

NEGROES GOING NORTH.

The first general migration from the South to the North came after the outbreak of the world war. That movement slowed down, and even a considerable number returned, but now a second and even more significant tide is running steadily toward the Northern industrial centers. The Department of Agriculture became interested and made a study of the effect on agriculture of the South. According to its report, 32,000 farm hands have left Georgia, 22,700 South Carolina, 15,000 Arkansas, 10,000 Alabama, and other southern States in proportion. There has not been a direct movement from the cotton fields to northern factories. The more usual course is for factory trained negroes to go North from southern industrial centers, such as Birmingham, and for farm hands to flow in to take their places. The cause of the exodus is a shortage of labor in the Northern industrial centers produced by restricted immigration, and the better wages held out there as an inducement.

When Chairman Gary of the Steel Corporation spoke of the need of more immigrants to meet labor demands, Prof. Scott, of Howard University (colored), Washington, sent him a telegram saying that he could draw on 8,000,000 colored laborers of the South. J. M. Gibbs, secretary of the North Carolina Pine Association, challenged Prof. Scott to point out the labor supply referred to. His association, he said, employed 60,000 negroes in six southern States, "and at no time within the past six months have we had a surplus of labor." Declaring the situation worse than it was even three months ago he added that owing to a shortage of labor "none of the mills are running in full capacity," and that "what is true of the lumber industry is also true of other industries in the States named." The U. S. employment bureau at Columbia, S. C., stated that the labor situation in that State "is the most serious in many years if not in the history of the State." It was added that labor is short for all kinds of work, and that labor agents from northern sections have been working throughout the State inducing negroes to leave, and getting from \$5 to \$7.50 a head for each laborer sent out. The commissioner of labor of North Carolina reported that a labor shortage on the farms of that State was felt, due to exodus of negroes to the North, but not so much as in other sections of the South.

Southern farmers, business men and others have become alarmed at the steady loss of their cheap labor supply, and conferences have been held to consider means to check it. At Birmingham negro editors and preachers joined forces with the large employers of labor to solve the problem. The scale of pay in the mills and mines there has been constantly boosted during the last six months until it is only slightly under what it was during the boom period of the war.

Negroes have already greatly profited in both South and North from the growing demand for their labor, and they have not failed to demand better conditions as well as higher wages. President Moton, of Tuskegee Institute, said: "Attention is more and more being focused upon general social conditions for the negro in the South, on the facts of lynching, mob violence, inadequate educational facilities, the lack of civic improvements, such as light, water, sewerage, and police protection." The increased numbers of negroes in the North, he pointed out, will enable them to operate whole sections of industries "in defiance of the objections of labor unions which have as yet not shown a very cordial attitude toward negro labor, in spite of the official pronouncement of the American Federation of Labor to the contrary." He declared that, on the whole, the negro would prefer to remain in the South "where the climate is agreeable and the ties of sentiment are strongest, and where negro life has attained a development not equal among negroes in any other section of the country." He added, however, that the negroes had not suffered from the northern climate.—Exchange.

Free of Blight.

Harrisburg, Pa., June 21.—What is believed to be the only large chestnut tree in Central Pennsylvania that is free of the chestnut blight stands on the lawn of J. Reed Thompson, Milroy, Mifflin county. The tree was recently examined by representatives of the Department of Forestry and not a trace of blight could be found upon it. On the hillside about it are many thousands of chestnut trees that are dead or dying of the blight.

This particular tree is of a Japanese variety of chestnut. It was purchased from the Lovett Nursery at Little Silver, New Jersey, and planted in 1886 by Mrs. Thompson's father. It is now over 25 feet high and 18 inches in diameter. In outline it resembles an orchard grown apple tree. Experts of the Department of Forestry believe that this tree may help point the way to the development of chestnuts that are immune to the attack of the destructive chestnut blight.

Dollar Haircut Predicted Before Shore Barbers.

Dollar haircuts will arrive shortly, according to Joseph Byrnes, editor of a barbers' journal, who reported to members of the Atlantic City Master Barbers' Association at their annual banquet on Monday night on the result of a survey he has just made.

From 50 to 60 per cent. of the half dollar now charged for the haircut goes to the man who does the labor, while tiled floors and walls, part of the sanitary equipment demanded in most cities by city ordinance, and other overhead costs eat up virtually all of the remainder, he said. Twenty-five cent shaves and the massage treatments are the only things that pay, he declared.

