

CAMP MEETING TIME AT NEWTON HAMILTON.

There will be a marked departure this year from the traditional program at the Newton Hamilton camp grounds, known throughout Central Pennsylvania as the Newton Hamilton camp meeting.

Each evening at 7.30 o'clock, men who are outstanding in leadership in the several fields they represent, will speak. The evening program follows: Saturday, August 8, Dr. E. D. Kohlstedt, secretary of the board of home missions and church extension of the Methodist Episcopal church, will give an illustrated lecture; Monday, August 10, Deets Pickett, research secretary of the board of temperance, prohibition and public morals, will speak; Tuesday, August 11, Dr. Hon. H. Tippet, pastor of the Church of All Nations in the lower East Side, New York city, will tell the romantic story of his work in the most densely populated section of this country; Wednesday, August 12, Dr. A. C. Goddard, executive secretary of the world peace commission, will make the address; Thursday, August 13, Dr. Judson T. Perkins, a missionary to India, will describe his experiences in that most interesting land; Friday, August 14, Honorable John T. McSparran, secretary, Department of Agriculture, will preach; he will also make an address at 3 o'clock that same day at a farmer's rally. It is expected that great throngs of farmers will be present to hear him. Saturday, August 15, a musical program will be given under the direction of Miss Katherine R. Lowther. No charge for admission is made at any of these events. A free-will offering will be asked for at each service.

The Sunday schedule is as follows: August 9, 10.30 a. m., Dr. E. D. Kohlstedt will preach; at 2.30 p. m. the Rev. A. Bunn Van Ormer of Juniata college, will preach; at 7.30 p. m., the Rev. Allen C. Shue, district superintendent of the Sunbury district, will preach. Sunday August 16, the Rev. Don S. Colt, of Baltimore, will preach at 10.30 a. m., the Rev. Dr. A. L. Miller, district superintendent of the Williamsport district, at 2.30 p. m., and the Rev. Dr. J. E. Skillington, superintendent of the Altoona district, at 7.30 p. m.

A community vacation church school for the children of the camp and of Newton Hamilton will be directed by Mrs. D. D. Kaufman. The young people's meetings at 6.30 each evening beginning Saturday, August 8, will be in charge of the Rev. Fred B. Norris. Miss Katherine R. Lowther, of Bellwood, will look after the music program for the entire period. The four district superintendents of the Central Pennsylvania Conference of the Methodist Episcopal church constitute the board of managers of the camp meeting and summer assembly and will be present to do all in their power to make the meeting a success. They are the Reverends J. E. Skillington, of the Altoona district; Morris E. Swartz, of the Harrisburg district; Allen C. Shue, of the Sunbury district, and A. L. Miller, of the Williamsport district.

BARBERS MUST BE LICENSED AFTER JANUARY 1ST

Tonsorial artists throughout Pennsylvania are rejoicing over the passage in the State Legislature at Harrisburg of the Barber License Bill by an overwhelming majority. The bill was passed May 26th and was signed by Governor Pinchot. It will go into effect January 1, 1932. According to the act, every person now engaged in the occupation of a barber shall within ninety days after the board is appointed, file with the department of public instruction two affidavits. The one shall be made by the applicant and shall set forth his or her name, age, residence and length of time during which, and the place where he or she has practiced the occupation. The other shall be made by a practicing physician and shall set forth that the applicant was examined and is free from all contagious and infectious disease. The annual license fee is two dollars. To shave or trim the beard or regular hair cutting, to give facial and scalp treatments with any preparations made for this purpose either by hand or mechanical appliances, to singe or shampoo the hair or apply any makes of hair tonics, and to dye the hair of any person for hire by the person performing such service or any other person, shall be construed as practicing the occupation of barber, according to the act, provided, however, that nothing contained in the act shall be construed to include so called beauty shops or hairdressing parlors, or schools of beauty culture patronized by women, except as to regular hair cutting performed by one engaged in the occupation of barbering as above defined. The act states that the board may revoke a barber's license for habitual drunkenness, for having or imparting any contagious or infectious disease, for doing work in an unsanitary or filthy manner, or for gross incompetence.

