

"THOU SHALT NOT KILL."

Stokes Anthony Bennett. Shame to the man who kills for sport. And takes what he cannot give; Who, gun in hand, would e'er disport. With only himself to live.

THE MISSES STEVENSON WRITE OF THEIR TRIP TO JAPAN.

Saturday a. m., Sept. 22, 1923. On board the boat somewhere on the Pacific. Dear All! Have just finished breakfast of two fried eggs, French fried potatoes and toast.

Friday there were a million things to do, and that evening the girls gave us a farewell dinner. Although they took our trunks Saturday, we were told that we would not sail before Monday.

We did not sail until about 8:30 p. m., and one girl was left as she was visiting in Berkeley and no one knew her phone number. She, however, will sail today on the "Thomas," for the Philippines.

We saw land about 10 a. m. and landed last evening about 5:30 o'clock, and I'll say we were happy girls, as I know I vomited everything in me every day but about four; then had to almost put a trap door on my throat to keep it down.

We passed two islands with fortifications, that were all wrecked and mostly under water, and all of the city that we can see from the boat, is wrecked; as we are lying right off Yokohama.

I think we will land in Manila about October 15th, and will be glad to put our feet on land. We have been watching the Japs unload the ships; some have lumber and others boxes of supplies.

Well, I guess I will close and try to get a little sewing done. Write to Sternberg General Hospital, Manila, P. I. I will write as soon as we land there. With love, BETTY.

would get there—when I saw them step out of a taxi, I was about ready to collapse.

Miss Ballard, Betty and I have been sick nearly all the way. The first morning I crawled out, sat on the floor and held to the side rail, and I said to Betty, "I believe if I can get to the port-hole for fresh air I'll be all right."

Our ship is loaded with enough supplies for our base hospital and twelve field hospitals, but as yet we have no orders as to what we are to do there; think possibly it may be a refugee camp of some sort.

The steering wheel and the boilers went bad during the storm, consequently we are behind time, but guess we are lucky to be getting in as well as we are.

We have with us a newspaper man from the Associated Press, Mr. Peeke; also, Mr. Stone, from some of the New York papers, who puts out a daily paper called "Somme News, copies of which are enclosed.

Friday there were a million things to do, and that evening the girls gave us a farewell dinner. Although they took our trunks Saturday, we were told that we would not sail before Monday.

I think if I get a chance to "hide away beside a babbling brook" I'll take it; for I've had enough excitement to last for a while.

Japan at last! THE GIRLS. —Vote for Dale for District Attorney.

WHAT HAPPENS TO SUGAR.

Not more than half the sugar we Americans consume is used in our homes. The rest goes into manufactured products. The estimates of the quantities used in manufacture run this way:

Our candy makers alone use more than 350,000 tons, and 130,000 tons more go to sweeten chocolates and ice creams.

Every year the bakers dip into the national sugar bowl for well over 45,000 tons for bread, 55,000 tons for crackers and 90,000 tons for pies and cakes.

Twenty thousand tons of sugar is chewed up each year in gum; and less aesthetic jaws worked on another 15,000 tons that goes into the nation's "eat-in" tobacco.

The country's pill and potion bill disposes of about 6,000 tons of sugar each year, and the druggist uses an unknown quantity in filling what the doctor orders.

Even sticky fly paper and roach, ant and rat killers draw from the sugar supply to the tune of hundreds of tons.

And nobody knows how much has gone in bootleg and home-brew.—The Nation's Business.

The Origin of Postage Stamps.

The manner in which the first postage stamps came into being has a tinge of romance to it.

It was about the year 1840, that Rowland Hill, while crossing a district in the north of England, arrived at the door of an inn where a postman had stopped to deliver a letter.

A young girl came out to receive it; she turned it over in her hand and asked the price of the postage. The postman demanded a shilling, which she to the girl was a large sum, as she was poor.

