

Pennsylvania State News

All records for home building were broken in Bloomsburg in 1925, sixty-two new ones being erected.

William D. Wilson, mail carrier, of Columbia, having reached the age limit, was retired on the first of the year.

William G. Morgan, for many years an Altoona business man, left his estate, valued at \$14,700, to his barber, Emil A. Vetter.

A new course devoted entirely to the present day theatre and contemporary playwrights has been added to the English courses at State College.

The new year starts out with the fewest number of prisoners in the county jail at Franklin that Venango County has known in years. There are only 10.

G. Norman Benjamin, son of George N. Benjamin, former councilman and school director of Chester, has been appointed mercantile appraiser for Delaware County.

The Coatesville Y. M. C. A. Thrift Week Committee has reorganized. A campaign will be waged from January 17 to 23 to make the people of Coatesville more saving.

The business district of Charleroi was endangered when fire of undetermined origin raged through the dry goods store of M. J. Greenberg, 534 Fallowfield avenue, causing a loss of more than \$12,000.

Charged with swindling Charles Reap, sheriff of Lackawanna County, out of \$39,000 in cash and stocks, Harry Bloom and Reginald Franco, salesmen of New York, were arrested and held in \$20,000 bail.

Cornered in an alley by Police Chief Samuel Campbell at Leechburg, Thomas Morris of Brownsville was shot and instantly killed and his unidentified companion was wounded, probably fatally. Each had a loaded revolver.

Miss Katie Brunner, 19 years old, a maid employed by Joseph Katz of 122 Township line, committed suicide in the kitchen of the Katz home at Jenkintown by inhaling illuminating gas. She was a native of Germany and had been in this country about nine months.

The appointment of A. D. Brandon of the Seventh Ward as magistrate of Morals Court was announced at Pittsburgh by Mayor-elect Charles E. Kline. Mr. Brandon, who served as a magistrate during part of the administration of former Mayor E. V. Babcock, will take the place of Magistrate Tensard DeWolf, who resigned some time ago.

Hardan J. Hall, aged 58, assistant warden of the Chester County prison, killed himself in the carpet storage room of the institution. He would have been appointed warden at the meeting of the board of prison inspectors. He had been employed at the prison for twenty years, first as a watchman, then being advanced to the position he held at the time of his death. He leaves a widow and two children.

Mary Baranowski, 17, and her brothers, Joseph and John, are in a hospital at Shamokin, believed to be wounded mortally as the result of a shooting affray, and Leo Scorsokie, 20, charged with having fired the shots, is held in jail. A score of persons on their way to church witnessed the shooting. Police are investigating a report that Scorsokie shot the girl because he had been told to remain away from her home.

Roads in the vicinity of Corry, Pa., are blocked by snow 30 inches deep. Trial lists of the Mercer county court of common pleas will be limited in the future to 30 cases.

The presentation of a pair of shoes to each boy and girl members of the Toland and Mountain View Sunday schools was the principal feature on the annual Christmas program given at Toland where joint exercises were held.

W. H. Connell, acting secretary of highways in a letter to Henry Tranter, chairman of the good roads committee of the Chamber of Commerce, made public recently, said the department hoped to complete construction work on the Lincoln highway west of Pittsburgh before the end of 1926.

A total of 3,264,964 voters were enrolled and registered in Pennsylvania in 1925, reports of county commissioners to the secretary of the commonwealth announced showed. But at the November election only 1,633,220, or 51.76 per cent of them, cast ballots for the office of judge of the superior court, the only state-wide official elected.

The report of the Steelton borough health officer for the month of December shows that during a period of thirty days the number of chicken pox cases under quarantine in the borough reached an unusually high mark and then dropped to what is considered a few cases. Chicken pox is the only contagious disease, of which there are any cases under quarantine.

The number of forest fire wardens in Dauphin county is now sixty-three, the Department of Forests and Waters announces, in a tabulation of the way in which its fire fighting organization has increased during recent years.

