

(Continued from Page 1)

whole method of business regulation between the industries which produce and distribute commodities on the one hand, and public utilities on the other. In the former, our laws insist upon effective competition; in the latter, because we substantially confer a monopoly by limiting competition, we must regulate their services and rates. The rigid enforcement of the laws applicable to both groups is the very base of equal opportunity and freedom from domination for all our people, and it is just as essential for the stability and prosperity of business itself as for the protection of the public at large. Such regulation should be extended by the federal government within the limitations of the constitution and only when the individual states are without power to protect their citizens through their own authority. On the other hand, we should be fearless when the authority rests only in the federal government.

Cooperation by the Government

The larger purpose of our economic thought should be to establish more firmly stability and security of business and employment and thereby remove poverty still further from our borders. Our people have in recent years developed a new found capacity for cooperation among themselves to effect high purposes in public welfare. It is an advance toward the highest conception of self-government. Self-government does not and should not imply the use of political agencies alone. Progress is born of cooperation in the community—not from government restraints. The government should assist and encourage these movements of collective self help by itself cooperating with them. Business has by cooperation made great progress in the advancement of service, in stability, in regularity of employment and in the correction of its own abuses. Such progress, however, can continue only so long as business manifests its respect for law.

There is an equally important field of cooperation by the federal government with the multitude of agencies, state, municipal and private, in the systematic development of those processes which directly affect public health, recreation, education and the home. We have need further to perfect the means by which government can be adapted to human service.

Education

Although education is primarily a responsibility of the states and local communities, and rightly so, yet the nation as a whole is vitally concerned in its development every where to the highest standards and to complete universality. Self-government can succeed only through an instructed electorate. Our objective is not simply to overcome illiteracy. The nation has marched far beyond that. The more complex the problems of the nation become, the greater is the need for more and more advanced instruction. Moreover, as our numbers increase and as our life expands with science and invention, we must discover more and more leaders for every walk of life. We cannot hope to succeed in directing this increasingly complex civilization unless we can draw all the talent of leadership from the whole people. One civilization after another has been wrecked upon the attempt to secure sufficient leadership from a single group or class. If we would prevent the growth of class distinctions and would constantly refresh our leadership with the ideals of our people, we must draw constantly from the general mass. The full opportunity for every boy and girl to rise through the selective processes of education can alone secure to us this leadership.

Public Health

In public health the discoveries of science have opened a new era. Many sections of our country and many groups of our citizens suffer from diseases the eradication of which are mere matters of administration and moderate expenditures. Public health service should be as fully organized and as universally incorporated into our governmental system as is public education. The returns are a thousand fold in economic benefits, and infinitely more in reduction of suffering and promotion of human happiness.

World Peace

The United States fully accepts the profound truth that our own progress, prosperity and peace are interlocked with the progress, prosperity and peace of all humanity. The whole world is at peace. The dangers to a continuation of this peace today are largely the fear and suspicion which still haunt the world. No suspicion or fear can be rightly directed toward our country.

Those who have a true understanding of America know that we have no desire for territorial expansion, for economic or other domination of other peoples. Such purposes are repugnant to our ideals of

human freedom. Our form of government is ill adapted to the responsibilities which inevitably follow permanent limitation of the independence of other peoples. Superficial observers seem to find no destiny for our abounding increase in population, in wealth and power except that of imperialism. They fail to see that the American people are engrossed in the building for themselves of a new economic system, a new social system, a new political system—all of which are characterized by aspirations of freedom of opportunity and thereby are the negation of imperialism. They fail to realize that because of our abounding prosperity our youth are pressing more and more into our institutions of learning; that our people are seeking a larger vision through art, literature, science and travel; that they are moving toward stronger moral and spiritual life—that from these things our sympathies are broadening beyond the bounds of our nation and race toward their true expression in a real brotherhood of man. They fail to see that the idealism of America will lead it to no narrow or selfish channel, but inspire it to do its full share as a nation toward the advancement of civilization. It will do that not by mere declaration but by taking a practical part in supporting all useful international undertakings. We not only desire peace with the world, but to see peace maintained throughout the world. We wish to advance the reign of justice and reason toward the extinction of force.

The recent treaty for the renunciation of war as an instrument of national policy sets an advanced standard in our conception of the relations of nations. Its acceptance should pave the way to greater limitation of armament, the offer of which we sincerely extend to the world.

