

Democrat Watchman

Bellefonte, Pa., March 5, 1909.

FARM NOTES.

—Get ready to plant trees this month as soon as soil conditions permit.

—A freight train from Cincinnati recently carried 37,000 turkeys to Boston.

—Don't try to combine arsenate of lead or Paris green with lime-sulphur mixture.

—It costs twice as much to spray large, high, unpruned trees, as it does to spray low-headed, thinned out trees.

—We hope you pruned the grapevines last month. It does now the vines may bleed, —but perhaps it's "better late than never."

—High priced novelties are often disappointing, but it is interesting to try a few each season. For man planting, however, stick to the time-tested standard kinds.

—Experiments at the Wisconsin Station have developed the fact that an acre of rape grazed off by the pigs gave returns which indicated a food value equal to 2800 pounds of grain.

—The farmers of Kansas plant 9,000,000 bushels of wheat every year, from which they harvest about 74,000,000 bushels, most of which is ground up into flour in the home mills.

—Large quantities of alfalfa seed are shipped every year to Belgium and other countries of Europe to be made into dye. This is a beautiful shade which can be obtained from no other source.

—Oklahoma is the only state which requires the teaching of agriculture in all country schools. The courses include agriculture, horticulture, stock raising, fertilizers, dairying, drainage, irrigation and grazing.

—A successful stockman in six weeks cured hoots so brittle that they could not hold a shoe, by using two parts of oil of tar with one part balsam fir, mixed and applied every other night to the extreme tip of the hoof.

—An extensive dairyman says that for 20 years his cows have had dry hay before them every time they were milked, which was twice a day, and the pasture was never so good but what those cows would eat some of the dry hay.

—Why not give those trees a decent meal this year? Try 1,000 pounds per acre of any good, complete commercial fertilizer. Or apply stable manure, horse manure and muriate of potash (400 pounds bone, 200 pounds muriate, per acre).

—Secretary Wilson says: "The greatest crop of America is grass, and then corn. Next after corn is probably cotton; then come wheat and poultry, running neck and neck. The product of the hen coop is now nearly as valuable as that of the wheat field."

—This is the season of the year for farm auctions. There is always a great temptation to buy things at such places; just because of the excitement of the moment. But don't be led into getting stuff that you have no use for. It is simply a waste of money.

—The spring days make us all uneasy to get out on the lawn to work; but, fellow farmers, we can gain time and be sure of better crops by sitting still until the earth is dry enough to work. There is no surer way to spoil land than to work it when it is too wet.

—Pruning raspberries and blackberries: Cut out all canes that fruited last season (should have been done last fall); also all winter-killed canes. Shorten remaining canes to three or four feet, and cut off at least a third of the long side shoots. Rake up and burn all brush.

—When you haul off the rubbish in the spring do not dump it by the roadside. Haul it into some old mossy, braky pasture and burn it up. Pile up the combustible material by itself. Dig a hole somewhere in the pasture and bury the old tin cans, old pairs, etc., out of sight.

—The farmers of the North Atlantic States during the last census year each produced about \$954 worth of farm crops, while the average South Atlantic States farmer made only \$484, though the Southern farmer averaged 108 acres per farm, and the Northern farmer only 96 acres.

—Pennsylvania farmers were shown how to get rid of pests which are causing losses of thousands of dollars yearly to fruit-growers. The entire Cumberland Valley Railroad system within the State was visited by a train, containing apparatus, supplies and room for demonstrations and lectures.

—If the white or gray horse should get stalled from damp bedding, rub the spots perfectly dry with a piece of chalk kept for the purpose. This will remove every bit of stain. The stains can then be washed out with clean clear water. When dry, scour with chalk. Never use soap in the water, as it sets the stains.

—In March, before the buds swell, spray fruit trees for fungous troubles, such as peach leaf-rot, scab of pear and apple, rot rot, leaf blight, etc. The Bordeaux mixture is the standard fungicide. (But remember the lime-sulphur mixture is also a fungicide; so if you use it for San Jose scale on your trees you will not need the early spray of Bordeaux).

—Grain, especially corn, is almost always within easy reach of farm hens, so it cannot be truthfully said the lack of eggs is due to the lack of food. So obvious is this fact that many writers on the topic attribute the hen's failure to produce eggs to their being overfat, while an overfat condition and poor egg laying go hand in hand, both being due to lack of food, but to a lack of the right kind of food.

