

## Pennsylvania State News

Nace-Kraft Post, American Legion, of Sellersville, will stage a membership drive.

A new record was set at the Lancaster postoffice when 496,000 pieces of mail were handled.

William Taylor is the new chief of the Sellersville Fire Department, succeeding Frank Althouse.

Thieves entered St. Mary's Polish Church, Conshohocken, and stole nearly \$10 from the poor box.

Sellersville has turned current into the lights of its new "White Way," extending through the business section.

Two cases of typhoid fever were reported in Lancaster, making a total of 15 since the first outbreak two weeks ago.

Thieves who entered the electrical store of George R. Weikel at North Wales stole only a couple of radio sets.

In recognition of 20 years of service as secretary, Norristown Lodge of Masons presented a watch to Clarence Wilson.

Robert H. Braun, former chief of county detectives, was sworn in as sheriff of Allegheny county on his wedding anniversary.

Harry Yost suffered a triple fracture of his right leg when a pile of steel plates fell on it while he was riveting at a Pottstown structural plant.

Mrs. William N. Snyder, aged 58, a widow of Reading, died in a hospital of what was diagnosed as sleeping sickness by several physicians. She was ill five weeks.

Jasper Lykes who last week shot to death his common-law wife, Jesse Rice, and then shot himself in the head was removed from the Mountcomery Hospital to the county prison.

Charles Shaffer, Jr., an ice man, was backing his truck away from a curb when a rear wheel passed over the chest of Lawrence Zellinski, aged eight, who was playing there, and instantly killed him.

Appointment of Richard Burns, of Valley Forge, as landscape architect, was announced at the Department of Forests and Waters. The Department of Agriculture announced the appointment of Daniel Dewansp, Bristol, as a field agent.

Miss Clara Himmelberger, aged 66, was fatally injured when struck by a westbound train at the Pennsylvania railroad station, dying about three hours later. She had waited for one train to pass and crossed the tracks behind it directly into the path of the other.

Daniel Little, an 85-year-old resident of Vanderbilt, is growing his third set of teeth. The octogenarian has had two sets and now the third group is pushing through his gums. Although advanced in years, Little is extremely active and rides a bicycle much of the time.

Mrs. J. S. Bunker bought a dressed turkey at a local store in Chester, and on examining it when she reached home, detected a cut in the side of the fowl. Her curiosity aroused, she investigated and found a note which read: "Please drop me a line and let me know what you paid per pound for this turkey." It was signed by a man named Flounders, who gave his address as Bait Lake, Minn.

July 4th, his birthday anniversary, will probably be the date of President Coolidge's visit next year to the sesquicentennial exhibition in Philadelphia.

A general quarantine on cattle in five townships in Northumberland county because of tuberculosis has been ordered by the State Department of Agriculture.

The vacancy on the Valley Forge Park Commission caused by the death of George Burnham, Jr., of this city, has been filled by the appointment of Lindsay Coates Harkness of Abington. Citizens of McCullough are rejoicing over the gift to them from A. P. Cameron, vice president and general manager of the Westmoreland Coal Company, of a community building, just completed.

Her husband, while cleaning his revolver in preparation for a hunting trip, made her stand in the doorway as a practice target, declared Mrs. Violet Blesenthal, who won a divorce in Norristown.

Gordon King, of Catawqua, was held under \$2,000 bail to await the action of the coroner's jury. He is accused of having run down and killed Falmer Bartholomew, aged forty-five, of Coplay, with his automobile.