Following an official report indicating that an outbreak of the dread livestock malady known as "foot and mouth disease" has occurred in England, officials of the bureau of animal industry, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture, have taken every possible precaution to keep Pennsylvania free from infection. Livestock owners have been asked to cooperate by reporting immediately to local veterinarians or to the State bureau of animal industry, any suspicious cases. A sore mouth or sore feet are the best evidence of an infection. The disease is not known to exist at the present time on the North American Continent, Dr. T. E. Munce, director of the bureau, states. The last outbreak in Pennsylvania was in 1914.

AUTOMOBILE KILLS 706 IN FIVE MONTHS OF YEAR.

During the first five months of the year, 706 persons died as the result of automobile accidents, according to reports received by the Bureau of Motor Vehicles. Of that number, 134 were children aged 14 years or less, 365 were in the age range 15 to 34 years, and 160 were 35 years or more. In 47 fatalities the age was not given. The number reported injured was 13,900, of which 2631 were children. Total accidents of all kinds involving automobiles was 17,260. For the same period last year, total accidents numbered 17,545. In the five month's period, 10,254 collisions between automobiles were reported. Collisions with fixed objects were 1452.

Automobiles and railroad trains figured in 126 collisions. Collisions with street cars numbered 386. There were 143 collisions with bicycle riders and 120 with horse-drawn vehicles. Non-collision accidents numbered 844, and miscellaneous accident reported were 22. Pedestrians were involved in 3813 accidents, of which 362 were fatal. The jay-walker figured in 1087 of these accidents. Of that number, 102 had fatal endings. Pedestrians run down after coming from behind parked cars were in 667 accidents, 56 being fatal. Pedestrians who crossed at intersections against signals were reported in 427 accidents, 28 fatal, and 436 non-fatal accidents were reported at intersections having no signals.

Accidents while getting on or off street cars numbered 37. Three were fatal. Two fatal and 13 non-fatal accidents were reported due to automobiles running down pedestrians standing on safety aisles. Accidents involving riding or hitchhiking on vehicles were 58. Eleven were fatal. One man at work in the roadway was killed and 20 others injured. Operators exceeding the speed limit were charged with 2506 accidents, 51 being fatal. Those driving on the wrong side of the road caused 2030 accidents, 22 fatal. Not having the right-of-way was responsible for 1890 accidents. Fifteen were fatal. Cutting in caused 1086 crashes, 12 fatal; leaving the roadway, 143 fatal and 2264 non-fatal; passing on curve or hill, two fatal, 114 non-fatal; passing on wrong side, two fatal, 61 non-fatal. The driver who failed to signal caused 11 fatal and 962 non-fatal accidents, and the driver who passed a standing street car, one fatal and 45 non-fatal accidents. Six non-fatal accidents were due to automobiles running away minus operator. Most of the accidents reported took place on State highways. These numbered 9694, with 454 fatal. Curves provided 70 fatal and 1772 non-fatal ones. Ninety-six happened on bridges. Six were fatal. Of the drivers involved 26,605 were of the male sex and 1750 were women. The former were credited with 756 fatal accidents and the latter with 27. "Flaming youth," the operator under 18 years of age, was involved in 18 fatal accidents and 696 non-fatal ones, while 25 to 54 years was charged with 412 fatal ones and 16,124 non-fatal. Of the total operators in accidents, 23,710 reported driving experience of more than one year. Out-of-state drivers caused 870 accidents. Twenty-three were fatal. Of 3209 accidents, 133 of them fatal, Sunday led the days of the week in this respect. Saturday, with 3134, 111 fatal, was second and Friday, with 3212, 85 fatal, was third. The most dangerous driving hour continued to be 4 p. m. to 5 p. m. with 61 fatal and 1554 non-fatal accidents. From mid-night to 1 a. m., 24 fatal, 451 non-fatal accidents were reported; 1 a. m. to 6 a. m., 83 fatal, 1001 non-fatal.