—The Bureau of Chemistry of the United States Department of Agriculture has come out flat footed in answer to the question "When is cheese not cheese?" They say that when it is "soured curd" it cannot be sold as cheese. Pseudo-cheese is produced by soaking the curd at a certain stage in cold water, draining it and putting the curd to press. This treatment is carried on solely for fraudulent purposes.

—Before going down into a well, test the purity of the air by lowering a lighted candle or lantern. If the light burns dimly or goes out, the poisonous carbonic acid gas "stamps" can be driven out by igniting a quantity of turpentine and sawdust or kerosene and rags, in a kettle, and lowering it to the surface of the water; and then later, pour several bucketsful of water into the well from the top. Test again with the lantern, and note the improvement. We want Our Folks to be on the safe side.—Farm Journal.

FOR AND ABOUT WOMEN.

DAILY THOUGHT.

Would you learn to know thyself, look at mankind and their deeds. Would you learn to know mankind, look into your own heart.—Schiller.

All About Sleeves.—Elbow sleeves are now so seldom seen that they are hardly taken into consideration in the purchasing of gloves, and the 16 and 18 button lengths which were in such demand two years ago that they readily commanded exorbitant prices, are only used with evening gowns. The greater lengths are not in favor, it being thought the proper thing to have the arm bare for four or five inches between the edge of short cap-like sleeves or drapery and top of glove.

Glove gloves still hold first place in hand coverings, but the suedes, in white particularly, are so easily cleaned, even at home, that they are seen quite as often as gloves. Black suedes are at the best never in a very good shape, and after a few wearings become rusty and therefore are a poor investment.

Before wearing gloves, see buttons on securely. Later on silk and fine linen will replace kid for general use, and mitts will be worn again, as they have been for several seasons, with afternoon or lingerie gowns.

White gloves are no longer worn in the street, or, indeed, anywhere. For all occasions gloves are either carefully matched to the costume or selected from pale shades of flesh, biscuit and tan, besides the natural tones of suede.—Style.

In spite of the established popularity of the empire and directoire styles, the firm footing which the one-piece frock boasts, and the attractively persistent hanging on of the high waisted skirt, the tailored suit with severely plain skirt and coat on smart lines will be widely worn this spring. It is as well beloved by women today as it was when it first made its appearance.

In a good-looking cloth suit and dainty blouse a woman feels well dressed at any time, provided her boots, gloves, neckwear and hat are aptly chosen.

The wise woman will plan her spring suit now, for the shops and tailoring establishments show a wide variety of materials from which to choose.

There are serge, light-weight tweeds and Melton cloth, heavy rough pongees and Venetian cloths, soft and lustrous, in all the good serviceable colors.

Skirts are narrow and cut in walking length; coats may come well below the knees or half way below hips. They may fit the figure snugly or be semi-fitting.

Collars are made of Ottoman silk, velvet to harmonize with the color of the suit, satin or the material itself.

Braid and black satin buttons are used for trimming, but for the most part the suits are untrimmed.

An exceedingly good-looking though simple coat and skirt costume is of dark blue or herring-bone serge. The skirt is gored, with habit back, and the coat single-breasted and cut semi-fitting in the back. The collar is of black Ottoman silk and revers are faced with it. The coat fastens with buttons covered with the silk.

This same model may be had in cream serge, and made of that material, it would be a good choice for best summer wear.

Another attractive suit is of golden-brown pongee—the rough, heavy kind. It has a long coat, single breasted and fastened with golden-brown satin buttons. It has turn-back, stitched cuffs, collar of the material and mannish pockets.

The skirt is gored with a single inverted pleat at each seam and is quite short.

Worn with blouses of handkerchief linen, sheer hatiste and muslin, the two piece suit will be quite as popular and as frequently seen, if not more frequently, as the styles that have been in first favor all winter.

Fruit cocktails may be served at breakfast, dinner and luncheon, as a first course as the first and last, and either as a first course or dessert at lunch.

The successful fruit cocktail must be ice cold; the fruit must be freed of all skin and pulp; it should have been sugared and allowed to stand in the ice box for several hours to draw a juice and assimilate the flavors, and soft fruit that blackens, like bananas, peaches or cubes of cantelope, should not be added until just before serving.

