

PRO AND CON.

The following poem was written by a well known Sunbury woman and is reprinted from the Sunbury Daily.—Ed.

The Kaiser said to Uncle Sam,
"Sammy, why this commotion?
Why don't you keep your children home,
Across the Atlantic Ocean?"
The ocean is a play ground, big,
Your kids are too small to tamper.
But since you have declared the war
I'll put on you a damper.

You see with my aeroplanes,
And subs, I'll crush your nation.
So I, the lord of all the earth,
Will cause great consternation.
Then Uncle Sam just winked his eye,
And straightened out his jacket.
And said, "See here, Kaiser bold,
I think I'll raise a racket."
And show you just what young blood's like,
And since I've got the notion,
I'll use my millions and my guns,
And I'll cross the ocean.

I'll blow your vessels inside out,
But, really, 'tis no fable,
'Tis just to pay you back a bit.
We'll show you, we are able.
Now Uncle Sam's a peaceful man,
I don't want any money,
What I want is justice to all,
And nothing that is funny.
I'll raise my cap to all the world,
If they love our field of blue,
But if they show disrespect;
Then I'll to my flag be true.

So hurrah, for the stars and stripes!
Thrice we'll pass the word around,
Hurrah, hurrah, for liberty!
By our flag we'll be found.

E. F. G.

THRIFT FOR SCHOOL CHILDREN.

The Chautauqua Reading Hour

WILLIAM BYRON FORBUSH, PH. D. EDITOR.

"Most men believe," some one says, "that they'll wake up some day and find themselves rich. And eventually they wake up."
We seem to be passing through this stage as a people. We have been called recently "a hilarious nation." The high cost of living is at least partly due to the fact that we seem to enjoy handling our money. Those who sell things are trying to increase this form of enjoyment. A parent used to say to his child, be a good man. Now he says in effect, be a good spender.

The dream of personal wealth is not being largely realized. It is stated that out of 100 men, when the age of 65 is reached 36 have died, 1 is rich, 4 are wealthy, 6 are self-supporting and 53 are dependent upon their children or society. Only 18 of 100 widows are left comfortable. Two out of three men who die leave no estate. One of ten who die in cities is buried in Potters' Field. Ninety-eight per cent. of us are living on our wages. While we are the richest nation under the sun we rank fiftieth in savings bank accounts.

The turning tide.
Fortunately, just at this time there is a growing movement in the schools to recognize Thrift as an important part of the education of children. It has begun on a high level, as a moral even more than a financial, factor. For Thrift, as S. W. Straus says, "is an attribute of character, not an adjunct of the pocket-book." Certain virtues seem to be involved in its exercise that cannot come so well in any other way.
Take self-control. What usually calls a teacher's attention to the need of some action in this direction is the presence of ice cream vendors and of candy stores in the immediate vicinity of the school. In Chicago it was discovered that the children average to spend from 10 to 25 cents a week apiece at these places. This is more than many family budgets can afford and it is an indulgence that is thoughtless and selfish. It is directly connected with the increasing inability of children to find pleasure in their own resources, and able only to get it in spending money. Thrift is an antidote to this. It requires a sturdy self-denial. It gives the pride of individual achievement. The child makes himself in making and saving money. He finds the threshold to a new kind of joy. Instead of forever demanding, he becomes competent and glad to be a giver.

How it helps school work.
If there were no moral result I think the school would have come to this recognition for its own sake. Arithmetic has never been a really practical subject. Its problems were problems of fancy, not of fact. It tried to teach cause and result, but as the child had had no experience in being a cause he got only fictitious results. But today they are teaching arithmetic in terms of actual grocery bills, stubs of real checks, clothing estimates and household budgets. Arithmetic is becoming a study of values, and as such it is becoming a subject of the highest moral worth.
One of childhood's defects, and a defect that is making us a childish people, is immediateness. Everything is Now. What he wants he wants in a hurry. He never lets a pleasure ripen and grow sweeter while it ripens. He must eat his cake all at once. But thrift means plans, means a living for a future, having something good in store. Folks tire of living because they have not laid up pleasures. Thrift makes such pleasures possible. Not only because there has been a saving of money, but because there has been a saving of life.

