

# Pennsylvania State News

Edward Moore, 17, of Wilkesbarre, was killed and five companions injured in an automobile accident on the Wilkesbarre mountain.

Several hundred people attended the entertainment given recently at the Good Hope School by the pupils of the several county schools in the outlying districts.

If the Reading Company is permitted to use motor busses to supplement its steam road service it will be the fifty-second railway employing gasoline driven vehicles as transportation auxiliaries.

The ordinance providing for increasing the salary of Mayor of Harrisburg from \$3,500 to \$5,250 a year and that of each city commissioner from \$3,000 to \$4,500 a year passed first reading at a special session of City Council.

Stricken suddenly with a heart attack, John Henry Cronkhite, aged 76, of Wilkesburg, died in the Second Presbyterian Church, Wilkesburg; He fell over while sitting in the congregation just before the commencement of the services.

St. Philomena's Roman Catholic Church of Pittsburgh, which will be closed and the church, where daily services have been held for the last 80 years, will be torn down to make room for the development program of the Pennsylvania Railroad.

John E. Patterson, 76 years old, the oldest practicing member of the Dauphin County Bar, is dead. He was prominently identified with the Democratic party in Harrisburg and Dauphin County in the eighties and nineties of the past century.

Mrs. H. A. Black of Mercer, has been named representative of the Mercer Presbytery to the Woman's General Missionary Convention to be held at Washington, Ia., next June. Mrs. Black has been very active in missionary circles for several years.

Cornelia Price, pupil of the Concord School in Corry, has been awarded third prize by the National Board of Highways for an essay submitted in the national contest. Her subject was "Conduct on Streets and Highways." She has received a bronze medal and a check for \$5.

A substantial reduction in the electric light and water rates of the borough-owned plants of Grove City was approved by Council. The new water rates are: First 40,000 gallons 35 cents per thousand; 40,000 to 80,000 gallons, 25 cents; 80,000 to 120,000 gallons, 21 cents; all over 120,000 gallons, 19 cents.

Six men, alleged members of a gang of freight thieves who have been stealing goods systematically from the freight stations of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad for the last two years, are being held in the North Side Police Station, while Pittsburgh detectives conduct an investigation into the disposal of loot valued at more than \$25,000.

Melville Gambrell, Wilmington millionaire cotton manufacturer, bequeathed \$150,000 to Dickinson College in his will. The college will receive \$50,000 immediately. This amount will be used to help needy students and to educate young men for the ministry. One hundred thousand dollars will also be given to the college upon the death of the widow who is principal heir to the large estate.

Dorie Bosler, seventy, was trampled to death by a bull in a field on the Oimstead farm near Milford. Frank Peroz went to his aid, but Bosler was dead.

Acceptances of John J. Green, Philadelphia attorney, and Nelson T. Wheeler, Jr., of Endeavor to serve on the commission to recommend revisions in the election laws were announced by Governor Pinchot.

Henry G. Brock, Philadelphia banker and member of a socially prominent family, who is serving six to ten years in the Eastern penitentiary for second degree murder, has applied to the state pardon board for a pardon.

Mrs. Samuel Semple of Titusville, former member of the State Industrial Board; Mrs. Frank Miles Day of Mt. Airy and Mrs. Maxwell Chapman of Scranton will serve on the governor's commission to recommend revision of election laws.

The "little red schoolhouse" had its staunch defenders at a meeting of the Board of Education committee on elementary schools in Philadelphia when residents from the Thirty-fifth ward voiced their strong opposition to the proposed closing of Holme school, in upper Holmesburg, where instruction is given to 22 pupils, a number of grades being taught by one teacher. The building goes back to 1790 and is famous for having been the school-house of Commodore Decatur.

Lower Frederick township, Perkiomen township and Schwenksville voted upon the consolidation of their schools, and the project went through by a majority of 163 votes.

Dr. Francis B. Haas, state superintendent of public instruction, was the principal speaker when Whitehall township's new high school building in Hokendaugwa was dedicated.

Vandals defaced the new Victoria Push Mills memorial bridge over Crum creek at Swarthmore. The bridge was recently erected as a memorial to Delaware county's soldier dead.



1-Town of Linn Creek, Mo., which will be moved to a nearby hill to make room for the Osage electric power reservoir. 2-Postmaster General New inspecting new armored mail truck adopted by Post Office department. 3-Bishop W. T. Manning of New York laying the foundation stone for the nave of the Cathedral of St. John the Divine.

