

OUR DUTCH LETTER

Roata Barrick, Moi der 6, 1913.
Mister Droker:—Die vooch waar ich emol hinnich die forella, un veen mer au nix griekt hen, mer hen en ordilcha gooch zeit ghot, un hen en boor nosse feas grigkt, un en bouer hot em Chonny Longkom es mou iershlogga vella, ovver ar hots net gedu, den der Chonny is fot shprunga, un sel is vos ich der ferzaela vill. Ich un der Chonny sin fot gshart free maryets, mit erra bottle bait, un noch blendy onnera sotta, un mer sin gonznuf in der bush, un vos vawra mer doch so mead.

Ich hob em Chonny en boor mol gsaad ar soll es mou holta, ovver ar hot yusht so fot gshnottert, un uf ae mol kummt en olter buer un fersvint en in erre pond fsha.

Sog do lousboob, saegt er, vos denkst du vaer seela blotz, ei saegt der Chonny, en ferdolta goota blots fer fsha.

Ich hob gsaena oss es druvell gebt, no bin ich fot gshneakt un hob mich hinnich en shumpna ghookt. Der bouer iss olle minnot louter voddia, un der Chonny hot nimmie feal gemout, un der Chonny hot em en drink gebotta ous der buddel, ovver ar hot die buddel fershlogga, un hot em orma Chonny en boor nei gedraeta oss es gooch hot. Ar wor recht viesht. Ovver der Chonny hot sich fot germoecht.

Es vor net dervaert shreitung zu sei, mer hen enyhow ken fish griekt. Der Dhonny is voal base ovver ich kon nix derfor.

Ich bin yusht froe oss ar mich net fersvint hot.

Dei Deitcher Friend,
HENNY HINKELFOSS.

CHESTNUT BLIGHT.

A large percentage of the chestnut timber in eastern Pennsylvania, is infected with the chestnut tree blight. Many owners are allowing this timber to remain in the woods and do not appreciate that they are losing money while there are numerous opportunities of disposing of it at a profit.

The chestnut blight is itself injures the wood but little. It kills the tree in much the same way as though it were girdled with an axe. However, if such trees are afterward left standing in the woods for several years, deterioration occurs, caused by insects and the sap rot. When this decay sets in the wood loses some of its merchantable value, and the greater the amount of decay, the greater the loss. There is, therefore, much lack of foresight to allow timber to get into this condition when there are good opportunities of disposing of it.

As a result of the time spent by the Chestnut Tree Blight Commission in investigating the uses of chestnut and its markets, chestnut timber of any size above four inches in diameter may be sold. The forms into which it may be manufactured and for which there is almost always a demand, are as follows: Tannin extract, staves for slack cooperage; mine timbers; trolley and railroad ties, lumber; telephone and telegraph poles; fence posts and rails and firewood.

If you are interested in these matters write to the Chestnut Tree Blight Commission, 1112 Morris Building, Philadelphia, Pa.

NEW CAVALRY SWORD HAS THRUSTING POINT

The new sword just adopted by the U. S. Army authorities for cavalry use is strikingly different in almost every detail from the old saber, says the May Popular Mechanics Magazine. The blade is 35 7/8 in. long, perfectly straight, sharp on both sides, and tapers to a sharp point. The guard is strongly constructed and affords complete protection to the hand. The sword itself weighs a trifle more than the old saber, but the combined weight of sword and scabbard is about 2 oz. less than the old equipment. The service scabbard for the new sword is of wood covered with rawhide and canvas. Officers' service scabbards are of a dull-finished steel, while they will wear blue steel scabbards on garrison duty.

The new sword makes it easier to train soldiers to use the point instead of the cutting edge. Cavalry experience has demonstrated that the sword is much more effective for thrusting than for slashing, although the tendency of the beginner with the saber is to swing it as though it were an ax or a club. A cutting blow, even with a sharp sword, seldom dismounts or disables an opponent, while the forward thrust with the comparatively little force behind it, usually disables or kills if it reaches its marks.

Children Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
CASTORIA

BIG INCREASE IN WAGES MEANS INCREASE IN RATES?