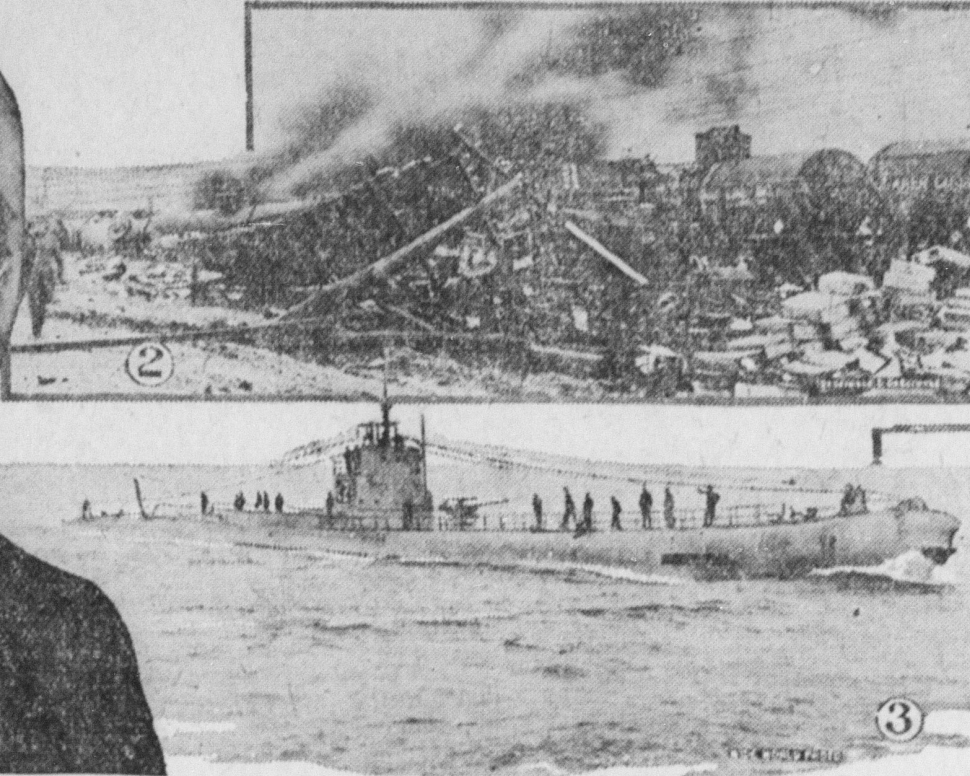
Homer Custer, of South Fork, aged 29, died at Memorial Hospital, Johnstown, of a fractured skull, sustained in an automobile accident in South Fork. His car was struck by another machine and hurled over an embankment to railroad tracks, a fall of about 20 feet. Custer was to have been married the next day.

Plans for widening eleven downtown streets at a cost of \$137,210 are approved by the real estate board of Erie. Abraham R. Beck, of Lititz, educator and keeper of the Moravian archives, has just celebrated his ninety-second birthday anniversary. He has won laurels as poet, singer, musician, artist, local historian and teacher.

Clare J. Smith, bartender at the Half Way House, near Blandon, arrested by the state police with two pints of whisky in a belt under his apron, was fined \$100 and given one year in jail by the Berks Court, to be paroled at the end of three months.



1—New portrait of John H. Walsh of New Orleans, appointed on shipping board to succeed F. I. Thompson, resigned. 2—Oil train on the Wabash road derailed and burned at Williamsport, Ind., with a loss of \$100,000. 3—V-2, newest and largest submarine in U. S. navy, undergoing her diving tests off Provincetown, Mass.



## NEWS REVIEW OF CURRENT EVENTS

### Corn Belt Farmers Demand Export Corporation to Handle Their Surplus.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD

JUST now the problem of relief for the farmer looms as the most serious that confronts the administration and congress. The President still believes the policies he set forth in his message and in his speech in Chicago are correct and that any form of government control of prices would be dangerous, but he and Secretary of Agriculture Jardine recognize that the farmers of the Middle West are dissatisfied with the Coolidge program and seem willing to try Frank O. Lowden's plan of a commission that would help existing co-operatives in handling surplus farm products, either through storage or for export. Mr. Jardine told Representative Dickinson of Iowa, leader of the farm bloc, that the administration would join in support of a program for dealing with the farm surplus problem providing the plan does not contemplate anything in the nature of price fixing. The McNary-Haugen bill, in modified form, has been reintroduced in the house and is backed by the American Farm Bureau federation, but the administration continues to oppose it.

