

YOUR TOWN.

If you want to live in the kind of a town like the kind of a town you like. You needn't slip your clothes in a grip. And start on a long, long hike.

RETURNING FROM INDIA.

By One on Medical Duty in that Far Eastern Country. China as Seen on a Brief Trip Through Some of Its Cities.

TENCHEN, MARCH 8th, 1914. (On the train.)

Dear Home Folk:

We then drove back to make a short stop at the Temple of One Thousand Gods. The doorway was guarded by a gray clad priest and just inside, at either side of the room, two great figures twelve feet high, made of some kind of plaster, stood brilliant in paint of every hue.

I'd like to describe in detail that drive to the station but I simply can't for it would take reams and reams of paper. Finally, we again got started toward Tenchen; up a new line of railway, past acres and acres and miles and miles of winter wheat, over country as nearly like the prairie at home as it could be; saw roads feet deep with mud, two wheeled carts pulled by three animals—generally one horse between the shafts and then a cow and a horse hitched on either side of the shafts.

There seems but little laziness; all seem to have to work. Cattle are few and human cattle are the beasts of burden. Poverty and humor seem to go side by side, while wealth and dignity stalk together. I could not reconcile the immense distances between towns for I had supposed that China would be as thickly settled as India and it does not look so to us from the train.

The way (seventy-eight miles) to Peking was merely a repetition of the day before—wheat fields by the mile. The houses have no windows on the outer wall, but on that facing the courtyard there are big windows all filled with beautiful frames over which is stretched unglazed paper. And so we come to the Pekin wall, a great massive, awe-inspiring affair, in comparison with which we puny mortals look like mere ants.

As I sit looking out onto the sidewalk in this Peking Mission house, four hundred Chinese students are passing on their way back from church. I went for a short time to the chapel; it was full and its seating capacity is one

thousand so you understand it was interesting, but as I could not understand anything I came away.

This is our second day (Sunday) here and yesterday one of the boys of this home took me for a short turn down in the city. I went into a curio shop and a "cloisone" place, and then into a Japanese bakery where I bought a lot of Japanese cakes, which proved to be simply a lot of messy glue and most nasty to taste, although very delicious as to appearance. We saw some beautiful rugs of native make, but rather cheap, and we ate little red apples which had been dipped in white taffy and so glazed, and then were strung on a nice thin stick. I saw curios I wanted, but many I didn't want. I have seen lots today but as it is very late and we are going to see the Great Wall of China tomorrow, and we are to make a very early start I won't say more than this, that I hope you are all as well and happy as I am. Still cold, but what of that.

(Continued next week.)

Explains New Game Code.

For the information of sportsmen throughout the State the Wild Life League of Pennsylvania, which has been leading the fight for the adoption of better game, fish and forestry laws passed by the last Legislature gave out recently the following summary of the new game code, known as House bill No. 119, which was approved this morning by the Governor.

"The Phillips act, known as House bill No. 119, or the new game code, was introduced by Representative Joseph E. Phillips, of Clearfield county. It is the most advanced and comprehensive piece of game protective legislation ever enacted in this State, striking at the last vestige of market hunting by forbidding the sale of rabbits and squirrels killed in the State and forbidding the shipment of game except when accompanied by the shipper.

It forbids the ownership, transfer, sale or transportation of ferrets except under license which will only be granted by the Game Commission for good reasons. It forbids the taking of bear in any way except by the use of a rifle or gun shooting only one ball and forbids the trapping of bear in any way. It prevents hunting for hire, by making it illegal for any man paid as a guide or in any other way as a hunter to give, sell or present game of any kind to his employer and similarly forbids the employer receiving game from such employee or guide. It fixes the game seasons as follows:

"Squirrels of all kinds, grouse, woodcock, quail, wild turkey, Mongolian or ring-neck or English pheasant, black birds, Hungarian quail, October 15th to November 30th, inclusive. "Rabbits and hares, November 1st to November 30th. "Deer, December 1st to December 15th. "Bear, October 15th to December 15th. "Raccoon, October 15th to December 31st.

"It fixes the bag limits as follows:

Table with 4 columns: Wild turkey, Deer (male), Bear, Grouse, Quail, Woodcock, Hungarian quail, Ring-neck, Squirrels, Rabbits, Hare. Rows show Per Day, Per Week, Per Season.

