

WAR VETERANS DYING AT RATE OF 37 A DAY

World War soldiers whose disability came directly or indirectly from injury in combat are dying in veterans' hospitals at the rate of 37 a day, a survey by the American Legion discloses.

Each dying veteran leaves an average of two children. In 1930 there were 200,000 orphans of the World War scattered throughout the United States, many of them in need. Only 37,000 were getting any kind of government aid.

Mrs. Wilma Hoyal, of Douglas, Ariz., president of auxiliaries of the American Legion, who is now touring the United States seeking better treatment of disabled veterans' thinks that the peak of veterans' disability will not be reached for another ten years.

"The veterans in the hospitals receive adequate treatments, so far as I can observe," she said. "But there are thousands of men with serious disability who can't be accommodated in the hospitals."

"As the war itself fades with the years it is harder and harder for the veteran with a disability that was late in showing itself to prove its connection with the war. That is one of our hard problems."

Mrs. Hoyal has been working on the problem for nine years of affiliation with the national auxiliary organization and has seen it grow greater as the years pass.

The first thing on the auxiliary's program as far as Mrs. Hoyal is concerned is assisting the disabled veterans. She thinks that in the West, where they have less of the fully developed community agencies of relief that have become established in the East, the legion and auxiliary feel the full weight of relief to incapacitated men.

This is especially true in Arizona she says, where 97 per cent of the sick veterans are natives of other States. Arizona's climate brings in a larger problem with veterans than any other State.

"RIGHT" RELIGION WOULD END SLUMP

The right religious spirit would lift the depression, Chaplain Raymond C. Knox, of Columbia University, declared in telling of the growth in summer-session religious activities.

"None of the larger national problems are insoluble," Chaplain Knox said. "The co-operative spirit of approach, coupled with a clear-cut ideal and a definite motive power, can effect a solution. Religion is the motive power. With a genuine ideal of service and a new spirit of forgiveness, all peoples could work harmoniously together for a common good."

Of course, this would mean a willingness to forego some personal advantage or gain. While this may sound like idealism, there is nothing more practical than an ideal.

All the courses, services and conferences on religious topics at Columbia are designed to bring religion into relationship with the life and needs of men, women and the world today, Chaplain Knox declared. He asserted that there was a steady increase in the number of those interested in religion.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Robert W. Roan, et ux, to Egan T. Risan, et ux, tract in Belleville; \$8,000.

Arthur Ridgway, et ux, to Citizens Building and Loan Assn., tract in South Phillipsburg; \$1.

J. W. Henszey, et ux, to J. Eugene Detrich, et ux, tract in State College; \$8,500.

Centre County Farmer's Co-op Assn. to Guy D. Stearns, tract in College Twp.; \$400.

S. L. Fulton, et ux, to Chester L. Fulton, et ux, tract in Milesburg; \$1.

Thomas B. Beaver, et ux, to Robert W. Roan, tract in Spring Twp.; \$1.

George H. Shugerts to Roland C. Young, tract in Harris Twp.; \$150.

George E. Rider, et ux, to L. H. Rider, et ux, tract in Ferguson Twp.; \$1.

John H. Cowher, et ux, to Anna Steele, et bar, tract in Worth Twp.; \$1.

Fred J. Gearhart, et ux, to Winifred H. Dodd, et bar, tract in Ferguson Twp.; \$1,060.

Nora E. Spong, et bar, to Elsie R. Neidig, et bar, tract in Boggs Twp.; \$1.

L. Frank Mayes, treasurer, to Commissioners of Centre County, tract in Haines Twp.; \$3.18.

Reuben Caris, et ux, to Harriet J. Ulrich, tract in Potter Twp.; \$75.

H. Leigh Ebricht, Adm., to Harriet J. Ulrich, tract in Potter Twp. and Centre Hall; \$1,425.

Chief Joseph of the Nez Perce Indians once made a striking response to a United States Commissioner who had asked him whether he did not want schools:

"No," said the noble red man. "Why do you not want schools?" asked, the commissioner.

"They will teach us to have churches."

"Do you not want churches?" "No, we do not want churches."

FOR AND ABOUT WOMEN.

DAILY THOUGHT

The common problem, yours, mine, every one's. Is not to fancy what were fair in life. Provided it could be—but finding first What may be, then find how to make it fit up to our mean.

