

WAR SONGS.

Rocking and knitting and humming a tune. A grandmother sits today, While her mind traverses the many years That have swiftly flown away.

AMERICA MAKES WAR WITH BUSINESS-LIKE EFFICIENCY.

Mr. Effe is a British war correspondent, now in America. Lord Northcliffe said of him that he has seen more of the war than any other living soul.

I have seen Britain begin war, France begin war; Rumania begin war. I saw Russia in the early stages of the world upheaval; I saw Italy after the Italians had made up their minds they were in for a long struggle, not for the short campaign which was in the thoughts of most of them when they began.

Britain went to war in a hurry; France with a sigh of apprehension, Russia sang marching songs with a fierce lilt in them and wondered what it was all about.

The first act of the President after this country had declared war was to call for the assistance of its best-known and most capable men of business.

The allied nations made war like amateurs. The Americans make war like business men.

The allied nations which have been in the war from the beginning—I can say this because I belong to one of them and because I have had unusual opportunities to judge of their spirit and ideas—plunged into war as into an adventure.

Of the allied nations which joined in later, both Italy and Rumania found, also too late for the avoidance of bitter disappointment and heavy defeats, that they had not prepared as they ought to have prepared for meeting so dangerous and so desperate a foe as Germany.

The United States did not run to war. This country has never cared for European entanglements, and would have left the European nations to settle among themselves whatever strength should rule and not justice.

War to this American people was no high adventure, no crusade, no rescue expedition. It was a business proposition. Just as much of a necessity, an unpleasant necessity, as clearing a farm of rattlesnakes or ranch country of horse thieves.

for a vast effort and for a long time ahead, the United States came into the war.

The other allied nations began like amateurs. The Americans began like business men.

Nothing business-like about the uniforms of the French soldiers at the beginning. Recollect the red trousers which made the wearer a suspicious target at long range.

Amateurish the refusal of the British War Office to speed up the provision of machine guns, when it was clear to every one who saw anything of the fighting that this was going to be a machine-gun war.

All unpreparedness, all lack of foresight, all scratching to other of inadequate resources in the moment of peril, these by the marks of the amateur. These defects I was obliged to admit in England.

The Russians divided the responsibility by keeping their troops supplied with arms and munitions into compartments so completely separate from each other that headquarters did not know what the War Office was doing, and the War Office did not know what was the capacity of the munitions factories.

In four months this country has raised a very large army, sent abroad many regiments which were partly trained already, begun to train the men who have never done any soldiering.

The allied Governments are afraid of this party, or of that interest. The Government of the United States does not seem to be afraid of anything or anybody.

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are making war like business men.—The Philadelphia Press Sunday Magazine.

Contonment Mispronounced by Many People.

"Contonment" is a word that figures largely in the conversation of the day as nearly half a million of the young men of the country are being trained in sixteen cantonments in various parts of the country.

Since the word recently came into common use one has been accustomed to hearing from officers and privates in the army and from persons of education in other walks of life the pronunciation "can-ton-ment," with the accent on the second syllable and the "o" as in the word go.

Inquiry at the War Department develops that the erroneous form of pronunciation received such a good start in its beginning that it will be a general size job to check it.

The White House is said to be the erroneous form is sometimes heard from visiting government men, but that the pronunciation recorded as "preferred" by the latest New Standard Dictionary—"can-ton-ment"—accent on the second syllable, is more frequently heard.

It is an odd fact that while President Wilson, who was once president of Princeton University, has expressed his preference for "can-t'n-m't," Dr. Theodore W. Hunt, Princeton's professor of English language and literature approves the form "can-ton-ment," the accent on the second syllable and the "o" as in the word bond.

National Society Daughters of the American Revolution.

Summary of war work from June 21, 1917, to October 1, 1917: Knitted garments, 37300 or 9225 sets at \$4.00—\$37300.00. Comfort kit bags, 9721—20977.75. Sewing kits, 1978—1479.75.

Furthermore, the Daughters of the American Revolution in thirteen States have pledged themselves to provide needed knitted garments for the period of the war to the crews of thirty-four United States ships, comprising battleships, destroyers, torpedo boats, cruisers, submarines, and submarine chasers, and twenty-two States have contributed knitted garments to fifty-four vessels, making a total of eighty-eight boats on which the men are today wearing garments knitted by the Daughters of the American Revolution.

The Daughters have also "adopted" companies of soldiers to keep supplied with knitted garments for the period of the war; have given ambulances and field kitchens; have provided hot meals and box lunches for departing troops; have presented regimental flags; contributed to the ideal conditions surrounding some of our camps; have extended cheer and comfort to the lonely camp guards who are watching our railroad bridges, tunnels and other public property; have been leaders in establishing Red Cross Chapters.

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Farmer Gives Good Excuse.

Trading at home is a common topic with newspapers all over the country. The Natchez (Miss.) News-Democrat tells an amusing story on this topic in the following: "Recently a merchant of Natchez happened to see a farmer receive a box at the depot and noticed that it was from a mail-order house.

THE ANSWER.

Before a little wayside shrine, Half-rubbed by a shell, A Belgian soldier knelt to pray When shades of evening fell.

FOR AND ABOUT WOMEN.

DAILY THOUGHT.

For the reward is not repose, but fresh work, a larger sphere of usefulness and influence. The command over ten cities is given to the man whose pound had grown to ten pounds; the command of five cities to the man whose pound had grown to five pounds.

