

NEWS OF PENNSYLVANIA

FARMERS BIG PROGRAM.

State College (Special).—The first half of January will be an important season to the farmers of the State. First, an interesting program has been arranged by State College authorities for the Farmers' Week, to be held here from January 1 to 8. The schedule shows that the days have been divided into five periods and for seven days of exercises there will be eighty-eight lectures and practical exercises on crop growing, feeding, breeding, meat dressing, cattle judging, butter making, ice cream making, poultry, cooking, forestry and horticulture.

The list of speakers includes thirty-three men and women who are making a success of their work, scientific or commercial, as the case may be.

Following this will be the annual convention of the Pennsylvania Dairy Union at Wilkes-Barre on January 14, 15 and 16. The program will include men prominent in the commercial and scientific sides of dairy work, who will lead in the discussion of the problems vital to the dairy business.

Silver cups and cash prizes will be awarded to exhibitors of milk and creamery butter. Five pounds of butter are required for an exhibit. The Dairy Union will furnish a package for the butter, will pay the express charges on the exhibit and issue a certificate of membership for the year 1925, the butter to become the property of the dairy union.

A banquet will be held Wednesday evening, January 15, to which all interested in dairy matters are invited, tickets for which can be secured from the secretary.

A silver cup will be awarded to the highest entry of milk, also a silver cup to the highest entry of market milk, not certified, and a diploma to each entry scoring 90 and over.

The contests will be held in the armory, where there will be an interesting display of machinery connected with buttermaking and dairying.

FREE LIBRARY SITE.

Norristown (Special).—The first step towards a permanent home for the Free Library of Norristown has been taken by the library paying \$1000 to S. B. Lathaw for a lot 188 by 166 feet at Fourth Avenue and Washington Streets, that borough.

In the deed of conveyance from Mr. Lathaw to the Royersford school district, which was recorded Tuesday, there was contained an instrument which is not usually found in the bare matter of fact papers in the Recorder's office.

The deed recites that the Free Library Association, having in mind the erection of a suitable building for library purposes at the future site had advised the purchase of a suitable lot, when the authorities of the school district, having recognized the propriety of such action and wishing to stimulate interest in the permanent establishment and maintenance of such a library, had by a vote of the school board authorized a collateral branch of learning not within the original scope of the public school system.

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According to a resident of Royersford, the association has taken the action of the school board as indicating a wider appreciation for a better means of perpetrating the spirit of library projects, and consequently has decided to uphold the hands of the school authorities in fostering a collateral branch of learning not within the original scope of the public school system.

LANDLORD IS SHOT.

Pottsville (Special).—A shocking Christmas tragedy occurred at Dorland when, after a trifling quarrel over a Christmas dinner, Stanislaus Coteach, a boarding boss, lay dead under his own table and a double barreled gun with which he tried to shoot one of his boarders, lay under him.

The trouble began when Frank Cashmere, aged 21 years, complained that no turkeys had been provided for dinner. After hot words Coteach rushed to the side of the room where his loaded double-barreled gun was hanging and fired at close range at Cashmere. The heavy discharge shook the little home but the shot missed the intended victim.

In a frenzy of fear Cashmere rushed upstairs and getting his own gun he shot from the head of the stairs and killed Coteach who was about to come up after him. Cashmere immediately gave himself up and is now in jail here.

Struck By Train.

Altoona (Special).—Hon. J. Miller, aged 64, of Bedford, is probably dying in the Altoona Hospital from injuries received by being struck by a train near Everett. He had a ticket to Philadelphia in his pocket and intended to spend the holidays in the Quaker City.

ASKING MORE PAY.

Scranton (Special).—Following the lead of the switchmen, the freight and coal conductors, engineers and firemen of the Lackawanna Railroad are asking for an increase. The conductors are asking for an increase of 60 cents a day, while the engineers and firemen are asking for one of 40 cents per day.

A committee representing the conductors has already waited upon the officials of the company and an answer is expected before the first of the year.

