



1—Overflowing of the River Main at Frankfort, necessitating emergency extension of the great steel bridge. 2—Members of Greek debt-funding commission in Washington, who want new loans. 3—Henri Berenger, new French ambassador, conferring with Secretary of State Kellogg.

NEWS REVIEW OF CURRENT EVENTS

Senate's Tax Bill Reduces Revenues \$352,661,000—World Court Debate.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD.
 SENATOR SMOOT, chairman of the senate finance committee, formally reported to the senate the new tax bill Wednesday and it probably will be called up for debate and action within a few days. The prospects for fairly early passage of the measure are good and tax payers are advised to delay filing their schedules until the Treasury department gives them notice.
 Official treasury estimates furnished the finance committee, show that the finance committee bill, reduces revenues by \$25,500,000 more than the house bill, the total loss under the house measure being \$327,161,000, as against \$352,661,000 under the finance committee bill.
 The estimates show that in the calendar year 1926 the retroactive estate tax provision will mean a loss of \$20,000,000, the capital stock repeal will mean a loss of \$68,500,000. The cut in cigar taxes will mean a loss of \$4,000,000 more than under the house bill, stamp tax repeals will cost \$2,500,000 more in revenue than the house bill, and admission tax provisions will reduce revenues by \$5,000,000 more than the house bill.

Repeat of the federal estate tax as recommended by the senate committee is favored by administration Republicans, but will be fought on the floor of the senate and even if passed there, may not be accepted by the house, which voted for continuance of the estate tax at reduced rates.
 Senator Simmons of North Carolina announced he intended to offer a modified sinking fund provision on the floor of the senate under which he believes the entire public debt can be wiped out in 26 years. He would provide that all foreign debt payments should be applied toward the sinking fund, but he would increase the basic amount of the sinking fund from two and a half per cent of the domestic portion of the debt in 1920 to three and a half per cent.

THERE were fireworks in the senate last week over the World Court resolution. Proponents of the measure sought quick action but Senator Bleas of South Carolina started a filibuster Tuesday, talking for many hours. Next day Hiram Johnson of California and Jim Reed of Missouri made spirited attacks on the resolution. Both sides were preparing for a fight over cloture and there was a lot of discussion of the question of setting a definite date for taking a vote. Then Vice President Dawes took a hand with characteristic vigor. Speaking over the radio on revision of the senate rules, he cited the methods of delay being used by opponents of the World court, and succeeded in riling Reed and Copeland, who said he had unjustly placed the aforesaid opponents on the defensive before the country. Lenroot, Curtis, and other senators said that as the debate had been going on intermittently since December 17 last, it was about time cloture was applied. The administration is anxious to have this World court question settled quickly so that the tax bill can be passed, and probably most of the people in the country would like to see the upper house get down to attending to important domestic legislation.

IN THE house committee on agriculture two proposals of legislation for the relief of the farmer were considered seriously. One was the export bounty plan offered by C. Reinold Noyes of St. Paul, and the other was the export corporation plan devised by Carl Vrooman of Illinois several years ago and passed by both houses in 1921 but killed in conference. The latter plan provides for the creation of a farmers' export financing corporation, with an initial capital of \$200,000,000 and the power to issue \$800,000,000 in debentures. The capital would be advanced by the government, which eventually would be reimbursed. The corporation would be authorized

to extend credit on sound security to foreign purchasers of American surplus grain, cotton, tobacco, hogs, and beef cattle.
 On the floor of the house Representative Tincher of Kansas undertook to support in a speech the contention of President Coolidge that the tariff is of benefit to the farmer. The Democrats bombarded him with questions, and Jones of Tennessee followed with an address in which he declared that the farmer gets no help from the tariff. Representative Strong of Kansas introduced a bill creating a federal board, composed of the secretary of agriculture, the secretary of commerce and five members appointed by the President, to determine crop surpluses and assist farmers in marketing them. The board would assume no liabilities for the government.

ADVOCATES of a strong navy go into action when the house began consideration of the \$331,431,787 naval appropriation bill, the outstanding features of which are decreases which will require the withdrawal of ships from active service, restriction of maneuvers and exercises, reduction of personnel, and the closing down of the Lakehurst airship plant.
 Britten of Illinois charged that the measure was framed on a pacifist basis and that the committee on appropriations had ignored the recommendations of the secretary of the navy, the navy general board and the President. Considerable opposition developed to the item of the bill appropriating \$300,000 for the experimental production of a metal clad airship.