The Baltimore Sun, discussing editorially the award recently granted to the firemen of the eastern railroads, involving increases of from 10 to 12 per cent in wages, sums up the situation as it affects the railroad managements through the additional charges to operation which they will have to bear. The award in the case of the firemen entails an increase of from \$2,900,000 to \$3,450,000 in the annual pay-rolls of the 52 eastern railroads party to the arbitration agreement, and this, together with the recent increases granted to the locomotive engineers. The Sun estimates at \$5,000,000 at the lowest.

Continuing the editorial says: "But according to dispatches from New York, the end is not yet. Railroad trainmen, representing about 100,000 employees of the eastern roads, have submitted a demand for an average increase of 15 per cent. This will doubtless be scaled down by the final settlement, as were the demands of the engineers and the firemen; but if granted, as seems likely to be the case, the result will be the addition of several millions more to the annual expenses of the railroads.

"All these increases may be entirely right, but to pay them the railroads must either cut down other expenses or secure additional revenue. This might be done by neglecting the maintenance of tracks and rolling stock and other equipment, and by abandoning projected extensions and improvements, or by raising their rates. The former would not only be dangerous and inconvenient to the public but would prove immensely costly in the long run. The only practical recourse, apparently, will be an application to the Federal authorities to permit the raising of rates. Thus the increase in the wages of engineers, firemen and trainmen would finally be paid out of the pockets of the shippers and the traveling public unless the opponents of higher freights and passenger rates shall be able to show that the railroads have some secret gold mines that render them independent of ordinary business laws."

"Generally debilitated for years. Had sick headache, lacked ambition, was worn out and all run down. Burdock Blood Bitters made me a well woman"—Mrs. Chas. Fretoy, Moosup, Conn.

OF INTEREST TO OLD SOLDIERS.

The Acts just passed by the General Assembly of Pennsylvania, regarding the great Gettysburg Reunion Celebration, at Gettysburg, Penna., July 1-4 next, were immediately approved by Governor Tener, and the one appropriating \$165,000 for the Pennsylvania Commission to provide free transportation to Gettysburg and return makes the following five (5) Classes of Soldiers, Sailors and Marines of the Civil War eligible to such transportation, provided the war record of each applicant is first proved to be correct by the Pennsylvania Commission:

Class A. All honorably discharged Soldiers who enlisted from this Commonwealth and served in a Pennsylvania Regiment, or any unit of Pennsylvania Volunteers, at any period during the Civil War, including commands of the Pennsylvania Volunteer Militia (Emergency Regiments) and independent companies, batteries and troops, who are now living in Pennsylvania as citizens of this Commonwealth.

Class B. Any of the above who are now living in other States, but Pennsylvania provides these free transportation to Gettysburg and return only from the Railroad station on the border of Pennsylvania which is nearest to their present residence; also

Class C. To any Soldier either Union or Confederate, borne upon the rolls of any other State as a Civil War Veteran, but now living within Pennsylvania as a citizen of this Commonwealth, such transportation may be issued; likewise

Class D. To United States Regulars, Soldiers of the Civil War, now living within Pennsylvania as citizens of this Commonwealth: and in addition

Class E. To United States Sailors and Marines, Veterans of the Civil War, now living in Pennsylvania as citizens of the Commonwealth.

All applications therefor must be made, and before June 1st, and the earlier the better, to the Pennsylvania Gettysburg Commission, at the Capitol, Harrisburg, Pa., and upon Application Blanks now procurable from said Commission, wherein must be stated explicitly the War record, etc., of each applicant, who must, in applying for such Application Blank, state what Class he comes under.

PICKED UP IN PENNSYLVANIA

Greensburg.—Lawrence Null, aged 34, a yard workman at Youngstown, died from injuries received while making up a train. Both legs were crushed.

Sharon.—Because, it is alleged, she did not have the kind of clothes she wanted, Teresa Wolf, the pretty 16-year-old daughter of William Wolf of Farrell, has left home and the police have been unable to find any trace of her.

