

Bellefonte, Pa., November 11, 1921.

Universal Injection of all Babies Under Two Years of Age with Toxin-Antitoxin to Eradicate Diphtheria.

Fifteen cases of diphtheria in a small central Pennsylvania village—a village in which there is no resident physician or nurse—emphasizes the fact that diphtheria is still actively with us.

The number of cases of diphtheria reported in Pennsylvania during the year 1910 was 14061; in 1920, 16959. While the number of cases has increased the number of deaths from this disease in the last ten years has been cut almost in half by the use of antitoxin.

Diphtheria, like small pox and cholera, can be practically wiped out. With small pox this was accomplished by vaccination; with diphtheria, the toxin-antitoxin mixture will do the same.

The State Commissioner of Health says, "The Schick test determines by a local reaction, or the absence thereof, whether or not an individual has natural diphtheria antitoxin in the blood. When such natural immunity does not exist, the logical thing is to secure it by the injection of toxin-antitoxin. The Schick test is the first step in the eradication of diphtheria."

As a result of recent observations many physicians believe that the only way to eradicate diphtheria is by a universal injection of all babies under two years of age with anti-toxin. The earlier the better, for observation on 3000 children show that:

Fifteen per cent. of children under 3 months are susceptible to diphtheria.

Thirty per cent. of children under 3 to 6 months are susceptible to diphtheria.

Sixty per cent. of children from 6 months to 1 year are susceptible to diphtheria.

Seventy per cent. of children from 1 to 2 years are susceptible to diphtheria.

From that age the percentage decreases until from 10 to 20 years the figure is down to twelve per cent.

Dr. J. Moore Campbell, chief of the division of communicable diseases, State Department of Health, believes that before diphtheria can be conquered the Schick test and toxin-antitoxin treatment will have to be applied to many adults, especially doctors, nurses, orderlies and maids in hospitals; army and navy recruits, and employees in institutions caring for children. He said, "while the death toll of this disease is taken from the cradle and the younger school children and they should be tested and immunized, if susceptible, it is just as important that susceptible adults be located and treated."

ALIENS BARRED, SEEK ENTRY BY THE REAR DOORS.

The Bureau of Immigration of the Labor Department, struggling with the requirements of the present immigration law, because of the quota limitations, has a new problem.

Thousands of those being turned away from the country are going to Canada and Mexico in an attempt to come in by the back door. Inspection service and available guards at border points are limited in number. They have always had their hands full. There are thousands of miles that are unprotected, and Caucasians slipping across the border are hard to detect. This is particularly true when they are European nationals who learned the English language before essaying an entry into this country.

The problem so far as Canada is concerned has been largely cared for by recent orders in council just communicated to the labor department. These orders provide that no adult can enter Canada with less than \$500 cash in pocket, and that every person over ten and under twenty-one have \$250. Heads of families must have the cash for every member of the family brought in.

Mexico is, however, a real and serious worry to the Labor Department. A high official stated that at thousands of places where one can practically step across the Rio Grande there is real danger of an extended illicit traffic in aliens. There are, reports to the Labor Department show, persons on either side of the border who watch the policing force and who can domicile a few persons at a time without fear of detection. They are turning this to profit in violation of the law.

Secretary Davis and other officials have under consideration methods to meet the situation. It is known that word is going back to many European countries that the way into the United States lies through Mexico, and literature advertising this method has been apprehended by officials.

KAISER'S PURSE FLAT AS MARK'S TOBOGGAN.

The slump in the German mark is beginning to affect the deposed William II, who is trying to combat unfavorable financial conditions by reducing his household and by other radical measures. Ten members of his staff were dismissed, including the chief gardener, whose place has been taken by William himself.

General von Gontard, first chamberlain, issued a statement, saying William's financial position no longer would permit his giving monetary support to many of the poor of Holland and Germany who continually apply at Doorn Castle for aid.

"The Prussian government has seized all the estates and the entire capital of the Hohenzollerns, and negotiations for an arrangement still are proceeding," the statement added. "The Kaiser's only means consist of remittances from Germany, and as the rate of German currency is so low that 100 marks is little more than 2 florins, it is evident the money received is barely sufficient to provide for the Kaiser and the Crown Prince.—Ex.

FOR AND ABOUT WOMEN.

DAILY THOUGHT.

Common sense is very uncommon.—Horace Greely.

The Well Dressed Man.—The man of fashion has passed out and the well-dressed man has passed in, for there is a well-defined difference between the two types. In former years we had a right little, tight little coterie of dandies, cotton leaders and social philanderers, who were believed to set up a fashion or upset it by a nod of the head or a turn-down of the thumbs. These men followed their own bent in affairs of dress; were pointed out with awe upon the avenue; were paragoned and snapped and gained an overrated importance for any fad or fable they chose to befriend. Though they had a good eye for form and color, the other eye was upon the limelight. They had to dress differently from the ninety-and-nine; it was expected of them. Such was the man of fashion, who was in the heyday in the eighties. Whatever his faults, he must be credited with leading a movement in behalf of giving the fine art of dress more dignity and substantiality. Other days—other ways! Now, knowhow in clothes is no longer the prerogative of the few, but the possession of the many. The changes in fashion are slower and slighter. Today, a man is well-dressed not because he dresses in the extreme of fashion, but because he dresses with extremely good taste. Our viewpoint has altered. Clothes are not the most important thing in life. And so the man of fashion has no place or purpose in the theme of dress.

