

WIEN GRASSHOPPERS

WAR ON HUMANITY

A black cloud at the horizon of deep blue sky. A faintly ominous sound.

That dark cloud sweeps on, approaches with the fury of a prairie fire; the sound becomes more terrifying.

The cloud broadens and lowers; the steady hum becomes deafening. It changes into a heavy storm of black flakes, which suddenly becomes more defined in shape.

Thus, the grasshoppers—the historic scourge of the plains—invasade the Northwest and Central States. They have been advancing their battle-front at the rate of fifty miles a day.

We hold down this description from an account published in the Des Moines Tribune Capital, which makes us realize that a grasshopper scourge can be more terrifying than anything of the same sort imagined by Arthur Machen, who once wrote a story of the insects declaring war on man.

How far worse is the dread reality attested by the Houston Post-Dispatch:

"Seared, brown fields, cut clean of vegetation as if by a giant scythe, are left in the path of the destructive invaders.

"In a South Dakota field of 1,600 acres, entomologists reported that the vegetation left behind by the grasshoppers would not feed a single animal.

"Scores of farmers are wholly dependent on the sale of eggs and poultry. Their field crops have been destroyed.

"Advancing like a destructive army, the grasshoppers are advancing in battle lines from the Missouri River eastward.

"Entomologists are unable to say where the insects came from or where they will go.

"They seemed to materialize from thin air.

"The experts say that during similar infestations of the past they disappeared as mysteriously as they came."

To combat this grasshopper plague, the Federal Department of Agriculture is enlisting the cooperation of the Governors of Montana, South Dakota, North Dakota, Iowa, Nebraska, and Minnesota, says an Associated Press dispatch from Washington.

About \$15,000,000 from the "farm-rehabilitation fund" is available for loans in the present emergency. Thousands of square miles in these five States, the dispatch adds, have been devastated.

"Need for money to combat them is said to be acute, especially if a similar outbreak next year is to be averted.

Dispatches from the afflicted States speak of plans to combat the insect enemies by aerial warfare, with airplanes spreading poisoned bran mash over cornfields.

The Minneapolis Journal estimates that 46,875 square miles in the five northwestern States have been ravaged by the dark storm-clouds of hoppers. Dr. L. D. Howard, chief of Agriculture, is quoted by the Chicago Daily News to the effect that even in the average year the labor of 1,000,000 men is lost through insect pests, and that the money loss exceeds \$2,000,000,000 annually.

That loss, points out The News, is from four to five times as great as the annual fire loss in the United States.

Editors find no consolation in news that in Kenya Colony, East Africa, it took a whole day for a swarm of locusts—insects of the same family as the American grasshopper—to pass a given point, or that thousands of acres in Transjordan, north of Arabia, are likewise devastated.

The Minneapolis Star analyzes the habits of this insect "No 1 Public Enemy."

"Grasshoppers impose a terrific handicap on their human enemies by the ability of the female of the species to lay 600 to 800 eggs at a time, so that in one year's time one grasshopper may have from 150,000 to 400,000 descendants.

"Remembering this, one can readily understand the efforts of wheat and corn raisers to wipe out the 1931 population, even after crops have been destroyed by the pest.

The present insects' war strikes not a few editors of philosophical turn of mind as emphasizing the precarious nature of man's supremacy in the struggle for existence. Thus the Minneapolis Tribune speculates.

MANY QUESTIONS ON GENERAL INFORMATION

Q. How many Schems has Tammany Hall?

A. Thirteen besides the Grand Sachem.

Q. What is the title of the ruler of A.byssinia?

A. Emperor.

Q. Who invented the Stethoscope?

A. Rene Theophile Laennec, a French physician in 1819.

Q. What was the population of Washington, D. C. in 1806?

A. 75,080.

Q. What is the oldest city in the world?

A. Damascus, in Syria, is thought to be the oldest city in the world by scholars.

Q. Was General Pershing injured in the World War?

A. No.

Q. What is Money?

A. Money is a measure and store of value, and a convenient means of exchange.

Q. How many farms were there in the United States in 1850?

A. 1,449,073.

Q. How many steps are there in the stairway of the Washington monument?

A. Nine hundred.

Q. Do more people die in the United States of heart disease than of cancer?

A. There are 245,244 deaths in a year of heart disease, and 111,569 of cancer.

Q. What bird flies highest?

A. The Egyptian goose is said to fly higher than any other bird.

Q. What is the name of the song written by Phil Plant and dedicated to his former wife Constance Bennett?

A. "My Yesterdays With You."

Q. Which three cities in the United States have the largest area?

A. Los Angeles, area 251,412 acres. New York, area 191,360 acres. Chicago, area 128,704 acres.

Q. What is the Nationality of the name Aegerter, and the meaning?

A. It is a British family name, derived from the Anglo-Saxon "aguter," meaning a sharp edge.

Q. How long has gold been the basis for money?

A. For about 2000 years, silver was the chief mineral, but by gold means not the only medium gold became the supplant some 200 years ago, but the real swing toward gold has come since.

