

THE PATRIOTIC IN MUSIC.

(Continued from page 2, Col. 4.)

which instead the singing, in so far as it was a representative community event, was lamentably a failure, and particularly so in the singing of the national "Star Spangled Banner." A few voices took part with the two or three leading singers in the first stanza, but there was a noticeable decrease in the number of voices in the succeeding stanzas, and not even the leaders had an adequate idea as to just how much of the anthem was to be sung. I say this not by way of criticism of those in charge nor of the splendid voices of those who sang what was practically a solo, or duet, but to show how we fail to sing as a community the songs of our nation. We ought to come away from such gatherings, after having sung such hymns and songs, glowing with love of country, with a further consecration to her service or with the desire of some new way of serving her. Whereas all too frequently we are not uplifted, an opportunity has been lost, and instead of being better Americans we are still merely lukewarm Americans. One of the features which the National Red Cross suggests for the Christmas drive for membership is that of singing in groups and by communities on Christmas eve carols and patriotic hymns. Perhaps it will be just as well that we do not try this in Bellefonte. Of course we might see to it that some of our young men or women singers go about singing, but this would be, however fine the music produced, only a poor substitute for community singing, for it must surely be the essence of such community singing that the community sing. Bellefonte does need, I think, this opportunity—as well as others of a like nature—to make us feel our oneness as a community.

A few practical suggestions, if you will pardon them. A definite program ought to be set on foot that the soul of our community may be stirred with patriotism through the music of our national anthems and songs. Some group of people, some society, will have to take the lead. Our musical people I am confident would prove interested. A nucleus of singers could be formed and a start at the least thus made toward making our patriotic meetings notable for their splendid singing. After the idea got well under way, community choir practices, community singing-rehearsals, might be held. The words of the various selections should be in the hands of all, and both words and music in the hands of some. After some victory in the war, hard-won, with its inevitable list of casualties, its obligation of lives on the altar of freedom, imagine our townfolk, meeting in the court house or on the Diamond, imagine their voices joining in the hymns of America. To "My Country 'Tis of Thee," we would add the stanza which has gained such headway in Great Britain and Canada, and hark to the voices sounding from the depths of hearts flaming with love, yet dauntless in hope, though eyes are dimmed with tears.

"God save our splendid men,  
Send them safe home again;  
God save our men!  
Keep them victorious, patient and chivalrous,  
They are so dear to us,  
God save our men!"

Or to give a slightly differing version which I think somewhat better—  
God save our boys and men,  
Send them safe home again;  
God save our men!  
Make them victorious,  
Strong, clean and glorious,  
Flag floating over us,  
Strengthen our men."

In conclusion let me give you the words of a patriotic hymn which I have met with just recently,—you all probably know it quite well,—which is evidently winning its way among our country's sacred songs. The words are by Katherine Lee Bates, one of the faculty at Wellesley, and there are musical settings of different styles, several of them of surpassing merit. It is called "America the Beautiful."

O beautiful for spacious skies,  
For amber waves of grain,  
For purple mountain majesties  
Above the fruited plain!  
America! America!  
God shed His grace on thee  
And crown thy good with brotherhood  
From sea to shining sea!

—After examining the expense bills of some draft boards General Crowder may feel like qualifying his praise of their unselfish patriotism.

FOR AND ABOUT WOMEN.

DAILY THOUGHT  
As I love I am lifted;  
As I hate I am dropped;  
As I trust I am sifted;  
As I doubt I am stopped;  
As I judge I am licensed;  
As I won't I am bound;  
As I reach I am listed;  
As I am I am crowned.

—N. E. H. Siegel.

For the Girl Who Knits Her Own Sweaters.—"But I don't see how you feel justified in knitting for yourself or your family, when there is an opportunity to knit for the boys at the front!" exclaimed the owner of the largest knitting bag at a recent luncheon.

"I am knitting for them, as well as for myself," was her hostess' reply. "But I like to make my own sweaters, and find it more economical to do so than to buy them at the stores. I make them for myself and my two daughters; but, for each one which I make for one of us, I give yarn for a sweater for a soldier or sailor to someone who otherwise would not be knitting. The money, which is saved by making the family's sweaters also goes into my yarn fund, and so I feel that I'm not being unpatriotic in working for the family."

Some of these home-made sweaters were exceptionally pretty, and will be a joy both to wearer and beholder when they are worn on the golf courses or tennis courts next spring and summer. The colored yarns are attractive, and there are designs for each and every preference where sweaters are concerned.

One, of the popular slip-on type, was purled up to the waistline and above the three-inch belt, in a checked pattern. This is done by knitting six stitches and purling six, until there is a stripe one inch wide. Then reverse the process, purling and then knitting. This design, which is pretty, has been found to be a good one for the soldiers' scarfs, since they are less apt to stretch if knitted in this way than if only a plain stitch is used.

