

Bellefonte, Pa., September 21, 1923.

AND LET US SLEEP.

By Virna Sheard. Turn Thou the key upon our thoughts, dear Lord,

And let us sleep: Give us our portion of forgetfulness,

stars.

Lay Thou Thy quiet hand upon our eyes, To close their sight; Shut out the shining of the moon and

And candlelight. Keep back the phantoms and the visions

The shades of gray-The fancies that so haunt the little hours

Before the day. Quiet the time-worn questions that are all Unanswered yet:

Take from the spent and troubled souls of us Their vain regret;

And lead us far into Thy silent land, That we may go,

Like children out across the field o dreams. Where poppies blow. So all Thy saints-and all Thy sinners,

Wilt Thou not keep, Since not alone unto Thy well-beloved

Thou givest sleep? -London (Ontario) Free Press.

AGRICULTURE MUST BE SAVED TO AVERT NATIONAL DISAS-TER.

The greatest menace to the nationprosperity and general welfare of the United States is not bolshevism. It is not socialism. It is not capitalism. It is not imperialism. It is the alarming decline of Ameri-

migration from the farms to the Official figures of the Department of Agriculture disclose the fact that

two million persons moved from American farms to American cities during the year 1922. This is greater than the total populations of the six States-Arizona,

New Mexico, Montana, Nevada, Utah and Wyoming.

rope before the bars were put up. the world.

SMALL COMFORT IN FIGURES.

movement of 880,000 from the cities to the farms, so that the net loss to this is in part an illusion, because all experience has shown that only a small proportion of those who go

Moreover this enormous movement from the cities to the farms merely emphasizes the condition of unrest and dissatisfaction which exists in all parts of the United States among the producing population.

The farmers are going to the cities because they have been bankrupted and rendered destitute by the defla-tion of agriculture, and because they imagine they can improve their lot in the industrial centers. For the past five years they have been fed on false propaganda about the huge wages paid to railroad and industrial work-They have not been told these high wages, so far as they are true, apply only to a handful of exceptionally skilled or unusually situated workmen, and that the vast majority have not earned enough in the past two years to pay for the subsistence of their families on even the miserable standards to which they are accustomed.

AIRPLANE STORY EXPLODED. A fair sample of this lying propaganda appeared in the newspapers recently. Big headlines announced: "Coke Workers Use Airplanes to Go to Work." The small type underneath told how one alleged coke worker had bought an airplane, but intimated that it was likely to become a habit among the coke workers because they were earning such big money. Lowell Mellett, one of the most experienced and reliable reporters in the United States, went to the coke regions to investigate. He discovered the truth. The general superintendent of one of the coke companies, an Englishman formerly in the air service, had bought an airplane. But, according to Mellett's story, the real coke workers, the poor devils who pull the flaming coke from the ovens 10 to 12 hours a day, are almost in destitution because they lost their strike for better conditions last year.

There are today probably a million farmers and white-collar workers who read the original story and did not read Millett's exposure, who believe that if they could just get a job in the coke industry they would soon be on Easy street and own an airplane or at least a Rolls-Royce.

Poor dupes of a perverted press! Although the farmers have been thus grossly deceived regarding city conditions, this is not the fundamental cause of their migration. They had to move. Millions were utterly ruined by the crash of agricultural prices in 1920 and 1921. In county after county, in the Northwest and South particularly, more than half of the farms were sold for tages. Page partment, is confined to his home at after page of the county weeklies during the past year have been filled with tax sale notices of once prosperous

Think of it! Men and women past middle age, thrifty and industrious, who counted themselves worth ten, twenty, thirty thousand dollars in 1919, sold out for taxes in 1922 and evicted from their old homes. Where dent who writes the best acceptable could they go? To the poor-house, to the insecure life of a farm laborer, or to the city. So hundreds of thousands, facing this miserable choice, have sold their little furniture and the few personal effects they are th and the few personal effects they cast.

were able to save from the wreck of bankruptcy and have come to the city. WHAT OF THE FUTURE?

For the present at least, in the high tide of an industrial boom, the city may absorb them. But what of the future? What will happen when the factories, responding to the dwindling demand from the country for manufactured products, begin to bank their fires and cut millions from their pay-

rolls without a day's notice?

