

Pennsylvania State News

Calvin Shott, of Lebanon, may lose his right forearm as the result of a hunting accident.

Assemblyman E. B. Posey was awarded the Reading street cleaning contract at a bid of \$5,715 a month.

Yeggs blew the safe in the Metzgar-Wright department store and escaped with between \$5,000 and \$6,000 in cash and checks.

Fire Chief Niethammer has issued a warning to Reading householders using soft coal not to allow fires to become too hot.

Clarence S. Gabel, a York cigar manufacturer, suffered injuries to his head when his new automobile ran off the road into a creek near Boyertown.

An eight-point buck deer was shot by Mrs. F. Brooke Binder, who accompanied her husband, a Pottstown councilman, on a hunting trip to Maine.

Rev. Harold E. Schmaus relinquished charge of St. Stephen's Church, Mt. Carmel, to labor to the needs of the archdiocese, which extends over seven counties.

George E. Miller, aged 41, of Strasburg, Thanksgiving hunting victim, died at Union Hospital, of uremia. His left leg, shattered by a companion's shotgun, had been amputated.

Demand for fuel has resulted in the resumption of coke-making at the Ernest furnaces, Jefferson county, and preparations are being made to start the Adria furnaces at Punxsutawney.

The County Court has appointed George W. Fleming, of Worthington, a justice of the peace for Lincoln district to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Thomas T. Hay, who has been elected to that office.

John H. Elder, aged 42, and Sherman L. Myers, aged 28, both of Altoona, were killed when they were struck by a passenger train in the Altoona yards of the Pennsylvania railroad. Elder was a railroad engineer and Myers was a fireman.

Charged with stealing a turkey from A. E. Wharton of Jackson Center, Edward Critchfield of Jackson Center, was held for court under \$200 bail. Paul Perrine, aged 15, testified at the preliminary hearing that he and Critchfield had stolen the turkey.

Work will be started in a few days on clearing away the debris of the \$100,000 fire which destroyed the Shelly Furniture Store and the Young & Campbell Shoe Store in Grove City. It is probable that a new business block will be erected on the site.

Elmer Kahler, aged eighteen, left end of the St. Joseph's Catholic Club football team, injured in a game against the Fulton A. A. eleven Thanksgiving day morning, died in St. Joseph's Hospital. It was the first football fatality in Lancaster since 1920.

Ten thousand men and women, mostly housewives, have pledged themselves to fire prevention in Johnstown as a direct result of the fire prevention campaign here, and the event will be conducted annually, the Johnstown Chamber of Commerce announced.

John L. Lewis, president of the United Mine Workers, in a letter to Gov. Gifford Pinchot, said that the miners were ready to resume conferences with the anthracite operators and write an agreement based on acceptance of the peace plan made public by the Governor.

The annual convention of the Cambria County School Directors' Association will be held January 13 and 14 in the Court House in Ebensburg. Dr. Jesse White, a member of the University of Pittsburgh faculty, and Deputy State Superintendent of Education Robert Shaw of Harrisburg will be the principal speakers.