A sleeveless sweater of coral pink yarn was purled only about the waistline, the belt thus formed being about two inches wide. The rest of the sweater (which slipped on over the head) was knitted plain. Its prettiest feature was the collar, which was slightly narrower than the ordinary sailor collar and long enough to reach the top of the belt. Across its bottom edge was a two-inch wide band of white angora wool, which matched the wide cuffs.

A slip-on sweater of pale yellow had a V shaped yoke of apple green formed of alternate rows of knitting and purling. A similar band edged the bottom of the sweater. Another had a loose yoke or collar, about four inches wide, pointed in front, a small silk tassel being fastened to the point. This sweater, when made of peacock blue yarn, with collar and cuffs of white brushed wool, is really unusual.

The slip-on sweater which has sleeves is practical, since it may be worn with a sheer underslip for sports wear, replacing the tailored blouse most comfortably. Made lower in the neck than the ordinary sweater, it shows the crossed folds of the underslip prettily.

The sweater made of two threads instead of one gives an opportunity for attractive and interesting color contrast. The knitting itself is simple, since one only needs to hold two threads instead of one. Such a sweater, made of horizon blue and apple green, was recently designed for wear with white skirts at a winter resort, the ardent girler of whose wardrobe it became a part, being most enthusiastic over the color combination. Another two-thread sweater was made of golden yellow and sunset pink, the collar and cuffs being of the plain pink. When knitting sweaters for the men at the front, it is wise to make them with the double thread because of the added warmth gained in this way.

Knitted scarfs have never been prettier, and they are, of course, not at all difficult to make. A beautiful one was made of shetland wool in rainbow colorings, knit very loosely on very large needles. Its airy daintiness made it a most desirable addition to the wardrobe of the girl who delights in her frocks. Equally attractive was a scarf for sports wear, also made of shetland wool, mostly of white, with a border of six three-inch stripes in vivid shades of purple, green, blue, yellow, red, and orange. These scarfs are about 16 inches wide and 1 1/2 yards long.

Shoe-top length prevails in the new skirts, says the Dry Goods Economist. There is no indication that longer skirts will meet with success. The dressy skirts are developed in satin, taffeta, foulard, tussah, a few tri-cotines, serge and jersey. White skirts in satin, taffeta and in wash fabrics, such as cotton gabardine, piques and other materials of this character, are also in evidence. Novelty pockets are the chief feature of cotton wash skirts.

How many housekeepers know the value of common baking soda? Mixed with olive oil to a paste, it proves a valuable remedy for scalds or burns. If used with weakened vinegar it relieves gas on the stomach. Add one-half teaspoonful to a cup of hot water and take for indigestion or cramps in the stomach. Dampen with water to form a paste to clean jewelry.

Mix with equal parts of salt to clean the teeth. It is excellent for removing blood stains when dissolved in lukewarm water.

Stuffed Beefsteak.—Take a slice of round steak about 1 inch thick and spread it with dressing, such as one would use to stuff a chicken. Then roll the meat up and fasten securely. Place in a kettle, in a small quantity of boiling water; let it simmer slowly for two hours, turning and basting often. When done, thicken the water in which the meat was boiled, then add any necessary seasoning and pour over the meat, when ready to serve.

The Minnesota Supreme court recently rendered a decision upholding the minimum wage law for women in that State. The minimum wage for women working in industries is now \$8.50 per week.

FARM NOTES.

Feeding the Dairy Cow.—Because it requires two to three years to raise a single generation of dairy cows, it is highly important that the cows now in use receive better feed and care to meet the present demands for dairy products, is the opinion of A. A. Borland, in charge of dairy extension at The Pennsylvania State College.

Too many cows are underfed. A thousand pound cow yielding twenty pounds of four per cent. milk, if properly fed, devotes about half of her food to the maintenance of her body and the other half to milk production. Grain should be fed in proportion to the amount of milk produced. One pound of a properly balanced grain mixture for every four pounds of milk produced will be sufficient, if the cow is supplied with all the roughage she will eat clean during the day. Roughage should be supplied three or four times daily as it is a cheaper energy feed than grain this winter, and more of it will be consumed if fed frequently and in smaller amounts at a time.

It is highly important that a ration be properly balanced. Farm grown feeds, such as timothy hay, corn silage, corn stover, oats and corn meal are too low in protein to make a good milk producing ration. The use of clover or alfalfa hay which are high in protein, and the addition of cottonseed meal and linseed meal to the grain mixture will result in very much better milk yields.