Of the thirty-nine third-class cities in Pennsylvania, seven have sewage disposal plants, three are constructing such plants, and one has a temporary plant, a survey by the Pennsylvania Housing and Town Planning Association reveals. Harrisburg is listed as one of the cities without such a plant.



1—Steamship Malolo, fastest and largest passenger boat ever built in the United States, as she looks on the ways in Cramp's shipyard, Philadelphia; she will be on the San Francisco-Honolulu run. 2—Gen. T. H. Pangalos, who has proclaimed himself dictator of Greece. 3—Venetian gondoliers imported to man the gondolas at Coral Gables, Fla. 4—Design for proposed new State Department building in Washington.

NEWS REVIEW OF CURRENT EVENTS

Test Vote Indicates World Court Resolution Will Win in the Senate.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD
WHAT was regarded as a test vote on the world court proposition was taken in the senate Wednesday and it indicated that the upper house will pass the resolution for American adherence to the tribunal. The vote was on Senator Reed's resolution calling for an investigation of the financing of the world court propaganda. The foreign relations committee reported against the Missouriian's measure on the ground that the proposed inquiry "would tend to delay action on the world court proposal." Reed then presented his resolution to the senate, and made a characteristic speech accusing the international bankers, especially the house of Morgan, of putting up the money for the propaganda and attacking the settlements of foreign war debts. His resolution was defeated by a vote of 34 to 16.

The senators voting for an investigation which many of them declared they welcomed because, as they said, it would "show up the world court" were:

Ashurst (Dem., Ariz.), Blaise (Dem., S. C.), Borah (Rep., Idaho), Brookhart (Rep., Iowa), Dill (Dem., Wash.), Frazier (Rep., N. D.), Harrell (Rep., Okla.), Hiram Johnson (Rep., Cal.), Howell (Rep., Neb.), La Follette (Rep., Wis.), McMaster (Rep., S. D.), McNary (Rep., Ore.), Norris (Rep., Neb.), James Reed (Dem., Mo.), Schall (Rep., Minn.), and Wheeler (Dem., Mont.).

Opponents of American membership in the court admitted after this that the adhesion resolution probably would be carried, but they were planning to delay the final vote as long as possible, hoping to "educate the country" on what they call "the crime of the world court's Mosul decision," and other "injustices" with which they charge the court and other "menaces" which they see in it.

Senator Bruce of Maryland rather dismayed the world court advocates Tuesday by frankly declaring the resolution was a step toward American membership in the League of Nations. Said he:

"The entry of the United States into the world court would doubtless be followed eventually by its entry into the League of Nations. . . . Nothing can commit us to the full extent of our international duty except membership in the League of Nations. . . . In other words, I am for the world court with or without the League of Nations; preferably with it, but cordially even without it." Senator Willis of Ohio, who the day before had made an eloquent speech in favor of the court, was heard to say sadly: "We can take care of our enemies, but God save us from our friends."

PRESIDENT COOLIDGE sent a special message to congress announcing the government's plans for participation in the preliminary disarmament conference called by the League of Nations and asking for an appropriation of \$50,000 to defray the expenses of the American delegation. The house foreign affairs committee promptly adopted a resolution authorizing this expenditure and rejected an amendment to instruct the American delegates to present a resolution to outlaw nations that start wars of aggression.

In his message the President said: "Participation in the work of the preparatory commission involves no commitment with respect to attendance upon any future conference or conferences on reduction and limitation of armaments; and the attitude of this government in that regard cannot be defined in advance of the calling of such meetings."

While stating that in his opinion this is neither the time nor the place to discuss the agenda of the prepara-

tory commission or to assess the prospects of any conference which may later be convened, the President said he understood that all aspects of the question of disarmament will be thoroughly discussed before plans are completed for a later conference.

"The council of the League of Nations believes," said the President, "that the time has come for studying the practical possibilities of the reduction and limitation of armaments and expresses the hope that at this time, when all the nations of the world are convinced of a common need, it will be able to count on the co-operation of the government of the United States in a work which so closely concerns the peace of the world."

