lodge for twenty-six years.



1—View during the conflagration that destroyed the Japanese parliament buildings. 2—Vice President Dawes, addressing New Jersey National Guardsmen at Elizabeth and renewing his attack on the senate rules. 3—Major General Lejeune, commandant of the marine corps, laying wreath on statue of Count Pulaski on one hundred and forty-sixth anniversary of the Polish patriot's death.

## NEWS REVIEW OF CURRENT EVENTS

### Allied and German Foreign Ministers Agree at Last on the Security Pact.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD

SECURITY for western Europe appears to have been achieved by the agreement reached last week by the conference of allied and German foreign ministers and other statesmen at Locarno, Switzerland. Great tact and a spirit of conciliation were displayed by all concerned and obstacles that for a time seemed insurmountable were climbed over or removed. The most serious of these were the demands of Poland, but Poland's political and financial position is exceedingly shaky, and so she was brought into line by pressure from those on whom she depends. Germany was most insistent on a provision exempting her from application of article 16 of the covenant upon her joining the League of Nations, but was persuaded to accept a "gentleman's agreement" by which the allies promised to use their good offices to obtain for her this exemption and also to provide eventually for colonial mandates.

It was agreed that the Polish and Czech arbitration treaties with Germany should be guaranteed by the league, France undertaking to look after the interests of her eastern allies. If those allies get into a quarrel with Germany, France is to have the right to send troops through German territory to their aid only if the league council unanimously declares Germany at fault.

France gains in the agreement a guarantee of her eastern frontier with assurance of safety from attack from the east; and this presumably will make it possible for her to decrease her armed forces and so reduce substantially her military budget. Great Britain and Italy guarantee that the Rhine frontier shall not be disturbed.

Germany is to be readmitted to the concert of European powers on an equal footing; the Cologne zone is to be evacuated, conditions in the Rhineland are to be ameliorated and the status of the Saar region is to be reconsidered; rehabilitation of Germany's commercial aviation industry is to be permitted, and there will be no further fear of sanctions for her failure to fulfill the Versailles treaty.

After the drafts of the agreements had been approved by President Von Hindenburg and the German cabinet, Premier Mussolini, who is also foreign minister of Italy, went to Locarno to sign for his country as guarantor with Great Britain of the security pact. Only the drawing up of the four arbitration treaties remained to be done, and it was planned to have all the documents ready for signing by Saturday night. Too much credit cannot be given the statesmen who have brought about those pacts, and when the treaties go into effect the whole civilized world will breathe a sigh of relief.

PRESIDENT COOLIDGE has let it be known that the attitude of the administration toward foreign loans is based on the principle that those nations that have funded their debts to the United States will be more likely to obtain loans over here than the nations that have not made such settlements. This view is confirmed by statements of leading bankers.

It was admitted by the White House spokesman that the government has no legal authority over the making of loans to foreign governments, but it was pointed out that where loans are to be floated by public subscription it has been the practice for American bankers to make inquiry of the State department as to whether there could be any objection to such loans.

No mention was made at the White House of any individual European nation and what was said there was not believed to have been aimed, in any direct sense, at least, at France, although certain reports have indicated that loans which France was seeking to negotiate in this country probably must be delayed on account of that

country's failure to reach a final agreement on debt funding. M. Caillaux is in the midst of a hard fight to sustain not only the temporary debt arrangement made in Washington, but his entire financial policy.

Czechoslovakia's debt mission, headed by Dr. Villem Pospisil, successfully concluded its business with the American foreign debt commission last week and an agreement was signed for the funding of the Czech obligation to the United States of \$115,000,000.

TAKING advantage of general dissatisfaction with the high rents imposed on poor householders in Panama City, the Reds there promoted a series of bloody riots which the local police were unable to stop. Therefore President Chiari called on the United States for help and three battalions of the Thirty-third infantry from Fort Clayton, in the Canal Zone, entered the city and took command of the situation. About the first thing the Yanks did was to raid the Bolshevik headquarters. One of the Reds was killed by leaping from a window. Quiet was restored in a day or so and business was resumed, but the clubs and saloons were kept closed by the Americans. Printers and signers of incendiary proclamations were arrested. The Panama government recognized that there was reason for complaint of high rents and President Chiari persuaded the landlords to promise a reduction of 10 per cent for the cheaper dwellings. The American troops, which were commanded by Brig. Gen. C. H. Martin, it was announced would remain in the city until the landlords and tenants had reached a definite settlement.