Three practical values.
Financially, thrift methods in school have at least three practical values. They establish in early life a habit which is never successfully practiced unless it is established early. They meet the American habit of finding it easier to make than to save by showing how easy it is to save. They defend men and women from crazed finance, because whoever has learned the slowness of accumulation through

saving is a conservative investor. Thrift is a virtue which is hard to acquire late in life. It is difficult for men or women who have led thrifty lives to the point of early middle age to change. Thriftlessness is a vicious habit. If we are to make the America of tomorrow thrifty, we can only do so by teaching thrift to the children of today. We must start at the foundation. We must begin in the school room.

Several methods of Thrift are used in schools. The oldest is the stamp-savings method. Children buy pretty stamps for a penny and paste them in books. When the book is full a savings-bank account is started. This plan has the disadvantage of being a great deal of bother to the teacher. By another plan a commercial concern sells to one of the local banks a system of slips and booklets and the local bank does all the bookkeeping. This is partial and not fully effective. In some schools—Ann Arbor, for instance—the savings scheme is a part of the commercial practice of the high school students. They keep all the accounts, make the actual deposits, and audit each other's work.

The simplest and best way.
The most successful instance of Thrift that I know of is in Oil City, Pa. The superintendent of schools went to all the banks and persuaded them to accept directly the deposits, even the smallest, of children. He told them it would pay. Events proved he was right. The children's deposits today aggregate \$28,450, and 637 depositors have been added to the bank books of Oil City. The average deposits of the school children are \$45 each, an amount tempting enough for any banking institution.

Pennsylvania Bill.

William J. Howarth, a State Assemblyman from Allegheny county, Pa., has lately introduced a bill in the Pennsylvania Legislature to tax cats. In a somewhat humorous speech he declared that there were at least 3,000,000 cats in Pennsylvania and that he believed any citizen who lost a shoe by a misdirected blow at a midnight marauder should be compensated for his loss by the State.

This, of course, is the humorous aspect of the case, which is regarded as a serious matter in other sections of the country, especially in New England, where the ravages of the cat, the vagrant and the fireside pet as well, have killed hundreds of thousands of valuable wild birds. Efforts are being made to combat these ravages by legislation.
Before this could be done it was essential that there should be a scientific report upon the subject, and this has been supplied by Edward Howe Forbush, State ornithologist, of Massachusetts, whose comprehensive data and observations have been printed in a bulletin by the Massachusetts Board of Agriculture.
In this report we learn the true character of Felis domesticus, and it is found to be a revelation to those who are fond of cats. Mr. Forbush points out that the cat is the only domestic animal that is not regarded as property under the law and which is neither fully restrained nor protected by it. He adds that the cat is the only animal that commonly is allowed by its owner to run wild and get its own living. "This," however, he continues, "is the lesser evil. The greater lies in the fact that hundreds of thousands of cats, deserting their owners or deserted by them, have reverted to the wild state, bred in the woods and the number of their progeny has increased until they have become such a menace to small game, insectivorous birds and poultry that some method of repressing them must be found. In recent years some evidence has been adduced in support of the assertion that the cat disseminates disease, particularly among children."
"The cat, being naturally carnivorous," remarks Mr. Forbush, "feeds first of all on flesh, destroying birds, mammals, amphibians, reptiles, fishes, crustaceans and insects. Its path is a trail of blood. Nevertheless, it consumes some vegetation." His latter remark alludes to the cat's habit of eating grass, which it instinctively knows is a panacea for an ill-digested meal, especially of hard-baked insects, which give pussy an uncomfortable feeling in the waistline.
An unquenchable appetite for birds has got the pussy cat in wrong with bird societies and farmers who depend upon the birds to kill the insects that spoil the crops. In killing birds pussy is only living up to his tradition, for one of the earliest paintings in the temple of Thebes in Egypt depicts a cat making way with two fowl. It appears that the cat was kept in Egypt for much the same reason that the Europeans of wealth once kept falcons—to catch and retrieve birds for them. The modern puss, however, may kill birds, but he refuses to retrieve, eating the prey himself.
Ancient paintings in other parts of the world show the cat mainly as a bird slayer. There is one in Pompeii and there is a mosaic in the Neapolitan museum to the same effect, while in the latter museum there is another mosaic picturing puss stalking some doves or pigeons at a fountain.
It has been found that cats will eat eggs, catch and kill full-sized fowl, drawing line at geese, which are better able to contend with the cat than the barnyard chicken, or even the young turkey. They will catch and eat rabbits, hares and squirrels, and chipmunks appeal to the dainty appetite of the cat when it gets a chance at such prey.
It is always kill, kill, with pussy, and nothing of the lovable disposition which cat lovers find in him is detected by scientific and unprejudiced observers.
To the question, "Does not the cat kill rats and mice?" the answer to these observers is that it does occasionally, but it prefers birds, and adds that the best rat catcher is a well-set trap, which does the work more effectually and thoroughly than any puss that ever purred.

