

THE OPEN DOOR.

BY GRACE COOLIDGE

(Written on the fifth anniversary of the death of Calvin Coolidge Jr.) You, my son, Have shown me God, Your kiss upon my cheek...

Mrs. Calvin Coolidge continues to cultivate her poetic gift. The first verse written by the wife of the former President...

THE QUEST.

Crossing the uplands of time, Skirting the borders of night, Sealing the face of the peak of dreams...

CITIZENS TO DECIDE ON KILLING OF DOE DEER.

Citizens of counties where for any good reason it is desired to reduce the antlerless deer population...

In case an open season is granted, there must be hearings after receipt of the petition, and at least 30 days before the open season...

The game commission, as to antlerless deer, figured on three days of shooting in the counties or parts of counties for which petitions are granted...

It is understood that the regulations for the doe season will include another effort to save young bucks by prohibiting the killing of antlerless deer under a weight, size, or age limit.

When game laws were changed to provide for the removal of protection of game, or the removal of game itself, or for special open seasons, the chief concern of the hunters was to reduce and control the legitimate claims of farmers and orchardists for damages done by deer.

There is no fixed number of petitioners necessary. Nor need they be land owners or licensed hunters. They need only be residents of the county to be opened to doe hunting...

Those most familiar with deer, or many of them, suggest that these large game animals be outlawed in thickly populated counties in which there is little uncultivated land, or few large areas of woodland.

"My girl and I are horticulturally inclined. She is the peach and apple of my eye, so we make a fine pair." "Yes, but when I saw you out together you acted like a couple of nuts to me."

deer, if there are few. Thus the game commission had before it a petition of Lancaster counties for a five-year closed period in that agricultural county...

Probably nothing will cure it but a few herds of 100 deer each holding nightly banquets in young orchards or cabbage patches.

Grouse hunters get a break under the 1930 rules. There is to be a modified open season. Last year there was none.

Many persons in the great Fourth of July crowd at Lititz last Friday noted the almost total absence of trout from the fine stream in the Springs Ground.

It was also demonstrated that some of the hard-packed little dynamite fire-crackers have plenty of explosive force to kill fish in a stream.

The hunting seasons will be: Blackbirds, August 1 to November 30; railbirds, September 1 to November 30; wild waterfowl, coots, or muskrats, and gallinules, October 1 to January 15.

Woodcock and wilson or jacksnipe, October 15 to November 14; wild turkeys and male ringneck pheasants, November 1 to November 15.

Rabbits, hare and squirrels, November 1 to November 30; red, or pine squirrels, November 1 to August 15, 1931; raccoons, November 1 to January 15; bears, November 1 to December 15; deer, male deer, December 1 to December 15; male elk, December 1 to December 15.

NATION'S CRIME BILL FIXED AT \$6,000,000,000.

Here's the country's yearly statement for one of its biggest bills: Crime \$6,000,000,000.

So asserts the National Commission on Crime Prevention Through Moral and Religious Education, in a statement announcing a national campaign to reduce crime.

The commission was appointed by authority of the general committee of the Church League, an international and inter-denominational body of 450 men and women representing twenty-five denominations.

Religious education outside the public school system, but in cooperation with it and supplementing public school education.

Education of parents and prospective parents to help them in training their children.

Extended supervised play and recreation privileges to all youths under trained leaders.

WAR ON BALD EAGLES.

During the past ten years 35,000 bald eagles have been killed in the Northwest. Spurred on by the bounty offered by the government, one dollar per pair of talons, Indians, fishermen, hunters and boys have combined to carry out the war against the birds.

"This committee made a prompt report, and on August 26, 1776, the first national pension act in America was passed by the Continental Congress.

UNCLE SAM'S PENSION BILL.

Uncle Sam, who is the head—and also all the officers and employees—of one of the biggest businesses in the world, naturally has some big bills to pay.

For instance, last year Uncle Sam paid to Old Man Mars the staggering sum of \$28,000,000. That is almost \$100,000,000 more than the total cost of running the entire federal government back in 1916.

If anyone wants a lesson against war, let him talk to Gen. Frank Hines, head of the veterans' bureau, or to Col. Earl D. Church, United States commissioner of pensions, and from them learn something of the cost in careers, lives and money of the mere aftermath of war.