Sunbury.—Julius Lesch, aged 52, engineer on trains Nos. 1 and 50 of the Pennsylvania railroad, died at his home here after a short illness. He entered the service of the Pennsylvania railroad Sept. 3, 1882, and on Oct. 1 of the following year was made a fireman. He became an engineer on Oct. 11, 1889, and lately has had trains Nos. 1 and 50, between Harrisburg and Renovo.

Lewistown.—John McNabb, 55, an undertaker residing at Belleville, died after several days with blood poisoning, the result of accidentally pricking one of his thumbs with a tack. A wife and six children survive.

Dillsburg.—The heavy thunderstorm that passed over this section a few miles west of Dillsburg developed into a severe windstorm, causing a great deal of damage in the vicinity of York Springs. Several barns were unroofed, chimneys blown down and trees torn out of root, and the accompanying heavy rain washed the fields and roads badly.

Lewistown.—Mrs. John Sterret is dead at her home at Milroy, this county, after a brief illness of pneumonia. She was 57 years old. Charles Sterret, first baseman and catcher of the New York baseball team in the American league, is a son. A husband and four children survive her.

Lebanon.—Tracklaying on the Ephrata and Lebanon Street railway, has been temporarily halted by the refusal of William J. Arnold, a South Lebanon township farmer, to let the trackmen go ahead with tracklaying on his premises until the damages agreed upon with him by the company have been paid.

Apollo.—Mrs. Mary A. Snyder, aged 67, of this place, was ground to pieces beneath the wheels of a south-bound Pennsylvania railroad train when she attempted to cross the tracks at the approach to the Apollo-Paulton bridge. Mrs. Snyder was on her way to visit friends in Paulton.

Lewistown.—James Hubler had a foot injured at the Logan iron works some time ago and blood poisoning developed. He was taken to the Pennsylvania Hospital, Philadelphia, where it is likely that part of the foot will have to be amputated.

Pittsburgh.—A preliminary injunction was granted in common pleas court restraining three printing companies from printing and distributing post cards bearing pictures of S. L. Heeter, superintendent of the Pittsburgh public schools, and Ethel I. Fisher, the former domestic in his household, on whose serious charges he was recently acquitted.

Bradford.—Harry N. Rounsefell, aged 41, whose home was at Roxbury, Mass., was found dead in bed at his boarding house in this city. With W. E. Barnes, he was in Bradford compiling a telephone directory. Rounsefell leaves a widow and one son in Roxbury, Mass., to which city the body was sent.

Pittsburgh.—Final search of the Cincinnati mine of the Pittsburgh Coal Company, near Finleyville, Pa., where a disastrous explosion occurred last Wednesday, has been completed and the fact established that all the dead, ninety-six, had been removed.

Kittanning.—Trained clear across the continent and over the Pacific ocean to the far east, A. B. Windt, the alleged absconding clerk in the First National bank at Leechburg, this county, has arrived at San Francisco in charge of a United States marshal and will be brought to Pittsburgh for trial at the May session of the United States court. The bank at Leechburg has been notified of this effect.

New Castle.—"That's the fastest I've traveled in many a day," was the smiling remark of Mrs. Nancy Roberts, aged 99, after she fell down stairs at the Almira Home for Aged Women. Attendants who saw her fall rushed to her side, expecting to find her dead or seriously injured. She was unhurt. Mrs. Roberts will round out a century of life next January 12.

Lebanon.—Myerstown lodge of Odd Fellows is arranging to celebrate the sixty-fifth anniversary of its organization and the ninety-fourth anniversary of the foundation of the order.

Sharon.—Trooper Frank White of the state constabulary was indicted for the murder of Trooper Robert Myers. White and Myers were scuffling for possession of a revolver during the recent flood in Sharon, when the weapon was discharged, the bullet passing through Myers' kidneys, causing almost instant death. White's home is in Butler, while Myers lives in Mis-souri. White will be tried next week.

Johnstown.—William W. Wilke, aged 85, said to be the last surviving engineer of the old Portage railroad, died at Conemaugh.