"Ring-neck pheasants raised strictly in captivity may be killed by the owners on their own premises during the open season without regard to number.

It is made unlawful to shoot at any doe or fawn, the penalty being the same as that provided if the deer is killed and similarly the wounding or killing in any manner of female deer and fawns is forbidden.

Mills Prepare to Supply Dyestuffs.

More than a score of American firms are establishing new color works or enlarging the output of existing plants to meet the demands of the textile industries and other allied branches of manufactures for dyestuffs, the supply of which formerly came almost exclusively from Germany and which has been cut off since Great Britain's embargo against German commerce.

The Department of Commerce some time ago announced it was devoting much attention to the progress in American dyestuff manufacture and had found a noteworthy advance.

One company has provided for additional by-product ovens at an outlay of \$1,000,000. Plants at Johnstown, Pa.; Gary, Ind.; Youngstown, Ohio; Inland Harbor, Ind.; Buffalo, N. Y.; Woodward, Ala., and another in the South, all are increasing or establishing facilities for benzol production. A plant at Marcus Hook, Pa., is nearly completed for the manufacture of intermediates on a large scale.

It is hoped, a report from Commercial Agent Thomas H. Norton says, those works will produce most of the nitro oil and salts required by American color works.

Among existing dyestuff works, a large plant at Buffalo has greatly widened the scope of its manufacture; one at Brooklyn has increased its capital to \$1,000,000 and equipped a spacious new plant; a new company has leased a large plant at Stamford, Conn., which had not been in operation for two years; a New York firm has established the manufacture of sulphur colors, the consumption of which class of coal tar dyes is very large, especially in hosiery manufacture, and a big steel company is planning a dyestuff plant to use its benzol, intending to concentrate manufacture at the outset upon a few of the staple dyes in greatest demand.

In addition, several firms commanding ample capital are planning to establish new plants for the production of artificial dyestuffs, and a few large consumers of coal tar dyes have constructed emergency plants and are making for themselves the colors most essential to the maintenance of their normal output.

American coal tar dye factories are making every effort to increase their output. These include factories at Albany, N. Y., and three at Newark, N. J. Extensions also are being made by manufacturers of vegetable dyestuffs, including firms at New York, Stamford, Conn., Hanover, Pa.

For high class Job Work come to the WATCHMAN Office.

Christian Endeavor Convention.

The twenty-second annual convention of the Christian Endeavor Union of Centre county was held in St. John's Reformed church on Tuesday of last week, and the following detailed account is published by request:

The period from 9.30 to 10 o'clock was spent in the enrollment of delegates.

At 10 o'clock the meeting was formally opened by a song service led by J. Frank Smith, of Bellefonte. This was followed by devotional services by Rev. Fulcomer, of Bellefonte, reading for the lesson part of the second chapter of Acts. The address of welcome was given by Dr. A. M. Schmidt, pastor of the church. He made the delegates feel that in behalf of the people and the church they were welcome. The response was given by G. O. Benner, of Centre Hall. He thanked the pastor and the congregation for their kind welcome, and assured them that all of the delegates and the officers of the county appreciated the kindness extended. Professor Resides then asked the convention to be patient with him and he would fill the office of the president to the best of his ability.

The delegates' prayer meeting was led by Miss Maude Thomas, "Quiet Hour" superintendent. She read for the lesson the seventh chapter of Matthew. This was followed by the reports of delegates. Some very interesting reports were given, while others were not so encouraging, and a few of the Societies represented had no report to give.

The address of the morning was given by J. Frank Smith, of Bellefonte, on "The Building of a Christian Endeavor Society." His talk was very interesting and pointed out the way to build up an efficient, active society. The following committees were then appointed: Nominating committee, J. Frank Smith, Mrs. Williams and Miss Ward; Resolutions committee, Rev. Fulcomer, Mr. Benner and Miss Glenn. The morning session closed with prayer and benediction by Rev. Carson, of Bellefonte.