Out in Des Moines about a thousand farmers, bankers, business men and political leaders met last week at the invitation of the Iowa Bankers' association to discuss the problem and offer congress a solution. After listening to a score of speakers, they adopted resolutions asking: A farm products export corporation; legislation to enable the farmer to obtain prices for his products comparable with the prices he pays for the things he buys which are tariff protected; the removal of legislation against the use of corn sugar in preserving; organization of a federal board to assist agricultural areas in co-operative marketing of their products. It was determined also that Governor Hammill should call within a few days a corn belt conference of representatives of eleven Middle Western states in which the tariff matter will be considered.

From Illinois, also, came a demand for export corporation legislation. Fifteen hundred farmers, gathered in Bloomington for the annual banquet of the McLean County Farm Bureau, passed resolutions urging congress to pass this relief legislation.

Meanwhile the Farmers' union, claiming to represent a million corn belt farmers, sent to President Coolidge a telegram asserting that the Des Moines conference was not representative of the agricultural interests of Iowa and that the real issue is the cost of production of agricultural products. The effort of the Iowa bankers was termed "presumptuous interference on the part of nonagricultural groups."

Addressing the Boston chamber of commerce, Senator Capper of Kansas gave warning that unless the tariff was made to apply to agricultural crops, its protection probably would be removed from manufactured products.

SENATOR BORAH of Idaho was a dinner guest at the White House Tuesday, and he assured the President there was no opposition in congress to the plan to send American representatives to the preliminary conference on disarmament. It will be easy to pass a bill appropriating the money necessary for the delegation's expenses. Who shall represent America has not yet been determined. It may be that Ambassador Houghton will head the delegation, and it is almost certain that Minister Hugh Gibson will be a member. Others may be sent from this country.

Dispatches from Geneva indicate that some members of the League of Nations are worried by the prospect that the United States, Italy and Germany may be able to dominate the disarmament movement and force all the European nations to an equality in the matter of armament. It is believed Russia will participate in the conference if the Swiss federal government establishes friendly relations with the soviets, as it is being urged to do

ADVOCATES of American adherence to the world court are confident that the resolution providing for that will be adopted by the senate with several votes to spare. Leaders of the opposition, however, think otherwise and declare that the people of the country are little interested in the question despite the wide propaganda conducted in favor of the court. Senator Norris was reported to have switched and to be ready to vote for the resolution, but he said this was an exaggeration and that he would support the measure only if "proper reservations" were included. Senators McMaster and Norbeck of South Dakota take the same position. Opponents of the resolution believe the debate will be so protracted that it will not come to a vote until late in the winter, although the administration hopes to have the question settled by the end of January, before the senate takes up consideration of the revenue bill.

GENERAL PERSHING is soon to return to the United States for a time, and the trouble hunters have started rumors, denied in the State department, that the President and the general have disagreed over the arrangements for the Tacna-Arica plebiscite. According to official statements and to the word of General Pershing himself, he is returning on the advice of his physician for the purpose of receiving dental treatment necessary to his health. It was emphasized at the State department that his return had no diplomatic or political significance and that there was every indication that he would go back to complete his work at Arica. In Peru it was feared that his departure would be followed by a "reign of terror" in Tacna and Arica and that the Peruvian residents there would be further subjugated by the Chileans. The latter already find it difficult to obtain food or employment because of a Chilean boycott.

PROSECUTION of Senator Burton K. Wheeler of Montana for alleged conspiracy in a matter of oil land permits was halted in the District of Columbia Supreme court when the indictment against him was dismissed on the ground that it was faulty, failing to charge a violation of federal statutes. The cases against his fellow defendants, Edwin S. Booth and Gordon S. Campbell, also were wiped off the books. "I hope this will end these persecutions," was Mr. Wheeler's only comment.

ANTHRACITE operators and miners began a joint conference last week in the hope of settling the strike. The first plan suggested, by Alvan Markle, was rejected by the miners because it contained an arbitration feature and they are as firmly opposed to arbitration as ever. The proposal made by Governor Pinchot at Harrisburg a month ago and rejected by the operators was urged by the miners as "a constructive plan for settlement." The operators, however, would not listen to its adoption, arguing that it was "defective and unworkable." At this writing the conference is still examining plans.