Table with 2 columns: Category and Amount. Includes World War Veterans' Bureau Salaries and expenses, Military and naval compensation, Medical and hospital services, etc.

Table with 2 columns: Category and Amount. Includes Pension Office Army and navy pensions, Salaries, pension office, etc.

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Nor will the paying of Old Man Mars' bill last year be the end of the matter. Next year it will be the same, only larger, and the next and the next and the next until the estimated peak is reached in 1965.

The War of 1812 has been over 115 years but during the fiscal year which ended June 30, 1929, the government paid \$50 a month each to 11 gray-haired women whose husbands died in the American flag when it had only fifteen stars in its field of blue.

Other pensioners last year were 178,804 soldiers, 414 nurses and 28,643 widows placed on the rolls by the Spanish-American war; 5,574 soldiers and 4,000 widows by the Indian wars; 45 soldiers and 15 widows by the World War and 14,758 soldiers and 3,699 widows by the regular army.

The history of pensions for veterans of American wars goes back to the earliest days of the republic. On June 20, 1776, even before the Declaration of Independence had been adopted, the Continental Congress appointed a committee to "consider what provision ought to be made for such as are wounded or disabled in the land or sea service."

This committee made a prompt report, and on August 26, 1776, the first national pension act in America was passed by the Continental Congress. That part of the law fixing the amount was as follows: "That every commissioned officer, non-commissioned officer, and private soldier who shall lose a limb in any engagement, or be so disabled in the service of the United States of America as to render him incapable afterwards of getting a livelihood, shall receive, during his life or the continuance of such disability, the one-half of his monthly pay from and after the time that his pay as an officer or soldier ceases."

After the Constitution had been adopted and the new government had been organized, it continued for a time the pensions which had been previously granted and assumed their payment. Soon, however, a strong demand arose for a new pension law, and on March 23, 1792, the first pension law passed by the new government went into effect.

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Later there grew a demand for a pension law not based upon disability incurred in the service and in his annual message to Congress on December 2, 1817, President Monroe recommended such a law.

The loose wording of this law, however, made frauds easy and the grant of pensions became a public scandal. A law passed in 1820 required all pensioners already on the rolls and future applicants to file a statement of property as proof of their alleged dependence upon government bounty for a livelihood.

In 1832 a law was passed which granted full pay for life to all who had served at least two years in the Revolution and proportional payments to those who had served less than two years but more than six months.

The pension rolls of the Revolution had scarcely grown to their peak when the United States became engaged in another war—the War of 1812—to add to its list of veterans and dependents drawing pensions.

And the same thing was repeated later at intervals of two decades with the Mexican war and the Civil war. The first law pensioning soldiers of the Civil war was a disability pension act of July 14, 1862, which provided for the disabled survivors, for the widows, orphan children and dependent members of those who died because of wounds received or disease contracted while in the service of the United States and in line of duty.

The passage of the arrears act in 1879 added greatly to the burden of debt which Uncle Sam bears because of the wars in which he has engaged. This act provided that all pensions which had been granted or might hereafter be granted should date from the time of disability, provided application were made before January 1, 1880.

The effect of that law is shown by the fact that the total sum paid for pensions jumped from \$32,000,000 in 1879 to \$56,000,000 in 1880, the greatest increase in any one year in the history of our pension system.

A bill to establish service pensions for persons in dependent circumstances was vetoed by President Cleveland in 1886. A similar bill was passed June 27, 1890, providing that all persons who had served 90 days in the war and who were suffering from any mental or physical disability of a permanent character which incapacitated them from performing manual labor might receive pensions ranging from \$6 to \$12 a month, according to the degree of disability.

In addition to the pensions granted under the general laws, many claims for pensions, some of them rejected by the pension bureau, have been passed by act of Congress. In fact the consideration of pension bills forms a large part of the activity of Congress as will be seen by an inspection of almost any issue of the Congressional Record.

As this article is being written many such bills are being introduced in the present session of Congress, all of which will add to the staggering total which Old Man Mars has collected from Uncle Sam for wars long since past.

Many people have been disappointed the past week when trying to mail out flowers. The post office authorities have been instructed not to accept anything in this line during the period from June 15 to October 15, on account of the Japanese beetle being transported in this manner to many places.