There is nothing new about the Dutch neck. It has been popular for years and the afternoon gown without a collar has been preferred by ultra-fashionable women for three seasons. But the style has become conspicuously popular.

The one-piece gown without a stock is more worn than any other kind. It is seen at luncheons, card parties, afternoon receptions, wedding and always at the theatre.

Young girls wear a lingerie Dutch collar for informal day affairs, but for formal occasions the gown is out at least two inches from the base of neck and for two inches further down is filled in with a flat band of lace.

If one has a string of pearls, so much the better; if not, the neck is left bare. The velvet dog collar, if quite narrow, may be added, but it always destroys the beauty line from ear to shoulder.

The old-fashioned method of wearing simple house gowns that are cut square in the neck is back in style. The neck of the frock is cut up to the regulation height and down for four inches in front. White tulle or maline is drawn around the back of the neck, the ends crossed in front and tucked under the gown.

A cameo brooch fastening this tulle gives a quaint, old-fashioned touch.

Every woman suffers from the discomfort of soiled gloves. One expects to have them far from fresh at the end of the evening, but it is mortifying to have them so at the beginning.

It is possible to keep a pair of white kid gloves fresh for a dinner party or a dance by not putting them on until one is in the dressing room, but there is no such happy method when one goes to the opera, the theatre, an afternoon tea, a luncheon or a card party.

Therefore it is the usual fate of most women to present a pair of soiled white gloves at the beginning of their affairs.

The act of holding up one's skirt soils the glove. Far coats do instant damage. Those who ride on trolleys and those who go in carriages alike find spots on their fingers.

The new fashion of wearing a pair of gloves in soft rabbit wool over white kid ones is popular because it is protective.

These come in white and gray, are easily slipped on and off and make a woman feel that she is sure of starting the evening with unsputtered gloves.

LABOR.

Written for the WATCHMAN.

In their opposition to capitalism, the Socialists depend on the working men, that is on the people, who are unskilled, for their labor-power; receive wages.

The Socialists would have all who can work live on the wages of their own labor—not on the labor of others, but under the term work they include all the social work of the world, intellectual, administrative and physical, unskilled. In society, however, as it is now organized, most of those who are not doing manual labor are capitalists, or so dependent on capitalists that their interests are with capitalism; therefore, it is the laborers for wages to whom the Socialists are making their appeal. This is the cause of the misconception, that Socialism will reduce all work to manual labor.

Socialism aims to decrease manual labor by the substitution of machinery wherever possible, and to give scope to an advance in skilled and intellectual labor. Today wealth is produced in a small circumference. It also aims to abolish class distinction, in giving opportunity of work to all, and a just share in the wealth produced.

The Socialists depend upon the working men, because they are the people who suffer most under the present system, being called free labor—that is freedom for a man to change his employer, and freedom for an employer to change his men. Under slavery the master owned the man, he was his possession and it was to the interest of the master to care for his laborer. Today the free worker sells his labor-power to his employer, to be used for a stated number of hours, or for a stated piece of work, and in exchange he receives wages.

How are wages determined? On the amount it takes a laborer to live and support a family, and on the number of other laborers competing against him.

Wages are relative. It is not the amount of money a man receives, it is the number of things he can buy and the relation of his wages to his employers' profits. This determines whether wages are high or low.

In the days of free competition between capitalists, the law of supply and demand kept the average price of commodities equal to the cost of production, but now that capital has organized itself into national and international trusts, prices are determined by the capitalist class, limited by the demand of the market on one hand, and Union wages on the other.

The more capital has been organized the more it has crushed out competitors just so much the more it has been concentrated in the hands of the few, while the number of the laborers has been increased, through immigration and the changing of the small capitalists into wage-workers.

Capital and labor are dependent on each other, in that one cannot exist without the other, nevertheless their economic interests are opposed.

When capital is forced to raise wages, it raises the price of commodities and thus, through labor receives less money for its purchasing power is less. When the limit of high prices is reached, because of the over-stocking of the market, capital shuts down, throws over labor and all responsibility of its maintenance and holds up its wealth until the market repudiates it. When these crises come, the loss is greatest to those who have least. The small capitalists go to the wall and fall into the wage-earning class, while the wage-earner loses all he has, the application of his labor-power—the only means of his livelihood.