Break Egg of Corn.

Hamburg (Special).—Solomon Shollenberger, of Pleasantville, this county, has quite a curiosity in the form of an ear of corn of various colored kernels. There are twelve rows of grains, of which seven are yellow, four partly yellow and the other red. Strangely, there is not another ear of red corn in the entire field.

One of the London underground railways passes 135 feet below the surface. This is the record for subterranean transportation.

Black Hand In Court.

Pittsburg (Special).—Five more alleged members of the Black Hand were sent to the workhouse after testimony was given that assassins could be hired for \$5 and \$10. Of the prisoners, three—Paulo, Nicola and Natale Alampa—are brothers. The others are Giuseppe Palmironi and Domenico Sarre.

Domenico Sarre, across whose face is a long scar, testified that he was indicted by Paulo Alampa because he did not accede to demands of the Black Hand and produce money. He insisted that he was dragged from his bed one night, carried to dense woods and there initiated into the society against his will. He said that he was compelled to put up \$10 on this occasion, and that he was so scared he does not remember what occurred. He is only 18 years old.

Barre admitted that assassins could be hired for \$5 and \$10, and that he gave Paulo Alampa \$5 to kill Saponio.

The trouble occurred in a railroad camp in Ohio, and as the men were picked up here as suspicious persons, no further action can be taken against them here. The men who were in the workhouse came here to spend Christmas, and Saponio informed the police they were here. They make their headquarters in this city, consequently the police decided to send the men to prison. Nicola Alampa at first was let off with a fine, but he made a plea to some persons in the courtroom and Magistrate Brady at once added a prison term of 60 days to his sentence. The others all were sent up for 60 days.

For Masonic Cathedral.

Philadelphia (Special).—For the purpose of selecting a site on North Broad Street, on which it has been proposed to erect a \$1,000,000 Masonic Cathedral, a meeting of the Scottish Rite Consistory, the highest order in the Masonic hierarchy, will shortly be held. The plan for the erection of the edifice is necessary because the apartments occupied by the consistory in the Masonic Temple have grown too small for the membership and larger quarters must be provided.

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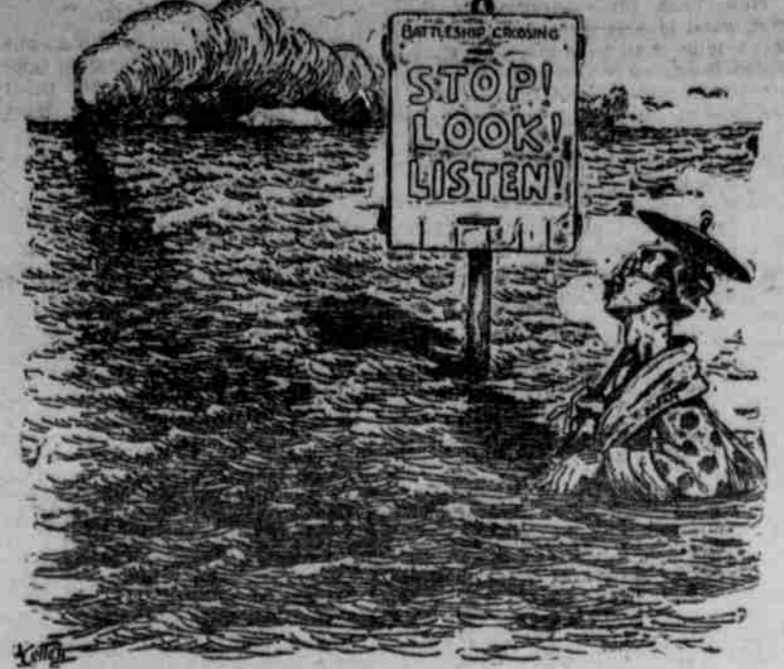
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THE PACIFIC LIMITED.



—Week's Cleverest Cartoon by Maurice Kotten, in the New York Evening World.

