

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

Written for This Paper By FRANK P. LITSCHERT

According to the Minneapolis Journal...

The Journal declares that while Mr. Staples was writing of Maine...

If the case fits Minnesota as well as Maine...

Passing from ethical to material conditions we find the changes even more marked...

Transportation, both of a public and private nature, has improved...

It is true that we no longer have the good old days...

Calvin Coolidge has accepted a position with a life insurance company...

One of the popular songs of the day is entitled "I'll Get By"...

GRAND JURY FINDS MANY TRUE BILLS

The following true bills were returned by the May grand jury Monday:

Veto Sano, violation of liquor laws, County Detective E. G. Darr, prosecutor.

Harper Schrock, offense against morality. Clyde Lisbon, offense against morality.

Robert Garber and Joseph Kurtz, breaking, entering and larceny, Sergt. James Buckley, prosecutor.

Dan Shirey and wife, receiving stolen goods, James Buckley, prosecutor.

David Fuller, Joseph McKenna, Andy Shubik and Mike Skurko, aggravated assault and battery, Corporal John J. McLawish, prosecutor.

John Deamer, Humphrey Comp, Robert Maguriso and Ross Schrock, failure to stop after being involved in an automobile accident, Sergt. James Buckley, prosecutor.

John Ankeny, offense against morality. Elmer Deamer, offense against morality.

The bills of indictment were ignored in the following cases: Mike Kramer, assault and battery, Walter Szlezak, prosecutor; latter to pay costs.

John Holka, Joe Kaniak, tampering with and operating automobile without owner's consent, H. Schwartz, prosecutor; latter to pay costs.

Carl Courtney, of Meyersdale, entered a plea of guilty to an offense against morality in the Somerset Court yesterday and was sentenced to pay the costs, a fine of \$10 and the sum of \$1,000 into the Clerk of Courts office.

A plea of nolle contendere was entered in the case of Santo Zapulla, of Gray, charged with violations of liquor laws. Sentence was deferred for one month upon payment of costs.

The case of Percy L. Mostoller against Harry Halbrock alias dictus H. H. Halbrock, trespass, was settled.

The case of A. F. Ankeny and Anna Ankeny against W. G. Brewton alias dictus William G. Brewton, trespass, was settled.

The case of Seaboard Air Line Railway Company against R. E. Beerits and J. H. Beerits, co-partners, trading as H. C. Beerits Sons, assumpsit, was settled.

Warren Showman, solicitation to commit a felony, John Miller, prosecutor. Fred Gilbert, escape, Ed. G. Darr, prosecutor.

Humor in the Bible

Answering the question, "Is there any humor in the Bible?" Dr. George W. Englar, pastor of the Bethany Lutheran Church in Pittsburgh, Pa., writes in the Pittsburgh Dispatch:

So far as I know, I never stand anywhere in my daily experience but I see where the feet of men mentioned in the Bible have stood there before me. There are coffins and cradles in the Bible. There are glories and glooms in the Bible. There are far ascents and deep descents in the Bible. And when I put my ear to it, I hear universal man as he sobs and sings and sighs and swears and supplicates. It is man's book.

And there is humor in it, too. Who can read, for instance, the forty-sixth chapter of Isaiah without seeing the irony there? It is the description of the making of an idol. "The people lavish their gold and hire a goldsmith who maketh it a god. They bear it upon their shoulders. They carry it and set in its place and it standeth. From its place it shall not remove. They cry unto it, but it can not answer."

Or witness that contest on Mount Carmel: "And Elijah said unto the prophets of Baal: 'Choose you one bullock for yourselves and dress it and call on the name of your god.' And they took the bullock and dressed it and called on the name of Baal from morning until noon saying: 'Oh, Baal, hear us.' And it came to pass at noon that Elijah said: 'Cry aloud; maybe he is musing or preadvanture he sleepeth.'" Think you there is no humor in these lines?

Or come to the New Testament: Two men are wending their way to the temple. The one is a Pharisee and the other a Publican. "The Pharisee stands and prays thus with himself, '... Part of him is praying and part is listening.' I have an idea that God in the heavens laughs at the preposterous absurdity—"Man measuring himself against the infinite!"