## NEWS REVIEW OF CURRENT EVENTS

### Features of Tax Reduction Bill as Completed by the House Committee.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD

THE house ways and means committee last week completed its draft of the tax reduction measure which will be put forward by the administration in the next session of congress, and as it will have the support of the conservative Democrats its passage is virtually assured. Aggregate reductions of income and other taxes are estimated at \$308,372,700. There will be no decrease in surtaxes on incomes between \$10,000 and \$45,000 because it was found such decrease would result in too great loss of revenue; but those incomes get the benefit of increased exemptions and decreases in the normal rates. Accepting the advice of the treasury experts, the committee rescinded its previous action extending the \$400 exemption for each child below eighteen years of age so as to include those up to twenty-one years when still in school. Administrative difficulties made this extension undesirable.

In the measure adopted the surtax schedule starts at one per cent upon net incomes in excess of \$10,000 and not in excess of \$14,000, as provided in the present law. One per cent is added, as in the present law, for each additional \$2,000 up to \$30,000. A ten per cent rate is reached, as at present, on the amount of net income in excess of \$30,000 and not in excess of \$34,000. Eleven per cent applies between \$34,000 and \$36,000, 12 per cent between \$36,000 and \$38,000, and 13 per cent between \$38,000 and \$42,000. The existing act has a rate of 14 per cent between \$42,000 and \$44,000, but the new schedule extends the 14 per cent rate up to \$46,000.

Under the new schedule there is a surtax of 15 per cent between \$46,000 and \$50,000, 16 per cent between \$50,000 and \$60,000, 17 per cent between \$60,000 and \$70,000, 18 per cent between \$70,000 and \$80,000, 19 per cent between \$80,000 and \$100,000, and 20 per cent on that portion of net income in excess of \$100,000. The 40 per cent maximum of the present law applies above \$500,000, while the 20 per cent rate of the present law is reached at \$50,000.

With every disposition to be liberal, the committee still found it wise to reject a number of proposals that would be likely to cut down too far the government's revenue. Among these was an amendment under which small corporations and partnerships might have the option of filing returns as corporations or partnerships, thus electing whether to be taxed at a flat 12 1/2 per cent or to be subject to surtaxes. Another was the elimination of the present 12 1/2 per cent limitation on taxes and deductions for capital gains and losses. A 10 per cent tax on pistols and revolvers was retained.

The estimated loss of \$308,372,100 in revenue is distributed as follows:

Income taxes	\$193,574,546
Gift tax	1,000,000
Cigars and tobacco	12,000,000
Alcohol	4,000,000
Excise taxes	84,367,163
Occupational taxes	11,431,000
Stamp taxes	2,000,000

In considering proposals for the reorganization of the board of tax appeals the committee tentatively approved a permanent board of 16 members with either long terms or life tenures, subject to removal for malfeasance in office; an increase in salary from \$7,000 to \$9,000, a prohibition against practice before the board at any time by members who are removed and a ban against practice within four years by members resigning.

COL WILLIAM MITCHELL started out to make good on his promise to sustain his many charges against the air service, and his witnesses, one after another, confirmed his accusations of maladministration by the army and navy officials. The law officer of the trial board, Col. Blanton Winship, gave him a free rein. Maj. Carl Spatz, chief of the tactical unit

of the training division of the air service, gave various instances of alleged mismanagement by the War department and declared he believed the development of aviation was being retarded by the department's attitude. Asked his opinion of the knowledge of the general staff in aviation, he replied:

"It is the knowledge of men who have not been trained in aviation. With the exception of Maj. M. F. Harmon and Maj. G. C. Brandt, no officers of the general staff have had the air service training that comes of having been in command of tactical units."

Capt. Robert Oldys, who has supervision of defense projects in the overseas possessions, said his recommendations in many instances had not been followed and he was not given sufficient equipment or personnel to carry out the plans that were approved.

To support Mitchell's accusation that high ranking officers had made false and misleading statements to boards of investigation, General Fries, head of the chemical warfare service, was called. His testimony was contradictory to the statement made by General Drum, assistant chief of staff, that it would take 3,430,000 pounds of mustard gas to render the District of Columbia unoccupiable and that 2,000 planes would be needed to carry the gas. General Fries said the job could be done with 300 planes each carrying a 1,000-pound gas bomb.

On Thursday five officers of long experience in the air service told the court of deaths, delays and damages which they attributed to the short comings of the department, of neglected training and recommendations ignored; and on following days the testimony along this line was piled up by the defense.