PRESIDENT COOLIDGE announced on Tuesday that he had accepted the resignation of Secretary of War John W. Weeks, and at the same time he appointed Dwight F. Davis of Missouri to the cabinet position. Mr. Weeks has been incapacitated by illness since last spring and Mr. Davis, his assistant, had been acting secretary. He performed his duties well, and dealt so satisfactorily with the crisis precipitated by Colonel Mitchell's aircraft charges that the President concluded he was the best man to succeed Mr. Weeks. He is a young man, the youngest in the cabinet, but has a fine record, as a civil official in St. Louis, as a hard fighting officer in the war in France and as a member of the war finance corporation after the conflict ended. He is a leader of the Missouri Republicans and in 1922 nearly beat the late Senator Spencer for the nomination.

Col. Hanford MacNider of Iowa, former national commander of the American Legion, was made assistant secretary of war. As a banker he is a capable business man and his selection is pleasing to former service men.

The passing of Mr. Weeks from public life, foreseen for months, was pathetic. He has been the trusted adviser of two Presidents, a strong man in his party and one of the best loved men in Washington throughout twenty years. He is only sixty-five years old but his health is broken and it is understood he will soon leave for the South.

UNITED STATES SENATOR SAMUEL M. RALSTON of Indiana, who had been suffering for months from a disease of the kidneys, died Wednesday night at his home, just outside Indianapolis. He was almost sixty-eight years of age. Mr. Ralston was born on an Ohio farm, earned his living while acquiring an education and became a leading member of the bar and of the Democratic party in Indiana. In 1913 he was inaugurated governor of the state, and in 1922 he defeated A. J. Beveridge for the United States senate. He was a prominent candidate for the Democratic Presidential nomination in the national convention last year but, being already in ill health, he withdrew from the contest. The release of his votes started the break that resulted in the nomination of John W. Davis.

Another death that must be recorded is that of James B. Duke, the tobacco magnate and former president of the American Tobacco company, at his New York residence. It was only a few months ago that Mr. Duke gave \$40,000,000 to educational institutions in the South, most of it to Trinity college in Durham, N. C., the name of

which was changed to Duke university in memory of the donor's father.

PROTESTANT Episcopalians in their triennial convention in New Orleans have been attracting a lot of attention. In the first place the conviction of Bishop William M. Brown on charges of heresy was confirmed by the house of bishops and, despite his resort to the civil courts, he was deposed from the ministry. Then the house of deputies voted to exclude the word "obey" from the marriage service and the proposal went to the bishops for acceptance or rejection. Next, the church abandoned its practice of filling the place of presiding bishop in accordance with seniority of consecration and resorted for the first time to election. Bishop Brent of western New York and Bishop Gallor of Tennessee were the leading candidates but neither could command a majority. Finally as a compromise Rt. Rev. John Murray, bishop of Maryland, was elected. He is sixty-eight years old and is classed as a conservative.

OF MANY witnesses heard by the aircraft board last week, the most interesting was Rear Admiral William S. Sims, retired. As has always been his habit he "talked right out in meeting," devoting his remarks especially to the Navy department and its administration at present and in recent years. This he described as "unreasonable, unscientific and unmilitary," and he respectfully but unmistakably let the board know that his opinion of Secretary Wilbur was nothing for that official to be proud of. The department's conservatism in the matter of new weapons, marksmanship and other advances he described as unutterably stupid. He urged the necessity of a definite aircraft policy, asserting that the Navy department has not and never has had such a policy. He praised Colonel Mitchell but disapproved of his proposal for a separate air force. Four generals of the army, Summerall, Ely, Drum and Parker, also disagreed with the Mitchell plan, and Ely said officers who were asking it were not playing the game because they were not supporting the other arms of the service in time of peace and lacked loyalty and discipline. All agreed that the doughboys is and always will be the decisive element in warfare.

AMERICAN capital is to regenerate Liberia, the little Negro republic on the west coast of Africa, and at the same time is to undertake to smash the British and Dutch control of the world's rubber production. Harvey S. Firestone's rubber company is the one that plans all this and he announces that it will spend \$100,000,000 in Liberia, setting out great plantations, building towns, harbors, railways and highways and giving employment to some 300,000 natives. A concession has been obtained from the Liberian government, contracts have been let and work already has begun.

RENEWED attempts of communists to commit the American Federation of Labor to recognition of soviet Russia and to co-operation with the Russian trade unions were frustrated by the vote of the convention in Atlantic City. The delegates also rejected a resolution attacking training camps, instead declaring their approval of national defense and denouncing communist pacifists. Other actions of the federation were condemnation of ship subsidies in all forms, of the proposal for a uniform industrial court law, of "speeding-up practices" in government departments, and of Public Printer George Carter for alleged discrimination against union employees. President William Green and all other officers of the federation were re-elected.