One's muffler used to be merely an article of protection until the ingenuity of designers made it an article of decoration as well. The introduction of knitted mufflers has further served to widen the scope of this engaging belonging of dress.

Taking a leaf from London, many Americans are going in for strapping knockabout overcoats in fleecy stuffs—plain colors, checks and plaids. These garments vary so much in cut that it would be idle to describe them. They are loose-hanging, with wide seamed sleeves of the Raglan or Mandarin type; full-draped and, sometimes, pleated skirts and pockets and great horn buttons.

Evening shirts have bosoms and cuffs of linen or cotton and bodies and sleeves of silk are a luxurious combination which has a limited vogue. However, the single bosom button shirt is the one to which most men are partial, though it does not commend itself to some, and it is rather a fad than a fashion.

When autumn top-coats are worn they lend a fullness to the figure, with which it is well to make the hat conform. Thus, the derby shows a rather broad crown together with a brim of fairish width to set it off. This block of hat is not becoming to all faces and, after all, becomingness is everything in a hat.

Besides plain cloaks upon black silk and lisle hosiery, there is the revived fleur-de-lis design embroidered in white upon black.

The Well Dressed Woman.—Now that winter coats have made their appearance it is apparent that wolf is the favorite fur for trimming and that pile fabrics are likely to be most popular for materials.

Dyed squirrel was used for the flat collar of a caramel-colored marvella coat.

A small black velvet toque with ostrich tips curling over the hair at either side and a white Spanish comb thrust through the leather at the left was worn by a popular actress.

One of the most favored hat ornaments is a large rhinestone or cut steel nail thrust through the upturned brim. It is used generally on a black hatter's plush hat on the Napoleonic lines, which was one of the Poiret models.

Sleeveless mohair and worsted sweaters are worn for sports wear with the tweed suits.

Capes of all varieties are seen at every hand. All materials are used for the new models.

Among the new fall garments are coats with big sleeves, which are all-over embroidered, and box type suits with pockets of fur to match the collars.

Faisley trimming is coming rapidly to the fore. One navy blue dress, made of serge was trimmed with it, as well as one of navy Canton crepe. Fur fabric, simulating krimmer, is used for a suit that had wide bishop sleeves, and were cut from the back of the coat, effecting a very large arm-hole.

At the sports games which are now in progress vivid orange tones made the crowd stand very brilliant.

One of the first knitted jersey or crepe dresses to make its appearance this season was seen on a smartly-gowned woman. It was made of a black knitted fabric and combined with a gray crepe de chine, which was used for the facing of panels, revers, collars, cuffs, etc.

Black duvetyn is beginning to become popular for the evening garments, though brown is coming forward very fast.

Duvetyn is also being used for hats of various types, though it is usually preferred for the tailored effect and frequently trimmed with coral chenille in the shape of a star fish.

Graham or Whole Wheat Bread.—Eight cups graham flour, two teaspoonfuls salt, one-half cupful of brown sugar, two cupfuls water, two cups white flour, one cake yeast, two cups milk, four tablespoonfuls lard.

Dissolve the yeast, sugar and lard in the water, which should be lukewarm. Add the graham flour and one cup of the white flour. Beat for two minutes and cover and set in a warm place. Let stand for about an hour and a half, or until the sponge is very light. Add the rest of the flour, the salt and the milk, scalded and cooled. Knead thoroughly or until very light, place in a well-greased bowl, cover and let it double in bulk, shape into loaves and place in buttered bread pans. Allow to again double in size, then bake in a moderate-hot oven for 50 minutes.

PARIS SATIN COAT FOR FALL



A criss-cross pattern of sauses trims this satin coat for late autumn wear. A broad oriental sash is the sole fastening.

CARE OF NEW SILK HOSIERY

Stockings of the Finer Quality Should Be Carefully Washed as Soon as Taken Off.

The way you treat silk stockings has a lot more to do with the way they wear than has their original price—usually. Sometimes, of course, they are just such a poor quality that they aren't worth taking care of. But usually care tells more with silk stockings than it does with almost anything else.

To begin with never let silk stockings lie soiled for a week. They rot, once moisture has permeated them. The thing to do is to wash them out as soon as you take them off. Of course, this is usually too much trouble. Nevertheless, it is the thing to do. And, of course, they shouldn't be worn more than a day at a time—no more than a day without washing, that means.

Furthermore, it is said by a woman who wears her silk stockings longer than most of us do that they should be washed in cold water, and that no soap should be used. This seems rather strenuous treatment. But in her case, at least, it works out well, and perhaps it is the best way to do.