The afternoon session was opened with a song service. Devotional services were led by Rev. Carson. The lesson was taken from the fourth chapter of John. The first address was given by Mr. MacCrosy, state secretary, on "Our State's Ambition." He emphasized the setting of the goal and then the striving to attain that goal. Four fundamental truths were given: First, to be a Christian; second, conversion to Christ; third, services for Christ; and fourth, loyalty to Christ and fellowship to Christ's people. To be a real Christian Endeavor there are three things to be considered: To know the work; to do the work, and to love the work. His motto to the convention was "Good, Better, Best, and may we never rest until the good is better and the better best." This was followed by a duet by Mrs. Schmidt and Miss Mingle.

The second address of the afternoon was given by Rev. W. L. Dudley. He asked for the young people to be given more chance in the Society. He said their minds and bodies were able to carry the work, for what a child learns in youth will never be taken away from him. He wanted them to be leaders, but he emphasized Christian leaders.

The following is a report of the nominating committee: President, Prof. G. H. Resides; first vice-president, G. O. Benner; second vice-president, Darius Waite; recording secretary, Miss Helen Weber; corresponding secretary, Miss Leba Ardery; treasurer, Miss Grace Crawford; "Quiet Hour" superintendent, Miss Maude Thomas.

The following resolutions were submitted by the Resolution committee: WHEREAS, There seems to be an indifference on the part of many Societies in attending these conventions; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we ask the delegates representing their respective Society to ask a more faithful attendance to these conventions. That we also would impress upon them these obligations: Make an effort to awaken more interest in the work; and further

Resolved, That the corresponding secretary notify all Societies not represented at this convention to spare no efforts to be represented at any future Christian Endeavor conventions of the county.

WHEREAS, There seems to be a growing sentiment in the county along all temperance lines, and the election of a no-license Judge; therefore,

Resolved, That we as a County Christian Endeavor Union will use our best efforts by voice and act, to secure this end.

WHEREAS, We have been favored with the presence of Mr. McCrosy, State Secretary of Christian Endeavor, we resolve that we have heard him with pleasure and profit, and promise him our mutual support and co-operation.

Resolved, That we extend a rising vote of thanks to the officers of the Union and pastors of this churchland families of various congregations entertaining delegates.

Resolved, That the banners be awarded on the same basis as in previous years.

The evening session was opened by a song service led by Dr. Schmidt. Devotional services were led by Rev. Fulcomer, of Bellefonte. The lesson was taken from the thirteenth chapter of Corinthians. This was followed by the report of the county treasurer.

The National Christian Endeavor is putting up a building in Boston which is to be the home of the Christian Endeavor work. The Pennsylvania State Union has pledged \$10,000 toward the building fund. The convention voted that each Society in Centre county endeavor to contribute \$5.00 as its share of the \$10,000 pledged by the State. A further motion was passed that each Society in the county contribute five cents per member to the State work. This was followed by special music and collection.

The convention sermon was preached

by Rev. R. R. Jones, of Centre Hall. His text was taken from Matthew 16:24; Christianity is self-denial; overcoming the difficult tasks which we all have to do. This was followed by special music by a sextette of members of the Reformed choir.

Mr. McCrosy's evening address was "Christian Endeavor Activities." This address was delivered in a very forcible way and could not help but carry conviction with it. His chief point was on everyone having a work to do and everyone striving to do that work. After the address Mr. McCrosy installed the newly elected officers. The banners were awarded as follows: The one having the largest delegation, to the Christian church at Blanchard, and the one having the largest delegation in proportion to its membership was awarded to the Reformed church of Centre Hall. The evening session was closed by a prayer and benediction by Rev. Fulcomer.

—They are all good enough, but the WATCHMAN is always the best.

An Interesting Letter from Oklahoma.

HOBART, OKLA., June 17, 1915. Editor Democratic Watchman.

This summer is the most promising I have yet seen for the farmers of this State. All crops indicate enormous yields, and as might be expected, everybody is in good spirits.

The bountiful crops will no doubt lead many in the older States to turn their eyes to this State. I have never lived in such a glorious climate. Our winters are so mild and pleasant. We seldom have more than about two or three snows of an inch or two, and by ten o'clock it is gone. Last winter we did not have that much. The summers are delightful, too. When the sun goes down, a gentle breeze from the South always sets in, and continues all night. By midnight you want a blanket for comfort. Indeed the winters are so mild, except a very few days, that people leave their doors and windows wide open, day and night.