GEORGIA LEADS STATES IN WAR ON ILLITERACY

Georgia, in teaching 118,102 persons over ten years of age how to read and write, has made greater progress in the campaign to reduce illiteracy than any one of 20 States for which census returns now are available, the national advisory committee on illiteracy has reported. In 1920 there were 328,853 persons above ten years of age unable to read and write, which represented 15.3 per cent of Georgia's population within that age group. The committee has reported that under the leadership of State Superintendent of Schools M. L. Drugan, the number of illiterates has shrunk to 210,738, until now but 9.4 per cent of the population above ten years cannot read and write. The committee also reported much progress among the Blackfeet Indians in Montana. With two weeks of instruction, 236 adult Indians between twenty-two and eighty-four years of age acquired some ability in reading and writing. Mississippi ranked second to Georgia in progress. That State reduced illiteracy by 4.1 per cent of the population.

PREVENT ENTRY OF FOOT-MOUTH PLAGUE

Following an official report indicating that an outbreak of the dread livestock malady known as "foot and mouth disease" has occurred in England, officials of the bureau of animal industry, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture, have taken every possible precaution to keep Pennsylvania free from infection. Livestock owners have been asked to cooperate by reporting immediately to local veterinarians or to the State bureau of animal industry, any suspicious cases. A sore mouth or sore feet are the best evidence of an infection. The disease is not known to exist at the present time on the North American Continent, Dr. T. E. Munce, director of the bureau, states. The last outbreak in Pennsylvania was in 1914.

FOR AND ABOUT WOMEN.

DAILY THOUGHT

Climb the mountains and get their good tidings. Nature's peace will flow into you as sunshine flows into trees. The winds will blow their own freshness into you, and the storms their energy, while cares will drop away from you like the leaves of autumn.—John Muir.

—There is great solicitude regarding the morals of women in New York. Police vice squads and societies to suppress vice have abounded. Prostitution is outlawed. Yet the State Department of Labor reveals figures more alarming. To the rational moralist than any of their reports. These indicate a shocking drop in women's wages since 1929. Women are particularly helpless, due to the relative lack of organization among women workers.

Women's wages in New York State have decreased 40 to 50 per cent since 1929, according to official reports of the State Department of Labor. The report says that bookkeepers who drew \$25 to \$30 in 1929 are now working for as low as \$15 a week. "Wages for typists dropped from \$15 to \$22 a week to \$12-\$21, with the \$12 offer far more usual," said the report. "Stenographers' wages dropped from \$35 for beginners and \$50 per cent. The biggest service. Girls working in private homes are being paid as low as \$15 a month, and the average is \$40.

"Wages of women factory workers have also been reduced," says the report, "but the reductions are harder to trace, due to the fact that piecework is increasingly replacing flat weekly wage for unskilled factory operations."

There is nothing more likely to promote morality and self-respect among women workers than a living wage. There is nothing which will more surely drive them into devious ways than a starvation salary.

—All the house-furnishing departments, gift shops and "five-and-tens" are showing trays in profusion, and if you are tray-minded you can choose just what your pocket-book affords. But do invest in a set of trays. They will save you many steps and labor in other ways.

Tray meals are a decided help to the busy housewife on many occasions. If you send a breakfast tray to your house-guest you will have the early hours of the morning free to do the extra cleaning and baking. And what keen enjoyment the guest will experience, breakfasting leisurely in her room!

When you or some other member of the family must lunch alone, why not have a tray luncheon? An attractive tray carried to some part of the house or garden quite away from the scene of your morning's activities is cheerful and restful. Furthermore, it's no more work to set a tray than it is to arrange a place at the table or to clear off a corner of the kitchen cabinet.

Porch and garden meals are easily served on trays. Let the family all their own trays, cafeteria style, then join the group on porch or lawn to eat.

Sunday night suppers are another meal that can be served on trays to advantage. Each person can serve himself, or the trays can be arranged and served from the kitchen.

The same sort of foods can be served on trays that would be served at the table. Simple meals always are desirable in summer, and of course this type of meal is ideal for tray service. Buttered rolls and sandwiches make the tray service easier and give a festive air to the meal.