ON THURSDAY the new prohibition enforcement machinery devised by Assistant Secretary Andrews of the Treasury department went into full operation, and as a starter in the way of economy two thousand prohibition agents and employees of the service were severed from their jobs. Some of these will be reappointed. Mr. Andrews has announced that the administrators would be held responsible for the conduct of their forces, and that they would be given a free hand in naming their subordinates in order that the latter could, in turn be held responsible to them.

## COMMERCIAL

Weekly Review of Trade and Market Reports.

BALTIMORE.—Wheat—No. 2 red winter, spot, domestic, \$1.57½; No. 2 red winter, garlicky, spot, domestic, \$1.53½.

Corn—No. 2 yellow corn, for domestic delivery, is quotable nominally at 98c per bushel in car lots.

Oats—No. 2 white, 47½@48c; No. 3 white, 46½@47.

Hay—New hay, per ton: No. 2 timothy, \$24.50@25; No. 3 timothy, \$22@23; No. 1 light clover, mixed, 23.50@24; No. 1 clover, mixed, \$22.50@23.

Straw—No. 1 wheat, \$11@12; No. 1 oat, \$12@12.50.

City Mills Feed—Spring wheat bran, Western, in 100-pound sacks, per ton, \$32; Western middlings, brown, in 100 pound sacks, per ton, \$35.

Eggs—Nearly fresh-gathered firsts, offered 45c, no bids.

Butter—Creamery, fancy, per pound, 51@51½c; do, choice, 50@50½c; do, good, 48@49; do, prints, 52@53; do, blocks, 50@51; do, ladies, 42@43; Maryland and Pennsylvania, rolls, 40@42; Ohio, rolls, 40@41; West Virginia, rolls, 40@41; store packed, 40; Maryland, Virginia and Pennsylvania, dairy prints, 40@41; process butter, 46@47.

Eggs—Maryland, Pennsylvania and nearby firsts, free cases, per dozen, 45c; Western firsts, free cases, per dozen, 43; West Virginia firsts, free cases, per dozen, 42; Southern firsts, free cases, per dozen, 42.

Live Poultry—Chickens, old hens, 4½ pounds and over, per pound, 27@28c; Leghorns and poor fowl, 17@18; old roosters, 16; springers, large, smooth, fat, 26@27; small to medium, fat, 26@27; springers, all kinds, poor, thin, 20. Ducks, young, white Pekings, 4 pounds and over, 25@26c; do, puddles, 24@25; do, Muscovy, 24@25. Guinea Fowl, young, 1½ pounds and over, each, 70@80c; turkeys, young, 9 pounds and over, per pound, 40@42; do, old, 38@40.

Fresh Fish, Clams, Etc.—Bass, natives, per pound, 25@30c. Butters and Stars, large, per barrel, \$30@32; do, small to medium, \$8@10. Gray trout, large, per barrel, \$15@20; do, small to medium, \$10@12; do, as to size, per box, \$5@10. Crocus, per barrel, \$20@22. Carp, large, per pound, 6@8c; do, small to medium, 8@10. Rock, boiling, per pound, 20@25c; do, medium, 15@20; do, pan, 10@12; do, extra large, 20@25. Perch, white large, 20@25c; do, white, medium, 10@12; do, yellow, large, 20@25; do, yellow medium, 10@12. Salmon trout, 18@20c. Flounders, large, 12@15c; do, small to medium, 6@8. Catfish, white, 6@8c; do, black, 5@6. Eels, large, 12@15c; do, small to medium, 8@10. Pike, native, 25@30c. Mackerel, per pound, Spanish, 25@30c. Clams, large, per 100, \$1.25@1.50; do, small to medium, per 100, 50c@51. Hard crabs, prime males, per barrel, \$4@4.50; do, mixed, \$2.50@3; snappers, per pound, 9@10c.

NEW YORK.—Wheat—Spot, firm; No. 1 dark Northern spring, c. 1. f. New York, lake and rail, \$1.65½; No. 2 hard winter, f. o. b. lake and rail, \$1.63½; No. 2 mixed durum, do, \$1.34½; No. 1 Manitoba, do, in bond, \$1.42½.

Corn—Spot steady; No. 2 yellow, c. 1. f. track New York, all rail, \$1.00½; No. 2 mixed, do, 99½c.

Oats—Spot steady; No. 2 white, 48½c.

Butter—Creamery, higher than extras, 51½@52c; do, extras (92 score), 51; do, firsts (85 to 91 score), 46@50½; packing stock, current make, No. 2, 41.