Johnstown.—Arrests are expected in Patton, in northern Cambria county, following the battering down of the stage door of the theater there last Friday night after a burlesque show. Rowdies with a railroad tie smashed down the door, and a girl, who was changing her costume behind it, was knocked unconscious. A comedian secured a revolver and fired three shots after the fleeing hoodlums, but without effect.

LAW TO PENSION MOTHERS SIGNED

Governor Approves Sheatz Bill to Help Needy Families

OPTIONAL WITH COUNTIES

Women Must Be Members of Board of Trustees, Which Has Charge of Monthly Payments—County and State Provide Equal Amounts.

(Special Harrisburg Correspondence.)

Harrisburg.—Governor Tener signed the Sheatz bill providing a system of mothers' pensions. Money is to be distributed through the counties, and acceptance of the law is optional with each county. In each county applying the act the Governor shall each year appoint a board of trustees composed of not less than five nor more than seven women residents, to serve without pay. The trustees are to have sole charge of monthly payments to indigent, widowed or abandoned mothers, found deserving, to help support their children at home. Payments are to be made directly by the State Treasurer through the county treasuries, and are to continue at the will of the trustees, but not beyond the time that the law permits a child to secure employment. The act appropriates \$200,000 to be distributed to the counties according to the population. One-half is made available for the first year, but no county is to receive its allotment until it has appropriated an equal amount.

Payments Are Graded.

The maximum payment is \$12 per month for one child; \$20 a month for two children; \$26 for three children, and \$5 a month for each additional child. No woman can become a beneficiary unless she has been a continuous resident of the county for three years. Receiving a pension under false pretense is a misdemeanor subject to a \$500 fine, imprisonment for one year, or both. Four copies of a complete record of each family receiving pensions must be provided. One copy is retained by the trustees, one kept by the juvenile court, one sent to the Auditor General and the other to the County Treasurer. A detailed report, with recommendations, shall be made by the trustees to the Legislature of 1915. At no time shall the yearly expense be more than \$3,000 for Philadelphia county; \$2,400 for Allegheny and Lackawanna counties; \$1,800 for counties in which there is a city of the third class, and \$1,200 for each other county. An additional \$500 may be expended in the first year, if necessary, for furnishing.

Other Bills Signed.

Reorganizing the Attorney General's department and abolishing the offices of Assistant Deputy Attorney General, the offices being now designed as follows:—First deputy, at \$5,000 salary per annum; second, \$4,250, and third, \$3,500 all to be appointed by the Governor; chief clerk and law clerk, each \$2,400; private secretary, \$2,000; three stenographers, \$1,200 each, and messenger, \$1,100 all to be named by the Attorney General.

Providing for a system of State inspection of seeds and establishing standards.

Repealing section 2806 of school code relative to certain independent districts.

Appropriating \$6209.82 to meet deficiency in salaries of Orphan's Court Judges.

Authorizing State Game Commission upon petition to close certain districts to hunting of deer and elk.

Sixteen Senators Warned.

Henry G. Wasson, Republican State Chairman, issued this warning to Senators who are pledged to oppose certain election legislation:—"In the regular order of procedure there are three bills which will be on the Senate calendar for third reading and final passage and which no republican or democratic Senator can vote for without violating the platform pledges of his party. These bills are:—The Sheatz bill, providing for the election at fall primaries of delegates to State Conventions for the purpose of nominating candidates for the offices of Judge of the Supreme and Superior Courts when such offices are to be filled at a municipal election. The McNichol bill, providing a method for the nomination and election of United States Senators under the recent change in the Federal Constitution, and the Salus bill, providing for uniform primary elections. There are sixteen Senators elected last fall, whose votes pledges I hold, who cannot vote for any of these bills without defaulting and flying in the face of public sentiment in their respective districts. These men are all men of honor and I do not believe that they will for a moment stultify themselves and open the way for their retirement back into private life."

Blind Member's Ples.

"There is more behind these dark glasses I wear than the members of this House may imagine." This was the pathetic statement of Representative Henry E. Lanisus, of York, the blind member, in advocating the measure prohibiting experiments on human beings. Behind this appeal is a story that exceeds short-story climaxes—that of a man who lost the sight of his good eye through the experiments of young physicians. Despite the fact that he made such an appeal the bill was defeated.