Father—"I got a number of sealed proposals at my office today."
Daughter—"Oh, pa, were any of them for me?"—Puck.

"The Watchman" has all the news

CONGRESS PASSES BOND ISSUE.

Provides For \$7,000,000,000 for War Purposes. The President Also Defines Conscriptive Measure. Tells All Citizens How to Conduct Themselves.

\$7,000,000,000 War Bill Passed by House.

Washington, April 8.—Without a dissenting voice the House, amid plaudits of members and the galleries, late Saturday passed the seven billion dollar war revenue authorization measure. One member, Representative London, of New York, the only Socialist in Congress, voted "present."

The bill is the most colossal monetary measure introduced before a legislative body in the world's history. Owing to general pairs and absences only 389 votes were recorded for the bill, but both Democratic Leader Kitchin and Republican Leader Mann announced that all of their members would have voted affirmatively if they had been present. The formality of a roll call would have been dispensed with if several members who voted against the war resolution had not insisted upon having the opportunity of recording themselves in favor of providing money to carry on hostilities now that the nation is at war.

The bill authorizes \$5,000,000,000 in bonds of which \$3,000,000,000 will be loaned to Entente countries, and the issuance of treasury certificates for \$2,000,000,000 ultimately to be met by increased taxation. Passage of the measure never was in doubt during the two days it was under consideration in the House.

Persons Exempt from Draft Under Proposed Selective Plan.

Washington, April 18.—The War Department's selective draft bill exempts from its provisions the Vice President of the United States, legislative, executive and judicial officers of the Federal Government and the several States and territories; members of recognized religious sects whose creed forbids military service.

In addition, it authorizes the President to exclude or discharge from the draft, or to draft for partial military service only persons of the following classes:
Custom house clerks; persons employed by the United States in the transmission of mails; artificers and workmen employed in the armories, arsenals, and navy yards of the United States; and such other persons employed in the service of the United States as the President may designate; pilots; mariners actually employed in the sea service or any citizen or merchant within the United States; persons engaged in industries found to be necessary to the maintenance of the military establishment or to the efficient operation of the military forces or the maintenance of the national interest during the emergency; those in a status with respect to persons dependent upon them for support which renders their exclusion or discharge advisable, and those found to be physically and morally deficient.

No exemption or exclusion shall continue after a cause therefor no longer exists.
The draft would apply to all except the specified classes and any other classes which the President might determine capable of rendering services in their usual avocations equally as valuable to their country as their presence at the front. Prior to the passage of the draft bill, between the ages of 19 and 25 is to call to the colors men who, for the most part, are free from responsibilities and whose place in the economic world is not definitely fixed.

40,000 Motors Needed for Army of Million.

Washington, April 18.—Complete plans for motor transport service in the war were approved today by Gen. Sharpe, head of the quartermaster's corps, and sent out to truck manufacturers.
The call is for 35,000 to 40,000 motor trucks, equally divided between one-and-a-half and three ton types, sufficient for an army of a million men.

President Wilson Sends Forth a Warning.

President Wilson on Monday issued the following proclamation defining treason and the punishment that will be meted out to any person or persons convicted of that crime:
"Whereas, all persons in the United States, citizens or aliens, who are or may be informed of the penalties which will incur for any failure to bear true allegiance to the United States, and
"Now, therefore, I, Woodrow Wilson, President of the United States, hereby is hereby to the following provisions of the constitution and the laws of the United States:
"Section 3 of Article III of the constitution provides, in part:
"Treason against the United States shall consist only in levying war against them, or in adhering to their enemies, giving them aid and comfort."
"The criminal code of the United States provides:
"Section 1.—Whoever, owing allegiance to the United States, levies war against them or adheres to their enemies, giving them aid and comfort, shall be guilty of treason."
"Section 2.—Whoever is convicted of treason shall suffer death, or, at the discretion of the court, shall be imprisoned not less than five years and fined not less than \$10,000; to be levied on and collected out of any or all of his property, real and personal, of which he was the owner at the time of committing such treason, any sale or conveyance to the contrary notwithstanding; and every person so convicted shall be incapable of holding any office under the United States."
"Whoever owing allegiance to the United States and having knowledge of the commission of any treason against the United States, or of the whereabouts of any person committing such treason, does not as soon as he may, disclose and make known the same to the President or to some judge of the United States, or to some judge or justice of a particular State, is guilty of misprision of treason and shall be imprisoned not more than seven years, and fined not more than one thousand dollars."
"Section 6.—If two or more persons in any State or territory, or in any place subject to the jurisdiction of the United States, conspire to overthrow, put down, or to destroy by force the government of the United States, or to oppose by force the authority thereof, or to oppose by force to prevent, hinder or

China Sending Eggs to United States.