The wonder is not that I find humor in the book that is intended for universal man, but the wonder, in my mind, is that so few read and know of such a wonderful book.—Macon Telegraph.

WEEKLY HEALTH TALK

"The average reader is likely to become over-confident by the consistent reports of lengthened life. And such an attitude is most nature in view of the repeated and correct assertion that the life span has been noticeably increased during the past two decades. However, this fact must be considered in the light of some very important qualifications," said Dr. Theodore B. Appel, Secretary of Health, today.

"While statistically correct this truthful boast has practically no connection with that vast army of citizens who have attained the age of fifty or more years. Which is to say, that the real progress in lengthening life has been made only with those whose age class is under fifty, and particularly, among the infants and younger children. Or expressing it in a slightly different fashion, the life expectancy of the infant of today has been advanced nearly twenty years, but on the other hand, that of the person over fifty has not been increased in the least degree. Which, after all, is the real crux of the problem so far as many of us are concerned.

"Now the sad part of this situation lies in the fact that approximately 300,000 annual deaths throughout the United States in adults over fifty years of age could likely be markedly postponed if the individual citizen would intelligently follow the rules of preventive medicine and those of modern medical and sanitary practices.

"For example, the death rate from heart disease alone in Pennsylvania is responsible for nearly one-fifth of the adult deaths. Cancer, diabetes and tuberculosis are also in the forefront of the killers.

"If the over-confidence of people which breeds indifference to their physical welfare could therefore be displaced by care in the form of the annual physical examination, temperate eating and sufficient rest, a surprising drop in adult mortality would inevitably result.

"Certainly such an interest is not unreasonable to request and it may save your life—the most important thing in the world for you to save. Therefore, why not develop it?"

Seibert-Crock

The marriage of James H. Seibert of Pittsburgh and Dorothy Mabel Crock of Greensburg has been announced. The wedding took place at the First Methodist Episcopal Church in Greensburg, Tuesday, April the sixteenth.

Mr. Seibert is the eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. Daniel W. Seibert of this place and will be graduated from Carnegie Institute of Technology next month. He has accepted a position with a prominent manufacturing organization with which he will become connected immediately following graduation.

The bride is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas J. Crock of Greensburg and has been a frequent visitor here for several years. Mr. and Mrs. Seibert will be at home at 5470 Kinkaid St., E. E. Pittsburg, after May 1st. The Bulletin extends its very best wishes.

Feeding America

The average use of coffee in the United States equals more than twelve and one-half pounds a year for every person. Candy consumption reaches nine pounds per capita. Tea drinking has not increased as the average person consumes a trifle less than a pound of tea a year. The most interesting statistics are being furnished in Washington in the tariff row—and it is some row. Apparently the people of the United States are interested, as every man, woman and child is credited with getting away with more than 114 pounds of sugar a year. We are, indeed, a sweet-loving people. The beet sugar people have grown and expanded under the beneficent patronage of the protective tariff. Perhaps there is significant connection between the fact that the number of sugar beet factories have decreased in the country and the further fact that the Great Western Sugar Company and its subsidiaries now manufacture fifty per cent of the domestic beet sugar production. Can it be that we are threatened with a new trust within a new industry? Considerable attention has been given in Washington to the company's reports for the year ending February 28, 1929, inasmuch as this conspicuous tariff-pampered child is still asking Congress for tariff sweets at the very time when its annual statement shows a net income of \$7,785,699, after it has paid seven per cent preferred dividends, together with a substantial stock dividend of \$1,800,000 shares on no par value common, but which according to the New York Stock Exchange has considerable value, and is a good dividend-earner.

The Great Western very frankly admits in a statement published in the Wall Street Journal that "domestic producers are seeking a reasonable increase in import duties on sugar from foreign countries." The hope is added that there will be restrictions upon duty-free importations, and the company's president says, "we are encouraged to feel that some additional tariff protection will be given to the domestic industry."