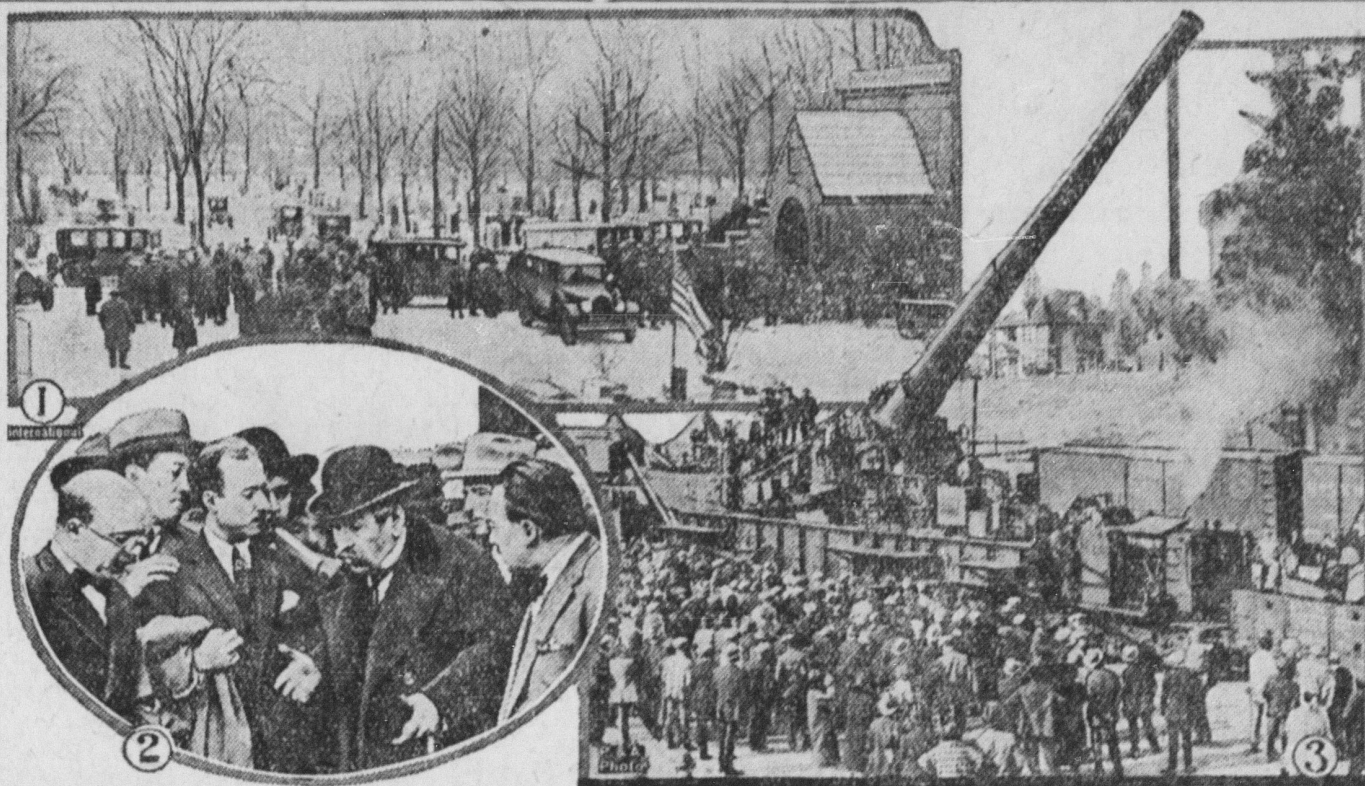
Although the first observance of Thanksgiving Day in America is credited to the Pilgrims in 1621, York claims the honor of being the birthplace of the first national Thanksgiving proclamation, issued in 1777. It was a product of the meeting of the Continental Congress in York from September 30, 1777, to June 27, 1778.

The Board of Zoning Appeals of Pittsburgh made public its decisions in 27 cases referred to it, upon appeals from decisions of the superintendent of the Bureau of Building Inspection. Nine appeals were granted outright, 11 were granted with conditions satisfactory to the applicants, six were denied, and one was withdrawn.

Scranton's most bitterly-contested Mayorality election came to an end when President Judge H. A. Fuller, of Luzerne county, and Judge George W. Maxey, of the local bench, ruled that E. B. Jermy, Republican candidate, defeated Chief of Police M. J. McHugh, Democrat, by 109 votes. Judge E. C. Newcomb, Democratic member of the local Court, dissented. The final vote was as follows: Jermy, 25,993; McHugh, 25,899. Jermy's lead, 100.

David D. Coleman, justice of the peace of Juniata, waived a hearing on 13 charges of conspiracy, extortion, collection of illegal fees, misdemeanor in office, false pretense and fraudulent conversion, and entered \$5,500 bail for Court.

The \$65,000 gymnasium given to the Mining and Mechanical Institute of Freeland by Mrs. Eckley B. Cox, of Drifton, widow of the coal magnate who founded the institution 25 years ago, to give breaker boys and the sons of miners a chance to acquire a technical education, has been dedicated.



1—Scene in a Catholic cemetery in Chicago where union cemetery workers are on strike and bodies are being placed in vaults. 2—Premier Briand of France talking with reporters just before going to London to sign the Locarno treaties. 3—Great 14-inch mobile coast defense rifle viewed by crowds on arrival at Los Angeles.

NEWS REVIEW OF CURRENT EVENTS

Locarno Treaties Signed in London, Promising Peace for Western Europe.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD
THIS is the most important step in the history of the modern world," said Premier Briand when he and the representatives of six other powers had attached their signatures to the Locarno treaties. "The peace of the world could not have been effected without some great demonstration of international good will, such as this ceremony today," he continued, "and the future of the world should be one of arbitration and collaboration between nations, where war and armament have no places."