—Robert Browning.

—Women used to spend their time thinking up new recipes for pies and remedies for their ailing children. Now they are entering the field of invention in increasing numbers, outside the home.

Models of some of these inventions by women will be a feature this year of the Exposition of Women's Arts and Industries opening September 30 at the Hotel Astor, New York. Mrs. Oliver Harriman, society matron, chairman, said.

Though only one patent in every fifty is granted to a woman, Mrs. Harriman points out that records of the Patent Office show more than 15,000 patents have been issued to women. These records also show a steady increase in the number of women inventors during the last fifteen years.

Beulah Louise Henry, who now has forty-two inventions, will exhibit her latest device. It is an attachable ribbon for any typewriter, which makes five copies at a time without carbon paper.

Her first invention was a collapsible umbrella. Others were a new ice cream freezer, an advance on the original model invented in 1843 by Nancy Johnson; an electric fan shield, a new pencil, combination doll and radio receiving set, and a clock device for teaching time to children.

Another exhibitor will be Mrs. Katharine Sunderland, who invented a device to save wear on hosiery and who has now invented a device to relieve the pressure of the edge of the shoe on the instep.

A new electric pressing iron will be exhibited by Albertine Ruelland, a former lady's maid, who saw the need of designing an iron with round edges and corners and a swinging handle, and Mrs. Eugene Lamb Richards will exhibit her invention, which is a remedy for uneven lighting.

Mrs. Harriman said that, though it is generally assumed that inventions by women are largely restricted to household articles, it is proved by the Patent Office records that fewer than one-fourth are in this field.

"The greater number are in the larger fields, of industrial arts, transportation, and even agriculture," Mrs. Harriman said.

One of the most valuable of women's inventions is the Coston flare light, burning like a red flare, which is used by the Coast Guard and mariners all over the world for signaling.

—An inappropriate color scheme will spoil the charm of good lines and masses in your house. Light colors make a house seem larger, while dark colors have the opposite effect. Cream, ivory yellow and white and the light buff shades are suitable for small houses. The large house looks well in buff, gray or green.

Dark colors make a house seem gloomy and unfriendly. A light trim will relieve this situation. Trees cast shadows and break up the light which strikes a house. A large house, if surrounded by trees, may be painted a light color, without seeming elephantine.

If the house is new and the lot barren, all-white will make it look unfinished and unsettled. A cheerful color with a trim tends to make it blend with its surroundings.

The color of the house should harmonize with the color schemes of neighboring houses. Otherwise it will be a jarring note in the locality. Vary the color schemes of nearby houses, but choose as the main color of yours a color which will harmonize with those on either side of it. This may be varied to make it individual without making it look too different.

Shingled houses are usually stained rich, velvety silver gray, rose brown, moss green or buff. Spanish and Italian houses use vivid colors, but they should not look bizarre. A very small amount of bright color is the rule for large masses.

—If you have spilled something on your frock, remove the stain or spot as soon as possible, as allowing it to stay for a time only makes it more difficult to remove. An old stain frequently combines with the fiber and cannot be removed without serious injury to the material.

—Peach Cobbler—1 medium-sized can peaches, sliced. 1 egg. 2-3 cupful sugar, granulated. Biscuit dough.

Beat the egg slightly and add to it the sugar and mix well. Then add the peaches and a teaspoonful of butter, broken in small pieces. Place in a well-buttered glass baking dish and cover with biscuit dough.

—Caramel Tomatoes—Remove a small slice from the stem end of tomatoes (one for each person to be served,) scoop out a bit of pulp and place in shallow baking pan. Fill cavities with sugar, place a generous piece of butter on each, sprinkle the whole with salt and bake in moderate oven until tomatoes are done, but still whole, keeping the bottom of pan covered with water. When done place on thick rounds of hot toast, garnish with a sprig of parsley and a slice of bacon and serve.

—Old pieces of velvet are fine furniture polishers.

—There is no economy in second-class canned goods.

—Vinegar and salt will remove tea stains from china cups.

—Moistened baking soda will take the fire out of an insect bite or burn.

FARM NOTES.