PRESENTING his credentials to President Coolidge, M. Berenger, the new ambassador from France, told the Chief Executive that "France is resolved to settle the debts contracted for her defense as promptly and as fully as her present and future possibilities will allow"—which, of course, is no more and no less than has been said repeatedly by official France. Mr. Coolidge replied that it was his honest hope that a fair and honorable adjustment of the debt would be reached in the near future. The negotiations, at least, will not be delayed. The house has ratified the debt settlements with Italy, Belgium, Latvia, Estonia and Czechoslovakia.

WITH only one negative vote the house voted \$50,000 to pay the expenses of the American delegates to the preliminary conference on disarmament. Germany announces that its representative in that conference will be Count von Bernstorff, who was German ambassador to Washington when the war broke out.

MEXICO proposes to promulgate and make effective her new land and oil laws, regardless of the protest of the United States. Last week Foreign Minister Saenz issued an official statement in which he denied that these laws were either retroactive or confiscatory. He said they are based on a general principle, accepted in the United States, that foreigners cannot acquire certain rights unless they previously declare their intention of becoming Mexican citizens; but he pointed out that the laws permit rights legally acquired by foreigners prior to their enforcement, "to be kept by those who have acquired them until their death."

Secretary of State Kellogg took issue with the statements of Senator Saenz. "The position of this government," said Mr. Kellogg, "has been and still is that the so-called land and petroleum laws contain provisions which are plainly retroactive and confiscatory in their effect upon property rights heretofore legally acquired and held by American citizens in Mexico under prior existing Mexican laws. This position, which does not in any sense question Mexico's sovereign right to legislate on her domestic concerns, has been made perfectly clear in the most frank and friendly terms to the Mexican government, both formally and informally."

PROHIBITION enforcement agents in New York raided eleven foreign-owned ocean liners in the harbor there and seized more than ten thousand bottles of liquor worth between \$50,000 and \$100,000. Among the ships were the Adriatic and the Franconia. Writs for the destruction of the liquor were prepared at once, but this was

not the most serious side of it. Federal Attorney Buckner will institute libel proceedings against the vessels.

CONVICTION of Col. William Mitchell by the court-martial was approved last week by the War department board of review, which considered only the legal aspects of the case. The sentence does not go into effect until it has been passed on by President Coolidge and it is believed by many that he will reduce the five years suspension to two years at the end of which time Colonel Mitchell will be eligible for retirement.

DOCTOR LUTHER, reappointed chancellor of Germany by President von Hindenburg, has formed a new ministry that is expected to put into effect the Locarno pact. Stresemann remains as foreign minister. The Nationalists and Socialists are left out and Luther will have to have aid from either the right or the left wing to obtain a majority in the house. The Nationalists, who are trying to wreck the Locarno treaties, will not help him, but probably the Socialists will in a pinch. Mainly because Peter Reinhold, an expert on economics, was made minister of finance, the business men of Germany are warmly supporting the new cabinet and stocks have risen on the bourse.

PREMIER COUNT BETHLEN of Hungary is trying hard to maintain a middle-of-the-road course in the midst of all the row stirred up over the thirty-billion franc forgery plot, and may be able to prevent a revolt by either the ultra-radicals or the ultra-Fascists. He is planning to reform the cabinet and it is announced that a parliamentary commission of 25 will be named to investigate the forgery plot. The Fascists will endeavor to balk this inquiry. During a heated debate in parliament Bethlen asserted the counterfeiter had not planned to revolt. "It was an act of patriotism," he said, "but the government must oppose such patriotism."

POOR old Damascus has been bombarded again by the French and what was left of the Shagur quarter was destroyed by shells because, the French alleged, the inhabitants were aiding the rebels. The population, it is said, has been reduced virtually to a state of famine.

SWEDEN and Denmark have signed an unlimited arbitration treaty which outlaws war between those countries. It provides for the arbitration of all questions, not excluding those of "national honor" and "vital interests." A similar treaty already is in effect between Norway and Sweden.

RUSSIAN officials of the Chinese Eastern railway refused to transport Chinese troops free, whereupon Chinese soldiers seized the trains and precipitated what may become a real crisis. The Russian embassy at Tokio announced that unless China complied with the soviet demands in the matter, immediately releasing the trains and freeing railway officials who were imprisoned, Russia would send an army into Manchuria. She holds the Chinese government responsible for losses and damages occasioned and will insist on compensation. The foreign consuls at Harbin also filed with the Manchurian officials a vigorous protest against the seizure of the trains because of the obstruction of the mails.