INVESTIGATION of the artificial control of the prices of rubber, coffee, Egyptian long staple cotton, camphor, iodine, nitrate, potash, mercury and sisal was begun by the house committee on interstate and foreign commerce. It is largely aimed at Great Britain's governmentally monopolized production of rubber and Brazil's control of coffee. Secretary Hoover was the first witness, and in a long and carefully prepared statement he declared the conditions under inquiry constituted "a growing menace in international commerce and relations."

What he has learned of the secrets of governments which have set out to enrich their nationals at the expense of America, Mr. Hoover deemed too sensational and inflammatory to submit to the committee in open session. He asked and was accorded an executive session in which he told the committee the inside story of these governmental manipulations and gave information on others now being contemplated. To have disclosed these matters openly, Mr. Hoover feared, would provoke international discord. Secretary Hoover revealed, among other things, that the Coolidge administration had sought without success to induce Great Britain, Brazil, and the other nations involved to abandon manipulation of the production and price of the commodities in question. He opposed reprisals or other offensive measures.

THE house passed the first of the annual appropriation measures, that for the Post Office and Treasury departments, carrying a total of \$897,000,000, including the allotments for the enforcement of prohibition. Bills were introduced in both houses to authorize appropriations of \$150,000,000 for public buildings, one-third of which shall be spent in Washington.

REPRESENTATIVE KING and Senator McKinley, both of Illinois, have introduced their measures designed to relieve the farmer. The King bill would create a government corporation with a capital of \$200,000,000 to take loans for agricultural purposes. McKinley's bill seeks to place farm commodities on a tariff equality with other commodities and provides for the issuance of export equalization debentures to stimulate exportation of farm products. The debentures would be negotiable and would be received by the treasury at par in payment of import duties.

NEARLY all the house amendments to administrative provisions of the new revenue bill were approved by the senate finance committee, which then recessed to permit the Democrats to prepare their tax program. This program will provide for a total tax reduction of \$400,000,000 instead of the \$325,000,000 provided for in the house bill. Secretary Mellon says the latter amount should not be exceeded.

WAR debt settlements made with Italy, Rumania, Belgium, Czechoslovakia, Latvia and Estonia were approved by the house ways and means committee, but that with Italy will be opposed on the floor of the house by a considerable number of representatives, led by Rainey of Illinois and Hull of Tennessee. They intend to tell congress what they think of the Mussolini dictatorship. The Rumanian settlement has resulted in the recall of Prince Bibesco, minister to Washington, who will be given another post.

GEN. T. H. PANGALOS, premier of Greece, set up a dictatorship for that country with himself at its head and postponed indefinitely the senatorial elections which had been the cause of political trouble. Next day he formally declared the Greek republican constitution null and void and explained that his action was made necessary by the quarrels of parliamentary politicians. He was supported by the army, but the navy was holding off. Later Pangalos said he had discovered a plot for the return of King George to the throne. His first repressive measure was directed against the monasteries.

HUNGARY is "enjoying" one of the greatest sensations of recent years. A conspiracy to forge thirty billions of French francs was uncovered and one of the first men arrested was Prince Ludwig Windschgratz, head of one of the oldest and most illustrious families in the country. He confessed and other prominent men were taken into custody, including noblemen and army officers and the chief of the state police. Apparently the state printing machinery was used by the forgers. The Social Democrats assert the fascist of Hungary engineered the plot to get funds for a movement to place Archduke Albert on the throne. He has been seeking that honor but the legitimists, headed by Premier Count Bethlen, have insisted that the crown should go to Prince Otto, the little son of the late Emperor Charles.

PRINCE CAROL of Rumania, having renounced his right to succeed to the throne and his membership in the royal family, retired to Milan, Italy, where it was reported he was paying devoted attentions to Mme. Magda Lupescu, the beautiful wife of a Rumanian major. To interviewers he said his action was taken "for the good of the soul," was purely personal, and that the stories to the effect that he was plotting against the Rumanian monarchy were unfounded. Among the many rumors were stories that Carol quit because his mother, Queen Marie, insisted on supporting Premier Bratianu; and that the queen had forced Carol to the act of renunciation. It was reported, however, that both Queen Marie and Princess Helene, Carol's wife, were going to Milan to try to induce him to rescind his action. Meantime the king had accepted the renunciation and Prince Michael, little son of Carol, had been proclaimed heir apparent.