She sighed sadly, and said that the letter was from her brother and that she had no money, so she returned the letter reluctantly to the postman.

Touching with pity, Mr. Hill paid the postage and gave the letter to the girl, who seemed very much embarrassed. The postman had scarcely gone, when the young innkeeper's daughter confessed that it was a trick between her brother and her.

—Vote for Hoy for Recorder.

LIVED LIFE OF LONELINESS

Naturalist Isolated Himself That He Might Have Opportunity to Study Habits of Birds.

On a lonely island off the coast of Queensland for twenty-five years, Mr. E. J. Banfield, naturalist and author of "Confessions of a Beachcomber" and other books, has died at the age of seventy. The crew of the steamer Innisfail, passing the island, saw a woman waving on the beach. A boat was landed and Mrs. Banfield was found to be the only inhabitant of the island.

KNOWN AS 'ELECTRIC GHOSTS'

Scientist Explains Action of Electrons Fastest Moving of All Terrestrial Objects.

In an address to electrical engineers in London a distinguished scientist thus defined an electron. An atom is ordinarily associated with a charge, and force is required to separate the charge from the atom. The atomic charge when separated is called an electron.

Is Separation Right?

The French senate has voted to transfer to the pantheon, France's hall of fame, the remains of Renan, Edgar Quinet and Michelet. This is a high honor from the state. But in 1898 Michelet's wife opposed the transfer of her husband's body.

Biggest and Best.

The annual meeting and banquet of the Men's Social club had not proved successful. The committee in charge of the arrangements, however, were more hopeful of a better conclusion as the guest of honor was introduced by the chairman.

"Gentlemen," he said in a genial voice, "we have with us tonight one whom you all know very well, Professor Piffle, who has promised to tell us some of his biggest and best after dinner stories.

"Mr. Chairman and gentlemen," he said, when he could make his voice heard. "To begin with my biggest story, let me tell you how thoroughly I have enjoyed your banquet."

Black Rain.

One of the services of science is in destroying superstition, and a notable example of this was afforded not long ago in Ireland. On an October night a fall of black rain, leaving inky pools in the roads, occurred in many parts of the island.

The result was to show that there had been a movement of the air all over the central part of the British Isles such as carry soot from the manufacturing districts of England over the Irish channel.

Soya Bean Bread in Austria. Austria's experiments with soya bean flour in bread-making have proved successful, and this bread has become so popular that, according to the Department of Commerce, the output has increased to 10,000 loaves daily.

Three months ago the first experiment was made by a Viennese baker who put out a loaf of wheat bread with a 20 per cent mixture of soya bean flour.

Soya flour is said to be rich in proteins and fats, and its carbohydrates possess a sweetening quality which makes it distinctly agreeable. The flour is produced under a secret process.

PLAN TO HARNESS VESUVIUS

Italy Would Direct Flow of Lava and Utilize Heat of the Big Volcano.

In the future great volcanoes can throw out molten fire and lava and attract no more attention than the passing of a motor car, if plans now being considered by scientists of Italy are carried out.

After the gigantic accomplishments of the engineers in the World war such a scheme does not sound impossible and plans are being seriously considered to tunnel mountains known to be dangerous in such a manner that a sudden volcanic activity will only result in the gas and lava being carried away from settled sections and valuable property.

Especially are such plans being worked out for Etna and Vesuvius, the two most destructive volcanoes.

And with the plan goes another providing for harnessing the heat for industrial purposes.

Premier Mussolini has been investigating the plan and now, it is said, no obstacle remains except the expense. It is hoped that some way may be found whereby Italy will be relieved from dependence upon the outside world for fuel and the power that fuel produces.

If experimental boring is tried it will probably be on Etna, because that volcano, being on an island, can do less damage than Vesuvius if stirred to unusual activity by man's efforts.

Cutting tunnels through the mountainside would be simple in its earlier stages, and would become complicated only when the heat, on approach to the eternal fires, became unendurable to the workers. Explosives might do the rest.