When you choose your trays, be sure to select them large enough to take some of the dishes without crowding. Oblong trays hold more than oval ones of equal length and more convenient to handle. Round trays are awkward for this purpose and are impracticable.

It is attractive to have matching tray cloths and napkins. Gingham in half-inch checks makes effective sets. An inch fringe on both serviettes and cloths finishes them quaintly.

As for dishes, with the exception of breakfast, the same dishes that you would use for any meal are desirable. Individual breakfast sets in gay patterned china are most attractive, but not necessary. A covered dish to keep the toast or muffins hot can take the place of the regulation toast plate and cover, provided the covered dish permits the steam to escape. Take care not to fill dishes too full on the tray.

—You can get colored potato chips to serve with beverages. You cook them in deep fat and salt them afterwards. They come in apricot, green, blue and lavender and are a great addition to any party.

—Of all the fruits available for jelly making, currants are perhaps the perfect. Astrakhan apples and, later in the season, crabapples "fell" naturally but they do not give the color and flavor found in currant jelly. There are many ways to use currant jelly, and it is one of the easiest of jellies to make. Currants are rich in both fruit acid and pectin. For this reason they also can be used with non-acid fruits lacking in pectin to make a delicately flavored firm jelly. Roast lamb and mutton are served with currant jelly as often as they are with mint or caper sauce. Many a desert can be garnished attractively with a cube of this sparkling jelly. Both dessert and meat sauces gain piquancy by the addition of a few tablespoonsful of currant jelly.

FARM NOTES.

—Dahlias require plenty of water and close cultivation. Remove surplus buds to insure beautiful blooms. A dressing of bone meal will prove beneficial.

—Dairymen should be constantly alert in seeking a herd sire to replace the one now in use. Study pedigrees and records carefully before making a decision.

—Farmers who plan to get forest trees from the State for planting next spring will find this a good time to order them. County agents have blanks and information on the kinds available and what is best to plant on various sites.

—Crowded brooder houses on hot summer nights may prevent normal development of pulets, say Penn State poultry specialists. Growing chickens on range need shade.

—The secret in controlling Canada thistles is in keeping the green leaves constantly and persistently cut back for one or two years. This deprives the roots of food and eventually destroys them by starvation.

—Onions should be harvested when matured, cured well, and then stored in a cool, dry place. Immature onions will not keep well and are easily injured.

—To improve raspberry plantations, work the ground between rows, thoroughly and then plant a cover crop. Millet, buckwheat, or a combination of the two may be used.

—Perennials which are planted now for next year's borders must receive sufficient moisture to germinate the seeds. If it is not possible to plant after a soaking rain, the soil should be thoroughly saturated.

—Thorough and frequent spraying is recommended by plant pathologists of the Pennsylvania State College as protection against tip burn, leaf scorch, and late blight. Under the most adverse conditions, the sprays should be applied at not longer than 5 to 7 day intervals.

—Visit the plantation of young pines this month. Discourage initial attacks of insects by cutting out and burning weevil-infested tops of white pine and spruce and crushing caterpillars on red and pitch pine. Prevent choking of the trees by tramping weeds aside from the trees they are over-topping.

—Spring calves, for best results in growth and development, should be kept in the barn during the summer and provided with an abundance of good, fresh water, and comfortable quarters.

—Plan now to attend the big Potato Exposition at the Pennsylvania State College August 24, 25 and 26.

—In answer to the question, "Are summer and early fall ducklings profitable?" it can truthfully be said that late hatched ducklings have a number of advantages over their earlier hatched brothers and sisters.

In the first place, the summer and early fall hatched ducklings, if pushed hard for rapid and cheap gains, will go on the late fall and early winter markets in time for the Jewish and Christian holidays. They are naturally very profitable for at this time the highest prices can be realized and in addition, the weather during the growing season of late hatched ducks is more favorable for rapid growth.

Another advantage of the late hatched duckling is found in the matter of shipping the ducks to market. In the cool weather of fall the shrinkage and mortality losses in shipping are greatly reduced and the cost of shipping is materially lowered by placing more birds to a coop than could be done during hot weather.