When fall comes, the farmers turn their horses and cattle on the growing wheat fields, and let them remain there all winter, till grass comes in the spring, no stabling being necessary—no breaking of ice to let them get water.

Farmers are gradually going out of cotton raising, and into wheat, oats, corn, alfalfa and live stock raising—diversified farming.

The greater part of the ploughing is done during the winter. In regard to health, it is as free from diseases as anywhere I have lived, no epidemics, no such thing as ague and fever.

We have only a few negroes, and a few Indians, who are quiet and law-abiding. They have their own farms same as the whites.

There are not many Pennsylvanians in the eastern portion, though they are numerous in the oil producing part. Schools are open about eight months of the year—wages of teachers about sixty dollars per month.

In our justice's courts, either party to the suit can demand a jury of six men. Then there is a court of record called county court, presided over by a judge who must be a lawyer. They have juries in that court. That court deals with misdemeanors but not with felonies. It is also a probate court, which corresponds with your orphans' court. We have two terms, of variable length, a year, of district court, which has jurisdiction over felonies, and suits where money judgments are rendered. That court corresponds in the main with your court over which Judge Orvis presides.

If I mistake not, Oklahoma is the first and only State that came into the Union with prohibition as part of the constitution. The laws that have been passed to make that part of the constitution effective, have been copied mainly from those of Kansas. But there is one great difference. Instead of imposing a money fine (which could seldom be collected), we have a jail sentence, which means working on the county roads, under guard. For the first offence, the sentence is usually fifty dollars—or fifty days working on the roads. For the second offence it is generally one hundred dollars or one hundred days on the roads. If that don't stop him, and he is caught a third time, he gets from three hundred to five hundred dollars fine or an equal number of days on the roads. I have never seen more than a second dose of medicine called for yet. The men are kept in jail at night, taken out to work in the morning and brought back at night in automobiles. In the refined dialect of Texas that "sure gets" them.

The law is backed up by a strong public sentiment. A whiskey seller is regarded as an outlaw, like a horse thief or a house-breaker. A generation of boys and girls have grown up in Kansas who never saw a saloon, and it will be that way after while in this State. A building in which whiskey is kept or sold, is liable for all damages that may result from liquor in it.

I very much regret that it will be impossible to be in dear old Bellefonte during Old Home coming week. I should especially like to attend the old Pine Grove Academy re-union. But my old school-mates are all in their graves except two or three. Such are time's doings in sixty odd years.

Very kindly yours, DANIEL MCBRIDE.

—Subscribe for the WATCHMAN.

FOR AND ABOUT WOMEN

DAILY THOUGHT.

The gods will give what is most suitable rather than what is most pleasing; man is dearer to them than he is to himself.—Juvenal.

When buying rugs remember that a dark rug shows dust and lint, and a green fades to a dirty color. Usually the best rugs have small patterns, whereas cheap fabrics have big, bold designs. Tan shades wear well and some reds are lasting. Blue rugs are suitable for bedrooms, and red, brown and mixed colors for halls.

For the first time in several seasons the taffeta petticoat is again fashionable, says the Dry Goods Economist. Now that the distended dresses are becoming the vogue the demand for the taffeta petticoat must surely follow. By way of compromise, deep taffeta flounces are used on petticoats of the softer silks. Usually, such combinations of materials are made in matching colors, as it is undesirable to call attention to the difference in the texture of the fabric.

Summer sleeves are to be all lengths. Fashion authorities state that long sleeves will be considered smartest, says the Chicago Tribune; but the fact that short, elbow and three quarter sleeves are infinitely more comfortable, means, in all probability, that the hot days will see a general wearing of abbreviated sleeves as in most other summer seasons.

Gored skirts are rapidly appearing. One of the latest models shown is cut like an umbrella, with eight or ten gores. The seams are joined by a cord and a cord finishes the scalloped edge at the bottom of the skirt. Each scallop is the width of the gore at the bottom. The many-gored skirt recalls skirts worn several years ago, and one wonders if this is a forerunner of the once popular organ pipe skirts which had from 11 to 15 gores and with the aid of hair cloth were made to form a rounded effect resembling the pipes of an organ.