The ceremony of signing the pacts took place in London and was carried out in a wonderful spirit of optimism. Arm in arm, Chancellor Luther of Germany, Premier Briand of France and Foreign Secretary Chamberlain of Great Britain entered the golden reception room of the foreign office. They were followed by the delegates of Italy, Belgium, Poland and Czechoslovakia, and then came Prime Minister Baldwin and his cabinet. Mr. Chamberlain, who had just received the Order of the Garter for his work on the treaties and therefore was addressed as "Sir Austen," opened the proceedings with a brief speech of welcome and told of the king's disappointment that his mother's death made rearrangement of the program of entertainment necessary. Chancellor Luther and the others expressed their pleasure at the conclusion of the pacts, and then one after another they signed their names to the fateful documents.

After a dinner given by Mr. Chamberlain the statesmen reached an agreement for speeding up the evacuation of the Cologne area by the allies. This operation will be completed by January 31, and the Belgian forces in the Rhine land will be reduced at once. The Locarno treaties have been quite fully described heretofore. Suffice it to say that the chief one, known as the security pact, guarantees the inviolability of the German-French and German-Belgian frontiers as fixed by the Versailles peace treaty. Italy and Great Britain are the guarantors of the pact. Germany, France and Belgium promise never to trespass upon each other's territory, and Great Britain and Italy are pledged to come to the aid of the aggrieved nation, whether it be France, Belgium or Germany. All the parties agree to submit future disputes to judicial arbitration, with the League of Nations council sitting as high court.

The German-Polish and German-Czech pacts are identical except that these signatories agree to arbitration of all future disputes by the arbitral tribunal at The Hague or the world court. The French-Polish and French-Czech special treaties are in effect France's guarantee of the German-Polish and German-Czech treaties.

The treaties are effective only after Germany joins the League of Nations, an event that is expected to take place as soon as possible. Already Germany has registered with the league at Geneva eleven international engagements which she has entered into with eight different powers. That Russia also will now come into the league was the expressed opinion of some of the statesmen gathered in London, and indeed Foreign Minister Tchitcherine of the Soviet government was expected in London this week to talk over this matter.

With few exceptions the nations of Europe look on the signing of the treaties as the birth of a new era of good will and peace. The nationalists of Germany still declare their belief that the pacts mean the ruin of their country, and may force the resignation of the Luther cabinet. Italy officially looks on the treaties rather skeptically. She intends to live up to the letter and spirit of her signature, but does not propose to be swept off her feet by idealistic sentimentality. As Mussolini said in his recent Armistice day address: "We look with one eye upon the dove of peace if it rises on the distant horizon, but with the other

eye we look through the concrete necessities of right."

CONGRESS—the Sixty-ninth—is now in session and has heard the President's message, which was read to the senate and house. It was a cheerful but cautious document, expressing gratification at the general prosperity and progress in the country, and urging continued government economy and restraint in the assuming of new obligations unless they are reproductive capital investments or are absolutely necessary at this time. The President gave his approval in principle to the proposed tax-reduction measure. Concerning inland waterways he was not so emphatic as the people of the Middle West hoped he would be. In effect he said: "For many years our country has been employed in plans and operations for the development of our inland and inland waterways. This work along our coast is an important adjunct to our commerce. It will be carried on, together with the further opening up of our harbors, as our resources permit. Along with the development of navigation should go every possible encouragement for the development of our water power."

Of agriculture the message had this to say: "No doubt the position of agriculture as a whole has very much improved since the depression of three and four years ago. But there are many localities and many groups of individuals, apparently through no fault of their own, sometimes due to climatic conditions and sometimes to the prevailing price of a certain crop, still in a distressing condition. This is probably temporary, but it is none the less acute. National government agencies, the Departments of Agriculture and Commerce, the farm loan board, the intermediate credit banks, and the federal reserve board are all co-operating to be of assistance and relief. On the other hand, there are localities and individuals who have had one of their most prosperous years. Their general price level is fair, but here again there are exceptions both ways, some items being poor while others are excellent. In spite of a lessened production the farm income for this year will be about the same as last year and much above the three preceding years."

Mr. Coolidge had a few words in favor of American adhesion to the World court, and in speaking of our foreign relations he said: "It seems clear that it is the reduction of armies rather than of navies that is of first importance to the world at the present time." He gave praise to the army, navy, marine corps and National Guard and the reserves, and said that while we are not behind in the art of aviation, it is of so great importance that we ought to proceed in its improvement by the necessary experiment and investigation.