Then there will be unemployment and distress, far worse than we knew in 1920, when 5,000,000 men and women were out of work. It will be worse even than the dark days of the "hungry nineties" when the jobless roamed the streets, hunting work at any price, and there were soup kitchens in every city. It will be worse for this reason: In the nineties, though factories were closed down, food was cheap and a few pennies would feed a family. Now, when the full effects of this agricultural migration are felt, food will be scarce and dear. What a tragedy that will be! Millions of men out of work and food selling at famine prices, because the countryside has been deserted by farmers seeking to better their lives in the cities.

Ask the people of Moscow and Vienna what this means. They know. This movement from the farms to the cities is, therefore, particularly a menace to the workers in the city factories and on railroads. The industrial workers have succeeded in checking the deluge of foreign immigration, but what of this greater tide that is moving from the country to the cities? It cannot be checked by putting up the bars, by passing immigration laws, establishing "quotas" and "selective tests."

THE ONLY REAL SOLUTION. It can be checked in only one way. That is by restoring agricultural prosperity, by stabilizing prices at a decent level, by making the farm a place where a man can settle down to a life of industry with the assurance that if he produces the crops which the nacan agriculture and the astonishing tion needs, he will receive enough for them to enable him to buy enough of the city's products to support his family in health and reasonable comfort and give the children an education.

Only radical measures will be effective. We must go down to the roots of the trouble. That is what "rad-

ical" means. What are the roots of this trouble? They lie in the monstrous system of distribution, which we have allowed It is twice as great as the flood of immigration which used to pour into the United States annually from Eudollar that the city worker pays for dollar that the city worker pays for farm products, while the city worker It is probably the greatest movement of population in the history of lar that the farmer pays for factory

goods. Thus the farmer and the city work-The Department of Agriculture er have one common enemy. That ensays that it was in part offset by a owns, controls and operates this monstrous system of distribution. By agriculture was only 1,200,000. But combinations, by consolidations, by this is in part an illusion, because all manipulation of markets, by restriction of production, by stock watering, by multiplication of middlemen, by from the cities to the country remain every device through which an addithere permanently, while it is notorious that the rural population when once engulfed in the city's maelstrom seldom returns to the farm.

and the consumer, they have created this frightful condition. They are destroying the American nation by draining off its substance in the form of profits to be squandered in wastefully luxurious living or in the pro-motion of imperialistic exploitation in other countries.

> PROBLEM CAN BE SOLVED. This system must be destroyed and a new system of co-operative distribution, for service and not for profit must be builded in its place. This is a huge undertaking, but it is far less difficult in its essential elements than the organization of this nation for the Great War.

The farmers alone cannot accimplish it. They do not have the power either politically or economically. They must have the help of the industrial workers. By this I mean the workers not only in the factories, but also in the railroads and in the mines, wherever men earn their living by performing useful service. I mean not only the manual workers, but also the so-call-"brain workers," whose supineness in the face of their continued exploitation raises a serious question as to whether they have any brains. I mean, in fact, all those Americans who do not share in the gains of this mon-strous system which converts twothirds of every producer's dollar either into profits or into waste.

I do not believe that this can be accomplished at one great stroke. The world cannot be made over in a day. But I do believe that it can be accomplished within a relatively short period of years by a series of carefully planned and wisely administered measures, that will move forward step by step toward the ultimate goal.—By Basil M. Manly, Director, People's Legislative Service.

State Professor Asks Retirement.

Professor J. M. Willard, who has aught mathematics to thousaands of students at Pennsylvanit State Col lege in his thirty years of service, has been forced through prolonged illness to retire as head of the mathematics department. His health had been failing for some time and early in the summer he was taken to the John's Hopkins hospital in Baltimore where he is still under special treatment. His retirement comes at his own request. His successor has not yet been announced.

Professor Willard is one of the three oldest members of the faculty in point of service, men who have been in the continuous service of the college for

Seek Student Playwright.

In order to secure a play which they may present at the college and on the road in Pennsylvania towns, the Pennsylvania State College Thespian club

SELECTION OF SEED CORN SOON UNDER WAY IN COUNTY.