Unfortunately much of this State's corn crop of this year is frosted and soft and fed to poultry, especially when fed to poultry as an exclusive grain food causes digestive troubles, loose bowels, blue combs and many deaths.

A farmer from Monroe county reports to the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture that he has had over 100 chickens and turkeys die lately from this cause, and many reports from all over the State of sick chickens and turkeys are probably due to the same cause.

The advice of the Department in all cases is to dry or parch the corn. If there is an old fashioned bake oven on the farm this can be done in quantities, if not the kitchen range must be used.

Burning the corn or parching it so hard that it approaches charcoal is a waste. Also feeding it hot is dangerous. Slightly warm will not hurt.

Mouldy corn is never a safe chicken feed and every effort should be made at this time to save enough dry and sound corn to last to feed to the chickens next year. If this is not done and the mouldy corn is fed there are bound to be a lot of mysterious deaths among the chickens and turkeys all this next year.

In order to increase egg production it is necessary to eliminate the non-producer, says H. C. Khandel, in charge of poultry extension at The Pennsylvania State College.

A hen must lay eighty eggs to pay for her feed alone. Fifteen additional eggs are required to pay for labor and depreciation. Hence a hen must lay more than ninety-five eggs each year to return a profit to her owner. Vigor is the most important qualification of a laying hen. This quality is indicated by short toe nail, stubby beak, activity, rising early and retiring late, heavy eating and bright eye. In addition a hen should have a long, broad back not pinched at the tail, be deep in chest and body in order to have plenty of capacity, and have good distance between breast bone and pelvic bones.

In order to increase production in the next generation an egg record should be kept and only eggs from high producers be used for hatching. Late moulting should be kept in the breeding flock and the early moulting culled. The strong cockerels, as pullets do not have the vitality that hens have, they produce small eggs, and, consequently, small chicks and they have no records.

Every pullet and young hen sold for food this winter means a reduction of from five to twelve dozen eggs in the potential egg supply of next spring and summer.

Hundreds of thousands of farmers who have not raised poultry will do so next spring and summer—responding to the demand for more chickens and eggs so that beef and pork will be released to help Win the War. They will need young hens.

The United States Department of Agriculture urges the saving of fowls of producing qualities, so that they may be used for stock in the early spring.

More chickens and more eggs will release more meat for our armies and the allies. They cannot get our chickens and our eggs—we can, and like to eat them.

Poultry can be increased more rapidly and more economically than any of the meat animals.

Chickens will live largely, grow and prosper, on waste that never otherwise would be of use, and will eat the infant bugs, particularly orchard pests, before they have had opportunity to do great harm.

Chickens require a minimum attention. Most of it can be given by women and children. No heavy labor is required.

The early hatched chicken is not only the chicken that lays the winter egg, but it is the chicken best able to withstand disease and parasites.

It is in the midsummer months that chickens are hurt most by lice. The late hatched chicken has not had time to become large or strong enough to resist lice attacks, but the early hatched chicken by midsummer has become strong and hardy enough to do so. And because the early development of the early hatched bird has preceded the extremely hot months, it is more apt to live through the summer.

Because the honey season is past, do not allow the spirit of indifference to cause you to neglect the protection of the bees. Just because by accident some colonies wintered safely without protection, is no safe guide to follow. Because one's house did not burn during the past season is hardly an excuse for dispensing with fire insurance. Protection of bees for winter is bee insurance.

Methodists Open War Work.

A nation-wide campaign to mobilize the Methodist Episcopal denomination to aid the government in war service was decided upon last week by the war council of the Methodist Episcopal church, in the Wesley building. The original council, consisting of seven bishops, was enlarged to include representatives of all the boards of the church and several prominent laymen. Bishop Joseph F. Berry was elected president, and Bishop Theodore S. Henderson, of Detroit, Mich., who was chosen executive secretary, will go to Washington immediately to direct the campaign.

Patriotic meetings will be held in all big cities to interpret the meaning of the war and its moral and religious significance. Patriotic demonstrations will be conducted at each of the 139 annual conferences. Sunday schools will have patriotic lessons prepared by the editor of the Methodist Sunday School literature. The Epworth Leagues will have a patriotic demonstration on their anniversary Sunday in May and every local chapter of the league will engage in some form of patriotic service.

Church members on Memorial day will be requested to make a self-denial war offering, the equivalent of his or her income on Friday, May 24, 1918.

Bishop William F. McDowell, of Washington, chairman of the executive committee, will co-operate with Bishop Henderson. Dr. John R. Mott, of the executive committee, will be "a connecting link" between the Y. M. C. A. and the church. Bishop H. C. Stuntz, of Omaha, and Bishop Henderson have been authorized to give all their time to the work.