HOUSE PROCEEDINGS.

Bill Enlarging Fire Marshal's Power Has Close Call.

By the narrow margin of two votes Representative Roney, of Philadelphia, pulled through his administration bill creating two extra deputy fire marshals in addition to the two under the present act, each to receive a salary of \$3,000 a year; a statistician, at \$2,500 a year, and a chief clerk, at \$2,000 a year. One or more stenographers may be hired at salaries not to exceed \$1,200 a year each. One thousand dollars is provided for a messenger and clerk and the marshal is empowered to name other clerks. The objection was the increase of the department's cost from \$70,000 to more than \$300,000.

By a vote of 89 to 80 the House refused to concur in the amendments of the Senate to the Roney bill for the creation of a Department of Labor and Industry and abolishing the Department of Factory Inspection. The bill was amended on second reading in the Senate, creating almost a dozen new positions in addition to those originally provided for in the bill and increasing the cost of the department \$10,200 annually. Speaker Alter voted against concurrence.

The bill to amend the township law so that commissioners of first class townships may be elected at large, was defeated, 111 to 49.

Thirty bills were reported out of committees, including bill to regulate soliciting of orders for beer and permitting applicants for liquor licenses to appeal. The Benson bank guarantee act was negatively reported together with the Irwin bill to classify counties.

The House defeated the Swift bill requiring saloons to close on Christmas, Thanksgiving and Memorial Day. Representative Swift said that the measure was not only favored by the temperance people, but by many persons engaged in the liquor business. The vote was 67 to 86.

Bitter words were passed in the House Law and Order Committee over the anti-treating bill. Representative Messimer, of Philadelphia, opposed to local option; Dr. Swift and Chairman Moulthrop, local optionists, were the disputants. Some one said that the time had come when the committee should stop listening to telephone messages from liquor interests. This started the row and many personalities were injected. The bill was recommitted.

The bill fixing standards of coal and providing penalties if it contained more than a certain percentage of slate and dirt was defeated, receiving 69 votes to 51 against it.

SENATE PROCEEDINGS.

Municipal Referendum Bill Favorably Reported by Committee.

The bill for the initiative and referendum in all cities and other municipalities, introduced by Senator Jarrett, of Mercer, was favorably reported to the Senate from the Judiciary General Committee. Under the bill 15 per cent of the voters can initiate local laws and 10 per cent can bring about a referendum.

The Corporations Committee reported favorably the Lowers bill, which permits boroughs to prohibit, by ordinance, the emission of smoke from chimneys or stacks.

The Lowers bill requiring that the Bible shall be read in public schools passed on second reading.

The Flinn bill, giving church authorities power to control church property, and giving the canons of the respective churches full standing in law, which formed the subject of controversy in the House, was recommitted to the Judiciary Special Committee.

The Senate nonconcurred in the House amendments to the Senate bill authorizing city councils to provide for minimum rates of wages to be paid, maximum hours of work to be done under contracts with such cities and validating ordinances which so provide.

Senate Passes Cold Storage Bill.

The Senate passed finally, 3 to 9, the Gans cold storage bill. As the bill was amended, it must go back to the House for concurrence, but it probably will reach the Governor substantially as now drawn. It places all cold storage plans under the supervision of the Dairy and Food Commissioner, fixes specific periods for the storage of certain foods and provides that they shall be marked when placed on sale. Fine and imprisonment are penalties for violation, and the act goes into effect 90 days after approval by the Governor. Each storage warehouse must be licensed from the Dairy and Food Commissioner, the fee being \$50 a year. The Commissioner must first inspect the warehouse to see that it is sanitary. Unsanitary warehouses may be closed and even deprived of license.

House Favors Two Mayors.

The House passed the Geary bill permitting Mayor Magee, of Pittsburgh, and Mayor Von Bergen, of Scranton, to succeed themselves.

Phone Rates to Drop.