STORIES that representatives of soviet Russia are co-operating with Mohammedan leaders in arousing national and international discord are to be investigated by Dr. Henry S. Pritchett, who has just been sent to Egypt and the Near East by the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace. Doctor Pritchett also will make a study of the educational, social and political movements in that part of the world so as to advise the trustees of the endowment as to policies that might be adopted to improve conditions.

CARLOS SOLARZANO having resigned as president of Nicaragua, the office has just been assumed by Gen. Emiliano Chamorro. The United States does not recognize the Chamorro government because it is established by unconstitutional means.

Pennsylvania News in Brief

The fire company at Cornwells has decided to purchase a new pumper by popular subscription.

George Brown, a well known resident of Pottsville, was found dead at his home on East Minersville street.

Maurice F. High, aged sixty-three, a former city treasurer of Lebanon, took his life by shooting while seated in his bathtub.

Mayor Harvey has ordered the Hazleton police to bring before him many poolroom, garage, taxi line and gas station owners who have failed to take out 1926 licenses.

Harry Quickele, West New York, fell from a ladder on a 12 foot boiler at the York Water Company pumping station to the concrete floor below and fractured his skull. Death was instantaneous.

Judge Eugene C. Bonniwell of the Philadelphia municipal court announced he will be a wet candidate for Democratic gubernatorial nomination in May. In 1918 he was defeated for governor by former Governor Sprout.

The passengers killed when a street car plunged off a bridge near McKees Rocks have been identified. They are: Miss Agnes Johnson, twenty-three, Hazelwood, a suburb; Mrs. Rebecca McKee, sixty, and Marion Signet, her granddaughter, seven, both of Wilkensburg.

Miss Marion Cashel, field representative of the American National Red Cross, visited Mount Carmel the other day and in company with Chairman Clem Schneider made a survey of conditions there due to the mine suspension. The local soup kitchen on South Park street, daily supplying over 1,200 meals, impressed Miss Cashel particularly.

Dr. Patrick E. Quinn, authority on animal diseases, connected with the United States department of agriculture for 30 years, died at his home in Pittsburgh. Dr. Quinn, who was fifty-three years old, had been in charge of animal tuberculosis eradication work of the Federal Bureau of Animal Industry in the Pennsylvania section since 1918.

The shade tree commission at Harrisburg is going over applications for forester and will ask the candidates to come to Harrisburg shortly. Henderson Gilbert, the chairman, presented an opinion from John R. Geyer, city solicitor, in which he decides that money collected by the commission for services rendered shall be held in the treasury for the use of the commission.

Harrisburg is beginning to witness the effects of the poverty which is slowly enveloping the anthracite regions as a result of the strike. It was revealed at the Bethesda Mission, 107 South Second street. The story of the manner in which the wake of the strike has made itself manifest at Harrisburg was contained in a plea for men's clothing issued by Henry Reinhardt, superintendent of the mission.

Citizens were urged to notify their legislators that they are expected to support the governor's dry bills in an address in the Church of God, Mechanicsburg, by Rev. Dr. Homer W. Tope, superintendent of the Pennsylvania Anti-Saloon League. "We must all get back of the united dry bill," he said. "With this legislation we will be able to stop bootlegging at its source to a very large extent and close all breweries that are violating the law."

Mr. and Mrs. John Wandall of McKeesport celebrated their sixty-eighth wedding anniversary.

Hazleton Council passed on first reading a measure to give the Highway Department men more pay.

Mayor Frank C. Musser was elected president of the Lancaster Live Stock Exchange to succeed the late Frank B. McClain.

More than a score of persons were injured, four seriously, in a series of coasting accidents in Uniontown district recently.

The borough of McSherrystown, at the eastern border of Adams county, has raised its tax rate for this year to 14 mills, an increase of 2 mills over last year.

The Philadelphia City Council approved, by a vote of 16 to 4, of an increase of \$5,000,000 in the capital stock of the Philadelphia Rapid Transit Company.