QUEEN MOTHER MARGHERITA of Italy, widow of the assassinated King Humbert, died Monday at Bordighera at the age of seventy-four years. All her later years had been spent in charitable activities and she was greatly loved by the people. After an elaborate funeral in Rome her body was laid in the Pantheon beside that of her husband.

IF THE two chief warriors of China keep their words, that distracted country may have a period of peace. Marshal Chang of Manchuria, after winning a great victory over the part of his army that revolted, and gaining possession of Mukden, declared he was about to retire permanently from public life. About the same time General Feng, who had occupied Tientsin and Peking, announced his immediate retirement. Next came the official announcement that Tuan Chi-ju had prepared a mandate for his own resignation as president.

AMERICANS were considerably interested in the sudden marriage of Elin Mackay, daughter of Clarence Mackay, the multimillionaire president of the Postal Telegraph company, and Irving Berlin, once a Bowery waiter and now called the "song king." The young couple sought Mr. Mackay's approval of the marriage, but up to the time of writing he has withheld it. Indeed, it is reported in New York that he has made a new will which cuts the bride off from any share in his millions. Mr. Berlin is a Jew and Mrs. Berlin a Catholic. She is highly educated, widely traveled and has been prominent in society.

HOW TO KEEP WELL

DR. FREDERICK R. GREEN
Editor of "HEALTH"

(© 1926, Western Newspaper Union.)

DEMENTIA PRAECOX

ALMOST every morning, when you open your paper, you see an account of some crime committed by some boy or young man. Sometimes it isn't an actual crime, but some senseless prank or unnecessary piece of mischief. Often it is so unreasonable and foolish that you immediately recognize that it must have been committed by a person of unsound mind.

Later on, if you follow the case in the newspaper, you find that when the boy went to trial the defense submitted by the lawyers is insanity and that the experts testify that the defendant is a victim of dementia praecox. What is it and what causes it?

Dementia praecox is a Latin term which means "insanity of the young." Of course, anybody knows that. But why does insanity in the young occur and why does it take this form?

There are four general classes of insanity. There is what is called senile dementia, or the loss of mental powers due to old age; there is insanity caused by degeneration of the brain itself, or what is popularly called softening of the brain, due generally, probably always, to specific infection; there is melancholia or manic-depressive insanity and there is dementia praecox.

The proportion of these four forms is always about the same. Senile dementia forms about one-tenth of all cases. There is no treatment. The victims live about four years after they are committed. The parietic patients form another tenth. They can only be helped by treating the infection. The melancholias form three-fifths. Many of them recover; in some institutions, over one-half.

The dementia praecox patients form the remaining fifth. But here is the sad fact. They do not recover; there is no treatment and apparently their general health is not affected. So they stay in the asylums for years with no hope of improvement. Generally they develop tuberculosis from long confinement in the hospital. Nearly 52 per cent die of this disease. Only about one patient out of a thousand ever recovers and even in these rare cases a relapse is probable.

In New York, out of 40,000 patients in the state insane hospitals, there were 24,070 dementia praecox patients of an average age of sixteen. Of the 400,000 insane in hospitals in the United States, there are 240,000 dementia praecox patients. Although they form only one-fifth of the commitments they furnish over one-half of the inmates. Why? Because the other insane patients die or get well. The dementia praecox patients live but they never recover.

PREVENTING INSANITY

THE importance of the state taking such steps as may be necessary to protect public health is becoming more obvious every year. Practically all our public health legislation has been passed in the last fifty years. Before that time, there was no state public health work and there were no health laws, because no one knew the causes of any of the contagious diseases and consequently no one knew of anything the state could do to protect its people from disease.