SWEETS FOR THE CHILDREN

Moderate Allowances of Sugar, Candy and Ice Cream That Keeps Them Healthy.

The following may be regarded as a moderate allowance of sugar or candy for a healthy child of nine or ten years: Of sugar on cereals, one even teaspoonful at breakfast or supper and not more than this amount on fresh or stewed fruit; of candy, one piece with the midday meal; of ice cream or fruit ices, one good tablespoonful once a week, possibly twice a week in summer; of ice cream sodas, not more than one a week.

Besides these things a child will get in his other food, such as gingerbread cookies and plain cake, and in his custard and puddings an additional amount of sugar, so that his total daily allowance will probably be equal to two tablespoonfuls of sugar.

Chapels in Hotels. Many years ago, a group of commercial travelers called "The Gideons" organized a movement for placing copies of the Scriptures in the guest rooms of hotels.

One of New York's leading hotel men, the owner of a number of big establishments, announced a few days ago his purpose of going even a step further.

Observation during many years of experience has impressed him with the fact that strangers who put up at hotels in our big cities are at a disadvantage as far as church-going is concerned.

He has, therefore, decided to erect, in each of his large establishments, a chapel as a place where his guests may worship.

"If the patron will not go to church," he urges, "we shall bring the church to him."

All is Vanity.

"Now, just as I was beginning to think that I could become a raving beauty by spreading clay on my face once or twice a week, here comes a writer in a magazine who says the claims for it are absurd, and it does no good at all to the skin," said a Columbus beauty who likes to keep up with all the fads for improvement.

"Oh, well," said her companion, "there is one comfort: You can save the money you have been spending on clay and buy face creams."—Columbus Dispatch.

A Trusting Nature.

She was a countrywoman, and traveling by train was something new to her. She sat down on a seat in the station, and after waiting for two hours was approached by the stationmaster, who inquired where she was going.

"But the train's just gone," he said when she told him.

"Dear, dear! I thought the whole consarn moved," replied the old woman.

Handy Man.

An inmate of a certain penal institution recently received a call from the warden, who said: "I understand you got in jail on account of a glowing mining prospect."

"Yes," admitted the gentlemanly prisoner. "I was quite optimistic."

"Well," continued the warden, "the governor wants a report on conditions in this jail. Write it."—Harper's.

FOR AND ABOUT WOMEN.

DAILY THOUGHT. There are no really good manners without Christian souls.—Spanish Proverb.

The new way to do the hair is to eliminate the permanent wave. Shingled is the term for short locks. Through the spreading influence of this revived fashion we may be spared the pain of gazing at the uncombed mass of short hair that would be fit for an Abyssinian bride; we may not have to struggle to see the actors on the other side of the footlights through something that looks like a mattress without ticking; we may be free from having that same mass combed into our faces at public places.

To be smart, says Paris, the hair must be sleek and as short as a boy's at the back, even though it fluff over the temples. It may be parted on the side or in the middle. It must look wet, an effect obtained by brushing it with brilliantine.

The school-girl can wear her hair in this manner better than most of our sex. She will find it far more graceful than the frizzed, outstanding mop of burned locks. If she wants to be very French, she will search for a round comb such as her grandmother wore to push back the front of the hair.

Short curls are good at the temples. They should not be ragged and jagged, but smoothly curled, in the Victorian manner. The two flat locks, carefully plastered into an inter-rotation above the cheek bones, should be left to older women. It is fashionable to copy this coiffure of a man in a more romantic generation when straps were put on his trousers to keep them snugly fitting over the instep.

If American women like the fashion it will be found difficult to adjust it to their faces, but the school-girl should let it alone.

Possibly there is only one costume on which the finger can be put when one searches for girls' clothes which few, if any, adults can wear. This is the Spanish bolero, the frilled blouse, the pleated skirt in bright plaids.