There is plenty of plain speech heard nowadays in the Capitol concerning sugar. This has taken form in the action of Representative James A. Frear (Republican), from Wisconsin, who has introduced an amendment in the House to his "bounty bill," already before Congress. This amendment reads, "no bounty shall be paid to any sugar producers whose net profits from sugar produced during the last preceding year exceeded seven per cent of the capital invested."

Modern Machinery Takes the Place of Muscle

There are increasingly numerous signs that the "Machine Age" is making it hard for the faithful old plowhorse to compete in the work on the farm. In every department of farm work machinery is taking the place of muscle. Here is an illuminating instance: J. W. Grettenberger, who lives near Okemos, Michigan, had two small fields, separated by a rail fence, and some stumps and some lime. It had been easy enough to swing the team of horses around at the end of the short furrows. But the big tractor was not so accommodating.

But modern methods were again the solution of the modern problem. A class of students from the near-by Agricultural College had been studying the practical uses of explosives, and they were brought into consideration of farmer Grettenberger's problems. The students eagerly applied their knowledge to the practical affairs of their friend, the farmer, and blasted out every one of those troublesome stumps, and helped remove the rail fence. Now the tractor follows an uninterrupted path through the fields that had been separated for a half a century.

"I sure never dreamed how easy it would be," commented farmer Grettenberger. "If I had, I would never have stood for all the fuss and bother so long. I can raise a whale of a lot of potatoes on the land that has never helped to pay its way before."

Jennertown C. of C. Has "Farmers' Night"

"Farmers' night" was observed Monday evening at the regular meeting of the Jennertown Chamber of Commerce at the People's State bank building. The 1929 potato club was organized with 20 members, the aim of the club being to sponsor the use of certified seed.

L. G. Lichter was installed as president of the Chamber of Commerce. The other officers installed include: J. B. W. Stuffs, first vice president; George Salmer, second vice president; J. H. Palmer, secretary; G. B. Coleman, treasurer.

The secretary announced that the industrial committee will have something of interest to report at the next regular meeting which will be held Monday, May 13, in the school auditorium. C. C. McDowell, county farm agent, will be the principal speaker and the Harmony Glee Club will furnish an entertainment program.

Cheer up if you are a little short of real money. It is reported that Henry Ford has \$72,000,000 less in his cash account than a year ago.

Bottle Green Is Used for Chic Spring Wrap



Showing a stylish spring wrap of bottle green, with a darker green pattern outlined by beige. Shawl collar and muffs cuffs are featured, while the close-fitting hat is of matching green, trimmed in beige. Beige slippers and hose complete the outfit.

All Women Should Study Problems of Dressmaking

Commercial dress patterns are made to suit certain specified textiles, says Marjorie Kinney, in an article on home dressmaking, in the People's Home Journal magazine. Because of this, she says, it is the best plan to select the material and pattern in relation to each other before purchase. "A model is designed in a specific textile," says this writer. "This means if a velvet model is bought to be copied, the pattern is suited to cotton or block for the home sewer—she does not think in terms of material and pattern."

"The second point is to select the dress best suited to your type," continues this writer. "The lines and silhouette are most essential prerequisites for a smart and becoming costume. Every woman should enjoy studying her own problems of dressing, selecting lines which will bring out all her best points and cover any defects, and indulging only in colors which will make her look young and pretty rather than old and worn. If one will only give this thought to the selection of her clothes there is no reason on earth why she may not be becomingly dressed for a minimum sum."

Semisports Style Shoe Introduces Innovations

An unusually attractive new semisports shoe is being shown. It is an oxford of leather with triple eyelets and is made up in two colors, dark brown with a rich beige. Heels, toes and eyelet parts are of the brown, while the remainder is of the beige. The beige section is perforated in an all-over design which lends a very "swagger" appearance to the shoe. The heels, too, are different from those seen recently; they are high, with straight lines, yet comfortable, and very flattering to most women's feet.

For day wear there are new steel-toe shoe buckles in square, oblong and oval shapes. The designs are worked out in conventional flat patterns, solid effects and modernistic motifs. Those for evening wear are made on a white gold or aluminum base with crystals, rhinestones or colored stone settings. These are made with the thought of matching the shoe color, or to lend a touch of brightness.