Vary the filling of a sandwich. It is also well to change the kind of bread used. It is not essential that the whole wheat, rye or graham bread can be used with white bread.

Following are a few unusual sandwiches that will doubtless prove a welcome addition to the school lunch box of any boy or girl.

Russian Sandwiches—Slightly butter thin slices of wheat bread; moisten chopped olives with mayonnaise dressing and spread upon buttered slices; spread other slices with cream cheese and press together in pairs.

Peanut Sandwiches—Chop freshly roasted peanuts, pound them in a mortar until smooth and season with salt. Serve with lettuce leaf.

Mosaic Sandwiches—Cut bread, white, brown and graham, as thin as possible and use four or five pieces in each sandwich, putting them together so that the colors will contrast. Apple butter, peanut butter, honey or jam spread thin.

Fig Sandwiches—Chop one-fourth of a pound of figs fine, add one-fourth of a cup of water, cook to a smooth paste. Add a few almonds, chopped fine. When cold spread the mixture upon whole wheat bread. Raisins, dates or marmalade may be used in place of figs. The marmalade, of course, requires no cooking.

Barley water is a safe and cooling drink and is nutritious as well. Put into a pitcher one large tablespoonful of well-washed pearl barley, pour over it two quarts of boiling water, cover and let stand until cold. Drain off the liquid, add one-half cup of sugar and a little nutmeg. The juice of a lemon is a pleasant addition.

Baked Cheese Omelet—Is a nice and easy made luncheon dish. Soak one scant cupful of fine stale bread crumbs in one pint of milk to which has been added one saltspoonful of baking soda dissolved in one teaspoonful of hot water. When thoroughly soaked add two eggs beaten until very light, one-quarter of a teaspoonful of salt, one dash of cayenne, one scant cupful of melted cheese and one tablespoonful of grated butter. Turn quickly into a greased baking dish and place in a very hot oven. Serve as soon as it is well puffed up and pale brown, as it quickly falls.

Pineapple Shortcake—Take two cupfuls of sifted pastry flour, two teaspoonfuls of baking powder, three teaspoonfuls of sugar, two tablespoonfuls of butter or buttermilk, one egg, three-quarters of a cupful of milk, two cupfuls of ground pineapple, sugar as needed. Sift all dry ingredients together, rub in the butter and add beaten egg to the milk. Stir this into flour with a fork, mix lightly and spread in greased layer cake pan. Bake a good color. When cold split and top with creamed carrots and on top. Dust well with powdered sugar and serve plain or with cream.

Don't let the butcher weigh your butter, lard, etc., in a wooden dish. These dishes weigh from one to three ounces, according to their size, and you are therefore paying for that much wood at the price of butter.

Don't let the butcher weigh your meat and then trim it and charge you for the trimmings that you have paid for. The fat can be rendered into lard and the bones used in soup. The butcher knows that they have a value for when you do not take them he resells them for six or seven cents a pound. Do not be afraid to ask for what is your due and to demand honesty and full measure.

A green salad served with cheese, nuts or eggs, and a French dressing with whole wheat sandwiches, can be made the main course for luncheon. A cheese souffle served with spinach makes meat unnecessary. Beets stuffed with creamed mushrooms and nuts are delightful, and a ring of mashed potatoes filled with creamed carrots and peas will please the most fastidious appetites. A canape, bisque or puree made of fresh vegetables, or a cocktail made of mixed fruits, is a good beginning to either luncheon or dinner. Desserts should be fresh fruits, fruit ices or gelatine dishes, with sponge cake or other plain uniced cake.

FARM NOTES.

—It has been well said that a farm can never rise above the level of its owner. —Millet seed can be used as a substitute for corn in preparing hogs for market.

—Shade must be provided for the fowls and the little chicks during hot weather.

—Breeding for size will be of little advantage unless you feed for size at the same time.

—A heavy draft horse should never be driven faster than a walk with or without a load.

—The plow should not be put in the strawbery plantation, as a rule. Sometimes plowing is necessary where the soil is a heavy clay.

—As a remedy for raspberry canes dying at fruiting time, close inspection of the plants is recommended, and all diseased canes should be promptly dug out and burned.

—Hogs and fruit go well together. The hogs eat the wormy and decaying apples that fall to the ground, largely eliminating certain fruit pests, and the trees should be protected from rooting.