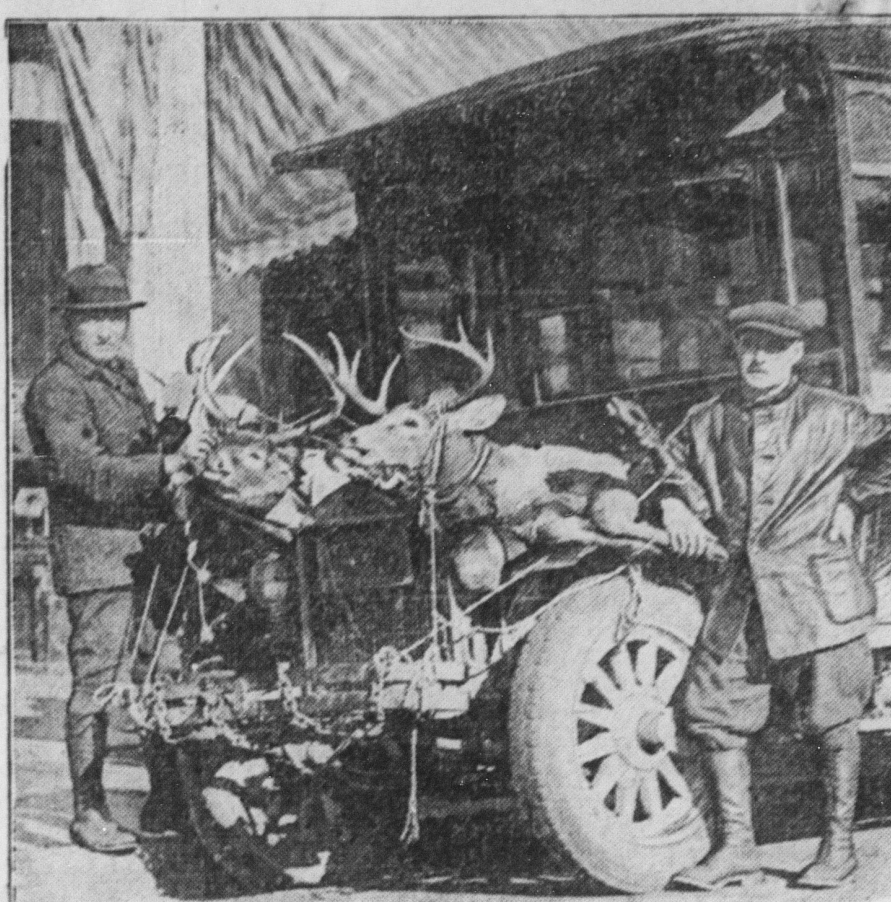
A precedent in the habits of jurors was established in Wilkesbarre when John Morris, aged 66, of West Nanticoke, a striking miner, who is serving his first term as a jurymen in a quarter of a century, appeared at the courthouse carrying his tin dinner bucket.

Recommendation for an addition to the Harrisburg filter plant that will eliminate from the water the pollution said to be caused by mines and factories will be made in the near future, according to a statement issued by Commissioner of Public Safety Dr. Samuel P. Hassler.

Preparations for the observance of the diamond jubilee of Westminster College, New Wilmington, in 1927 and a campaign for \$1,000,000 for increased endowment and new buildings, to be raised through its alumni, was announced by the board of trustees headed by Dr. A. R. Robinson.

An appropriation of \$100,000 for a new post office building in Grove City has been asked in a bill presented by Congressman H. J. Bixler. Grove City has needed a post office building several years and residents hope that Congressman Bixler will be successful in getting the necessary money.

SPORT WITH A TRAVELING HUNTING LODGE



The ancient bus shown above arrived in Boston the other day after having traveled more than 4,000 miles in 1 month 21 days. It is a combination hunting lodge and traveling home owned by (left to right) E. P. Dupre and Ernest Wintergreen of Glen Cove, L. I. The two buck deer on the fenders were shot in Jackman, Maine.

USE OF DIMMER IS NOT FAVORED

Motor Code to Provide 200-Foot Visibility Is Urged by Bureau.

Amendments to motor-vehicle laws, in states which have not already revised their codes, to regulate night driving headlights so that at all times the motorist is able to see clearly 200 feet ahead instead of forcing the use of dimmers, characterized as dangerous, is urged by the federal bureau of standards of the Department of Commerce, Illinois, Ohio, Indiana and Michigan fall into the group of states that compel dimmed lights by passing motorists on highways, a practice which the bureau scientists condemn as dangerous, not alone to the drivers but to pedestrians as well.

Spotlight Is Favored.

The spotlight, excoriated in and around Chicago, is recommended, with proper study of its use. Most of the eastern states, as well as states west of Illinois, including Wisconsin, have adopted this apparently revolutionary headlight recommendation. In the District of Columbia where it has been in effect since May 3, night motor accidents have been materially reduced. Prior to May 3 57 per cent of the total accidents occurred between dusk and dawn. Since adoption of the "ample driving light" standard, with directed beams instead of dimmed lamps, the number has been reduced to 23 per cent.