Bishop W. F. Anderson, of Cincinnati, Ohio, and Bishop Francis McConnell, of Denver, Col., will go to Europe at once. A special appeal will be made to the young men and women for 1000 new foreign missionaries within the next five years.—Philadelphia Public Ledger.

The Mathematics of Millers.

Spokane finds itself indebted to the flour millers for an interesting demonstration of how foolish it is to suppose that a good rule ought to work both ways. Here, says the Spokane Spokesman-Review, is the scenario:

The price of flour might be held (by one not versed in millers' mathematics) to be directly dependent upon the price of wheat, and the price of a loaf of bread might be considered closely related to the cost of a barrel of flour. That this holds true on a rising market our experience of less than a year back can testify. All will remember how, when wheat went up, flour followed the same course with instant sympathy. Bread, too, was so closely in rapport with the situation that loaves became smaller and smaller and the 5-cent ones disappeared completely.

Now wheat has gone down, something like a dollar a bushel, but where is the eager response on the part of flour and bread? Flour, to be sure, is coming down, with something of the reluctance of Davy Crockett's coon, but the millers explain that they are stocked up with \$2.90 wheat and cannot afford to reduce quotations very rapidly. When flour was going up they were pretty well stocked with \$1.50 wheat, but business was so brisk and the times so stirring, that the fact completely slipped their minds. It is fortunate they should have remembered their costly reserve stocks at this time or their losses might have been severe.

But bread has not come down at all. With the same source of wheat supply as London, we are still paying about four times the London price for our loaves. The 5-cent loaf has not emerged from retirement, and the 10-cent loaf looks as much like a small roll as it did when wheat was \$3. This indicates only one thing—that bakers' mathematics and economics must be even more complicated and occult than millers'. The public thirsts for instruction in this branch of knowledge.

Capture Germany's Secret Dye Recipes.

London.—A group of men in the British textile trade have captured the secret recipes of the German dye industry, according to the Daily Mail, which displays the item under large heads. The recipes, numbering 257, belonged to the great Badische works and are now in the keeping of a London bank. The Mail says:

"The capture is of first importance in economic war against Germany and will free the British textile industry and scores of other important industries from the bonds of Germany. It means that when the war is over Great Britain will be in a position to compete equally with German dyed goods in every market in the world."

In the course of a long story describing how the recipes were obtained in Switzerland, the Mail says that the merchants who captured them have refused tempting offers from capitalists and speculative elements have been berred carefully from the enterprise. "The merchants intend to offer and sell the recipes to the British government for the use of the government dye works, permitting the bulk of the profit to go to the nation on the understanding that the dyes will be sold freely to all British manufacturers needing them—Philadelphia Public Ledger.

DiETING a Horse.

The driver of the jaunty car of Ireland is always ready to excuse himself if he is reproached for the condition of his horse.

"I say, Paddy," said a tourist one day, "that horse you drive is the worst looking I ever saw. Why don't you fatten him up?"

"Fatten him up, is it?" queried the driver, as if he could not believe his ears. "Faix, the poor baste can hardly carry the little mate that's on him now."—Youth's Companion.

Slippery Footing.

Our own Dewey and the British Byng illustrate the truth of the saying that the man who is on top generally has to do a nice feat of balancing to stay there.

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FINE GROCERIES. ALL GOODS in our line are thirty to sixty days late this season. Prices are somewhat, but not strongly above the level at this time last season. It is not safe to predict, but it does seem that prices are just now "passing over the top" and may be somewhat more reasonable in the near future. We Have Received. New Evaporated Apricots at 25c and 30c a lb. Fancy Peaches 20c and 22c lb. Very Fancy Evaporated Corn at 35c a lb. or 3 cans for \$1.00. Fancy Selected Sweet Potatoes 5c a lb.—some grades at 3c to 4c a lb. Very Fancy Cranberries at 18c per quart or pound. Almerin White Grapes, Celery, New Paper-shell Almonds, California Walnuts, Finest Quality Cheese. INCLUDE OYSTERS IN YOUR ORDERS. We will deliver fresh opened, solid measure at cost with other goods. WE MAKE OUR OWN MINCE MEAT. No item is cut out or cut short on account of cost—it is just THE BEST WE CAN MAKE and is highly recommended by all those who have tried it. If you have used it you already know—or try it just now. SECHLER & COMPANY, Bush House Block, 57-1 Bellefonte, Pa.

Insure the Happiness of Your Little Ones! Any parent charged with neglect of his children naturally will become indignant. Still there are some parents who, through carelessness, neglect to provide for their welfare. The little ones must be protected. There is no better protection than a bank account. If You Haven't an Account Open One Today For the Children's Sake THE CENTRE COUNTY BANK, BELLEFONTE