FLOWERS OR PLANTS CANNOT BE MAILED.

Wife: That woman next door bought a hat exactly like mine. Hubby: And now I suppose you won't speak. Wife: Not after she finds I've given mine to the cook.

FOR AND ABOUT WOMEN.

Daily Thought.

There are ribbons and laces To set off the faces Of all our young sweethearts And wives!

That famous old stanza from Pinafore is true again this season as never since it was written several decades ago.

Especially you will find the ribbon angle of it true. You literally do find ribbons setting off the faces of many a girl today, either from her hat or her collar.

Uses of ribbons this summer include all kinds of ribbon, taffeta plaids, monotone satins, crisp taffetas in two tones, grosgrains plain and striped, embroidered ribbons, flower-ribbons, ribbons narrow and wide, even ribbons made from straw and from chiffon.

Most hats this summer need a ribbon. You can change your appearance by having several hatbands for each hat.

The newest hat uses ribbons in an individual manner. With a bandeau under the front of the brim, to lift the hat from off the face use a ribbon to cover the bandeau, perhaps in three tones of pink or blue. Then across the back of your hat, place a flounce of ribbon to attach from the crown, and fall back across the brim. It is a chic way of decorating a hat. It is unusual and pretty as can be.

If you are a little sports girl, a plaid taffeta ribbon, in red, white and blue, tied under the chin to make a cute little scarf and tie and is sewed together in strips to make a nifty little beret. This is unlined, can be made in a jiffy and is the latest neck trim and head gear.

For your last year's coat that you must wear again, if it is a navy blue, black or beige silk coat, try out the scheme of living it up with some finely checkered or striped ribbon. Use narrow ribbon or ribbon that comes in several widths so you can have graduated bands of it.

For your one piece white pique, pale pink, lavender or green sports things, there is a little ribbon touch that makes an inexpensive purchase seem like an individual model. This is the black grosgrain ribbon touch! Get one-inch ribbon, baste it along the collar of your frock, so it stands up as a pretty frame for your face and then make two or three little bows of it to run down the front of the blouse.

Last but not least, do not forget the little ensemble of ribbon that you can make yourself to decorate a summer silk suit. This is the hatband, the lapel bow and the banding for your matching silk purse that your own hand has made. A striped grosgrain ribbon, in beige and navy blue, is ideal to go with a natural shantung suit and ballbunt hat. The purse is easily made when you can use a grosgrain ribbon to fasten it. A blue button with a button-hole through ribbon and purse, holds it shut.

Keep the percolator clean and well aired. Coffee left standing will stain the inside and may spoil the flavor of the best brand.

Place woolen garments which are to be dried indoors at some distance from the stove or radiator, as excess heat shrinks them.

Careless preparation of vegetables, especially over-cooking, is often responsible for the unappetizing results that find their way to many tables.

When making a circular skirt, let it hang from the waist band for a day or two before finishing it off at the bottom. This allows the bias seams to stretch, and the skirt will not be as likely to sag after it is finished.

Iced tea is good—I know of nothing that so intrigues a warm-weather palate and that so effectively cools the wilting human frame, unless perhaps it be iced coffee. Ginger ale and grape juice mixed are good. Orangeade is good, and so is lemonade. And there are any number of other drinks equally good, and interesting by dint of being somewhat unusual. We shall come to them.

But first of all let's consider the ice cubes. Of course, plain ice cubes are excellent. They are plain; they are neat; and they make the beverage satisfyingly frigid. But they aren't specially exciting. Whereas above-mentioned virtues plus an intriguing individuality.

Any pure food coloring can be used to color ice cubes. The coloring should be added to the water before it is poured into the trays. Care should be taken in adding the coloring not to get too much in, as a delicate color is the more attractive.

Candied or minted fruits are very appropriate for garnishing ice cubes. They can be frozen in plain cubes or with their respective colors. Two or three can be added to each cube.

When fruits are to be frozen in the cubes, the tray should be about one-third filled with water, then partly frozen before the fruit is added. Add the fruit, then finish filling the tray with water and allow to finish freezing.

This prevents the fruit from settling to the bottom of the cubes. Mint leaves are attractive additions to ice cubes, too.