Deploring the perennial conflict in the coal industry, the message urged that authority be lodged with the President and the Departments of Commerce and Labor giving them power to deal with an emergency. Also it recommended that congress authorize a system of consolidations of the railroads.

GOVERNOR PINCHOT of Pennsylvania made another attempt last week to end the anthracite coal strike, submitting to both sides a compromise agreement. The representative of the miners accepted the plan as a basis of renewed discussion, but it was rejected entirely by the operators, because, as they said, it would repeat the Jacksonville bituminous agreement mistake of "endeavoring to maintain high prices to pay high wages through the simple formula of writing these terms into a contract." President Lewis of the miners said the operators' attitude "does not represent one whit of concession in the public interest to dispose of a situation that has become alarmingly acute."

REPUBLICAN leaders in the senate last week virtually abandoned all idea of questioning the Republicanism of Senator R. M. LaFollette of Wisconsin and of contesting the appointment of Gerald Nye of North Dakota, an avowed LaFollette supporter. In the house the Republicans decided to let the insurgents decide for themselves whether they wished to be considered as returning to the party fold. Republicans, Democrats and Far-

mer-Laborites of South Dakota held their state conventions for congressional and state offices. The Republicans renominated Senator Peter Norbeck and Gov. Carl Gunderson. The Democrats endorsed C. J. Gunderson, a cousin of the governor, for United States senator and W. J. Bulow for governor. George Platt was nominated for the senate by the Farmer-Labor party.

UNCLE SAM is interested in the row in Texas over highway construction contracts, which is one of Gov. Miriam Ferguson's chief troubles just now. Representatives of the federal bureau of public roads are making an investigation and it was said that if irregularities are found in the handling of federal funds the government aid may be withdrawn. Last week "Ma" Ferguson demanded the resignation of Amon G. Carter, Fort Worth publisher, as chairman of the board of regents of the Texas Technological college, strongly intimating that he had violated the prohibition law and had himself been intoxicated. Mr. Carter refused to resign. Whether Speaker Satterwhite should call a special session of the lower house was not decided.

CHILE may yet carry the Tacna-Arica dispute before the League of Nations. Last week her minister to Switzerland laid before the secretary general of the league a memorandum complaining that General Pershing was persistently denying the plebiscite, thereby playing the game of the Peruvians and frustrating the plan of President Coolidge to restore friendly relations between the two nations. In Santiago, however, the foreign ministry issued a communique which said:

"There is no reason for attributing to the arbiters of the United States government a predisposition against our rights in Tacna-Arica. On the contrary, if in Washington we found justice in making the award, we can have confidence in finding justice if we have to demand it again. The government has confidence that an adequate solution of the present difficulties can be found."

Of course if Chile should appeal to the league and that body should take action, any European intervention would be in direct conflict with the Monroe doctrine, and the result might be serious.

COMMISSIONER BLAIR and Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Andrews issued orders for revocation of all existing permits for sacramental wine, effective December 31, and gave out new restrictions on their reissuance. Only rabbis and ministers will get the permits for withdrawal of wine and they must deliver the wine directly to the worshiper. One gallon per year per adult is the maximum allowed unless it is clearly shown that a greater quantity is necessary. The rabbis must maintain storage places and keep accurate records of distribution.

AN AGREEMENT for funding Rumania's debt to the United States was reached in Washington. Payments will extend over 62 years and will be easy at first. Interest rate is 3 per cent for ten years and 3 1/2 per cent thereafter. The total debt was fixed at \$4,500,000.

France intends to resume debt negotiations, according to Louis Loucheur, who has become finance minister in the new government formed by Aristide Briand. He is waiting only to complete his financial program, but this is likely to give him a lot of trouble for it involves a currency inflation that is opposed by many in both wings of parliament.

PRESIDENT COOLIDGE's special aircraft board submitted its report but did not settle the controversy over aviation. Though it does not name Colonel Mitchell, the report advises against his plan for a separate air force co-ordinate with the army and the navy; but it declares the air services have been neglected and urgently subordinated and recommends additional assistant secretaries of the army and navy for military aviation. While some of Mitchell's more sensational charges are contradicted by the report, a good many of his allegations concerning the service are sustained.

COMMERCIAL

Weekly Review of Trade and Market Reports.

BALTIMORE—Wheat—No. 2 red winter, spot, domestic, \$1.70 1/2; No. 2 red winter, garlicky, spot, domestic, \$1.66 1/2.

Corn—No. 2 yellow corn, old, for domestic delivery, is quotable at \$1.05 per bushel for car lots on spot.