But its full realization also implies a greater and greater perfection of the instrumentalities for pacific settlement of controversies between nations. In the creation and use of these instrumentalities we should support every sound method of conciliation, arbitration and judicial settlement. American statesmen were among the first to propose and they have constantly urged upon the world, the establishment of a tribunal for the settlement of controversies of a justiciable character. The Permanent Court of International Justice in its major purpose is thus peculiarly identified with American ideals and with American statesmanship. No more potent instrumentality for this purpose has ever been conceived and no other is practicable of establishment. The reservations placed upon our adherence should not be misinterpreted. The United States seeks by these reservations no special privilege or advantage but only to clarify our relation to advisory opinions and other matters which are subsidiary to the major purpose of the court. The way should, and I believe will, be found by which we may take our proper place in a movement so fundamental to the progress of peace.

Our people are determined that we should make no political engagements such as membership in the League of Nations, which may commit us in advance as a nation to become involved in the settlements of controversies between other nations. They adhere to the belief that the independence of America from such obligations increases its ability and availability for service in all fields of human progress.

I have lately returned from a journey among our sister republics of the western hemisphere. I have received unbounded hospitality and courtesy as their expression of friendliness to our country. We are held by particular bonds of sympathy and common interest with them. They are each of them building a racial character and a culture which is an impressive contribution to human progress. We wish only for the maintenance of their independence, the growth of their stability and their prosperity. While we have had wars in the western hemisphere, yet on the whole the record is in encouraging contrast with that of other parts of the world. Fortunately the new world. We should keep it so.

It is impossible, my countrymen, to speak of peace without profound emotion. In thousands of homes in America, in millions of homes around the world, there are vacant chairs. It would be a shameful confession of our unworthiness if it should develop that we have abandoned the hope for which all these men died. Surely civilization is old enough, surely mankind is mature enough so that we ought in our own lifetime to find a way to permanent peace. Abroad, to west and east, are nations whose sons mingled their blood with the blood of our own sons on the battlefields. Most of these nations have contributed to our race, to our culture, to our knowledge and our progress. From one of them we derive our very language and from many of

them much of the genius of our institutions. Their desire for peace is as deep and sincere as ours.

Peace can be contributed to by respect for our ability in defense. Peace can be promoted by the limitation of arms and by the creation of the instrumentalities for peaceful settlement of controversies. But it will become a reality only through self-restraint and active effort in friendliness and helpfulness. I covet for this administration a record of having further contributed to advance the cause of peace.

Party Responsibilities

In our form of democracy the expression of the popular will can be effected only through the instrumentality of political parties. We maintain party government not to promote intolerant partisanship but because opportunity must be given for expression of the popular will, and organization provided for the execution of its mandates and for accountability of government to the people. It follows that the government both in the executive and the legislative branches must carry out in good faith the platforms upon which the party was entrusted with power. But the government is that of the whole people; the party is the instrument through which policies are determined and men chosen to bring them into being. The animosities of elections should have no place in our government, for government must concern itself alone with the common weal.

Special Session of the Congress
Action upon some of the proposals upon which the Republican party was returned to power, particularly further agricultural relief and limited changes in the tariff, cannot in justice to our farmers, our labor and our manufacturers be postponed. I shall therefore request a special session of Congress for the consideration of these two questions. I shall deal with each of them upon the assembly of the Congress.

Other Mandates From the Election

It appears to me that the more important further mandates from the recent election were the maintenance of the integrity of the Constitution; the vigorous enforcement of the laws; the continuance of economy in public expenditure; the continued regulation of business to prevent domination in the community; the denial of ownership or operation of business by the government in competition with its citizens; the avoidance of policies which would involve us in the controversies of foreign nations; the more effective reorganization of the departments of the federal government; the expansion of public works; and the promotion of welfare activities affecting education and the home.

These were the more tangible determinations of the election, but beyond them was the confidence and belief of the people that we would not neglect the support of the embedded ideals and aspirations of America. These ideals and aspirations are the touchstones upon which the day to day administration and legislative acts of government must be tested. More than this, the government must, so far as lies within its proper powers, give leadership to the realization of these ideals and to the fruition of these aspirations. No one can adequately reduce these things to the spirit of phrases or to a catalog of definitions. We do know what the attainments of these ideals should be: The preservation of self-government and its full foundations in local government; the perfection of justice whether in economic or in social fields, the maintenance of ordered liberty; the denial of domination by any group or class; the building up and preservation of equality of opportunity; the stimulation of initiative and individuality; absolute integrity in public affairs; the choice of officials for fitness to office; the direction of economic progress toward prosperity and the further lessening of poverty; the freedom of public opinion; the sustaining of education and of the advancement of knowledge; the growth of religious spirit and the tolerance of all faiths; the strengthening of the home; the advancement of peace.