Another woman who is never troubled with runs in the legs of her silk stockings finds that stitching a narrow piece of black silk inside the stocking at the top prevents the runs from coming. The garier fastening goes through the extra thickness made by this silk—which, by the way, should be thin silk—and so does not pierce the fabric of the stocking.

MAKE PRETTY DOILY HOLDERS

Old Pieces of Cretonne May Be Put to Good Service; Several Sets None Too Many.

A housekeeper can never have too many convenient little doily cases. A pretty set could be made out of cretonne, using the odd pieces. Cut four cardboard circles, cover with cretonne. Or two could be covered with cambric or anything that could be used for a lining.

Blue used as a lining is good, as the blue helps to keep the doilies white. Join one each together by precasting the edge, then do the same with the other two. Run elastic through ribbon and fasten a bow where you have to join the ribbon as a finish. Sew snaps and snap fasteners around the circles to hold them together. Or if you think better, you can fasten a piece of ribbon to the bottom circle and bring it up over the other and tie with a small bow. These little holders may be made as fancy as one wishes and several sets are none too many to own.

BEST WAY TO ARRANGE RUGS

Floor Coverings Should Be Laid on Straight Lines—How to Add to Apparent Size.

Rugs, small and large, should be laid on straight lines on the floor, not at an angle. The structural lines of the room are thus conformed with and harmony instead of discord created.

The use of one large rug, instead of several small ones, adds to the apparent size of a room. It also helps to produce a unified effect. The floor covering, like the wall paper, is a background. Therefore, plain colors or neutral tints are usually the best.

The new plain colored rugs with straight narrow border lend themselves admirably to the best standards of house furnishing. In oriental rugs and the best types of domestic rugs the different colors are so beautifully blended as to produce a soft glow of color in which the pattern is lost.

Silk Stockings. Hang silk stockings in a shady place. The sun rots them.

Admiral Sampson's Speech.

A good story is told by Josephus Daniels, former Secretary of the Navy of a visit which the late Lord Fisher paid to this country.

Asked by Mr. Daniels "What was the best speech you heard in America?" Lord Fisher immediately replied:

"Admiral Sampson's reply to my little address at the big dinner in Philadelphia, when I warmly praised the American navy in the terms they deserved, and expressed a sentiment of the friendship existing between the two great English-speaking nations. Admiral Sampson wanted somebody else to reply, but finally rose and without preface made this brief and brilliant speech: 'Well, all I have to say is this, it was a darned fine bird that hatched the American eagle.'"

HOOD'S SARSAPARILLA.

If Your Trouble is Scrofula

As Often Acquired as Inherited.

You have eruptions and sores, and perhaps enlarged glands of the neck. This blood disease affects the internal organs, especially the lungs, and if neglected may develop into consumption.

It causes many troubles, and is aggravated by impure air, bad water, too much heat or cold, and want of proper exercise.

Hood's Sarsaparilla, the blood-purifying medicine that has been used with so much satisfaction by three generations, is wonderfully successful in the treatment of scrofula. Give it a trial.

If a cathartic or laxative is needed, take Hood's Pills. 66-42

Get the Best Meats

You save nothing by buying poor, thin or gristly meats. I use only the

LARGEST AND FATTEST CATTLE

and supply my customers with the freshest, choicest, best blood and muscle making Steaks and Roasts. My prices are no higher than the poorest meats are elsewhere.

I always have

—DRESSED POULTRY—

Game in season, and any kinds of good meats you want.

TRY MY SHOP.

P. L. BEEZER, High Street, 34-34-1y Bellefonte Pa.

CHICHESTER'S PILLS

THE DIAMOND BRAND. Ladies! Ask your Druggist for Chichester's Diamond Brand Pills in Red and Gold metallic boxes, sealed with Blue Ribbon. Take no other. Any of your Druggists. Ask for CHICHESTER'S DIAMOND BRAND PILLS, for 25 years known as Best, Safest, Always Reliable. SOLD BY DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE.

The Oldest Industry

Before the first ton of coal was mined in Pennsylvania or the first mill had turned a wheel, the pioneer farmer had begun to cultivate its rich acres. Today a new generation tills the same fields under conditions never dreamed of by the early settlers.

Gasoline and electricity have made the farmer more of a business man and less a laborer. He reaches a wider market and reaches it more quickly than ever before.

The telephone was among the first improvements to come to his aid. It puts him in quick communication with his neighbors and with the buyers of his produce. It takes him to the city and in a measure brings the city to him. The farm has been robbed of its isolation and lonesomeness.

The Bell Telephone Company of Pennsylvania has kept pace with the State's progress, and often has been the advance guard of a community's development. The growth of every section may be measured by the extension of its telephone service.

C. W. HEILHECKER,
Local Manager

THE BELL TELEPHONE COMPANY OF PENNSYLVANIA

\$ One Dollar \$

during Roll Call Week
NOVEMBER 13th - 24

will answer the call of thousands of sufferers who are looking to you for help.

It will help carry humanity's work to aid the worthy, assist the needy and relieve those in distress.

This space available through kindness of
A. FAUBLE