Of course, not all of the advantages are in favor of the late hatched duckling. In the first place, ducklings or duck eggs usually can be secured at less cost earlier in the season. Then for breeding purposes, the earlier hatched ducks have some advantage in that matings can be made earlier and laying will start sooner, thus giving a longer period of production. For one who wishes to raise and feed ducks, for market purposes, however, the possibilities in late hatched ducklings should not be overlooked.

—It will pay owners of young turkeys that are developing sorehead or sores on the wattles, to vaccinate them with chicken pox vaccine. If the young turkeys are also showing signs of bad colds and roup, it is advisable to give them an injection of mixed bacterin. It may be purchased from most druggists. Farmers whose druggist does not carry it may learn where to obtain it by writing to their state agricultural college. There are also treatments that will relieve acute cases of colds and roup. One is, to dip the head in a solution of potassium permanganate solution. A drop of tincture of iodine in each nostril is a material help. Several farmers have had good results from the application of a few drops of coal oil to the inside of the beak and nostrils. These are only helps, but they may materially decrease turkey losses.

—The profit in selling green ducks depends on getting them to market before they begin to moult. In quick grown ducks this will be about the twelfth week. Ducks can be fed to weigh six pounds in twelve weeks at a feed consumption of 23.848 pounds. For their growing and fattening mash they use but the one formula. This formula calls for 100 pounds corn meal, 40 pounds wheat bran, 10 pounds Red Dog flour, 20 pounds meat scrap (50 per cent protein), 10 pounds alfalfa leaf meal, 10 pounds ground oats.

CHANGE MADE IN THE MANNER OF VOTING

A change in the ballot and the manner of voting it is made by a law passed by the recent session of the Legislature and signed by Governor Pinchot last week.

Ballots used at any election in the future will have a diagonally perforated section on the upper right hand corner on which will be a number. The ballots will be printed in booklet form and as each ballot is torn out, on the ballot a stub will remain in which will also be the number. Election boards will also place the number on the voting list.

When the voter has marked his ballot, he will fold it and show it either to the judge of the election or one of the inspectors who will check the number on the perforated stub and on the voting list. If they correspond, the perforated section will be torn off and the ballot deposited in the box. With the perforated section bearing the number removed, all the ballots in the box will be the same and the secrecy of the ballot will not be affected. Any ballot placed in the box without the upper right hand corner being torn off is not to be counted.

To put teeth in the law, it is provided that any election judge or inspector who permits a ballot to be deposited without removing the number section shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and on conviction shall pay a fine of \$10 for each such ballot deposited in the box.

The five other election measures signed by the Governor are: Eliminating the names of presidential electors from the ballot in presidential years in favor of the names of the presidential candidates.

Requiring the Secretary of the Commonwealth or clerk of any quarter sessions court to keep all campaign expense accounts on file with him for at least two years and providing a penalty of from \$50 to \$1000 or from one month to two years in prison or both for failure to obey the law.

Permitting an elector of a borough, town or township who is 21 years old and not yet 22 whose name does not appear on the registry list and who has all the other qualifications to vote except as to payment of taxes, to declare his party preference and prove his right to vote at a primary election.

Permitting residents in third class cities who are ill or absent because of necessity on the regular registration days to present petitions to the county commissioners to have their names placed on the registry lists up to noon of the Saturday preceding an election day.

Providing that in computing the time before a primary election in which nomination petitions may be filed that the date of filing shall be excluded and the day of the primary shall be included in the calculation.

Tommy—"Nurse, did you say you would kiss me if I were good all day?" Handsome Nurse—"Yes, dear, and so I will now."

Tommy—"No, nurse. I have sold the kiss to my big brother for a shilling."

Some bright Westerner has twisted a phrase into a slogan so pat that it has been adopted by an Oklahoma farmers' organization. The slogan is one we commend to all gardeners every where; "Weed 'em and reap."

"Gargling with strong antiseptics," says a medical journal, "will invariably kill the influenza bacillus." Provided, of course, we can catch him and make him gargle.

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