Mrs. Lansdowne's charges that naval officials attempted to dictate her testimony before the naval court inquiry on the destruction of the Shenandoah were repeated by her at the Mitchell trial, and are to be thoroughly investigated by the Navy department.

Mrs. Lansdowne asserts that Capt. Paul Foley, judge advocate of the naval court, called at her home and questioned her, and that later she was given a letter purporting to come from Foley, containing a statement for her to use in testifying before the court.

FORCED to a showdown by the demands of the council of ambassadors on the subject of disarmament, the German government has yielded on all points, and as a result it is expected that the evacuation of the Cologne area will begin on December 1.

Little or nothing of Germany's military glory will remain. Here are the main changes to be made by Berlin:

General von Seeckt, commander of the reitwehr, is to be replaced by a civilian holding a political office, and the corps commanders will be responsible to him. The general staff will be liquidated. The security police will be recruited on a basis of life-long service and all military titles in it will be abolished. The big guns yet remaining in the fortress of Koenigsberg will be destroyed. The German government undertakes to prevent military training of the German youth.

These concessions by the government, it is predicted, will make impossible the ratification of the Locarno pacts before December 1. Consequently it is likely the treaties will be signed by Chancellor Luetler and Foreign Minister Stresemann under special authorization of President von Hindenburg, based on an article of the constitution.

KING TUTANKHAMEN, who had lain undisturbed in his tomb at Luxor, Egypt, since 1348 B. C., was lifted from his coffin Thursday by Howard Carter and propped up against a wall. There the scientists of the expedition submitted the mummy to an X-ray examination, and they hope to determine thus whether the pharaoh died of tuberculosis, as some Egyptologists think, or was murdered, as Mr. Carter suspects. Tut's internal organs, which were found in jars, will be analyzed for possible traces of poison. Mr. Carter has a theory that the king was slain by General Horemheb, who usurped the throne. The mummy was incased in three golden inner coffins which are said to be wonderfully decorated. Carter's operations are surrounded with extraordinary secrecy.

NEWS from China was exciting last week—if you can get excited over news from China. For several weeks the forces in opposition to Marshal Chang Tso-lin, the Manchurian, had been gathering strength, and finally they drove him and his troops northward and threatened to cut off his retreat. Gen. Feng Yu-shiang assumed full control at Peking, where the government officials were virtual prisoners, and on Thursday word came via Hawaii indicating that martial law had been proclaimed and that President Tuan Chi-ju had resigned. Members of the cabinet and other officials who supported Chang already had thrown up their jobs and fled. Gen. Sun Chuan-fang, governor of Chekiang, it is said, is planning to attack Manchuria with troops that are being embarked at Shanghai and Haichow.

MUSSOLINI emerges stronger than ever from the rumpus caused by the recent plot to assassinate him. The plan, according to official investigators, was first to kill the premier and then to overthrow the government by an armed revolt. The chief conspirators, presumably, are under arrest and will be punished, but the dictator wisely restrained his Fascist hosts from exacting promiscuous vengeance. Socialist organizations are being suppressed.

Another ruler, King Ferdinand of Rumania, escaped assassination which was plotted by Communists.

REFUNDING of Italy's debt to the United States was concluded on generous terms to the debtor. It is unnecessary to give the details of the settlement. In the words of the American debt commission: "Under this arrangement the total annual payments begin at \$5,000,000 and reach \$80,000,000 in the last year. For an original debt of \$1,648,000,000 the United States will receive during the period of the agreement (62 years) a total of \$2,407,000,000.

SECRETARY OF COMMERCE HOOVER, acting on the advice of the fourth national radio conference in Washington, announces that no additional licenses for operation of broadcasting stations will be issued until the present congested condition of the air is cleared up. The conference favored limiting the number of stations and restricting broadcasting on a basis of service to listeners. It voted that direct advertising should be eliminated. Most important of the actions of the conference was the adoption of a legislative program which will be presented to congress. The principles of this program are:

The administration of radio shall be vested in the secretary of commerce. Free speech shall be upheld. While broadcasting stations shall not be regarded as public utilities, permits to go on the air shall be issued only to those who will render a benefit to the public.

The president shall have power to commandeer stations in period of war. No monopoly in radio communication shall be permitted.

Appeal from decisions of the secretary of commerce may be made to appropriate courts.

The secretary shall have power to classify all stations, fix and assign call letters, wave length, power, location, time of operation, character of emission and duration of license.

Permits for the construction of broadcasting stations must be secured before construction. Stations must respect distress signals.

The secretary shall have power of revocation of licenses for failure to comply with the law, regulations of the department or terms of the license.