Such an assemblage makes one of the smart costumes that leaped into the limelight when school days came over the horizon.

The designers of clothes are turning to Spain for inspiration. Once that country led the world in fashions for women and men. France took the lead away from her in the sixteenth century, but she is returning to the Spanish fashions of the era when Seville and Madrid had the first and final say in wherewithal we should be clothed.

She returns to Chinese fashions, also, after the manner of her seventeenth century allegiance.

The school-girl can adapt many of these ideas to her juvenile costumery. The brilliant shawl is not for her, even in the evening, but the bolero, the hat about the diaphragm, the sleeveless jacket, the frilled white blouse, the wide skirt, the flounces of old Spain, suit girlishness and youth.

Therefore, she has a wide area from which to pick what she likes.

The new middie blouse smacks of China. It is somewhat of a tunic, minus the gay embroidery or fanciful trimmings. There's one of red serge that reaches the knees; it is straight and unbelted; the sleeves are long and tight at wrists, the neck opening is boat-shaped. Its glory or adornment lies in the cravat. And such a cravat! It is of green ribbon, mind you, and runs through a large decoration in green embroidery. The skirt below the middie is pleated at the sides.

The Chinese tunic is suitable for a girl. It has become an established garment, but it swings around so large a circle in its various forms that it can be anything from a street jacket to an evening wrap. It is of brocade or cloth, of crepe satin or Chinese embroidery of the kind one buys for a table cover. It can be shaped like a sandwich, in two panels that cover the back and front to show brightly colored chiffon or georgette sleeves after the manner of the Mah Jongg gowns invented in Peking. It can be as sober as a glass of lemonade for contrast, with serge or kasha as the material and red or green buttons down the front for the Chinese touch.

Unless a girl is unduly matured, it is wiser to choose any of these costumes rather than the severely tailored skirt and jacket. The O'Rosser style is the best, if she adopts this kind of costume. It has a short narrow skirt and a partly fitted jacket fastened with one button a trifle high-waisted. It flares a bit from the waist and ends at turn of the hips. The edges are bound with black or gray braid.

Step-in corsets that are little more than girdles are made of brocade and elastic entirely without boning. Strapless brassieres and corset and brassiere combinations are among the new developments presented to give the figure the necessary support and trimness that new fashion demands.

It is predicted that the summer vogue of red hats will extend into the fall and winter season, and this is evidenced by the number of hats of this color seen developed in velvet and of felt.

Blouses of two colors of georgette, the darker color veiling the lighter color, and richly embroidered in beads, are very lovely to complete a three-piece costume effect. Frequently metal lace on a bright-colored georgette is the foundation for a veiling of black or darker colored georgette, and this combination is exceptionally handsome and dignified.

The trend of fashion toward things Chinese is emphasized in costume jewelry, there being any number of articles of adornment; bracelets, necklaces, earrings, buckles, hair and hat ornaments—made of imitation jade and ivory that depict the character of the popular Chinese game that seemingly has largely replaced social bridge.

The Chinese—wholes are traced in gold or silver, and the wearing of sets of this jewelry is very effective with a large number of the season's modes in apparel.

—Vote for Taylor for Sheriff.

FARM NOTES.

Salty grease and bacon rinds do more harm than good when used on saw blades.

At the present price of feed, skim milk is worth about fifty cents a hundred to feed pigs as a supplement for the grain feeds.

Sort the apples as soon as they are picked. Cider apples and canning factory stock should be disposed of at once and not be put in the cellar to fill the storage space and contaminate the good fruit.

Peach Borer.—Don't forget to remove the P. D. B. chemical from around the trees about a month or six weeks after the trees have been treated. It may cause root injury if allowed to remain in the soil.

A large number of pullets are suffering from an attack of mites. This causes them to become thin and extremely white in the legs and beak. Be sure that your roosts have none of these insects on them before moving the pullets into winter quarters.