THE SOUTH HAS JUST FINISHED ONE OF THE GREATEST CHANNEL-MAKING UNDERTAKINGS IN HISTORY

New Jetties Ready For Big Ships—Lower Mississippi Gets One of World's Deepest Harbors.

New Orleans, La.—One of the greatest channel-making undertakings in the history of American river improvement will be brought nearly to completion when the jetties at the mouth of the Southwest Pass of the Mississippi River are finished. These jetties, after some dredging between them is completed, will give the South one of the deepest harbors in the world by openings to the access of the largest steamships afloat at the mouth of the Southwest Pass of the Mississippi River.

The harbor thus made accessible has navigable water connection with at least a dozen States bordering the Mississippi and its tributaries—the Ohio, the Missouri, the Arkansas and the Red rivers. About \$6,000,000 is being spent on this improvement by the United States Government, which has the work in charge.

The new jetties were begun four years ago. They are on a larger scale and more substantial than the famous jetties at the Mississippi's South Pass, an outlet which for more than thirty years has been the river's commercial entrance. They are nearly parallel walls, one about three and the other about four miles long, lying more than half a mile apart and built in the shoal water at the junction of the Pass with the Gulf of Mexico. Their purpose is to confine and thus accelerate the river's current across a mud bar about three miles broad, so as to produce a channel at least 1000 feet wide, with a minimum depth of thirty-five feet.

The swift current which they have produced, aided by dredging, even before their completion, has caused a tremendous scour and has already made fifty to eighty-five feet of water in some places, where at the beginning of the work the depth was only a little over a man's head. To make the uniform contract depth there is still in several spots about ten feet of mud to be removed. It is expected that the high water due within a few weeks will sweep the remaining mud deposits out to sea by the beginning of next summer.

Probably few walls ever have been constructed under greater difficulties than these jetties. They are made of willow, scum, stone and concrete. Although in some places they are not six feet deep, and although their greatest depth is barely fifteen feet, they have cost \$2,700,000. Every material entering into their construction has been brought from distances of one hundred to five hundred miles.

The jetties have no foundation, but rely for stability upon their extremely broad bases, being from 100 to 150 feet wide at the bottom. In contrast to this great width of base, the concrete capping which forms

the top of the jetties, and which in the work receiving its finishing touches this week, is only a few feet wide. The capping is a sea wall four and one-half feet high and is the only portion of the jetties not submerged. The wall weighs between two and three tons to each linear foot.

The submerged structure supporting this mass of concrete is made almost entirely of willow poles and brush. With the aid of frame works of scantling the willows were formed into so-called mattresses—broad, flat structures resembling bed mattresses in form—each about two feet thick, 200 feet long and varying in width from thirty-five to 150 feet. The mattresses were sunk one above the other, with the widest at the bottom and those above uniformly diminishing in width as they approached the surface. The topmost mattresses were uniformly thirty-five feet wide, and on a level with the surface of the water. Heavy broken stone was spread evenly over the mattresses to sink them, so that a layer of stone rests between each of these willow structures. The greatest number of superimposed mattresses is five.

The Mississippi has done some interesting work in addition to scouring a channel, for it has made the mattresses practically indestructible to any normal agency of nature in this region by burying them under hundreds of tons of mud. These deposits follow closely the contour of the jetties, in conjunction with which they form new banks of the river. The only change likely to occur in the jetties is their gradual sinking, until in time the concrete capping entirely disappears. This sinking has already occurred to the jetties at South Pass.

In the course of many years a new bar may form by silt deposits in the Gulf in the now deep water beyond the mouth of the jetties, and then the remedy will be the extension of the jetties a short distance further. The rate of bar extension during nearly seventy-five years preceding the starting of the jetties was between 160 and 250 feet annually, and the deposits responsible for this advance were made under conditions, now greatly changed, favored such accretions.

Part of the \$6,000,000 allotted to making the channel is being spent in safeguards several miles above the jetties to prevent any increase in the flow of water during the winter. The rate of bar extension during nearly seventy-five years preceding the starting of the jetties was between 160 and 250 feet annually, and the deposits responsible for this advance were made under conditions, now greatly changed, favored such accretions.