Q. What is the largest specimen of bear?

A. The Brown Bears of Alaska are the largest. Cubs weigh more than 209 pounds and adults weigh from 800 to 1,000 pounds, a specimen of the brown bear in the National zoological park in Washington D. C., a little over 11 years old weighs 1,090 pounds.

Q. Have any other commodities been used as money?

A. Yes; various articles that are transferable and limited in supply have been used. Oxen were a value of unit some 3000 years ago, and are still used in some parts of Africa, sheep at one time were "small change." Copper pots, beaver skins, shells or wampum, and many other objects have been used.

Q. Why is love represented by Cupid with the bow and arrow?

A. Cupid is the name of the Latin God of Love and comes from the root word supido, meaning "passion" or "cupid," meaning "desire." The way of depicting the god of love with bow and arrow originated in the fourth century B. C. when Paraxiteles and Lysippus represented him in statues.

Q. How much radium element has been produced since 1898?

A. Five hundred and seventy-five grams.

Q. What is done to the ashes of cremated persons?

A. The ashes are placed in a special box and delivered to the family of the deceased persons.

Sometimes the ashes are put in a burial urn and buried in the ground or placed on a crypt or mausoleum. Others bury them under a tree, placing a tablet on the tree for a marking.

Some times they are scattered over the sea or to the four winds.

Q. What is the one and only city in the United States that has no water port?

A. Indianapolis, Indiana. (From Huntingdon Industrial School Record.

OUR UNIVERSE IN MOTION

It is difficult to comprehend that, in addition to the earth's motion around the sun, the latter is also moving through space at the rate of 160,000,000 miles in a year.

Astronomers of the last century discovered that our solar system was flying through space in the direction of the constellation Hercules.

In other words, if the spectator were to take a stationary point in the heavens, he would see our sun, with its attending planets, passing through space at the rate of nearly 450,000 miles per day.

Six thousand years ago, it is computed, our solar system was a million millions of miles further off from the stars of Hercules than it is today.

The region in which we are entering is more thickly studded with stars—that is, with suns of other solar systems—than the heavenly regions we have left behind us.

When we travel on a railway car at the rate of fifty miles an hour, it makes our head swim.

But when we call to mind that the earth revolves on its axis once in twenty-four hours, and around the sun, 92,000,000 miles distant, in 365 days, and that the sun is flying through space 160,000,000 miles in a year, human consciousness cannot comprehend the mad whirl of worlds by which we are surrounded.

She was telling an acquaintance about her girl friends.

"Yes," she said, "my friend, Maud, is only twenty-five, but she's been married three times. And all her husbands have been named William."

—When you read it in the Watchman you know it's true.

FOR AND ABOUT WOMEN.

DAILY THOUGHT

To lend a hand is a good policy; you never can tell when you will need a lift yourself.

—You're going to look taller this fall—if you want to. Which is certainly good news for lots of short and stout women. Not bad news, either, for the already tall—because there are many tricks of dress to minimize height if you don't want to look taller.

But most women like to look a little taller and slimmer, so we're sure most of you are going to like the new fall silhouette which makes you look this way.

The way new fall dresses are made causes certain parts of the figure to look longer, certain parts to look slimmer and certain parts to look wider. Which, when put together, gives an affect of added height and slinness.

One reason why the neckline has become higher is that the waistline has done the same thing.

Shoulders are going to look wider and more sloping this fall. That's because of the way fashionable sleeves are made. Many sleeves are raglan or cut in one with the bodice and many set-in sleeves have deeper armholes. And this all slants and widens the shoulder line.

When the waistline stepped up, it rested at a narrower spot in the body. This makes the waistline look smaller. And this is accentuated by the closer fitting bodice that fashionable fall dresses have.

Hips look narrower, smoother and more rounded this fall. Last year the fashionable dress usually had a padding that widened the body at this point. This year the dress is smooth fitting through the hips.

Much of the flare has disappeared from skirts. When there is a flare it's way down low. This straighter line makes the body longer-limbed and taller.