FARM NOTES.

—Standardization of any farm product will bring about greater efficiency and economy in marketing. Study egg standards.

—Keep making successional plantings of vegetables every few weeks so that there will be an uninterrupted supply for use all summer.

—If your alfalfa is not doing well, dig up a plant, wash the soil from the roots and examine for nodules. If none can be found you need to inoculate the sod with legume bacteria and in many cases the soil needs lime.

—As a feed for young calves separator milk with the addition of a small handful of cornmeal or cottonseed meal is as good as whole milk. Butterfat is too valuable to be fed to calves when the same results may be obtained by cheaper carbohydrates.

—Does it pay to spray potatoes? Last year in 57 Pennsylvania counties the results of over 400 demonstrations on the control of potato diseases showed an increase in yield of sprayed over unsprayed potatoes of 74 bushels per acre over seed selected from the bin in the ordinary way.

—The greatest problem of the vegetable grower this year is the labor situation. Some growers are decreasing their acreage on this account. It is not too late to make use of any unoccupied back-yard space for the growing of some vegetables. Fertilization and culture should be given special attention.

—It is a source of more than passing satisfaction to a potato grower to be able to recognize the ear-marks of every disease that may be found in his potato fields. Often the correct identification may make it possible to apply the correct remedial measures in time to check serious trouble and loss. "A Key to Potato Diseases," that tells what to look for and how to determine what disease is present, was published in the June number of the Seed Potato Circular, an interesting paper issued monthly by the Bureau of Plant Industry, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture.

—These are exciting days for the dog without a license tag. Quite often if he chances to cross the path of an agent of the Bureau of Animal Industry, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture, whose business it is to enforce the law relating to the licensing of all dogs the day may end rather unhappily for the dog. The task of cleaning up every county in the State is fast being completed by the bureau agents. Many dog owners who had neglected to pay the 1923 tax, have made special effort during the past few weeks to pay the delinquent tax before the state agents put in an appearance. Others not quite so fortunate have had warrants served upon them, for the violation of the 1921 Dog Law. The law imposes a fine of not less than \$5 and not more than \$100 for failure to comply, and further provides summary conviction in case the fine and costs are not promptly paid.

—The average farm price for hay was twenty-five cents higher on June 1 than on the first of the previous month, according to recent reports compiled by the Bureau of Statistics, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture. At \$16.70 a ton, hay prices closely approach the early spring quotation but with a new season's crop in sight the upward trend is not expected to continue. Potatoes have also shown a steady rise since March until they now average \$1.00 a bushel. On the contrary, the grains, with the exception of buckwheat, have been checked in the upward price movement, and in general show a slight decline. The seasonal drop in milk and farm butter prices is still evident in the June report, while eggs show little change from the low figure of the last few months. Wool makes an encouraging advance of two cents a pound. The comparative June prices for 1922 and this year, follow:

	June 1, 1922	June 1, 1923
Wheat, per bushel	1.22	\$1.24
Corn, per bushel	.70	.88
Rye, per bushel	.96	.94
Oats, per bushel	.51	.57
Buckwheat, per bushel	.97	.95
Tobacco, per pound	.11	.16
Potatoes, per bushel	1.20	1.00
Hay, per ton	18.45	16.70
Eggs, per dozen	.25	.29
Farm Butter, per pound	.36	.44
Milk, per 100 pounds	2.05	2.51
Wool, per pound	.28	.38

—With the reappearance of the 17-year locust, or the periodical Cicada, in many sections of Pennsylvania this year, considerable credence has been placed in the statement that the insect is poisonous or otherwise injurious to human beings. To correct this false impression, held by a surprisingly large number of people, the Bureau of Plant Industry of the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture tells us that the locust cannot sting a person because it has no stinger, and that it is unable to cause harm in any other way. The locust, instead of being viewed as an object of fear, should be made the means of an interesting nature study. If one is picked up and examined closely, the mind of the examiner would soon be set at ease upon finding that the mouth parts of the insect are so constructed that it is unable to inflict the injuries with which it is sometimes credited.

The examination of several specimens will disclose the fact that some locusts have warts or bellows in the side of the body underneath the wing. These constitute the musical apparatus and are to be found only in the male.

The females are interesting in that they have an awl-like ovipositor which is used to make openings in tender twigs in which the eggs are deposited. The ovipositor is of a heavy, tough material, is spear-shaped and in parts, the ends being serrated similar to saw teeth. These are worked back and forth to make the openings in the wood for the eggs.