THIS ADVANCED WESTERN SCHOOL HAS A CLASS IN WOOLING

Courtlship Formally Adopted as a Course in Illinois Town and Has 23 Pupils—Some of the Subjects That Will Be Taught.

Greenville, Ill.—Professor H. G. Russell, superintendent of the High School, has introduced instruction in lovemaking into the school curriculum. Parents of some of the pupils declare they do not want their children's thoughts turned so early to love, but Professor Russell and his wife, who is his assistant, say they will see to it that the pupils will be taken out of the realm of empiricism and lifted into the realm of exact science as chemistry followed alchemy.

Twenty-three pupils, ten of whom are girls, constitute the first class in the world to receive formal instruction in courtship. Professor Russell has given them three lectures and they have written essays. The instruction will be chiefly through the study of the literature of love, including the courtship of Miles Standish, "Romeo and Juliet," and other standard works of fiction. Pupils will be taught to learn:

- How to take heart by storm or by siege.
- How to detect the advent of the great passion.
- How to behave if parental objection is manifested.
- How to pay a compliment.
- How to encourage a bashful suitor or corner an elusive girl.
- How to allay unfounded jealousy.
- How to propose.
- How to ask papa.
- The etiquette of the engagement ring.
- Department during engagement.
- Girls will learn how to promise to be a sister. The year's course will take the students all the way from the first sweet sting of love to the altar.

British Government Orders Discouragement of Immigration.

Halifax, N. S.—The Canadian Government has adopted a policy of discouraging immigration to Canada during the winter season as the result of the great volume which the influx of colonists attained in October and November. The Government has instructed agents to stop all efforts to induce immigration to Canada, and an extensive advertising campaign setting forth the disadvantages of the country has been stopped.

Women in the Day's News.

The Duchess of Marlborough visited Eilat Island.

Woman suffrage in Finland promptly brings a prohibitionist triumph.

"Be polite to women!" is the motto of a new reform society started in Paris.

Mrs. Russell Sage is said to be tired of receiving suggestions as to what she ought to do with her money.

Miss Margherita Arlina Hanan, a magazine and newspaper writer, died from pneumonia at the Woman's Hospital, New York City. Miss Hanan was twice married.

AGAINST FREE ADVERTISING.

Sound Views by an Iowa Editor on Gratuitous Publicity.

At a recent editorial confab in Davenport David Grant, editor of the Iowa City Republican, gave his views on the subject of gratuitous advertising. If newspaper men are imposed upon by all sorts and conditions of dead beats they have themselves to blame for it, Mr. Grant said. He thought it was a mistake even to accept tickets to entertainments, because by so doing the editor places himself under an obligation that he will be called upon in some way to discharge. Editors, like other people, should pay for what they get and charge for what they do, in Mr. Grant's opinion.

Among the most persistent seekers for free ads., said Mr. Grant, are churches and charitable organizations. Managers of country fairs, Chautauqua assemblies and street carnivals are in the same class. The carnivals are generally promoted by business men who are friends of the paper, possibly advertisers in it, and often, said Mr. Grant, ask of the publisher such favors as they themselves would not think of granting to anybody.

A plea is sometimes made that a newspaper ought to support a street fair because it brings business to the town, but no such argument is used as a reason why persons who render other services than advertising to the enterprise should give their labor for nothing. Mr. Grant continued:

"Let a new enterprise be proposed in a city and the newspaper is expected to push it, and it should do so to a reasonable extent. Yet the editor gives what costs many dollars, while his business associates generally push business all day and only at night are they willing to do any committee work. I have known of cases where business men were paid for their time soliciting stock for a corporation to be engaged in manufacturing while the newspaper was whooping it up free of charge day after day."

"I submit that it would be only a matter of justice, for the promoters of such enterprises to go to a newspaper and engage space and pay for it, at least in stock of the concern being promoted. In such cases the newspaper is the only vehicle of free use and if there is any reason why this should be so, I fail to see it."