The wider shoulders make the waistline and hips look narrower by comparison, too. The higher waistline makes the top of the body look shorter—another aid in making a longer-limbed figure.

You'll find these differences of silhouette not only in dresses but in coats, too. Waistlines are higher, sections more fitted, shoulders are wider and fur is put on in ways to enhance this effect.

There's another way you're going to look different, too. In the way you wear your new hat. Last fall if you were smart to wear it pushed back on the head. But this fall the smart angle is the down-over-the-right-eye one.

A. Higher neckline.

B. Wider sloping shoulders.

C. Smaller, more fitted waistline.

D. Rounder, narrower hips.

E. Straighter skirt.

So—if your doctor has recommended a change, here it is! And you'll feel better—better dressed—when you've made it.

The old, stereotyped idea of a straight fur collar, or less voluminous, and cuffs that could never be mistaken for anything else, will have to be forgotten. Advance fall models show fur trimmings that were never meant to impart any idea of comfort or even warmth. They just convey a prosperous, opulent look which can be taken as a direct challenge to the present way of pessimism.

Cloth coat dresses are a certain feature of fall fashions that no woman can afford to overlook. There is something very attractive about a beautifully tailored coat dress and a judicious touch of fur at the neck or sleeves or in both places. The first lightweight coats have bands of fur simulating a jacket.

Fitted silhouettes are a sure bet, too, so far as fall coat styles are concerned, and this will create an altogether different line. This fitted top will be further accentuated by the decidedly more voluminous sleeves, a trend which started last winter when much of a coat's detail was concentrated on its sleeve. And the quaint, old-fashioned look of these styles will be further enhanced by the reappearance on the scene of fashions of fabrics like ribbed velvet, ribbed silk, heavy surahs and others.

There is a very considerable change to be noted, too, in the nature of fur trimmings. All flat furs like galian, broadtail, pony and shaved lamb are being superceded by the more expensive sable, lynx, fox and that new-velvet leopard. As a matter of fact, just as flattering an effect can be achieved with a mere touch of a really high-class fur than with an over-abundance of some second-rate skin and the originality and chic of a model will reside more in the originality of the trimming than in its bulk.

It is extraordinary how in the short lapse of a few weeks the whole of the happy-go-lucky, casual epoch as suddenly came to an end. Of course the new hats are responsible and the fact that all women are in a perfect fever to adopt them and are wearing them shows that they have been produced at a psychological moment. Ostrich plumes gently waving in the wind, coque feathers facading down one side of the face, velvet ribbon trimmings, flowers, all these are features that call for and harmonize perfectly with sable, mink and other rich furs.

The evening, or restaurant hat, is with us again and not in the shape of a bejeweled cap, more or less diminutive, that has been tentatively offered during the last two or three seasons and very rarely seen. But a real, formal hat, complete with ostrich feathers or the rare osprey.

All sorts of new hairdressing fashions are also being launched at the moment, the trend being distinctly divided between the semi-long adepts and the short-hair effect with wisps of varying length and patterns plastered on the cheeks in the fashion of the First Empire. Naturally, the new hats demand an impeccable coiffure, especially on the side that is disclosed by the tilted brim effect.

FARM NOTES.

—There are very few kinds of native trees which produce wood that will last a long time when used as fence posts. To use other than durable wood is a waste of time and material; it is a much better investment to buy and set steel or concrete posts for the farm fences. The best species are locust, red cedar, sassafras, heart cherry, and heart white oak. Farmers might well grow locust on idle land.

—Fair time is coming. Alert farmers will advertise their business by exhibiting some of their best produce at the fairs.

—Fruit that is packed well will go through to market in better condition and will sell quicker for a higher price, say Penn State horticulturists.

—If cultivation is to be effective against quack grass, it must be thorough, frequent, persistent, and properly timed.

—Nearly 1000 boys and girls met at State College, August 12 to 15, for the annual Club Week of the Pennsylvania State College. Recreation, instruction, and judging contests were the principal activities.

—Every community has some farmers who profit by the mistakes of the past because they attempt to make each year better than the past. They use experience as a building stone.

—Potatoes should be sprayed with bordeaux mixture to protect them from late blight. The longer the vines are green, the more the tubers will grow and the better will be the crop.

—Divide the poultry range in two, suggests the poultry department at the Ohio State university, and rotate the flock with green crops. If the flock is permitted to cover the entire range all the time they will soon kill all the vegetation around the poultry house. This will make it necessary to provide green feed from another source and at greater expense. The yard will also become unsanitary and often a sea of mud after a hard rain.