DISSATISFACTION with the settlement of the Italian war debt to America seems to be increasing, and some observers in Washington predicted last week that a majority of the senate would be against the proposition when it came to a vote. The opposition holds that the 75 per cent cancellation of the debt is too generous to Italy and too burdensome to American taxpayers. Another objection is that the settlement does not accurately represent the capacity of Italy to pay. This is shown, it is contended, by the fact that as soon as Italy effected the settlement she borrowed \$100,000,000 of J. P. Morgan at 7 per cent. If Italy can pay Morgan 7 per cent, why, it is asked, can she not pay the United States 3 and 3/4 per cent, as Great Britain is doing and as all the other war debtors, except France, are undertaking.

One of the leaders of the opposition to the settlement in the house is Representative Rainey of Illinois. "We are settling the debts contracted by foreign nations with this government during the war period, at a mere fraction of the amounts they owe us," Mr. Rainey said. "The Italian settlement means this: We propose now to collect from them in a period of 62

years an aggregate sum of money equal to only one-third of the interest we will pay our nationals on the amount of money we borrowed from them to lend to Italy. The settlement with Great Britain has cost Great Britain nothing at all. She has agreed to pay us \$150,000,000 a year for a period of years and she has immediately adopted an export policy with reference to rubber coming to the United States from her colonies by which she collects back from us every year twice as much money as she pays us."

BRIG. GEN. SMEDLEY D. BUTLER is once more in the Marine corps, having withdrawn his resignation after being fired from his job as director of public safety in Philadelphia. He was welcomed back by Major General LeJune and resumed active duty at once, being assigned to command the base at San Diego, Cal.

MARSHAL CHANG TSO-LIN won a great victory over Gen. Kuo Sung-lin, leader of the revolt against Chang, in the vicinity of Mukden. Kuo and his wife were captured and their heads and legs were cut off, carried through the streets of Mukden and nailed to a gate of the city. Chang's entry into Mukden was not opposed by the Japanese who have been protecting the place, but they refused to surrender to him eight civil officers of Kuo's army who had taken refuge in the Japanese consulate.

General Fenz, leader of the national people's army, captured Tientsin after two weeks of heavy fighting, and then sent most of his troops southward in pursuit of the defeated army of Li Ching-ling.

WHILE a large part of the United States has been shivering in sub-zero weather, Europe has been swept by terrific gales and afflicted with disastrous floods. In Transylvania scores of peasants and thousands of cattle were drowned, and in France the losses were severe. The valleys of the Rhine and its tributaries are flooded. The state of Vera Cruz, Mexico, was shaken by five earthquake shocks and the people abandoned their homes in terror. Mount Popocatepetl, the great volcano near Mexico City, was aroused to activity. From Anchorage, Alaska, came word that Mt. McKinley, the loftiest peak in North America, was sending up great volumes of smoke and steam.

TURKEY is not going to fight England for possession of Mosul, backing out as gracefully as possible by putting forward the statement that the cost of war would be prohibitive for her, but she means to keep the issue alive in memory pending a time when the wrong done Turkey can be righted. That is the substance of speeches made by President Kemal and other officials at the opening of the new Military club in Angora. They asserted the Ottoman army was eager for vengeance.

FRENCH FINANCE MINISTER DOUMER's fiscal project was unanimously approved by the cabinet and submitted to the chamber of deputies, which body sent it to the finance committee. It was predicted the committee would pass the plan, leaving the fight for adoption open to the chamber. This fight, it was certain, would be bitter.