Selecting seed corn will soon be in full swing in Centre county. "A good crop of corn in 1924 will depend in no small measure upon the selection and curing of the seed this fall," declares E. J. Walters, corn specialist, of The Pennsylvania State College. After touring the State inspecting many fields of corn Mr. Walters believes that due to the late, cold spring, corn is rather backward in maturing in many sections of the State. For this reason, we urge the careful selection of seed corn at the earliest possible

date. Farmers are realizing that the field selection of corn is far superior to the old method of picking ears out of the wagon box at husking time. The big, sound ears found in the wagon box is not necessarily the best type of seed corn because the record of perform-ance of that ear in the field is unknown.

Look for these things in field selec-

tion of seed corn: "See that the stalk is growing in regular competition with other plants and that it is producing a good ear of corn" is Walter's first principle in field selection. "Then choose plants of medium height with the ear a little more than half way up. Tall stalks with high hanging ears are likely to blow over and have a tendency to produce late maturing corn. The plant should have a short-jointed, thick, gradually tapering stalk and a broad leaf. Low hanging ears are an indi-

cation of early maturity."

The time to select seed corn, according to best authorities, is when the stalk is still green but the ear is ripe. By going into the field at odd times and marking the stalks that have the desired characteristics with a string or cutting the tassel, the good seed ears can be saved at husking time with little extra work. When the corn is rather late in maturing, it is advisable to pick the seed corn before husking time.

"Place your seed corn in a good, dry place, where there is plenty good air circulation, is Walter's final caution. "Hang the ears up so that they do not touch any others until they are thoroughly dried."

Mr. Walters gave several interesting corn talks in different sections of the county last winter. Field meetings have been arranged for today and tomorrow in those same sections so Mr. Walters can point out to the corn growers, under field conditions, the things that he emphasized last winter when the corn is safely in the crib. The schedule for the meetings

Friday, September 21st, 10 a. m., at the T. J. Bechdel farm near Blanch-

Friday, September 21st, 2:30 p. m., at M. T. Zubler's, near Spring Mills. Saturday, September 22nd, at 10 a. m., at H. B. Waite's, near Storms-

Saturday, September 22nd, at 2:30 p. m., at J. H. McCracken's, two miles west of Pine Grove Mills.

FARM RECORDS SHOW COST OF OPERATING TRACTOR.

mers owning tractors and those con- have been necessary for "gassing" templating the purchase of an "iron horse" will be interested in the cost records of operating a tractor kept by a Lancaster county farmer during the past year under the supervision of the extension farm accountant of The Pennsylvania State College.

The total expense, including repairs, fuel, interest on investment and depreciation, amounted to \$340.70 for the twelve months. The largest single item of expense was a charge of \$150 for depreciation; fuel totaled \$120.14; repairs cost \$50.56, and interest on the investment was charged at

The tractor, which was the usual type of small machine found on many farms, performed 346 hours of work at the draw-bar and 56 hours of work in the belt. Using these figures as a basis, the farm accountant figures that it cost 86 cents an hour to operate this tractor.

Different local conditions on farms of various types might cause certain variations in these figures, according to the accountant, but they indicate the approximate cost of operating a tractor on the ordinary farm under average conditions.

Club Members May Win Scholarship Awards.

Two scholarships for the short course in agriculture held at The Pennsylvania State College next winter will be awarded to club members who best meet the requirements stipulated by the donors of the scholar-

The American Agriculturist, a farm paper published in New York, offers a \$150 scholarship for dairy calf or junior cow club work. This money will cover all expenses including railroad fare for the eight week's short course in dairy husbandry given at State College. Only boys between the ages of 16 and 21 are eligible. The quality of the work done by the club member, his attendance at club meetings and local round-ups, and a writ-ten story of his year's work will be the points considered in awarding the

prize. The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad offers a \$100 scholarship for the short course to the boy of girl who does the best work in any branch of club work. Only residents of counties traversed by the B. and O. road are eligible for this competition.

Deer Destroy the Crops.

Upon petition of 200 registered hunters in Quincy and Washington townships, Franklin county, an order will be issued by the State Game Department, permitting the killing of 100 does in those townships this season. The deer have accumulated so rapidly that they have become destructive to fruit trees and crops of that section. Only those who take out a special license, issued by the State Game warden, at a cost of \$5 per license, will be permitted to kill does.
Any one else killing them will come under the game laws and will be arrested and fined accordingly.