Early fall sown rye provides an ideal fall supply of green feed for poultry. Rape, sown in early summer, will provide succulence in the ration a large part of the summer. It can be pastured as soon as it is three or four inches high. Half the yard is given to range and pasture for the flock while the other half is in preparation for another crop. A woven wire fence five feet high will serve to keep the chickens off the growing crop on the range. The fence should be staked well at the bottom, for usually more chickens go under fences than over them.

—Idleness is the most common cause of toe-picking and tail-picking or cannibalism. This frequently occurs when the brooder house is overcrowded or when it is necessary to keep the chicks closely confined because of cold or stormy weather. Chicks invariably become ravenous when they have had a taste of blood and will continue pecking the injured member of the flock until it has been removed or completely devoured.

—Caponing are becoming an increasingly popular branch of poultry keeping in some sections. According to the University of New Hampshire, the most suitable time for caponing is that which allows time to properly finish the birds so they will be ready for the Christmas holidays. Cockerels are suitable for caponing when they are one-half to two pounds in size. A bulletin on caponing is put out by most state colleges and may be secured free of charge.

—Eggs meant for hatching should be gathered often enough to prevent chilling, for the reason that in the process of formation the egg has been within the hen's body at the incubating temperature of 106 to 107. If it is covered as soon as the hen that laid it has left the nest, the process of incubation continues. A temperature of from 50 to 60 degrees is needed to suspend incubation. If the egg is held at a temperature of or above 70 degrees, the incubation will continue.

—To obtain an equal distribution of seed in sowing a new lawn, divide the seed into two parts. Sow the first half of the seed over the entire lawn and then follow with the remaining half, sowing at right angles to the way the first half was sown.

—Never be in a hurry to cut a new lawn. It is best to wait until the grass is about three inches tall; then set the lawn mower high enough to cut off only the top of the grass. At least 3 to 4 weeks before freezing weather, the lawn mowing should be discontinued. This will permit the long grass which remains to act as a winter mulch for the lawn.

—A recent circular issued by the Kansas experiment station brings out some points on the making of silage which are of vital importance to every farmer who has a silo to fill, especially the man who is filling one for the first time. The circular points out the fact that it is desirable to cut the crop for the silo in a very green condition, before the ear and stalks had matured, and a very sour silage, high in moisture, was obtained. Of late years the tendency has been to allow the corn crop to stand until more mature. The proper time to cut corn for the silo is about a week or ten days before it is ready to put up in the shock; the ear should be well dented and the lower leaves on the stalk dry, but the stalk itself still full of sap.

—Nearly half the world's population uses soy beans as a protein food.

—The amount of oats that can be fed hogs, sheep and chickens is limited, especially on the side that is disclosed by the tilted brim effect.

GOVERNMENT BACKS GRAPE GROWERS

The Federal Farm Board has announced new loans to the California grape industry, but withheld action on the request of Fruit Industries, Inc., for a loan. It is understood Fruit Industries, a subsidiary of the California Grape Control Board, is seeking an advance from the Farm Board of \$1,000,000.

Fruit Industries Inc., manufacturer and markets grape concentrate. Mrs. Mabel Walker Willebrandt, former Assistant Attorney General in

charge of prohibition enforcement, is counsel for the concern. The Methodist Board of Prohibition, Temperance and Public Morals broadcast an attack last night upon the Federal Government and Mrs. Willebrandt for their connection with the grape concentrate industry, the former by way of loans from the Farm Board and the latter as counsel for Fruit Industries.

The amount advanced the grape growers is believed to total \$4,000,000.

—Subscribe for the Watchman.

Safe Deposit Boxes

An old and often repeated piece of advice is: Do not keep valuable papers and securities where they are subject to loss by fire or theft.

A Safe Deposit box insures against this. It puts them where no one but the owner has access to them. It prevents loss through careless handling. Its advantages are self-evident and they repay, many times, the small cost.

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK BELLEFONTE, PA.

WE FIT THE FEET COMFORT GUARANTEED.

Baney's Shoe Store

WILBUR H. BANEY, Proprietor 30 years in the Business

BUSH ARCADE BLOCK BELLEFONTE, PA.

SERVICE OUR SPECIALTY SPECIAL ORDERS SOLICITED

Keeping the American Boy BEST-DRESSED with

Sonny Boy Clothes



\$7.50 to \$15.00

The American boy has always been the best-dressed boy on earth.

We're helping to keep this reputation for him—by featuring Sonny Boy Clothes—suits and topcoats—in the new Fall patterns, shades and styles.

Best of all, this superior clothing is available at prices lower than ever before.

A. Fauble