The army of the unemployed, which is found in every country where modern industry has been developed, serves as a great outfalling body for capitalism. This makes the competition of the laborers, among themselves, a fierce struggle for existence and turns the hand of organized labor against its own class.

Capital is not a labor, it consists of the means of production, raw material, and commodities which it wishes to exchange for labor-power and through the application of this labor-power, produce more wealth. Labor which has nothing else to sell, sells its labor-power to capital and the wealth it produces goes to the capitalist for the wages paid to labor; second, to repair machinery; third, to replenish raw material; and what is over capital claims as its share. Now, when a capitalist is sharing in the production of this wealth, under this, and under no other condition, he deserves his part of it, and he deserves it for his just part. The capitalist class today is taking to itself one-half of the wealth produced, while it is concentrating into ever fewer numbers. It is living, often in idleness on the wealth produced by many—a large portion of whom are its abject slaves.

Socialism will not abolish capital but only change its ownership. When capital is owned by the people and industry run—not for profit—but for the use of all, capital will, as now, employ labor and by the application of its power produce more wealth; but this wealth will be distributed according to every man's share in its production—not, as now, according to his property right in the means of production.

Capital, not content with the lion's share, is constantly trying to get more profits by employing the foreigner and even the woman and children.

The invention of machinery was a wonderful boon to men, but to how many men? For the first time in the world's history it has given the opportunity for supplying the needs of manhood, while what it has actually accomplished is that it has placed wealth and power, unshared, in the hands of a few, leaving the bulk of the people living in worse houses, wearing poorer clothing and eating more unwholesome food than they did before. The poor have endured many hardships in the past, but these have not surpassed the horrors of the tenements of our great cities, nor the dangers of our factories and mines. They have worn coarse clothing and eaten rough food, but these were better than the cheap fluery and slow poisons of our present day. Harold Rogers, in "Six Centuries of Work and Wages," says: "It may well be the case, and there is every reason to fear it is the case, that there is collected a population in our great towns which equals in amount the whole of those who lived in England and Wales six centuries ago; but whose condition is more destitute, whose homes are more squalid, whose means are more uncertain, whose prospects are more hopeless, than those of the peasant serfs of the middle ages, or the meaneat drudges of the medieval cities."

Machinery has forced many laborers into unemployment, without lifting the burden from those who are left. John Stuart Mill said, "It is questionable if all the mechanical inventions yet made have lightened the day's toil of any human being." Again he said, "If the heels of the human race are to always to remain as at present, slaves are to live in which they have no interest and therefore feel no interest—drudging from early morning till late at night for bare necessities and with all the intellectual and moral deficiencies which that implies

—without resources either in mind or feeling—not taught, for they cannot be better taught than fed; selfish, for all their thoughts are required for themselves; without interests or sentiments as citizens and members of society, and with a sense of injustice rankling in their minds, equally for what they have not and what others have; I know not what there is which should make a person of any capacity of reason concerned about the destinies of the human race."

What then is to be done with machinery —this merciless inhuman monster which is destroying the manhood of our working men, and making our modern life ugly and cheap. We must preserve the machine, we must also preserve the systematic organization of industry, which capitalism has developed for us, but we must prevent this terrible destruction and misery and turn these great gifts to their destined uses.

The machine must be the servant of man, the lever by which humanity will be lifted out of the animal struggle of existence, and placed upon the higher plane of mutual aid.

When man has solved the problem of his material needs, the human race will advance, intellectually and spiritually, it may be, with the same momentous rate of speed, as it has materially in the last one hundred years.

John Stuart Mill, who was one of the greatest minds of the classic orthodox school of political economy, declared, more than fifty years ago, that "We yet look forward to a time when society will no longer be divided into the idle and the industrious; when the rule that they who do not work shall not eat will be applied, not to paupers only, but impartially to all; when the division of the produce of labor, instead of depending, as in our great degree it now does, on the accidental rate of birth, will be made by concert on an acknowledged principle of justice, and when it will no longer either be, or be thought to be, impossible for human beings to exert themselves strenuously in procuring benefits, which are not to be exclusively their own, but to be shared with the society they belong to."

The social problem of the future we considered to be how to unite the greatest individual liberty of action with a common ownership in the raw material of the globe, and an equal participation of all in the benefits of combined labor."

ELIZABETH M. BLANCHARD.
Bellefonte, Pa.

Medical.

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