There is no short road to the realization of these aspirations. Ours is a progressive people, but with a debased upon the foundation of experience. Ill-considered remedies for our faults bring only penalties after them. But if we hold the faith of the men in our mighty past who created these ideals, we shall leave them heightened and strengthened for our children.

Conclusion

This is not the time and place for extended discussion. The questions before our country are problems of progress to higher standards; they are not the problems of degeneration. They demand thought and they serve to quicken the conscience and enlist our sense of responsibility for their settlement. And that responsibility rests upon you, my countrymen, as much as upon those of us who have

been selected for office.

Ours is a land rich in resources; stimulating in its glorious beauty; filled with millions of happy homes; blessed with comfort and opportunity. In no nation are the institutions of progress more advanced. In no nation are the fruits of accomplishment more secure, in no nation is the government more worthy of respect. No country is more loved by its people. I have an abiding faith in their capacity, integrity and high purpose. I have no fears for the future of our country. It is bright with hope.

In the presence of my countrymen, mindful of the solemnity of this occasion, knowing what the task means and the responsibilities which it involves, I beg your tolerance, your aid and your cooperation. I ask the help of Almighty God in this service to my country to which you have called me.

Trucksville

The Fourth Quarterly Conference of the Trucksville M. E. Church was held recently with Rev. Frederick Lott presiding. The reports of the various societies and branches of the church were given. The pastor gave a fine report expressing in particular the unity with which the work of the church progressed this year.

Quarterly Conference

Rev. Lott, district superintendent, commented on the various reports and explained several new rules that were passed at the last general conference of the M. E. Church.

Dr. G. L. Howell and Thomas Carle, Jr. were re-elected as trustees for four years. The following committees were elected for the ensuing year:

Stewards—Fred Booth, Bruce Long, C. F. Lewis, Harry Dewitt, Archie Woolbert, William Thomas, William Huston, A. W. Mahoney, Joseph Schooley, Lewis Roushey, J. E. Newhart, Norman Ringstrom, Ray Gemel, Guy Woolbert, Kenneth Woolbert, W. A. Steelman, B. W. Kemble, A. C. Johnson, A. C. Kelly, Irvin Parsons, George Kulp, G. W. Reynolds, William Hewitt, J. P. Benning, Mrs. Archie Woolbert.

Trustees—W. E. Bennett, H. Yoiks, Archie Woolbert, J. P. Benning, G. W. Reynolds, G. L. Howell, L. Carle, Jr. Committee Membership and Records—K. Woolbert, Boote, Yorks.

Music—Hewitt, Benning, Newhart, Reynolds.

Religious Education—Carle, Lewis, Kemble, Mrs. A. C. Kelly, Mrs. Reynolds.

Finance—Dewitt, Reynolds, Benning.

Benevolence—Bennett, Kulp, Carle, Roushey, Kelly.

Social Service—Mrs. A. Woolbert, Mrs. Long, Mrs. Yorks.

Auditing—Lewis, Ringstrom, Steelman.

Parsonage—Mrs. J. Schooley, Mrs. Yorks, Mrs. Reynolds, Mrs. J. Warden, Mrs. W. A. Cease.

Pastoral Relation and Pulpit Supply—Benning, Reynolds, Howell.

Nominators—Bennett, Woolbert, Yorks.

Stewards, trustees and heads of all church organization constitute official board.

Annual Dinner

Members of the Ladies' Aid Society of Trucksville M. E. Church held their annual dinner recently.

The Epworth League held a box party at the M. E. Church on Friday night. A good time was had by all.

The new Bible Class of the M. E. Church held their monthly meeting at the home of Rev. A. J. Chapman recently.

Born to Mr. and Mrs. Robert Gardner of Parsons, February 18, 1929, a son, Mrs. Gardner was formally Miss Helen Reese, of Trucksville.

Born to Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Cease, February 26, 1929, a son.