—Training the show colt is essential to making a good impression on the judge. Animals that respond to the bidding of the exhibitor stand a better chance to walk off with the blue ribbon than the sulky, balky creatures.

—Heifers on pasture should be watched carefully at this season. If feed is short extra amounts should be provided. This is especially important in the case of heifers due to freshen this fall.

—It will pay to prune the lower branches of white and red pine trees when they are not over four inches in diameter. Choose a good straight pine every 15 to 20 feet in the plantation and cut the limbs at one operation. Continue pruning the tree to a distance of 17 feet above the ground, which will provide a 16-foot log free from limbs and knots.

—Seed corn selected from the standing stalks will yield better than that picked from the wagon box or crib. Field selection permits the picker to observe the position of the ear on the stalk, the size of the plant, and other conditions of growth.

—With adequate rainfall, soil conditions are nearly ideal now for tipping raspberry canes to supply next year's plants. Use a short handled hoe for this work, say State College fruit specialists.

—To control stinking smut of wheat clean seed should be planted. If any traces of smut are found the seed should be treated with two and one-half ounces of copper carbonate dust per bushel after the seed has been carefully cleaned.

—Growing chicks should be well fed to insure health, protection against disease, rapid, economical gains while they are young, and quality flavor to the meat of broilers and fliers, says O. C. Uford, extension poultryman at the Colorado Agricultural college.

A simple, economical and effective growing ration for the farm flock can be made, Uford suggests, from the following ingredients:

The scratch mixture may be cracked corn of a size suitable for the chick, whole wheat or a mixture of equal parts of these two grains.

A mash mixture may be composed of the following feeds, he says: Fine yellow cornmeal, 35 pounds; bran, 25 pounds; shorts, 25 pounds; meat meal or meat scrap, 10 pounds; bone meal, 4 pounds; salt, 1 pound. Ground wheat may be substituted for the bran and shorts if desired.

When milk is available in any form, it is profitable to feed it to the flock, it is added.

"The mash should be kept in suitable, non-wasting feeders, allowing the chicks free access to it at all times," the extension poultryman says, "and feeding space should be provided so that at least one-fourth of the flock can feed at one time."

"The grain can be fed in hoppers, morning or evening, in amounts that the birds can clean up readily, or fed in a litter of straw that should be changed occasionally as a sanitary precaution.

"Green feed is a very important part of the chick's diet. When a green range, lawn clippings, alfalfa, lettuce or other greens are not available, 5 to 10 pounds of alfalfa-leaf meal should be added to each 100 pounds of the above mash mixture."

"The value of using pure-bred dairy sires is indicated by the high records made by some grade cows. One of the highest testing cows ever developed in the Cow Testing Association of America was Aggie, a Holstein grade cow owned by D. W. Ruenink, of Cedar Grove, Wis., who had developed his herd through cow testing association work and by the use of purebred Holstein sires, selecting his herd carefully on the basis of production and profits. This cow produced in 12 months some 20,932 pounds of milk and 817.4 pounds of fat, equal to 1,622 pounds of butter.

The reader may ask what profit such a cow would make over the ordinary cow. According to the extension service of the Holstein-Friesian association the owner of Aggie received \$2,150.49 for her milk in five years sold at butterfat prices. Her feed cost during that time was \$952 and her average yearly profit above feed cost was \$245.85.

The high cow for milk production in the Johnston (Colo.) testing association is Clara III, owned by C. W. Henry, a grade Holstein with a record of 20,351 pounds of milk and 831.8 pounds of butterfat. The high cow for butterfat in the Fort Lupton association is a Guernsey grade and the high milk producer is a grade Holstein. Many of the most profitable herds in the State are grade herds, but are all headed by pure-bred sires.—Charles L. Bray, Colorado Agricultural College.

—The widest use of electricity made on any farm in England, and possibly the world, is made on the farm of a syndicate near East Grinstead. The farm, composed of 600 acres, has been electrified by Borlase Matthews, electrical expert.

Each beehive on the farm has a chamber electrically warmed and lighted. Owing to this the bees begin work earlier in the year, and it is reckoned that each hive produces an extra 17 pounds of honey each season.

The grooming of horses and ponies on the farm is done by a wonderful electrical machine which brushes, currycombs and vacuum cleans them. In the henhouse a special clock turns on first dim and then bright lights in winter time, producing artificial sunrise an hour or more before the real one takes place. The result is increased egg production.