—An Oregon stock keeper says that wheat fed hogs make a finer and better flavored piece of bacon than the corn fed hogs of the Middle West. They do not yield as high a percentage in lard, but there is less waste in trimming.

—An experienced dairy farmer gives this remedy for the cure of scours in calves: Take common soup beans, parch them like coffee (being careful they do not burn), grind them and make a tea and give to the calf. He says he has had good results with this treatment.

—Select one or more crops as general crops and fill the rotation with others to give employment to men and teams then not busy with the general crops. But plant no crop that is not useful as a money crop, to improve the soil or for food for man or animals.

—Feeble-growing and unhealthy trees are, as a rule, the result of starvation or unfavorable conditions of the atmosphere, climate or otherwise. One of the surest signs of debility is the pushing of adventitious growth from the trunk and main branches and the dying off year by year of the twiggy terminal shoots.

—Rhubarb requires a deep, rich, mellow soil. In fact, the soil or it cannot be too rich. The earliest yield is from a warm, sandy loam. The longest stalks and the greatest number may be grown on a deep, rich, clay loam. The ground should be plowed twice and harrowed and rolled to get it in good order.

—A sandy loam is the best soil for musk melons. Scatter over it barnyard manure, plow it and harrow to pulverize it thoroughly. When the weather is quite warm and trees are fully leaved out, the hills may be prepared for seed. When the melons begin to ripen a bunch of straw placed under them will prevent the fruit from cracking.

—Hubbard squash should be more generally grown and used. When properly cooked and seasoned it is a delicious vegetable and is available for use from October until June. The hills should be eight by eight feet. The hills should be filled with rotted manure unless the land is quite fertile. They may also be grown in rows eight feet apart, drilling the seed and thinning the plants to about two feet.

—An eastern writer has recently called attention to the extent that horses suffer in silence, since God has denied them the voice to proclaim when in pain. Dogs whine, and yelp, and cats scream when suffering, but horses utter not a single cry. Most horses that die in pain expire in silence, or utter merely a moan. All observation shows that they almost invariably endure their agony in silence.

—The Iowa station has found that a small amount of oil meal or cottonseed meal added to corn and oats improves and cheapens the ration for work horses. A mixture of 77 pounds of shelled corn, 15 pounds of oats and eight pounds of meal gave somewhat better results than oil meal, and the ration was a little cheaper in the proportion of 79 pounds of corn, 15 pounds of oats and 6 pounds of oil meal.

—The yellow coloring of butter and the yolk of eggs seems to be associated with the green coloring constituent of plants which is called chlorophyll. At about this time in the year the poultrymen usually feed sprouted oats, which are first moistened with warm water, then put in trays and allowed to grow to a height of six inches. An area of about two square inches of the green oats are fed to each hen per day. Also some have fed corn silage in small quantities to the laying hens. We believe that these feeds will serve to darken the color of the yolks.

—This method is recommended for protecting trees from mice and rabbits: Take of the lime sulphur solution used for dormant spray four parts and of linseed oil one part. Into this mixture put enough slaked lime to thicken to a paint that may be applied with a brush. This mixture applied to trunks and lower limbs will prevent injury from rabbits and will also act as a dormant spray. The trunks of trees so treated will come out in the spring with the bark in fine condition. The oil is added to make the paint stick to the trees through storms. When the lime sulphur solution alone is applied it soon washes off.

—Always aim at keeping up your supply of humus (vegetable matter in the soil), as this is the first thing a plant looks for (like the solids, such as chaff, to the horse). It must be in the soil to enable the three essentials to plant life—phosphoric acid, potash and nitrogen—to thoroughly perform their functions. When the humus is absent the three very necessary essentials named would be absolutely of no value during a hot, dry spell. Even in a favorable season, with moisture forth-coming, the relief would only be temporary, and a dry pinch will put it up on ice. Not so when the humus is incorporated in the soil, for, apart from its functions as a moisture conserver, it sets up certain bacterial action, which makes more available any plant food that is in the soil in an insoluble form; and the soil is much better able, when this vegetable matter is in abundance, to respond to any application of ceasing up the "body" of your land by adding green manure crops. These should be turned under every season until the tree begins to bear fruit.