Oats—No. 2 white, 50c sales; No. 1 white, 49c sales.

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. 2 light clover, mixed, \$21@22; No. 1 clover, mixed, \$23@23.50.

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

City Mills Feed—Spring wheat bran, Western, in 100-pound sacks, per ton, \$55; Western middlings, brown, in 100-pound sacks, per ton, \$36.

Eggs—Maryland, Pennsylvania and Virginia, fresh gathered firsts, 60c; candled, 62@63; few higher; West Virginia, firsts, 56@58; Southern, firsts, 55@56.

Butter—Creamery, fancy, per pound, 51@52c; do, choice, 49@50; do, good, 48@49; do, prints, 53@54; do, blocks, 52@53; do, lades, 43@44; Maryland and Pennsylvania rolls, 40@42; Ohio rolls, 38@40; West Virginia rolls, 38@40; store packed, 38; Maryland, Virginia and Pennsylvania, dairy prints, 40@42.

Fresh Fish, Clams, Etc.—Bass, natives, per lb., 25@26c; do, North Carolina, 20@25. 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 pound, 5@6; do, small to medium, 7@8c. Rock, boiling, per lb., 28@30c; do, medium, 20@25; do, pan, 15@18; do, extra large, 20@25. Perch, white, large, 15@20c; do, white, medium, 6@8; do, yellow, large, 15@20; do, yellow, medium, 6@8. Salmon trout, 20@25. Flounders, large, 12@15c; do, small to medium, 4@8. Catfish, white, 6@7c; do, black, 4@5. Eels, large, 12@15c; do, small to medium, 5@8. Pike, native, 20@25; do, North Carolina, 10@15. Clams, large, per 100, \$1.40@1.50; do, small to medium, per 100, 50c@\$1. Oysters, raw box, per barrel, \$5@5.50; do, primes, \$3.50@4.50; do, culls, \$2.50@3.

Live Poultry—Old hens, 4 1/2 pounds and over, 27@28c; 3 1/2 and 4 pounds, 23@25; leshorns and other light fowl, 18@20; young chickens, large size, fat, 28@30; small and medium size, fat, 28@30. Ducks, white pekings, young, 26@27c; muscovy, young, 25@26; puddle, 24@25. Geese, nearby, 24@25c; Kent Island, 25@26; Western and Southern, 20@22. Turkeys, young, 9 pounds and over, 40@42c; old toms, 35@36. Guinea, young, large, 80@85c; young, small, 50; old, 35. Pigeons, young and old, per pair, 25@30c.

Rabbits—Receipts light. Per dozen, nearby, \$4@4.50; few fancy higher; Southern and Western, \$3.50@4; few higher; all sections, fair condition, \$1.50@2.50.

NEW YORK—Wheat—Spot strong; No. 1 dark Northern spring, c. i. f. New York, lake and rail, \$1.75; No. 2 hard winter, f. o. b., lake and rail, \$1.82; No. 2 mixed durum, do, \$1.51; No. 1 Manitoba, do, in bond, \$1.67 1/2.

Corn—No. 2 yellow, c. i. f. truck New York, all rail, 96 1/2c; No. 3 yellow, do, 93 1/2c.

Oats—Spot steady; No. 2 white, 60 1/2c.

Butter—Creamery, higher than extras, 50 1/2@51c; do, extras (92 score), 50c; do, firsts (88 to 91 score), 45@49 1/2; packing stock, current make, No. 2, 38.

Eggs—Fresh gathered extras, 63@66c; do, storage, 36@37 1/2; fresh gathered, firsts, 57@62; do, storage, 35@35 1/2; fresh gathered, seconds and poorer, 40@50; do, storage, 32@34; nearby henery whites closely selected extras, 75.

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

Live Poultry—Chickens, by freight, 27@28c; by express, 26@33; broilers, by freight, 33; by express, 35@37; fowls, by freight, 24@20; by express, 22@35; roosters, by freight, 17; turkeys, by freight, 42.

PHILADELPHIA—Wheat—No. 2 red winter, 1.60@1.65; do, garlicky, \$1.58@1.65.

Corn—No. 3 yellow, new, 91c.

Oats—No. 2 white, 50@50 1/2c.

Butter—Solid packed, higher than extras, 52 1/2@53 1/2c. The latter for small lots; extras, 92 score, 51 1/2; 91 score, 51; 90 score, 48; 89 score, 46; 88 score, 44; 87 score, 43; 86 score, 42 1/2.