Sunburn Powder Is Not Given Warmest Welcome

That sunburn powder vogue Paris sent over here has been duly noted, sniffed at and shelved. That is, by some women who realize the absurdity of walking around looking "sun burned" and yellow faced—for no reason at all. This fad may go well during the beach season and serve those who do not wear well under the light of the real sun, but absolutely no one has a chance has this dark complexioned vogue got in a big city! Paris has also made a little plea for longer skirts. Here, too, the American woman prefers to decide for herself.

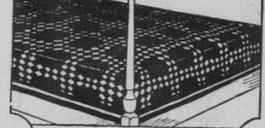
Separate Blouse, Skirt in Personality Costumes

So enthusiastic has fashion become over the possibilities for individuality in the separate blouse and skirt in the assembling of personality costumes that shops have instituted departments wherein these are to be found in innumerable styles and colors. This allows the imagination free play in forming a two-piece frock to express one's own color taste. Quite frequently two plain shades are allied in blouse and skirt with surprisingly smart effect.

Used Flour Bags Make This Patchwork Quilt

This charming old blue-and-white patchwork quilt, made almost a century ago, was part of the marriage equipment of a New England bride. Hand-ed down, generation after generation, it is still in a good state of preservation and is admired by every woman who sees it. A few years ago Mrs. Herbert Hoover saw it and so took with its beauty that she had it duplicated as a wedding present to her son.

The actual handwork on this quilt is extremely simple. Its effectiveness lies in the care with which the stitches are set, so as to get nice, square corners. It is quite in keeping with the thrifty spirit of our forefathers, or in this case should say, foremothers?—that this quilt should be made at little or no expense from used flour bags. Nine or ten bags will be needed for making a full-sized quilt. If you do



Quilt Can Be Made at Little or No Expense.

not have these on hand from flour bought for home baking, your baker will doubtless let you have some for a few cents apiece. The first step is to rip the bags and remove the stamping by soaking it in kerosene or covering it with lard overnight and then washing the goods in warm water. Then dye six of the pieces of material a deep shade of blue, what is commonly known as a pale blue.

The basis of the quilt is alternating blocks, shown in the illustration. One block is a checkerboard square composed of alternating two-inch squares of the blue-and-white materials. The other is of solid blue with a two-inch square of the white in each corner.

For a full-sized spread, forty-two of the checkerboard blocks will be needed and thirty of the blue ones. When all the blocks are completed, sew them together in strips diagonally, filling in at the ends to make a straight edge, taking care to follow out the pattern scheme.

Finish the quilt with three two-inch strips of blue, white and blue, with a nine-square checkerboard block at each corner.

Skim Milk Solids Are Among Important Foods

Very few Americans eat correctly. Most American diets are deficient in the animal proteins and minerals found so abundantly in milk. These are among the findings of Dr. George Walker, Baltimore scientist who has been making a study of the eating habits of the American people. Doctor Walker laid the initial results of his study before the American Dietetic association meeting in Baltimore.

Perhaps the most startling fact brought out by Doctor Walker's study is the pronounced shortage in a large proportion of the diets of iron, lime and phosphorus. Lack of phosphorus leads to rickets. He found that 94 per cent of all the diets were below normal in the proportion of calcium and 62 per cent were lacking in the phosphorus element essential to the growth of nerves and bones. These elements are obtained chiefly in milk and in certain of the vegetables. Every child should drink not less than a quart of milk daily, and every adult not less than a pint, according to Doctor Walker.

Doctor Walker's findings follow on the heels of other recent findings by nutrition experts of the great value of milk proteins, milk, sugar and milk minerals in the human diet. These investigators have proved that it is not the butterfat above the cream line in the milk bottle but the solids in the skim milk below that are really the body builders. Homemakers who would conserve the health of the members of their families will, therefore, encourage not only the free drinking of milk but also the eating of bakery goods, ice cream, candies, meat specialties and many other of the food articles that are now made with skim milk solids.