The Doumer plan provides an additional 3,000,000,000 francs in receipts through increasing the income tax and 3,800,000,000 francs through the imposition of an extraordinary and temporary tax of 1 1/5 per cent on all business transactions. The plan provides that this super business tax may be applied by government decree before parliament ratifies it. Another 1,000,000,000 francs will be raised through augmenting the price of tobacco, cigars, and cigarettes, and 600,000,000 francs more will come from increased export duties. Stricter enforcement of the fiscal administration and control is expected to yield an additional 300,000,000 francs and a tax of one-tenth of one per cent on bourse transactions another 100,000,000 francs.

FRANK A. MUNSEY, the New York publisher, left almost his entire fortune of about \$40,000,000 to the Metropolitan Museum of Art. He had intended to make a new will mutualizing his properties and taking care of old associates, but delayed it too long.

## Cause of Much Loss of Swine

### Mange Prevalent in Some Sections of Country, According to Reports.

Mange in swine appears to have become prevalent again, according to information from several live stock centers. Unfortunately for the industry, the parasite which causes this disease is never quite absent from American farms, but there are times when it is more common than others. Strictly, it is not a difficult pest to control, but a few simple facts must be grasped by farmers if the live stock and meat industry is to avoid the heavy losses that always follow the marketing of mangy hogs.

Two Forms of Losses. The losses really take two forms. First, there is the well-known fact that mangy hogs are always unthrifty because of the restlessness which follows the irritation and unthrifty hogs never really pay for the feed and labor given them. Secondly, there is the actual damage caused, not to the meat, but in the loss of it, owing to the necessity in the packing house of cutting off the affected skin so deeply that the salability of the meat cuts is seriously reduced. As the mange parasite always attacks hams and bellies, it is seen that some of the most valuable parts of the meat may be spoiled by undesirable incisions.

Not Hard to Prevent. Yet, in reality, the disease is not considered difficult to control, or rather to prevent. The Illinois College of Agriculture, which has made a study of the pest, states that it is due to small parasites which first invade the softer part of the skin around the eyes and ears and gradually extend to various parts of the body. As the trouble progresses the skin contracts into wrinkles and soon becomes thick and scurvy-like, with, very often, deep crevices. It is this condition which causes the loss. The meat itself is not generally affected in quality, but these crevices and wrinkles cause such an irregularity and undesirable appearance in the outer form that large parts may have to be cut off, thus spoiling the conformation of cuts for the retail trade and resulting in quite a drop in price. In extreme cases the disease may render the whole animal unsuitable for food purposes.

But it must be understood that mange is a skin disease; hence it can be easily cured or prevented by outside means.

### Close Watch Important for Vegetables Stored

Vegetables in storage for the winter must be carefully guarded against sudden changes in temperature, warns C. H. Nissley, vegetable specialist of the New Jersey extension service.

"Keep the ventilators open whenever the outside temperature is lower than the inside temperature, unless there is danger of freezing. Keep the temperature as near 34 degrees to 38 degrees as possible, except for squashes, pumpkins, and sweet potatoes, which need a warm room—55 degrees to 65 degrees. For apples 30 degrees to 32 degrees is desirable. "The atmosphere in the storage should be damp to prevent shriveling. An earthen floor is best. Sprinkle concrete floors every day or so, or cover with a layer of earth or sawdust which may be dampened occasionally. Keep the storage room as dark as possible by shading the windows from the outside in such a way that light will not be admitted when they are opened. "As the weather continues to grow colder, the root crops buried in the outdoor pit should receive more protection by putting on another layer of straw or hay and a layer of earth thrown on top."

### Soy Beans Add Minerals to the Poultry Ration

Now that it has been proved that the addition of minerals to the poultry ration makes vegetable protein almost as effective in the ration as animal protein, poultry keepers are using more and more of such feeds as cottonseed meal, soy beans, etc. In some sections, these are truly economical additions to the ration as substitutes for meat scrap. Experiments recently made at the poultry department of the Missouri State university at Columbia indicate that soy bean meal can be successfully used up to 30 per cent of the mash mixture when 5 per cent of a good mineral mixture is included. The mineral mixture recommended by Professor Kempster is one pound of bone meal. In addition to the fowls, of course, have access regularly to oyster shell and grit in hoppers.