As the average housewife has correctly surmised, one reason why eggs of late have been so high in price is that the output of the American hen has been largely shipped to the warring countries abroad.

Eggs, indeed, would have been very much higher but for enormous importations from China. They have been coming from that country to the United States almost literally by the shipload.

Most people are disposed to look upon the "egg-from-China" story as a joke. They do not really believe it and they would certainly be most reluctant to buy eggs which to their knowledge had been fetched from Shanghai or Hongkong.
Nevertheless, the story is quite true. We are even now importing eggs from China by the millions of dozens, and they are sold in our markets on the same price basis as the cold-storage American eggs which during the last winter have brought forty to fifty cents a dozen.

In China these same eggs are bought by the exporting concerns at a rate, ordinarily, of nine for a cent. Thus there is a pretty fair profit on them.

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Within the last few years great "egg-products" plants have been established at a number of Chinese seaports, the biggest of them at Shanghai, which is at the mouth of the most important, commercially, of all Asiatic rivers, the Yangtsekiang.

Agents of the concerns engaged in this trade invade the far interior of the country for hundreds and even thousands of miles, buying eggs by the millions and forwarding them to the seaports by railroads, or more commonly by boatloads, down the river. Taken in this manner they are sold to the War Department and to the National Guard of Pennsylvania for training camps, drill grounds and such other purposes as may be necessary to bring the wireless telegraph corps and the field hospital contingent of the regimental cadets into condition for immediate field service.
Women of the faculty and the girl students who have organized a Red Cross nursing staff, under the direction of Mrs. E. E. Sparks, wife of the college president, and an officer of the Women's Preparedness League, are to have free use of the college buildings and other facilities for their activities.

For the past three weeks the cadets of the college regiment have received instruction in First Aid work. The staff of the college physicians and nurses taught the students bandaging, care of wounds, disinfecting, and all elementary hospital work.
This week the student regiment resumed outdoor drills and maneuvers after spending the winter in classroom study of tactics. Five hours each week will be given to extensive field practice by the Sophomore companies.

The Flag.

In these days, when the national spirit is aroused by great and significant events, it is natural that our flag, the symbol of nationality, should receive much attention. It is displayed everywhere, by everyone and on all occasions. Along with this display of the national colors will naturally come to the patriotic citizen a desire to have it treated with respect, and a consequent interest in the rules established by custom for its use. The War and Navy Departments have promulgated such rules and many States have specific laws for the display of flags in public places. Some of the most important follow.

The flag should not be raised before sunrise and should be lowered at sunset. It should not be displayed upon stormy days or left out over night. On Memorial day, May 30th, the national flag should be displayed at half staff until noon, then hoisted to the top of the staff, where it remains until sunset. When the flag is formally raised all present during the ceremony should stand at attention with hand raised to forehead ready for the salute. The flag should never be allowed to touch the ground in the raising or lowering of it. The correct hand salute to the flag is: Standing at attention, raise the right hand to forehead over the right eye, palm downward, fingers extended and close together, arm at an angle of forty-five degrees. Move hand outward about a foot with a quick motion, then drop to the side. Whenever "The Star Spangled Banner" is played, all persons within hearing should stand uncovered. No advertising of any sort should ever be placed upon the flag nor should it ever be used as a trade mark. When worn as a badge it should be small and pinned over the left breast or to the left collar lapel. The flag should be displayed on the following national anniversaries: Washington's birthday, Lincoln's birthday, Memorial day, Flag day and Independence day, July 4th.—Rochester Post-Express.

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"What are you fellows doing? How about the news from the seat of war?"

"What news?"
"Why, all this about the Egyptian army being drowned in the Red sea. The minister up at the church knows all about it, and you have not a word of it in our latest. Bustle round and get out an extra special edition."

HERE'S A WAY TO SAVE DOCTOR BILLS.