Choosing Color Scheme to Hold Hat Cost Down

Inasmuch as real dyed-in-the-wool perfection in dress today is represented by a hat selected to accompany but one dress, and one only, most of us will no doubt have to decide in favor of fewer dresses or abandon ourselves to an indulgence in the purchase of more hats. It is a nice idea, but women have a sly way of cleverly getting around such corners by so carefully choosing definite color schemes that one hat—one impeccably smart hat—does the work of two or more.

To Industrialize Agriculture

Urging capital to take over the farms of the nation and organize them on an industrial basis, Wheeler McMillen, associate editor of Farm and Fireside told the thirty-first convention of the National Metal Trades Association that only such a revolutionary measure can meet the problems that now exist on the land.

Mr. McMillen further urged farmers to withdraw their opposition to "corporation farming" and submit to it as an inevitable development in the growth of a nation in which agriculture alone has failed to change itself to fit new conditions.

Obviously, declared the speaker, the solution of the farm problem lies in improving the income of the farmers. To improve his income a farmer must do one of three things: obtain a higher price, produce a larger quantity or lower his cost of production. It is, however, in the realm of costs, rather than in the matter of price or even yield per acre, that is found the farmer's outstanding hope of higher income. Things have been happening in agriculture in recent years that foreshadow changes of fundamental consequence to industry as well as farming. The central fact of these revolutionary events is the increase in output, not of an acre, but of a man.

Urging the introduction of the corporation into farming, Mr. McMillen pointed out the opportunity for capital to make secure investments in land now and to begin operation of large scales. "Under corporate enterprises," said Mr. McMillen, "capital would be supplied to put each economic unit into its most productive condition. Each unit can be large enough to afford the services of a thoroughly competent manager. The overhead costs of machinery per acre can be greatly reduced, while the most economical and suitable machinery can be made available. The advantages of volume buying and selling can be obtained.

"The viewpoint of many in opposition is the death knell of what we have long regarded as the finest source of American citizenship. Corporations are not going to take the farms out of the country. And I would point out, too, that the rise of the corporation in industry has provided means to make this the greatest land of opportunity the world has ever seen."

A NATIONAL DISGRACE

One person out of every twenty-four in the United States in 1920 could not read or write, according to the Federal Census of that year. Nine years have passed, and when the Census will soon be taken, what will its findings be? Will it again reveal to us 5,000,000 illiterates within our borders? Will it again place us tenth among the great nations of the world?

Adult illiteracy can be wiped out in the months that remain in 1929, according to the statement of the National Illiteracy Crusade, which is actively engaged at its Washington headquarters in stimulating all responsible official and volunteer organizations throughout the country to make every effort to reduce the illiteracy totals.

The Crusade points with particular emphasis to the most pathetic of all illiterates—the 1,000,000 mothers who can neither read nor write. While the children are young, the mother's ignorance is a dreadful handicap in training them, and when the children have grown up and left the home her loneliness is pitiable. She is separated from them by more than mere miles. She cannot write to them, she cannot read the letters they send. She cannot turn to her Bible for consolation.

Surely these million mothers, many of them native born Americans, are worthy of the education which it is within the power of every literate adult to give. The National Illiteracy Crusade has demonstrated that adults can be taught to read and write in from four to six weeks. It has placed suitable text books at the disposal of the volunteer teachers. It has developed an easy method of instruction.

If the patriotic citizens of this country will cooperate by devoting the necessary time to the instruction of the illiterates in their communities there is no reason why the Federal Census of 1930 should not show a reduction in illiteracy about which the entire nation may be proud. And although literacy is an end to be desired in itself, it is bound to bring with it many other benefits—improved standards of living, more intelligent care of children, and better understanding of American ideals.

Sharp Correction

There was a determined look in his eye as he marched into the optician's shop. "I want a pair of glasses, immediately," he said. "Good, strong ones."

"Yes, I was out in the country yesterday and I made a very painful blunder."

"Indeed?" Mistook a stranger for a friend?"

"No, a bumblebee for a blackberry." —Watchman Examiner.

We don't know anything about the election prospects over in Great Britain, but the Tories must be in desperate straits as they are now offering the voters cheaper tea if they win at the election.