Eggs—Fresh, extra firsts, 65c; firsts, in new cases, 58; in second-hand cases, 57; seconds, 35@38.

Cheese—Fresh flats, 26@26 1/2c.

LIVE STOCK

BALTIMORE—Cattle—Steers, choice to prime, \$10@10.75; good to choice, \$9.25@9.75; medium to good, \$7.50@9; common, \$4@6. Heifers, choice to prime, \$7.75@8.25; good to choice, \$7.25@7.75; medium to good, \$4.50@5.50; 6.50; common to medium, \$4.50@5.50. Bulls, good to choice, \$5.25@6; fair to good, \$3.50@4.50.

Sheep and Lambs—Sheep, \$2@10@7.50; lambs, \$10@16.50.

ALONG LIFE'S TRAIL

By THOMAS ARKLE CLARK
Dean of Men, University of Illinois.
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DOING THINGS BETTER THAN THE OTHER MAN

HAWKINS is very much concerned about his son's future and the sort of education he should have in preparation for it. He has talked to me a good deal about it, and I can gather from the drift of his conversation that he is of the opinion that some lines of work offer very much greater opportunities for advancement than do others. He thinks that if he can get the boy started into the latest excursion in education his son will surely have the open sesame to success.

"What is the best thing for a boy to study now?" he asks me.
"There are no best things," I reply. "It isn't what the boy studies, it is how he studies; it isn't what he takes, but how he does it. If he can do something better than his neighbor is doing it, he will succeed."

Hawkins looked surprised and almost disappointed. He was looking for a sure thing. He had evidently never read what Mr. Emerson had said about writing a better book, or preaching a better sermon, or making a better mouse trap than the other man.

Sixty or seventy years ago Sarah Nelson in a little town in northern England began to make gingerbread to help support her family. She lived in a little three-roomed low-ceilinged cottage in which one could hardly turn round. Her family still lives there. In some way she learned the knack of making better and more toothsome gingerbread than anyone had yet made. Her fame spread; people came from long distances to buy her wares. She became known far and wide, and she prospered because she had done something better than her neighbor.

It is generally said these days that young people have no interest in religion, that they are irreligious, and that few of them go to church. Possibly it is because the ministers have not learned to preach the better sermon than their neighbors.

A great preacher came recently to the community in which I live. People came to hear him from curiosity at the outset, but those who came once came again and again. People of all religious creeds, and of no creed, people of all nationalities and of all ages, and young people especially came to hear him because he had a real message and he knew well how to present it.

If Hawkins' boy will only learn to do something well, he will get on.

WHAT'S IN A NAME?

"WHAT'S in a name?" Shakespeare asks, and then replies, "A rose by any other name would smell as sweet."

Shakespeare was usually right, but he slipped up on this statement. It isn't true. If they'd called a rose a dextria or a calcicolaria or a schizanthus, it wouldn't have been the same flower, and ten chances to one it wouldn't have had any odor at all. The name is a part of the sweetness.

A name has ruined or made a great many people or businesses or products.

When Casey set out to carry passengers from Champaign to Sadorus he painted the name "Reliance" on the side of his Ford. He was a poor driver, and he wanted to develop confidence. There was very much more suggestion of safety and comfort to his prospective customers, and the possibility of arriving at their destination intact than if he had called the car "Old Ramshackle."

I knew a man once who struggled for forty years against the handicap of a name. His mother had named him Percy when he was a rosy infant, and the man really never got over it. If he had been called Bill or Tom or George he might with less effort have amounted to something.

The people who named the old English ale houses knew what they were doing. There was nothing so commonplace as "Jones' Refreshment Parlors" or "Andy's Cafe." They gave them names full of suggestion. They realized the power of the imagination and the financial value of connotation. There was the "Bell and the Bottle," suggestive of quick and efficient service. There was the "Bird in the Hand" presenting the subtle caution that the opportunity near by might better be taken advantage of for fear another might not soon present itself. It reminds one of the familiar "Last Chance" of old mining days in the West. There were the "Black Boy" and the "Green Man" and "Windsor Castle"—names full of mystery and romance and with an appeal to the imagination which drew the weary thirsty traveler toward the comfort of the house.

Dickens recognized the value of names. Bill Sykes would have been a different character if he had had a different name, and Paul Dombey wouldn't have been Paul if Dickens had called him Augustus or Simon. His strange weird characters are always fitted with curious names, and the name becomes a real part of the character.

Shakespeare was wrong. There is a tremendous amount in a name.