Eggs—Fresh gathered, extra firsts, 45@49c; do, storage, 35@36; fresh gathered firsts, 41½@44; do, storage, 32@34½; fresh gathered seconds and poorer, 32@33; do, storage, 31@32½; nearby hennerly whites, closely selected, extras, 76@77.

Cheese—State, whole milk, flats, fresh, fancy to fancy specials, 25½@26½c; do, average run, 25; State, whole milk, flats, held, fancy, 26@27; do, average run, 25@25½.

Dress Poultry firm; chickens, fresh, 26@42c; do, frozen, 23@26; fowls, 19@36; old roosters, 15@23; turkeys, frozen, 30@36; do, fresh, spring, 35@55; do, fresh, old, 20@30.

PHILADELPHIA.—Wheat—No. 2 red winter, \$1.47; do, garlicky, \$1.45. Corn—No. 2 yellow, 98½@99½c.

Eggs—Extra firsts, 50c; firsts, in new cases, 44; in second-hand cases, 43; seconds, 33@36.

Cheese—New York, whole cream, flats, fresh, 25½@26c.

Live Poultry—Fowls, fancy, fat, Plymouth Rocks, \$1@32c; fair to good, 28@30; mixed breeds, ordinary, 22@24; black and unattractive, 19@20; Leghorns, 4 pounds or over, 20; exceptional lots higher; smaller sizes, 15@18; spring chickens, Plymouth Rocks, fancy, 27@28; medium, 24@26; mixed breeds, ordinary, 22@24.

LIVE STOCK

BALTIMORE.—Cattle—Steers, choice to prime, \$10.25@11.25; good to choice, \$9@10; medium to good, \$7.50@8.50; common to medium, \$6@7; common, \$4.50@5.50. Heifers, good to choice, \$7.50@8.25; fair to good, \$6.25@7.25; common to medium, \$4@5.50. Bulls, good to choice, \$5.50@6.25; fair to good, \$4@5; common to medium, \$3.50@4. Cows, good to choice, \$5.25@6; fair to good, \$4@5.

Sheeps and Lambs—Sheep, \$2@7.75. Lambs, \$8@14.

## Wit and Humor



### A RADIO OF THE FIELD

Timely tale from the Ladies' Home Journal: "A little stalk of goldenrod was just about dry enough to blow away."

"As a broadcaster," he chuckled, "I claim to rank with the most powerful stations in the country. Wonder how many are tuned in?"

A scattering volley of sneezes told that a number of people were already getting him.—Boston Transcript.

### How He Tells Time

Sniff—What time is it, old boy? Or haven't you your watch with you? Billfuzz—It's 11:45 a. m.; but I never carry a watch.

Sniff—Then how do you know what time it is? Billfuzz—I shave at 7:30 every morning and I can tell what time it is, day or night, by feeling how much my beard has grown.—Philadelphia Record.

### How Could He Know?

Visitor—Will you be good enough to tell me the name of the picture they're producing? Bystander—I don't know—yet. "What is it all about, then?" "I'm sure I can't say." "Aren't you one of the directors?" "Heavens, no! I'm the author."

### A NEW STEP



Farmer Uncle—I don't like this here crop movement a bit! City Niece—Oh, how do you do it, Uncle? I've never heard of that dance!

### Hopes for Permanent Wave

Bobby-haired Betty is a radio slave. She hopes they'll broadcast. A permanent wave.

### Pass the Ball Grounds

Employer—On your way to the printer's you will pass a baseball ground. Boy—Yes, sir? Employer—Well, pass it.

Would Never Do

"Now in winding up our stag banquet we will sing, 'Good Night, Ladies!'"

"Have you gone crazy, Joe? All our wives will be listening in."

### Misunderstanding

"What's the charge?" "Five dollars." "I mean for the ride—not for the taxicab!"

### WOULD KNOW IF HE HAD



"Is his car a sound one?" "Haven't you ever heard it go by?"

No Good Umpire

I never saw a good umpire—I never hope to see one. Acciduous Female—If you try to enter into conversation with me, sir, I shall inform the police.

### One Way to Do It

"So many automobiles! How does a pedestrian cross the street?" "Now and then a car wants to cross. We cross with it."

### Masher

Polite Stranger—I'm sorry to trouble you, madam, but I believe you are sitting on my hat.

Acciduous Female—If you try to enter into conversation with me, sir, I shall inform the police.

### The Contradiction

Mrs. Pryce—And she prides herself on her good taste, doesn't she? Mrs. Guyer—She certainly does, my dear. And, say, I wish you could see her husband!