### Dairy Ration When Corn Fodder Is Only Roughage

The following ration has become very desirable for dairy cows when corn fodder is the only roughage to be had: Ground corn, 400 pounds; ground oats, 200 pounds; wheat bran, 300 pounds. This mixture should be fed at the rate of one pound per day for each two to four pounds of milk produced. If clover is available it would not be necessary to purchase the bran and oil meal for a mixture of 600 pounds ground corn and 400 pounds ground oats fed at the rate of one pound for each two or three pounds of milk produced makes a very good ration with clover hay.

## Treatment of Live Stock in Transit

### Better Compliance With Laws Is Reported.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Better compliance with laws governing the transportation of live stock and with those relating to animal quarantines is reported by the bureau of animal industry, United States Department of Agriculture. Both the number of violations and the amount of fines collected during the last fiscal year were materially less than the corresponding figures for the preceding year. Yet, in spite of the improvement, inspectors engaged in the enforcement of these laws point out that there is still opportunity for more complete observance.

During the last fiscal year there were submitted to the Department of Justice 402 cases of alleged violations of the so-called 28-hour law, which prohibits the confinement of animals in cars during interstate transportation for more than 28 consecutive hours without feed, water, and rest. The penalties imposed in the cases decided in favor of the government amounted to \$53,825. Cases of alleged violations of the quarantine laws and regulations numbered 52 and the penalties amounted to \$6,510.

Considering both classes of laws together, the number of violations was 317 less than during the preceding year, and fines amounted to \$6,500 less. The principal violators were railroad employees and live stock owners and dealers.

### Dairy Cows Need Plenty of Water During Winter

Water in the dairy cow's ration cannot be overemphasized because it represents seven-eighths of the contents which go in the milk pail. A shortage of water will cut down the milk supply more quickly than will a shortage of any particular feed, states James W. Linn, extension dairyman, Kansas State Agricultural college. He cites many tests at the experiment station which show that a cow will consume from three to four pounds of water to each pound of dry matter. If the cow is producing four to five gallons of milk she will need considerably more than that quantity of water.

The average animal in the herd will consume 12 gallons or 100 pounds of water each day. One cow on test at the Missouri station giving 110 pounds of milk daily consumed 550 pounds or 65 gallons of water in a day.

Water is more often the limiting factor in production during cold snaps. The two things which affect the quantity a cow can drink are the temperature of the water and the number of times she drinks. No digestive system, even a cow's, can take 100 pounds of ice water at one time and not be disturbed, says Linn.

### Succulent Poultry Feed Will Vary in Vitamines

Ensilage may be used as a succulent feed for poultry if there is nothing better available. Wheat pasture, alfalfa leaves, or sprouted oats are superior to ensilage as they supply vitamin A, which is an important part of green feed and which is not believed to exist in ensilage. Cabbage is an excellent succulent if it can be stored to prevent rotting. It is also lacking in vitamin A, therefore the poultryman should use yellow corn freely with it. Beets make an excellent succulent feed for hens. It is not thought that they possess the vitamin A found in green feed. The combination of yellow corn and beets, supplemented with tankage in the mash, and other essentials of a good ration would be adequate for all practical purposes, recommends L. F. Payne, head poultryman, Kansas State Agricultural college.

## FARM FACTS

Legume seed are cheap in comparison with nitrogen.

No one has the right to plant an ear of seed corn without knowing it will grow.

A good shed is a far better place than a fence corner for storing farm machinery during the winter.

To see if the germination is injured test a few ears of corn which you intend to save for seed.

Cleaning up the garden spot, burning or plowing under the refuse, will help to control insect and disease troubles next spring.

The chief purpose of the strawberry mulch is to retard the early growth in the spring, thus preventing injury from late freezes.

Yields of wheat can be maintained without deep plowing every year. Once in three years is sufficient for maximum yields.

Muslin frames, or glass windows on the south side of the poultry house should not be closed except during the most severe weather.

None of the fancy points, which formerly were considered so important, affect the yielding ability of an ear of corn.