Existing stations will be given a reasonable length of time to comply with the terms of the new legislation when enacted.

Rebroadcasting shall be prohibited without the consent of the originating station.

Licenses will be granted for a period of five years, renewable for like periods.

Call letters represent a property right during the life of a license and the secretary shall not change wave-length power, time of operation, nor character of emission without the consent of the licensee, unless public necessity demands such changes.

## COMMERCIAL Weekly Review of Trade and Market Reports.

BALTIMORE.—Wheat—No. 2 red spot, domestic, \$1.61 1/4; No. 2 garlicky, domestic, \$1.60 3/4.

Corn—No. 2 yellow corn, old, for domestic delivery, is quotable nominally at \$1.02 to \$1.03 per bu. for car lots on spot.

Cob Corn—New cob is quotable at 3.65 to \$3.70 per barrel for carloads prime nearby yellow on spot.

Oats—No. 2 white, 48@48 1/2c; No. 3 white, 47@47 1/2.

Hay—No. 2 timothy, per ton, \$24.50 @25; No. 3 timothy, \$22@23; No. 1 light clover mixed, \$23.50@24; No. 2 light clover mixed, \$21@22; No. 1 clover mixed, \$23@23.50.

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

Mill Feed—(in 100-lb. sacks) per ton, spring wheat bran, Western, \$34; Western middlings (brown), \$36.

Eggs—Street sales, small lots, fresh-gathered firsts, 56@58c; candied, 58@60; West Virginia firsts, 64@65; Southern firsts, 52@54.

Live Poultry—Old hens, 4 1/2 pounds and over, 24@25c; 3 1/2 @ 4 pounds, 22 @23; leghorns and other light fowl, 15@16; young chickens, large size, fat, 23@24; 7 higher, small and medium size, fat, 23@24; leghorns and other light stock, 18@22. Ducks, white pekings, young, 24@25c; muscovy, young, 23@24; puddle, 23@24; geese, nearby, 24@25; Kent Island, 26@28; Western and Southern, 22@23. Turkeys, young, 9 pounds and over, 30@32c; old toms, 26@28; old hens, 26@28. Guinea, young, large, 80@85c; young, small, 50@55; old, 85. Pigeons, young and old, per pair, 25@30c.

Butter—Creamery, fancy, per lb., 51 @52c; do, choice, 49@50; do, good, 48@49; do, prints, 53@54; do, blocks, 52@53; do, ladies, 43@44; Maryland and Pennsylvania rolls, 41@43; Ohio rolls, 41@42; West Virginia rolls, 41 @42; store packed, 40; Maryland, Virginia and Pennsylvania dairy prints, 41 @43; process butter, 47.

Fresh Fish, Clams, Etc.—Bass, natives, per lb., 25@30c. Gray trout, large, per barrel, \$25@30; do, small to medium, \$15@20; do, as to size, per box, \$10@15. Crocus, per barrel, \$20 @25. Carp, large, per lb., 5@6c; do, small to medium, 7@8. Rock, boiling, per lb., 25@25c; do, medium, 20@25; do, pan, 15@18; do, extra large, 50 @55. Perch, white, large, 20@22; do, white, medium, 6@8; do, yellow, large, 18@20; do, yellow, medium, 6@8. Salmon trout, 20@25. Flounders, large, 12@15; do, small to medium, 4 @8. Catfish, white, 6@7; do, black, 4@5. Eels, large, 12@15c; do, small to medium, 8@9. Pike, native, 20@25. Clams, large, per 100, \$1.40@1.50; do, small to medium, per 100, 50c@81. Oysters, raw box, per barrel, \$5@5.50; do, primes, \$3.50@4.50; do, culls, \$2.50 @3.

NEW YORK.—Wheat—Spot quiet; No. 1 dark Northern spring, c. i. f. New York, lake and rail, \$1.70 1/4; No. 2 hard winter, f. o. b. lake and rail, \$1.72 1/2; No. 2 mixed durum, do, \$1.38 1/2; No. 1 Manitoba, do, in bond, \$1.51 1/2, all nominal.

Corn—Spot quiet; No. 2 yellow, c. i. f. track, New York, all rail, \$1.02 1/2; No. 2 mixed, do, \$1.01 1/2, nominal.

Oats—Spot quiet; No. 2 white, 48 1/2c.

Butter—Creamery, higher than extras, 50@50 1/2c; do, extras (92 score), 49 1/2@49 3/4; do, firsts (88 to 91 score), 45@45 1/2; packing stock, current make, No. 2, 41c.