Miss Gertrude Smiley spent the week-end at Penn State.

Miss Lonora Robinson spent the week-end with her parents.

Miss Ruth Dean is seriously ill at the General Hospital.

The Seniors will give "Who Wouldn't Be Crazy," March 6 and 8 at the M. E. Church at Shavertown.

The Juniors are practicing for "Apple Blossom" to be given in the near future.

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DAIRY

SPRING PASTURE IS NOT HARMFUL

North Carolina Finds Milk Is Richer in Butterfat.

It's mostly tradition, and not facts, that leads many dairymen to believe that the quality of milk depreciates when the cows are turned from the dry feed of the stable to the succulent green feed of the pasture.

"Yet we have a few dairymen and many consumers who believe this," says Fred M. Haig of the animal husbandry department at the North Carolina state college. "We have just completed a test with nine cows in the herd here at the college which shows that instead of the animals giving a lower quality of milk in the spring, it is materially richer in butterfat."

Last winter, Professor Haig selected nine cows and fed them cottonseed hulls as the sole roughage for a period of ten weeks. No succulent feed was given during the period. The average daily milk production was 201.0 pounds testing 4.64 per cent fat.

The cows were then changed from the hulls to corn silage and hay and, after giving time to accustom themselves to the change, the same data was again collected. With this feed, each cow of the nine produced 209.1 pounds of milk per day testing 4.88 per cent fat.

On May 4, the nine cows were turned on a rich pasture consisting of green wheat and crimson clover. Again they were allowed time to adjust themselves and the data again collected. The average daily production in this case was 212.9 pounds of milk each day testing 5.37 per cent fat.

Throughout each of these three tests, the grain ration remained constant and supplied a balanced ration. However, this shows that silage is better than the dry feed and a good pasture is better than silage. Professor Haig states that succulent feed is important in the dairy business not only for the maintenance of healthy cows but also for the amount and quality of milk produced.

To Secure Best Results From Bull Feed Wisely

In order to secure the best results with the bull, it is necessary that he be fed very carefully in order that he does not become too fat and sluggish, therefore a poor breeder.

In feeding the mature bull, a very satisfactory grain ration can be made up of: One hundred pounds ground corn, 50 pounds wheat bran, 40 pounds oats, ten pounds oilmeal, five pounds bone meal.

It is not often that the bull will need more than two to four pounds of such a grain mixture per day before he is put to service. A two-year-old bull when in service will probably require a pound of such a grain mixture per day for each 100 pounds of live weight; therefore, if he weighs 1,500 pounds he would require 15 pounds of grain per day if in good condition; but if thin, would probably require 18 to 20 pounds per day while being used. Mature bulls should have just enough grain to keep them in good, vigorous condition but not too fat. Mature bulls often become slow breeders when they become fat.

As a general thing a limited amount of corn silage may be allowed to the mature bull, but generally not over a half feed such as 15 or 20 pounds per day. Along with the silage a mature bull can usually have all the alfalfa or clover hay he will eat without waste. Most authorities claim that heavy feeding of silage makes the bull a slow breeder.

Dairy Notes

Good milk can be produced only with cleanliness in its handling.

Milk your cows immediately before instead of after feeding them and you will avoid off-flavors.

Giving your dairy barn a good system of ventilation now means healthier stock and purer milk in the winter.

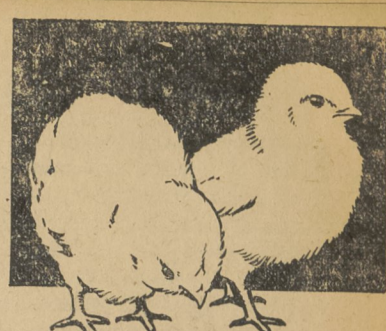
A bull pen where the bull can run in either a shed or out into an exercise lot is an excellent investment on any dairy farm.

Cowpen hay is an excellent feed for dairy cows, containing somewhat more digestible protein than alfalfa and clover and practically the same amount of total digestible nutrients.

Warmth and fresh air are primary needs inside a dairy barn. The animal heat given off by the cows is the only practical means of providing warmth.

While cattle losses from tuberculosis have been cut in half in the past ten years, losses from contagious abortion have doubled in the same period.

Good pasture, good legume hay, good ground grain will make a good cow do her best, provided you let her have plenty of good drinking water at all times.



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