Lemon, orange, or lime juices are excellent flavorings—or ginger ale may be frozen and added to the beverage, with the most delightful result.

FARM NOTES.

To prevent damage from wind the taller growing flowers should be staked. The stakes should be made as inconspicuous as possible.

Beets, carrots, rutabagas, endive, kale, kohlrabi, Chinese cabbage, bush beans, fall lettuce, spinach, and radishes still can be planted in the home garden. Use the space where early vegetables have grown and plant leafy crops where roots grew and roots where leafy vegetables stood.

Early threshing helps to control the Angoumois grain moth. To save wheat from the insect the grain should be threshed before August 1 if possible and not later than September 1.

One pound of lead of calcium arsenate and nine pounds of hydrated lime make a good dust for controlling cabbage worms. If a spray is desired use three tablepoonsful each of lead arsenate and flour in a gallon of water.

In sprinkling the garden be sure that sufficient water is put on to reach the roots of plants. It takes from two-thirds to 2 or 3 gallons of water to each square foot of ground to soak a moderately dry soil enough to compare with the effect of one inch of rainfall.

Now is the time to cull the "boarder" hens. Look the flock over on the roosts and pick out the suspected loafers. The next morning these can be examined more closely and those which show they are not laying can be sold, say poultry specialists of the Pennsylvania State College.

Prevent in every way possible the carrying of infection from mature fowls and from contaminated ground to the young chicks. Keep young and old stock in separate enclosures.

Dahlias frequently send up shoots from their roots. These should be pinched off at the ground line to throw all the strength into the main stalk.

The striped cucumber beetle can be controlled by spraying with two pounds of lead arsenate in 50 gallons of Bordeaux mixture. Young plants can be protected with cones made of fly-screening. Protectors made of cloth or other materials are satisfactory if the screen openings are not larger than one-tenth inch.

Apples and early peaches should be thinned to six to eight inches apart, say State College fruit specialists. Late peaches can be spaced three or four inches apart. Better color, larger size, and fewer injured pastures and meadows can be removed by digging with a hoe or spud. Severe infestations require plowing and the use of cultivated crops for two seasons.

If old, withered blossoms are removed the flowering period of ornamentals will be prolonged.

Turkey eggs should be kept in uniform temperature, not above 60 degrees, though successful breeders bring them into a warm room for revitalizing if held for hatching in cold weather. The longer a fertile turkey egg is held, the poorer its chance, after the first few days, of hatching. The date when it is due to hatch should be marked on the egg when set. If date of gathering is also marked, the breeder will be interested in noting the effects of difference in age on vitality. It would take more eggs than the average breeder sets, however, to prove anything absolutely—too many reasons enter into the hatchability of eggs and the livability of poults to say this is or is not true after one or two experiments.

A good laying mash for ducks would be equal parts by weight of yellow corn meal, standard wheat middlings, wheat bran, ground oats to which you should add by weight 15 per cent of meat and bone meal, 2 per cent powdered charcoal, one-half of 1 per cent fine table salt and 1 per cent of fine sharp sand. This should be fed twice a day and they might have a little cracked corn once a day. This is on the assumption that the ducks are run on a grass plot and getting all the green food they want.

Crude petroleum is considered the best treatment for scaly leg. A mixture of equal parts of lard and kerosene is a good treatment, making use of readily available products. The hens are treated by putting the legs in a can containing the treating material and holding them there for upwards of a minute. Care should be used in order to get as little as possible of the material above the feather edge. It will blister the skin. This will irritate the fowl.

The hatching of duck and goose eggs can be successfully carried out with the incubator if the tray is made high enough to accommodate goose eggs. Also there is another point which must be carefully watched. These eggs require much more moisture than hen eggs do. Ducks require 28 days, geese 28 to 29 days and turkeys 27 to 29 days for incubation. The temperatures are practically the same as those required for hatching ordinary hen eggs.

Ordinarily goslings will not and should not be hatched before the grass and clovers will be of sufficient size to provide them with good grazing. In growing goslings it must be remembered that grass is the principal constituent of the ration and that grain should be fed only as an accessory feed. The grain should not be fed before the second day and then in the form of a crumbly moist mash. It should be fed in very small amounts and three or four times per day.