Shredded corn fodder makes excellent litter for the poultry house. On many farms, this material is wasted when it might be used in place of straw in the poultry house. It is clean, does not break up as badly as straw, and makes just as good manure.

Don't wait until freezing weather to pick the seed corn. There is a lot of moisture in the corn this year which must be dried out. Select the good ears and hang them in a dry, well ventilated place. Corn, well dried, will stand a lot of freezing before the germ will be injured.

Get the fall litter eating as soon as possible. Help to satisfy the curiosity of the little pigs to know what the mother is eating by supplying a low trough for the old sow. Then provide a creep for them with shelled or coarse cracked corn available. Add some middlings and tankage a little later.

It is reported that red ants are doing considerable damage in wood lots and forests. Fill up the openings in the ant hills with mud and then pour carbon bisulphide into the hill and seal the opening with mud. A single treatment will not destroy all of the ants but will kill many of them.

Feed grain sparingly to the cow for a few days after freshening and gradually increase the amount as the milk flow increases. When she seems to have reached a full flow of milk and does not respond to increased feed, reduce the amount slightly. This will avoid over-feeding and getting the cow off feed.

Now is the time the grain weevils and small beetles start working in stored wheat. They can be destroyed by the same treatment that is used to control the grain moth. Treatment should be made before the temperature gets below 60 degrees F. About three pounds of carbon bisulphide will fumigate 100 bushels of grain.

Where potatoes are blighted, it is advisable to dig them at a time when the soil is dry. When potatoes blight, spores are formed on the leaves which drop down and mix with the soil. If the spuds are dug in wet weather, the spores are taken into the cellar on the potatoes and are likely to cause rot. A cool, well ventilated cellar will help to prevent rot.

Growers are warned not to pile apples under the trees after picking. The earth is warm, the pile of apples holds the heat and moisture, and decay often results. Apples piled under trees for a week will not keep nearly as well as those which have been picked on to a sorting table, sorted and removed the next morning to a cool storage place.

About 45 pounds of honey is required to carry a colony over the winter and spring. Colonies having less than this amount after the fall honey flow is over should be fed with either sugar syrup or honey from a healthy colony. A mixture of 23 parts of white granulated sugar with one part water, heated until all the sugar is dissolved, makes a satisfactory syrup.

The raspberry industry of Pennsylvania is seriously threatened by diseases. Planting disease-free plants and controlling the raspberry aphid are possible remedies. The aphid may be controlled by spraying with one pint of nicotine sulphate in 100 gallons of water. Five pounds of lump lime should be slaked and added to the above spray before making the application.

Forcing the pullets to lay too early is like driving a car with the choke pulled out. In cold weather, we pull the choke out to start the motor; however, if driven too long this way, the motor soon stops. If we feed the pullets mash with lots of meat scrap or milk in it, they will start laying at between four or five months old but soon stop, molt and take a long rest during the winter months.

A group of women of Augustaville, in Northumberland county, have organized a women's pig club and are caring for "porkers" according to 1923 methods. Incidentally, the pigs will be sold at a round-up and show and one-half of the proceeds will go to the emergency building fund of the Pennsylvania State College.

The club has eight members and each woman was furnished a pure-bred porker by breeders in the county. If friend "hubby" gets jealous and refuses to allow his wife's pig to be purchased by another man, bidding is likely to be lively.

Conclusive evidence that the cost of producing wheat is considerably higher than the present selling price is found in a survey conducted by the United States Department of Agriculture and in figures secured by the State College agricultural extension farm accountant in Lancaster county. Reports from 2000 farms in all parts of the country show that on the average in 1922 it cost \$1.23 per bushel to produce wheat. Figures obtained in Lancaster county showed an average cost of \$1.23 per bushel. These cost records come from 95 farms on which over 800 acres of wheat were raised. The cost per bushel varied on the individual farms from 95 cents to \$2.17.