"The publisher who gives his space free is doing himself an injustice, for if he happens to owe any of these merchants or bankers anything and is not able to meet his obligations promptly, he is at once designated a poor business man and the query is made why newspaper men carry on business as others. And we ask the same question to-day. If he would say, 'Gentlemen, we have space to sell and here is the price list,' there would be more respect for the publisher."

"As a result of Mr. Grant's talk the association to which he belongs passed a resolution declaring that county fairs, Chautauquas, etc., should pay for their advertising."

Colorado's New Industry.

"There was a time when Colorado was regarded as principally a mining State, but that time has passed," said A. E. De Rieques, general manager of a live stock company, of Denver. "This winter, for instance, the State will take care of 1,000,000 sheep that were raised on the grazing lands of Wyoming, Montana, Idaho, Texas and other States. This has become one of our great industries, the number of the sheep taken care of being about the same as last year. The best sugar industry is large and the fodder from the beets is fed to the sheep, also hay and corn. Pans are built, and the young lambs, taken from their mothers who rear them in other States, put in these pens, fattened and then in the spring killed for the best hotels and markets in the East."—Washington Post.

London's Cannibal Birds.

For years past a hollow elm in Kensington Gardens has been occupied every winter by a pair of brown owls, which arrive and leave at about the same time as the black-headed gulls. They feed on the London sparrows, as is plainly shown by the relics of the feast at the foot of the tree, and doubtless they find it an easier way of getting their living to snatch up the incautious sparrow as he sits at roost than to hunt every winter in the open country for birds concealed in the thicket and for field mice, which in frosty weather are generally safely asleep. Besides such regular visitors as gulls, owls and carrion crows there are many other birds which wander into London during spells of hard weather and vanish again in the thaw.—London Globe.

Makes Novel Tool Chest.

William Baurichter, an eccentric German of Columbus, Ind., who has spent the greater part of his forty-five years of life at carving walking sticks and experimenting in an effort to build a perpetual motion machine entirely of wood, has just completed a tool chest, which he has been working on for the last year. In the chest are more than one thousand pieces of wood, and the wood is of forty different kinds, each kind of which is a native of Bartholomew County. He has placed a combination lock on the chest, which he says no one in the world except himself can open, and he has offered \$1000 to any person who will discover the combination and thus open the chest after he has once locked it.—Indianapolis News.

How to Do It.

An Irishman out of work applied to the "boss" of a large repair shop in Detroit. When the Celt had stated his sundry and divers qualifications for a "job," the superintendent began quizzing him a bit. Starting quite at random, he asked:

- "Do you know anything about carpentry?"
- "Shure!"
- "Do you know how to make a Venetian blind?"
- "Shure!"
- "How would you do it?"
- "Shure, I'd poke me finger in his eye!"—Philadelphia Ledger.

FIVE MONTHS IN HOSPITAL.

Discharged Because Doctors Could Not Cure.

Levi P. Brockway, 3 Second Ave., Anoka, Minn., says: "After lying for five months in a hospital I was discharged as incurable, and given only six months to live. My heart was affected, I had smothering spells and at some-times fell unconscious. I got so I couldn't use my arms, my eyesight was impaired and the kidney secretions were badly disordered. I was completely worn out and discouraged when I began using Doan's Kidney Pills, but they went right to the cause of the trouble and did their work well. I have been feeling well ever since."

Sold by all dealers. 50 cents a box. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

Ducks Slide On Ice.

Eskel Crawford, of Northport, L. I., has a flock of Muscovy ducks which quite accidentally have invented a new game. They were in the habit of flying from the barn to the duck pond upon Crawford's farm and entering the water with a rebounding splash.

When winter arrived and the pond was coated with smooth ice the ducks flew from the barn as usual. Nearing the surface of the pond they extended their feet and quit flying, evidently expecting to splash into the water. They did nothing of the kind. Their feet slipped out from under them and they sat down hard and slid swiftly across the ice until they bumped against the frozen shore.