AMAZED AT YANKEE TEETH

French Farmers Marveled at the Sight of Doughboys Seemingly En-Joying Cow Fodder.

The French lockkeeper is sometimes an old soldier, but oftener is some black-clad woman who took up her husband's duties when he was called to the front, and who (for he never came back) will continue them until her little Francois is grown up-or, as she sometimes sadly puts it, "Until he comes back safe, as I hope, from the next war, m'sieu."

For five more days we paddled along the 100-kilometer stretch of stream that unfurls itself ribbonlike among rolling, windmill-topped slopes between Redon and Nantes, writes Melville Chater in the National Geographic Magazine.

We found that the countryside still fondly recalled the passage of American troops in 1918-how they had swum in the canal and had given the children little packets of chewing gum and had strangely delighted in con-

suming cow fodder. This last detail was related to us by a farmer, who added: "Most vigorous young men those, m'sieu. Wonderful teeth, wonderful stomachs. How they could even digest that stuff was the wonder of the countryside." And he pointed to one of those fine fields of Indian corn which in France are cultivated exclusively as cattle food,

"Why, that's easy," we confided; "all Americans eat that." And we described the manner of preparing and dispatching an ear of corn. Suddenly a light broke on the listener's face:

"Ah," he exclaimed, "I understand. Then one doesn't eat it, cob and all, like the cow: one just picks at it as if it were an artichoke, n'est-ce pas?"

FREEZE OUT INSECT PESTS

Method Is More Economical Than Gas. Says an Expert on the Subject.

The usual procedure, when flour mills become infested with the Mediterranean moth, the larvae of which get into the flour, is to close the mill tightly and "gas" the insects. Last winter a mill at Williston, N. D., however, requested the local weather bureau office to notify the company whenever a temperature of 20 degrees or lower for at least several hours could be anticipated. As soon as weather sufficiently cold was forecast, the company put out all fires and opened doors and windows. That night the temperature reached 30 degrees Fahrenheit, and did not go above 17 degrees Fahrenheit the next day. According to the report of the company to the United States Department of Agriculture, through the weather bureau, all moths and most of the eggs were frozen, and the process will not have to be repeated for at What does it cost to run a tractor? least two years. Many dollars' worth The 5,000 or more Pennsylvania far- of chemical insecticides which would were saved.

Once More Extended.

It is certain that the limits of Lake Lrie and Lake Michigan were once more extended than now. It is reasonably probable, say students of the subject, that some of the territory now drained by the Wabash and Illinois rivers was once covered by the waters of Lake Michigan. The cisco of Lake Tippecanoe, Lake Geneva, and the lakes of the Oconomowoc chain is evidently a modified descendant of the so-called lake herring. Its origin most likely dates from the time when these small deep lakes of Indiana and Wisconsin were connected with Lake Michigan. Several of the larger fishes, properly characteristic of the Great Lakes region, are occasionally taken in the Ohio river.

Confirmed Bachelor Shad. The shad in the Farmington river in Connecticut are all bachelors, in the opinion of the fish and game commission of that state. Effort has been made for some time to obtain shad eggs for experimental purposes, and the constant report from one of the best fishing grounds was that only buck shad were obtainable. Then the superintendent of fisheries decided to do some fishing himself. He had a force of men spread nets and when they were drawn in, all the shad were bucks. Once more the net was spread and drawn in, this time with but little more success, one female, or roe shad, being caught.

Papyrus Tree of Ancient Egypt. The tree from which the ancient Agyptians obtained their papyrus flourished in the lowlands along the Nile river. It grew to a height of about ten feet, and seems to have been known only in Egypt. The paper obtained from it was formed from a sort of inner bark, which consisted of thin sheets growing around the wood.

Various colored liquid, were used for ink; these were usually black, but sometimes red or green. A species of lamp-black, or ivory-black. similar to that used in painting in modern times, was employed to make the black ink sometimes.

Eskimos Have Strongest Teeth. Less than two Eskimos out of 100 have any signs of tooth decay. Chewing coarse frozen food keeps their glands active and their teeth safe. One of the domestic duties of the women is the chewing of thick walrus hide to make it pliable enough for the men to work it into shoe soles.