Eggs—Fresh gathered, extra firsts, 61@64c; do, storage, 37 1/2@39; fresh gathered, firsts, 55@60; do, storage, 35 1/2@37; fresh gathered seconds and poorer, 38@53; do, storage, 32 1/2 @35 1/2; nearby hennerly whites, closely selected extras, 85@88.

Cheese—State, whole milk flats, fresh, fancy, 25 1/2@26c; do, average run, 24 1/2; State, whole milk flats, held, fancy, 27@28; do, average run, 25 1/2 @26 1/2.

PHILADELPHIA.—Wheat—No. 2 red winter, \$1.51@1.56; do, garlicky, \$1.49@1.56.

Corn—No. 2 yellow, 39c@1.02.

Oats—No. 2 white, 48 1/2@49.

Butter—Solid packed, higher than extras, 52@55c, the latter for small lots; extras, 92 score, 51; 91 score, 49; 90 score, 48; 89 score, 46; 88 score, 45; 87 score, 43 1/2; 86 score, 43.

Eggs—Fresh, extra firsts, 63; first in new cases, 57c; in second-hand cases, 56; seconds, 35@38.

Cheese—Fresh, New York whole cream, flats, 25 1/2@26; longhorns, 25 @25 1/2; single daisies, fresh, 25@25 1/2.

## LIVE STOCK

NEW YORK.—Cattle—Steers, \$6 @10.50; State bulls, \$3@5.50; cows, \$1.25 @5.

Calves—Veals, common to prime, \$8 @10; culls and little calves, \$6@7.75; buttermilks and grassers, \$4@5; fed calves, \$6@7.

Sheep and Lambs—Sheep, \$3@7; culls, \$2@3; lambs, common to prime, \$11@16.50; culls, \$10@11.

Hogs—Light to medium weights, \$12 @12.50; pigs, \$12.25@13; heavy hogs, \$11.75@12.25; roughs, \$9.75@10.

PITTSBURGH.—Hogs—Prime heavies, \$11.75@12; heavy Yorkers, \$12.35@12.45; light lights and pigs, \$12.45@12.50.



## SATISFYING

"Well, Mrs. Johnsing," announced the negro physician, after taking her husband's temperature, "Ah has knocked de fever out of him. Dat's one good thing."

"Sho 'nuff," was the excited reply. "Does dat mean dat he's gwine get well, den?"

"No," replied the doctor, "dey's no hope fo' him; but you has de satisfaction ob knowing dat he died cured."—Country Gentleman.

## Solace

"You have had some sad disappointments in your career?"

"No," said Senator Sorghum. "I have made promises which I could not keep. But the people who wanted appointments have usually proved better off in private business than they would have been in politics."—Washington Star.

## Merciful Judge

Judge—I will be merciful to you. Seven days.

Accused—But I am to be married in a week.

Judge—Then I will be still more merciful. A month.—Stockholm Kasper.

## NOT NOW



"Well, if it isn't Mabel! Is George still paying attention to you?"

"No, indeed, we've been married a year now."

One Thing They Seldom Lose  
Her temper's often lost,  
But if he had his choice  
Of things for her to lose  
He'd surely pick her voice.

## Relations

"What is your idea of the relations of nations?"

"They're a good deal like family relations," answered Senator Sorghum. "They don't think a lot of you unless you're in a position to lend 'em money."

## Oh, That's It

"Jack is such a handy boy, you know. He can bang nails into wood like lightning."

"How splendid!"

"Yes, lightning seldom strikes in the same place twice."—Craftsman.

## Too Appreciative

"Has a keen sense of humor, hasn't he?"

"Rather. A banana peel all by itself will make him laugh."—American Legion Weekly.

## No Chance

Lady (to man in booth)—Look here, you've been in there 30 minutes and haven't said a word.

Man—I've been talking to my wife.

—Pitt Panther.

## PERFECTLY USELESS



Wife—Well, my new dress is perfectly useless.

Hubby—What! Get caught in the rain today?

Wife—Of course not! That Jones woman next door has got identically the same kind!

## Fighting

A little fray such wealth may win  
That life seems half a joke;  
A prize fight brings much money in,  
A war leaves nations broke.

## That's Odd

Mistress (to Swedish maid)—Back from the show already, Olga?

"Yes, mum."

"Scaramouche?"

"No, not very mooch."—Notre Dame Juggler.

## Hard to Get Away

Mrs. Jones—I think you'd do very well for a butler, but tell me, why did you stay ten years at your last place if you didn't like it?

Applicant—I busted me file, mum.