Valuable records are being gathered by the Bureau of Plant Industry in regard to the distribution of this particular brood of the Cicada, since it is the oldest brood of which there is any record. Specimens together with any interesting information as to the degree of infestation should be sent to the Bureau to make these records complete.

FOR AND ABOUT WOMEN.

DAILY THOUGHT.

GOOD INTENTIONS.
Were all the world my gift to give,
I'd give it all to you.
The flowers, the birds, the twinkling stars,
And every dew drop, too;
But none of these have I in store,
And so my friend, in lieu,
I can but share with you the cheer,
Of knowing what I'd do.
—Justus James.

Of course we all know that we should have started our flower garden many weeks ago, but if we are willing to get to work and dig we may even yet have a garden that will be the envy of many of our neighbors who have been devoting a generous portion of their time to this work ever since April.

The first thing for us to do is to prepare the ground thoroughly. This can be done in a day. In preparing the soil do not make any attempt to enrich it at this time, but should it show any decided tendency to bake it is always well to add a small quantity of pointed sand; this insures more perfect drainage.

After the roots of the plants have become well established and there is development of several inches of top growth, stimulation in the form of manure water is very beneficial. Seeds develop more rapidly and make more substantial growth without this stimulation.

Now that we have the ground prepared let us take account of stock and see just what we have left from last year that we might use. Almost every woman has a few old geranium plants, which surely are not things of beauty. If you take these old plants, cut them back, remove about half of the old foliage, plant them in a sunny bed and keep them well watered, in a short time we shall be surprised at their progress. If we have been careful about the watering they will not only be loaded with fine, healthy growth but will have set quite a number of buds, some of which will be opening.

Then if we have any tradescantia—and if we do not we can usually get a few slips from our neighbors—we can plant it in a partially shaded portion of our garden and in a few weeks it will have entirely covered the space and will keep green until frost. This is a little plant that uses the soil and green and the variegated varieties, will be a quaint addition to any home garden.

When we have finished setting out our geraniums and tradescantia many of us will realize that we have exhausted our supply and filled only a small space in our garden. In such a case let us resort to seeds. To grow seeds successfully we must again prepare the soil. This time more carefully. It must be very fine and friable. Plant the seeds with just enough soil to cover them. Then after planting them water them carefully. The best way to do this is to place a layer of newspaper over them and pour the water from a fine spray nozzle of a watering can over them. Do not make the stream forceful or you will be sure to wash away the soil and the seeds will not mature as they otherwise should do. After watering them leave the paper in place. This is a protection from the strong sun, which is liable to kill young seeds. Keep them well watered for ten days and at the end of that time remove the papers.

There are many varieties of plants that will develop beautifully when planted in June—yes, in almost mid-June. Among these let me mention first the old-fashioned sweet alyssum. This little plant with its small white flowers blossoms continually, and its tiny bushes seem fairly smothered with their miniature white flowers. One of the best varieties of sweet alyssum is Little Dorrit. Carpet of Snow is another variety that is a very attractive when planted round a flower bed.

The marigold is another variety that

is sure to thrive when planted late in June. All varieties of marigold are showy and most of them are fine bloomers. The meteor is a new variety of French marigold that is unique in many ways and therefore a worthy addition to any garden. Its color is desirable. A mass of these blooms is gorgeous.

Many people plant nasturtiums and will be surprised to know that they do equally well when planted late as when planted earlier in the season. Of course, you must select early flowering varieties, of which the "Tom Thumb" is one of the very best if not, indeed, the best. This variety soon forms perfect mounds of growth and once established, it will continue to flower until frost. Remember that nasturtiums always do better if their blooms are kept closely cut. The following are Tom Thumb varieties of established merit: Mariposi, Golden Gate and Kaleidoscope. Our garden would be incomplete without asters and cosmos. These will do well if planted now, but again we must choose only early flowering kinds. The Lady Lenox is the most desirable variety for late planting. You can purchase these seeds in both white and pink colors.

The lamp is the glowing center about which the life of the whole home throbs, and to make the life just right the lamp, and particularly the shade, too, it is the most important part of the lamp, must be just right. It must cast a cheerful mellow light when the electricity is on, and yet it must harmonize with the room and the color scheme at all times. So one can see how necessary it is to select the shade with thought and care.