Today the soft-cooked foods of the civilized nations have allowed the glands to slow down. As a consequence 98 people out of 100 have decayed

TRANSFUSE OWN BLOOD TO 2

Eastern Physicians Save the Lives of Two Patients by Novel Operations.

Lives of two patients who would otherwise have succumbed from internal hemorrhage were saved by draining off their own blood and reinjecting it, in a rare operation, made at the New Haven hospital, according to a dispatch to the New York World. One of the remarkable transfusion

operations was performed on a woman by the staff in obstetrics. The other was by the surgical staff, upon a man apparently mortally injured in an automobile accident.

The woman, according to the announcement, suffered from a severe abdominal hemorrhage from which patients rarely recover. Quick work was required by the obstetrical staff. The hospital blood expert was summoned the blood drawn from the abdominal cavity, the wounded vessels tied and the blood almost immediately filtered and reinjected into the dying woman's veins. The effect was almost

instantaneous. An hour afterward the male victim of the automobile accident was brought to the hospital in an ambulance with a punctured liver, resulting in abdominal hemorrhage. An operation was decided upon. The wound in the liver was mended by the use of rubber, a familiar operation.

The blood was then drawn from the abdominal cavity and reinjected to the man's veins after filtration. In both cases the citrate method was used, that is, citrate was added to the blood to prevent coagulation.

DISEASE TERRORS PASSING Theory Advanced That Germ Specier May Die Out as Did Mammoths

and Dinosaurs. Is it not likely, speaking as a layman and without medical erudition, that germ species originate, grow to maturity, then pass on to senility and die out, like so many families of creatures have done on this earth? The last Methuselahs of certain diseases may now be moving on to oblivion. Did not the mammoths and the dinosaurs rise, flourish and disappear? Then why not the microscopic terrors that menace mankind?

Yellow fever is passing beyond the horizon. It is waving its last saffron farewell to us. Soon it will be history only, its battles with humanity, its mas- millions of gallons of oil are expressed sacres, as remote as those of Semiram- from the nuts. Australia has very is or the Babylonian kings. Finding no suitable areas for production, and is place to lay its fatal finger, it will give up the ghost.

Typhoid, dislodged from its last Hitherto Australia has imported concountry well and village drains, has be- siderable quantities from China and come a fugitive, pursued by health Japan, using the nuts chiefly, as we boards who bombard it with serums de, for confectionery and roasting, but and germicides. It is in full flight. It is setting out to produce oil. The culcannot pause anywhere to organize the smallest epidemic. The seed of it will perish from the earth.

Why Worry.

"Serenity of mind is the most valaable asset of the present age," declared Senator Lodge of Massachu-setts recently. "It is the only way to keep young, the only way to preserve health and, while we laugh at the maid Sarah, we really should envy

"Sarah had just resigned her position to get married and when her mistress learned that she was shortly to go to Canada and make her home

there, she asked: "'But Sarah, aren't you rather nervous about going into a strange

country like that?" "'No, madam,'" answered the girl. That's my husband's lookout. I belong to him, and if anything happens to me it'll be his loss, not mine.'

Radio Wave Fourteen Miles Long. Long wave lengths are used to cover great distance, such as transatlantic communication, chiefly because absorption of energy is much less on long wave lengths than on short ones. The big station near Bordeaux, France, sets a wave of ether in vibration that is 23,000 meters in length, or approximately fourteen miles from crest to crest. When Broadcast Central on Long Island flashes a message 4,000 miles across the sea to Germany, the wave length used is about twelve miles long. Station NSS at Annapolis, broadcasting time signals from 3:55 to 4 a. m. daily, has a wave length equivalent to about ten and a half miles. Poz, Nauen, Germany, radiates a wave approximately eight miles long.

Save His Money.

An Irishman boarded a car the other day, but after a word with the conductor made for the door again. An inspector who happened to be on the car said to him: "Surely you don't want to get off again so soon, and besides, you haven't paid your

"Oi want to go to Southern street," said the Irishman, "an' the conductor says there ain't no such place." 'Well, there isn't." answered the in-

spector. "Then, faith, an' pwhat's the good of going there, then?"

One More Look.