In the last half century, much has been done for better health and the amount of preventable sickness has been very greatly reduced. But only a few of our state health departments have as yet realized the importance of preventing mental diseases. Probably one reason for this is that few people realize that mental conditions are largely dependent on physical conditions and instead of the blind ruling the body, as some of our later day cults teach, the fact is that the condition of the body, to a very large extent, determines the condition of the mind.

So we are beginning to realize now that many mental conditions arise from physical conditions that are controllable and preventable and that many of these mental conditions can be checked or entirely removed in their early stages, which, if allowed to go on, may become serious and incurable mental afflictions.

In a number of states societies for the promotion of mental hygiene have been formed, to prevent, as far as possible, the development of insanity. This work includes talks on mental conditions before schools, women's clubs and local organizations, pamphlets and articles on mental conditions. Some day, as knowledge on this subject grows, the strange or unusual child, the odd eccentric person, the confused and harassed man or woman who realizes that there is something wrong with their minds, will voluntarily or at the suggestion of their friends go to the hospital for mental diseases for treatment and care, just as the patient of today, suffering from typhoid fever, pneumonia or tuberculosis applies for admission to a hospital because he knows that there he will get the best possible care.

The old idea was that the insane person was possessed of a devil. Today, the idea is far too prevalent that there is something disgraceful about an abnormal mental condition. Both ideas are incorrect. Mental conditions are dependent on body conditions which can often be prevented or cured.



Just a Little Smile

A REASONABLE GUESS
"Hobbs Hooble, from down there in Booger Holler, has been away for quite a spell," said Gap Johnson of Rumpus Ridge. "I reckon he was dodging the revenuers, or something that-a-way."
"Did he tell you so?" inquired Gabe Giggery.
"No, but when I sorter asked him if he hadn't been he said it wasn't none of my business."—Kansas City Star.

Striving for the Touch

The professor had asked time and time again for the students to put more personal touch in their themes, so one of the papers which he received ended thus:
"Well, professor, how are the wife and kiddies; and, by the way, before I forget it, could you lend me five dollars?"—Penn Punch Bowl.

PAINTS, DOESN'T DRAW



"Pretty and accomplished, eh? Does she paint and draw?"
"Yes, she paints, dear; but doesn't seem to attract the men at all."

Melancholy Days
The melancholy days are here
The saddest of the year,
When chronic irritation smites
The eye and nose and ear.

Avoiding Argument
Teacher (to small boy)—Is the world round or flat?
Small boy—Round.
Teacher—Why is it round?
Small boy—Aw, it's flat, then. I won't argue with girls.

Hearing Not Good
"Is your herring good?" asked the woman of the fish dealer.
"Mam?"
"Your herring—is it good?"
"No, ma'am," he replied, "I'm very deaf."

Show-Off
Wife—Why do policemen swing their "bills" round and round like a windmill, I wonder?
Hubby—I suppose they want to show that they can manage a rotary club.

The Fair Coed
"For my next lesson," said the fair coed, "I want to describe a parabola."
"Well?"
"Where can I see a pair?"

Convenient for Them
Mrs. Kawler—It is a great thing that you have the telephone in your house.
Mrs. Keen—So the neighbors tell me.

WENT DEEP



Old Salt (telling yarn)—I'm a deep-sea sailor, friend, an' ain't used to traveling in deep woods, but at last we got into the pirate cave. Gosh, the gold was all over the floor three feet deep!

Auditor—Say, pardner, whatever yer git into yer git into pretty deep, don't yer?

Talcum vs. Tears
Today girls seldom weep.
And this is why:
The pretty dars must keep
Their powder dry.

No Suh
"Ras, I heah you is gone into bustness," said Miss Amy Brown. "Yas, dasso," answered Rastus Pinkley. "Ise raisin' chickens an' sellin' 'em."
"What's de matter? Has you los' yo' appetite?"

And Worse
Applicant for Room—What are your terms for students?
Landlady (in college town)—Rams, loafers, dead beats and wonderful promisers.—Colby White Mule.