Telephone rates in the State will be reduced as the result of the resolution introduced in the House last week by Representative Coniff, of Luzerne county. This requires that the State Railroad Commission shall confer with the telephone companies within fifteen days and bring about a reduction along the lines suggested by the commission in tentative schedules. The independent telephone companies will have a hearing before the commission on May 7 on the suggested rate schedule recently sent out.



POULTRY

FOOD VALUE OF MANY EGGS

Though Nearly Half Water, Their Contents Are Extremely Nutritious—Comparison With Meat.

Many persons often ask what an egg is made of, but strange to say few ever find out to their entire satisfaction. A test at the department of agriculture shows that the white of an egg is nearly seven-eighths water, the balance being nearly pure albumen. The yolk is slightly less than one-half water. This is true of the eggs of chickens, turkeys, ducks and geese. In comparing the eggs of these various birds the department of agriculture quotes the following figures:

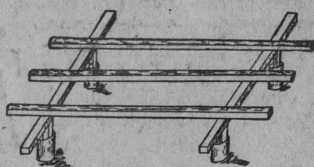
Hen eggs, 50 per cent. water, 16 per cent. protein, 36 per cent. fat. Goose eggs, 44 per cent. water, 19 per cent. protein, 36 per cent. fat. Duck eggs, 46 per cent. water, 17 per cent. protein, 36 per cent. fat. Turkey eggs, 43 per cent. water, 18 per cent. protein, 33 per cent. fat.

Of course, farmers understand that protein goes to make muscle and blood, while fat is fuel for running the machinery of the body. Thus it will be seen that eggs, though half or nearly half water, are extremely nutritious, containing all the elements required for the building and support of the body. There is no truth, however, in the old saying that an egg contains as much nutriment as a pound of steak. It would be nearer correct to estimate a pound of eggs as being equal to a pound of lean steak in nutritive value.

MAKE PERCHES MITE-PROOF

Made of 2x4 Stuff, There Is No Place for Little Insects to Hide—Kerosene Does Work.

The simplest constructed perch we can get, if it gives satisfaction should be the one to build. There is no place for the mites to hide, even should they get on these perches. The perches are made of 2x4 stuff with one edge rounded, the pieces that form the support for the perches are of the same material as the perches, also that of the legs, which are one foot long, which makes the perches 18 inches from the floor. Sufficiently high for convenience and not so high that when fowls jump from them,



Mite-Proof Perches.

they will bruise their feet, causing "Bumble-foot," broken legs or breast bones. The legs should fit the cans loosely so that in removing them to facilitate cleaning out the droppings the cans will not be overturned. The cans should contain an inch or two of kerosene or coal oil at all times and there is no possible chance of any mites, big or little, getting by.

INDUSTRIOUS HEN LAYS EGGS

Fowl Should Not Be Compelled to Remain Idle by Being Cooped Up in Filthy Quarters.

The hen is naturally industrious, and she should not be compelled to remain idle by being cooped up in dark, filthy quarters, where drafts are prevalent, the floor without some good litter and surroundings otherwise unhealthy. Rather encourage her to work by providing her with good, comfortable quarters.

Construct a good scratch shed, but if this be impossible then construct a dropping board under the roosts and place the litter upon the floor of the coop. Permit all the light possible. Scatter the grain food in the litter and let old biddy scratch for it to her heart's content.

Avoid feeding moldy food and provide drinking water in plenty. During the bitter cold weather slightly warm the water for the convenience of the fowls. Remember, the working hen is the one that will shell out the eggs, while the idle one will not lay.

Varieties of Ducks.

Today we have 11 acknowledged varieties of ducks, viz.: Pekin, Aylesbury, Rouen, Indian Runner, Crested White, White Muscovy, Colored Muscovy, Cayuga, White Call, Gray Call and Black East Indians.

For real practical purposes, I only recommend the first four classes and in the order that I have named them, the Pekin being the most extensively bred and probably as good as an all-round market duck as there is today; but they are the most timid, and consequently more liable to get panicky when raised in large numbers, says a writer in an exchange. Standard weight of adult drakes, eight pounds; ducks, seven pounds. As to laying qualities the Pekins are outclassed only by a single breed. It is a common thing for a Pekin duck to lay from 100 to 125 eggs in a single season.