On our return to the locker room a joung woman with one shoe and stocking on was distractedly going from locker to locker and finally appealed

"Has any one an extra stocking in her locker?"

"Not in mine," we answered after searching our lockers in turn. Imagine my embarrassment when I found the missing stocking in my bag. -Chicago Tribune.

MADE TRACK-LAYING RECORD

Perfectly Ballasted Road Built in Eighty-Seven Days for the Late President Harding.

At Cedar City, Utah, on July 9, 1922, President Carl H. Gray of the Union Pacific Railroad company, with a broad vision and sturdy courage, decided to construct a 35-mile branch line from Lund to Cedar City as the first important step in opening a new scenic wonderland to the world.

April 2 the first earth was moved in making grade; 70 days after, the first locomotive rolled into Cedar City over a new, uneven, unballasted almost temporary track, says the Salt Lake City Tribune.

Seventeen days later, there came to Cedar City upon a well trimmed, neatly aligned, full rock-ballasted railroad of main line type the greatest train in all America—the special carrying the President of the United States and his Alaskan party. It was the completion of this railway branch in 87 days, to the very top limit of a safe, smooth, solidly ballasted track, prior to the President's arrival in the West, that made his visit to Zion National park possible. All Utah recognizes this fact, and its citiens extend this public appreciation to President Gray, his most able and efficient staff of officers, engineers and construction men, whose loyalty and untiring energy, compressed within an unheard-of time limit, produced an almost magica' accomplishment in the history of railroad construction.

USEFUL AS SOIL RENOVATOR

Importance of the Peanut as Article of Commercial Value Is Now Very Generally Recognized.

Peanuts are becoming more popular in this country. They mostly come from the East. Some very good Chinese, in shell, or kernels, are now on the market. America has recognized the importance of the peanut, sometimes called the "monkeynut" here, as an article of great commercial value. No less than one hundred varieties of peanut products were on exhibition last year at Washington, including several forms of stock foods, milk, flour, meal, oils, sauces and relishes, flavorings, confections, and other forms of food, in addition to which there were face cream and powder, ink, and wood stain. The area under peanut culture in America is over 2,000,000 acres, and taking up the question of the commercial value of peanut culture. very useful as a renovator of the soil. The whole plant is harvested and stacked, and when the nuts are removed the vines constitute a capital fodder for stock.

Early United States Currency. Latvia proposes to replace the old ruble by a metallic coin called the lat. Lithuania is going to have a new unit of currency called the lith. These developments should be of interest to a country which early in its history found itself under a similar necessity. Although the Continental congress had passed resolutions and ordinances in favor of a decimal system of coinage, the new government came into existence in 1789 with nothing more than a small amount of copper coins as a sign of its financial independence. How far we were from supplying our own needs in this respect is shown vividly enough by the fact that duties were made payable in the gold coins of England, France, Spain, Portugal, or in any other gold coins of equal fineness. Not until 1791 was the subject presented to congress. In that year Hamilton proposed the dollar as the unit.

Sterling Pioneers. Nova Scotia has just celebrated the arrival 150 years ago of its pilgrim "Mayflower" in the form of the ship Hector, the pilgrims voyaging to what are now known as the maritime provinces from the islands of Scotland. British and American warships shared in the ceremony, and events were enacted by living descendants of Scottish pioneers. The monument has been unveiled in the market place of Pictou, the town founded by the pioneers on the Gulf of St. Lawrence, whence they spread throughout Nova Scotia. The Hector brought over about 200 souls. This marked the beginning of Scottish immigration to Nova Scotia and Canada.

Anchor Cable Nearly Century Old. An interesting find has been made m the bay at Port Elizabeth by the tug Talana. She was dragging for the anchor and cable of the mail steamer Norman, which had been obliged to slip her cable owing to the fouling of the anchor. A cable was encountered and brought to the surface, but it was clearly not a modern chain. It was 90 fathonis in length, and each individual link was stamped with the date "1824" -clearly a relic of the days of the early settlers.-Montreal Family Her-

Through Air Mail.

It is asserted that a through air mail service between New York and San Francisco will soon be started. The planes will fly by night between Chicago and Chevenne. Beacons will be seen fifty miles, and emergency fields will be lighted every twenty-five miles over the prairie.