Why not go to a real specialist for your shade? It will not cost any more to buy it from some one who really knows, and then you can be assured that what you have is absolutely right. Shades of real New Zealand sheepskin with decorations which are most artistically done by hand are very pretty.

They are wonderfully decorative with their cloudy shadowings and pearly tints, and they will last, in fact, there is no wear out to them. All sorts of decorating troubles can be solved in this little shop, for the advice given by experts is most helpful, in fact, they call themselves interior decoration consultants.

Largest Oak Tree in Pennsylvania.

What is believed to be the largest oak tree that is left in Pennsylvania stands on the farm of the late Dr. Samuel Gregory, near Neff's Mills, Huntingdon county. At the ground this giant tree measures almost forty feet in circumference and at breast-high it has a girth of over twenty feet. The tree is 84 feet high and has a branch spread of 106 feet.

This big tree belongs to the variety of the oak known as Bur Oak or Mosy Cup Oak. Representatives of the Department of Forestry recently photographed the tree and attribute its large size to the fertile soil upon which it grew, and the protection given it by the owner. It is known locally as "The Big Tree" for it stands out as a giant among all the other trees in the neighborhood.

Penn State Class of 1918 Gives \$1918 to College.

The class of 1918 at The Pennsylvania State College has pledged a fund of \$1918 towards the college emergency building fund campaign, according to an announcement by campaign headquarters and Spencer M. Free, Jr., of Greensburg, the class secretary.

The class had a fund of almost \$1000 for its class memorial which was not disposed of due to war activities at time of graduation. Class officers plan to raise this amount to \$1918 through membership assessment, turning the whole sum over to the college towards the erection of a swimming pool.

Edible Oil Production.

There are many edible and industrial oils in use at the present time and it would appear that most of the available sources of these products have been exhausted. But the investigations of the Department of Agriculture have proved otherwise, that valuable edible oils can be obtained in paying quantities from waste products and from seeds, such as the sunflower, not yet grown to any great extent in this country. Tomato seeds are recovered in large quantities. An oil can be extracted from these seeds which is suitable for food oil. The yield is about 18 per cent. of the dry weight of seed by pressing and 20 to 22 per cent. if a solvent is used. Oils obtained from brown mustard and charlock are of use in the manufacture of soap and technical products. Oil from the sunflower seed can be used for food and in the manufacture of soaps and Russian varnishes. Okra seed oil resembles cottonseed oil closely and can be used for most of the applications to which the latter is put. Cohune nut oil resembles cocoonut oil and can replace it for many purposes.—Scientific American.

A Tax Suggestion for the Governor.

From a Norristown Democrat in the Philadelphia Record.
Germany taxes coffins over 30 inches long and graves over 30 inches deep. Why should not Pennsylvania do the same to give Pinchot spy mon-

ey? The dead can't kick on taxes. They can't come back to vote against the gang, either.



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THE KIND OF SERVICE A GREAT ORGANIZATION IS CAPABLE OF GIVING IN A GREAT EMERGENCY UNDER PRIVATE OWNERSHIP.

The Philadelphia Inquirer on Wednesday, June 13, published the following editorial:

"AN OBJECT LESSON IN RAILROAD EFFICIENCY"

The word efficiency has been greatly overworked in recent years, but it can be applied in all justice to the officials of the Pennsylvania Railroad who are meeting the emergency produced by the destruction of the trashed of the Broad Street Station.

While the conflagration was still in progress heads of the engineering and construction departments were in consultation, and the fire had not been extinguished before numerous wrecking crews were at work. In the meantime the traffic department was called upon to make a readjustment of service, and special bulletins promptly informed the traveling public of the disposition of trains.

In less than twenty-four hours after the fire started the builders were employed in restoring platforms. Men had been summoned from everywhere, but there was a minimum of confusion, because every squad had a definite duty. It has been a splendid object lesson in efficiency on the part of the world's greatest railroad. In these days of speed, demoralized train service spells general congestion, and that this should have been so largely and quickly overcome is a matter of congratulation.

The American spirit is shown at its best when meeting seemingly unsurmountable difficulties. Say that a thing is impossible in this country and, as if by magic, men will appear to make it possible. Those who travel may be subject to some temporary inconvenience, but if the public be as patient as the railroad company has been enterprising, there will not be much reason for complaint.

Train service in and out of Broad Street Station has already practically been restored to normal conditions.

Pennsylvania Railroad System

THE STANDARD RAILROAD OF THE WORLD