"Quack, quack!" said the ducks, and hurried back to the barn to try it again. The result was the same. Again and again they are said to have tried the stunt. Now it is said they show signs of joy when upon retiring at night, they note evidences of freezing before morning.—New York Times.

How The World Grows.

In a little more than 100 years, according to government figures, the population of the world has grown from 540,000,000 to 1,600,000,000, an increase of 150 per cent. At the end of so many hundreds of centuries, in other words, there were in the world in 1800 only 540,000,000 persons, and 100 years, from 1800 to 1900, to this number had been added 960,000,000.

The total commerce of the world in 1800 was about one and a half billions of dollars; in 1900 it was more than twenty billions of dollars. Other figures show that in wealth and the growth of various industrial agencies the increase has been far swifter than that of population.

The overpopulation of the world is not a present menace to the thinkers of today, but the thinkers of a period when there were less than half as many people in the world as there are now seriously debated the imminence of the catastrophe that the overcrowding of the earth would produce.—Boston Globe.

A Silent Household.

James L. Williams, a hatmaker, and his wife have occupied the same house, taken their meals at the same table together, and been in each other's company almost continually for five years, without speaking a word to each other.

Five years ago they quarreled and Williams made a vow that he would never again speak to his wife. He has kept it religiously, and so completely was their affection for each other severed in the quarrel that the wife has not once begged for a word from her husband. Their eldest daughter, Alice, nineteen years old, took sides with her mother, and during the five years she had never addressed her father, although she is a member of the household.

The couple have two young children and have carried on their communication as necessary through these. Even this means was used only in cases of extreme necessity.—New York World.

FTS. St. Vitus' Dance, Nervous Diseases Permanently Cured by Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer.

Resolves 25 to 30 years' sufferings. Dr. H. R. Kline, L.D., 931 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

Larger dividends from his chief subsidiary companies enabled the New York Central to declare its regular quarterly rate of 1 1/2 per cent. The fact that this company and the Pennsylvania have acted in concert in this matter looks as if the "big folks" did not wish to have any unfavorable developments occur at this time.

Piles Cured in 6 to 14 Days.

Pain Ointment is guaranteed to cure any case of Itching, Bleeding, Protruding Piles in 6 to 14 days or money refunded. 50c.

Arguments are to be avoided. They are always vulgar and often convincing.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for Children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic, 35c a bottle.

Men who hold it a divine right to abuse women are strangely popular with women.

Ich cured in 30 minutes by Woolford's Sanitary Lotion. Never fails. At druggists.

Self-denial is not a virtue; it is merely the effect of prudence upon rashly.

Only One "Bronco Quinine" That is Laxative Brom Quinine. Look for the signature of E. W. Grove. Used by the World over to Cure a Cold in One Day. 50c.

An Unmentioned Ancestor. Mr. B. is very proud of his ancient lineage, and never lets slip an opportunity to boast of it. At a dinner where he had been unusually rampant on this subject a fellow-guest quizzed him by remarking: "If you climb much further up your family tree you will come face to face with the monkey."—Philadelphia Inquirer.

A Distinction.

A Journalist at a dinner was talking to William Dean Howells about literary fame.

"But, after all," said Mr. Howells with his gentle smile, "literary fame is not so highly regarded by the people, it isn't I remember when I was in San Remo some years ago seeing in a French newspaper a notice that bears upon this question."

"It was a notice inserted by a rat-trap maker of Lyons, and it said: 'To Whom It May Concern:—M. Pierre Loti, of Lyons, inventor of the automatic rat-trap, begs to state that he is not the same person, and that he has nothing in common with one Pierre Loti, a writer.'—Washington Star.

Only A Pretext.

Ardup had made half a dozen attempts to borrow money of his friends, but one and all had pleaded the prevailing financial stringency.

"That's all pretense," he said, with bitterness, as he gave it up. "It's nothing but a case of financial stringency—see?"