Opposes Dimming in Country.

The whole story, according to E. C. Crittenden, chief of the electrical division of the big government experiment station, lies in intelligent use of modern devices. He makes no choice between various makes of motor headlights now on the market, one type of which uses a plane reflector with redirecting lenses, the other employing a special reflector with lenses that spread or bend the light rays downward.

"For country driving," says a part of the bureau's publication on headlights, "dimming the headlights when meeting another car should be discouraged because of the element of danger involved. Under normal driving conditions the driver's eyes are adjusted for good road illumination. When the lights are dimmed, suddenly reducing the road light, a few seconds must elapse before the eyes can readjust themselves to the new conditions. During these few seconds the driver is unable to see clearly and may collide with the oncoming car, run into pedestrians walking along the roadside or get off the road into the ditch. In addition, the lights on the approaching car seem unduly bright because no road illumination beyond them is available to reduce the contrast with the background."

How to Warm Up a Motor During Winter Season

"Serious damage is done to many automobiles during the winter season by drivers who do not know how to warm up the motor," says a bulletin issued by the mechanical first aid department of the Chicago Motor club. When the thermometer starts to drop the oil coagulates, and cannot circulate properly. If the driver attempts to warm his engine by racing the motor, the thin film of oil is likely to be burned off, and burned out bearings may be the result of this common practice.

"When the engine is being raced, the fan is being driven at a high rate of speed which tends to cool the engine, rather than to heat it. The engine should be run slowly with the spark retarded. A retarded spark tends to heat the engine quickly. Use the choke or the primer to keep the engine from stalling."

Several Reasons Why It Is Expensive to Speed

The driver who persists in operating his motor car at high speed may elude constables and police, says a writer in the Farm and Fireside, but he cannot escape from the penalties which natural mechanical laws levy upon his car. Here are ten reasons why it is expensive, dangerous and inconsiderate of others to speed.

Tires last about twice as long on a car that is driven at 15 miles an hour as upon cars driven at 30 miles an hour. Speeding generates heat, which is an enemy to rubber.

Driving a car around a sharp corner at 25 miles an hour does more damage to the tires than 200 miles of straight road work. Excessive side pressure on tires may pinch the tubes, and it always strains the side walls of the casings.

High speeds are likely to cause skidding and breakage of springs and steering gear, any of which are dangerous when speeding.

In proportion to the mileage obtained, high speeds require more gasoline and oil than a moderate rate of traveling.

Driving a car at excessive speed, especially over rough roads, subjects the bearings to enormous strains.

High speed may cause crystallization of rapidly moving metal parts that are subject to strain, and these may break at any time without warning.

High speeds interfere with the accuracy of steering, as is shown by the number of reckless drivers who have gone over banks and into ditches, especially on curves.

It is a strain on the eyes and the nerves of the driver and also of the other passengers in the car.

Finally, it is a menace to the pleasure and safety of others who use the road.

The majority of modern motor cars develop their maximum efficiency with lowest expense at speeds ranging from 15 to 25 miles an hour, depending on the make of car and conditions of the road.

Shutters on Radiators

Kept Closed Too Long

The most important precaution to take in operating a motor car during the winter is to avoid loss of fuel and injury to the engine through the improper co-ordination between the radiator shutter and the radiator heat indicator.

Many drivers keep their shutters closed too long in winter driving because they neglect to observe the reading of the heat indicator on the radiator cap. This lack of co-ordination causes overheating of the engine, as easily possible in the winter as in the summer months, with its consequent wastage of fuel and loss of fuel and loss of power.

On the other hand, if too little of the radiator is covered, the engine will be too cool and there will be resultant poor carburization, gasoline waste, crankcase dilution and motor carbonizing.

Steaming, which often indicates trouble in summer, cannot be detected easily in winter, as the steam condenses as soon as it comes in contact with the cold air and therefore the readings of the heat indicator must be relied upon.

Headlight Glasses Must Be Kept in Right Place

Some of the light diffusers or devices designed to redirect the rays of light, are designed to be effective only when in a certain fixed position. Vibration may so loosen the glass in the rim that the glass will be permitted to creep around, in which case the whole scheme falls. Not all headlights have means for anchoring the glass permanently, so it is a matter for the owner's attention to see that the glasses are properly fastened in place. If screws are used it might do to insert a lock washer under each one.