DIFFERENT WAYS OF TREATING FLOORS.

London, England.—Little by little, new ideas and fresh methods are gaining ground in the matter of house decoration, and people are losing their fear of departing from the old familiar ways of doing things, are daring to give free play to their individual ideas and preferences.

GERMANS CRUEL TO THEIR OWN.

A neutral recently returned from Southwest Germany gives me an independent account of conditions prevailing there, writes a correspondent of the Detroit Free Press. The first thing that struck him after crossing the German frontier was the large number of soldiers wearing boots soiled with mud.

Military Salutes.

A writer in London Answers complains of the growing habit of civilians of using the military salute or something that looks like it to greet their acquaintances. Ladies salute each other in military fashion instead of bestowing the sisterly kiss, and men and boys are saluting instead of tipping their hats.

Belgium Robbed of Brass.

Nearly every conceivable brass, copper and bronze object which enters into the construction or furnishing of a house and building has been requisitioned by the German authorities in occupied Belgium. A copy of a decree published at Brussels September 30 announces the proposed seizure and compulsory delivery of all such objects.

Germans May Be Boring Tunnel Under Channel.

More or less circumstantial rumors afloat during several weeks have carried the story that the Germans were boring a tunnel under the channel to attack England, and had been at the work ever since they reached the Belgian seacoast.

Caution of Dad.

Edith—Dickey, dear, your office is in State street, isn't it? Dickey—Yes, why? Edith—That's what I told papa. He made such a funny mistake about you yesterday. He said he had been looking you up in Bradstreet.

FARM NOTES.

—When kitchen and table waste is to be fed to poultry it should be selected and prepared with a view to getting its full food value and at the same time making it entirely acceptable to the birds.

Not all of the refuse and scraps from the kitchen are suitable for poultry food. Some things, as vegetable peelings, may be used when they constitute only a small part of the scraps, but when they are in excessive quantities it is better to dispose of them separately. The same is true of coffee grounds and tea leaves.

—Fat meat in large pieces should not be put with scraps for poultry because a hen can swallow a much larger piece of fat than is good for her. By cutting waste fat meat in pieces no larger than one would cut for himself at the table, and by making sure that the fat does not exceed 10 per cent. of the scraps fed at one time, the dangers in feeding fat are avoided.

The best way to save kitchen waste for poultry is to keep a 1-gallon jar, of glazed or galvanized ware, with a cover in a convenient place, putting into this scraps of bread, cake, and meat from the table, remnants of serving of vegetables, cereals, pies, puddings, etc., and whatever waste from the preparation of meals is suitable to combine with these things in a mash.

Once a day the contents of the jar should be turned into a pail of appropriate size and as much ground feed-stuff mixed with them as can be stirred in with a strong iron spoon or a wooden stirring stick. The amount and kinds of ground feeds to be used will depend upon the quantity of water with the scraps and whether any particular article predominates.

—Creosote for Fence Posts.—Wood decays because of the growth in it of a plant called fungus, which lives on the wood tissue and causes rot. Wood will never decay if the fungus plant can be kept out of it.

Covering wood with paint will prevent the fungus from entering. The plant spreads by seedlike spores which fall on moist wood, develop and grow into the wood. As the fungus needs moisture, wood that is dry will never decay. If the wood is poisoned the fungus plant cannot develop for it is deprived of its food.

According to Prof. J. A. Ferguson, of the forestry department of the Pennsylvania State College, wood painted with several coats of hot creosote will poison the outer layers of the wood and prevent the growth of fungus plant. The wood must be well seasoned and dry so that the creosote will soak into it.

The creosote can be made to sink deep into the wood by first boiling in the creosote and the mixture left to cool, as it is thus driven into the wood by atmospheric pressure. Fence posts of quickly rotting wood treated in this way can be made to last from fifteen to twenty years. This treatment will cost from six to eight cents a post.

—One of the greatest problems before the American farmer today is not only to supply the animal products needed by the United States but also to supply the ever increasing demand for these products by our allies, asserted Dr. I. D. Wilson, veterinarian at The Pennsylvania State College. Conservative estimates taken in England and France alone show a decrease of 8,000,000 head of cattle, 1,000,000 hogs and 17,500,000 sheep in these countries since the beginning of the war.

The American farmer must not only compensate for this great loss but must also ward off possible animal bankruptcy after the war is over. It is estimated that the annual loss in the United States due to animal diseases is \$212,000,000. This amount of money is approximately sufficient to furnish the meat ration for 2,000,000 soldiers for 8 months. Most of this loss results from infectious diseases which can be controlled in a large measure by proper management.

During the past fifteen years the population of the United States has been increased by 15,000,000 people. During this same time there has been a decrease of 6,000,000 head of beef animals and 11,000,000 sheep. The number of hogs has increased only 11,000,000. It is thus very evident that the livestock industry cannot continue to decrease in the future as it has in the past.

—Difficult Churning.—Farmers often experience difficulty in churning butter, especially during the fall and winter. The cream foams, or froths, or after being partly churned fails to gather.

According to E. L. Anthony, of the dairy department of The Pennsylvania State College, difficulty in churning is due to one or more of the following causes: (1) cream too cold; (2) cream from cows almost dry; (3) cream too thin—less than twenty per cent. fat; (4) cream too thick—more than forty per cent. fat; (5) sweet cream; (6) cream from cows fed on dry feed; (7) improper agitation of cream in churn; (8) too much cream in churn.