Physicians Give Free Advice by Which Parents May Profit.

It's a matter of general interest just now how one's physical condition can be got into shape to best receive the benefits of the summer season. Especially is this true of the children. They have become run down by a winter of unnatural manner of living because of ill-considered food and much time spent indoors. Spring comes with its sunshine, its fresh vegetables and all else invigorating, but the children are in no condition to receive nature's remedies.

Many parents call in the family physician. Many other parents take advantage of what the physician told them when he was first called in consultation. All good family physicians say: "Give the children Castoria." If healthy parents know this remedy as old, for they took it themselves as children. It was more than thirty years ago that Castoria made a place for itself in the household. It bore the signature of Charles H. Fletcher then, as it does to-day. The signature is its guarantee, which is accepted in thousands of homes where there are children.

Much is printed nowadays about big families. Dr. William J. McCrann, of Omaha, Neb., is the father of one of these much-read-about families. Here is what he says:
"As the father of thirteen children I certainly know something about your great medicine, and aside from my own family experience I have, in my years of practice, found Castoria a popular and efficient remedy in almost every home."

Charles H. Fletcher has received hundreds of letters from prominent physicians who have the same esteem for Castoria that Dr. McCrann has. Not only do these physicians say they use Castoria in their own families, but they prescribe it for their patients. First of all it is a vegetable preparation which assimilates the food and regulates the stomach and bowels. After eating comes sleeping, and Castoria looks out for that too. It allays feverishness and prevents loss of sleep, and this absolutely without the use of opium, morphine or other baneful narcotic.

Medical journals are reluctant to discuss proprietary medicines. Hall's Journal of Health, however, says: "Our duty is to expose danger and record the means for advancing health." The day for poisoning innocent children through greed or ignorance ought to end. To our knowledge Castoria is a remedy which produces composure and health by regulating the system, not by stupefying it, and our readers are entitled to the information."

Stabilizing Potatoes.

Those who have been hoping that the high prices for potatoes would lead to an increased 1917 acreage may be disappointed, according to the crop reports from traveling salesmen of the American Steel and Wire company, who keep in close touch with farming conditions. Scarcity and high cost of chemicals to control fungus diseases, sulphate of copper and corrosive sublimate; scarcity and high cost of labor; lack of normal potash fertilizer and uncertainty of future prices to make the farmer dubious of potatoes. Yet never has there been greater need of a bumper crop.

What is needed, here is suggested by what one of the European nations does with its potatoes. It raises almost four times as many potatoes as it consumes in table use. It feeds to cattle nearly half as much again as used for the table. It uses for alcohol, for which we use corn, about one-fourth as much potatoes as for table use. For starch, gums and dextrines it uses 15 times the potatoes we do, as we, instead, purchase gums and dextrines from Europe. But most startling is the fact that it turns its left overs, a quantity half as large as our total production, into potato flakes and potato meal, products that may be stored and kept for years.

The produce of years of plenty is made available for lean years and prices are stabilized. The potato grower knows about what he can count upon. Bushel prices last year are not peak prices this year. What others have done Americans ought to be able to do, if we give the subject the same thought and the same patience in working out.—Pittsburgh Dispatch.

Oleomargarine Ruling on Licensing all Dealers.

Harrisburg.—Agents of manufacturers of oleomargarine must have licenses before they can solicit business in Pennsylvania, even if their orders are to be filled through a licensed retailer, according to a ruling given some time ago to James Foust, Dairy and Food Commissioner, by W. M. Hargest, Deputy Attorney General.
The question was raised by some western manufacturers having license to sell the product in this State and who desired to send agents here to obtain orders to be forwarded to retailers for delivery. The manufacturers plan to pay all expenses. Mr. Hargest holds the plan cannot be carried out in Pennsylvania.

"It is within the letter of this statute to require every agent of a retail dealer to obtain a license before offering oleomargarine for sale. This construction, however, may not be within its spirit, but it is certainly within both the letter and the spirit to require an agent of the manufacturer who holds a wholesale license to take out a license before he shall be permitted to offer oleomargarine at retail. Nothing said in this opinion is intended to apply to agents of licensed wholesale dealers who take orders for oleomargarine to be sent directly to and filled by said licensed dealers."

Hard Times.

"Just tired of him, eh?" asked the lawyer. The actress nodded.
"Well, I wouldn't advise you to sue at this time. The war is crowding everything else off the front pages."
—Puck.

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