Milking, incubation, hay-drying, insect destruction and plowing are all done by electricity.

REFORESTATION IS SLOW.

HARD FIGHT, STALEY SAYS

Only two generations of trees have elapsed since the thirteen original colonies won their fight for independence, yet everyone of these States—Pennsylvania included—is today increasingly dependent upon lumber and other forest products from outside sources, it was pointed out this week by Secretary Lewis E. Staley, of the State Department of Forests and Waters.

Pennsylvania at the time of the Revolution was well wooded. By far the greater part of her virgin forests were still standing in 1775. Relatively little of the original timber had been cut by the middle of the last century. During the next fifty years, up to 1899, the lumber cut grew steadily and rapid depletion of forest resources was the order of the day.

The lumber from Penn's Woods contributed to a far greater extent than was generally appreciated today, Secretary Staley said. But the uncontrolled forest fires that followed in the wake of ax and saw, repeatedly burning the naturally productive forest soils, deprived us of a forest independence which we otherwise might have enjoyed.

There are 13,000,000 acres of forest land in Pennsylvania, and had this area been permitted to grow timber crops without interruption, all of our present timber supplies could have been grown at home and Pennsylvania would have a lumber and wood business eight to ten times as great as we now enjoy.

"The present lumber cut of Pennsylvania is little more than 300,000,000 board feet annually, as against a consumption fully seven times as great," Staley said. "Six out of every seven board feet we use are

imported. Of our total consumption of pulpwood, amounting to nearly 500,000 cords a year, three-fourths comes in from outside the State. Likewise, we import 60 per cent of our railroad ties and more than half of our mine timbers.

"The fight for forest independence is a fight to retrieve heritage lost by years of abuse and neglect. Unlike the fight of the colonists against the mother country, it cannot be won in eight years. And to win it we must fight on the side of Mother Nature, from whom we took it away. The time that will be required to put our forests in order depends largely upon the effects put forth by each and every forest land owner to make every acre of land more productive."

KILL FEWER DEER TO PROTECT CROPS

The number of deer killed by farmers to protect crops was eighty-five fewer during August, 1931, than during the same period last year, Charles G. Stone, executive secretary of the game commission announced. Eighty-two deer were killed during August, 1931, as compared with 167 during August, 1930.

The principal damage was to oats and buckwheat, with less damage to potatoes and garden produce. Practically all of the deer were retained for food.

There has been little bear damage so far this year, due principally to the abundance of natural food. Sometimes a bear will form an individual flesh-eating habit, Stone said. The Game Commission reported.

There has been little bear damage during August, one from Elk county, covering two cattle, and another from Lycoming, covering two lambs.

TELLS OF CAMPS IN ADIRONDACKS

President George Harrison, of the Wellsboro Rotary Club, told members Monday noon about changes in the camping places through the Adirondacks which had come with the development of touring during the last decade.

Where Harrison and the late Earl Champaign camped at Point Comfort, near Gloversville, N. Y., 14 years ago, amid complete wilderness, now are 90 fire places for tourist campers, Harrison said. Fish Creek pond, at Saranac Lake, N. Y., where Mr. Harrison has spent vacations on several occasions, were 16 fire places but a few years ago. This summer, the speaker said, 230 of the camper's ovens were ready for use, and more were being built. More than 200 camps were pitched along the pond this year, he said. Right of way timber, cut as New York State builds highways through the Adirondacks is hauled to the camp for free fire wood, and grocery, meat and bakery wagons visit each camp once a day to provide supplies.

New York State's million and a half acres of wild forest land, reserved to the people by the State constitution, are open to everyone, Harrison stated. A majority of the acreage is in virgin timbered sections, he declared.

The speaker compared the friendly democratic camp life which he noted on a trip to Yosemite Valley some years ago, with the camp life in the east, stating that eastern resorts seem to be giving way to the west's friendliness.

—Read the Watchman and get all the news.

Get the Facts—Ask An Electric Range User!



MRS. ELSIE N. LAUGHEAD, Sherman Avenue, Washington, Pa.

"It's so Convenient"

COOKING with an electric range is so convenient . . . sometimes I wonder how I managed without mine. I certainly spent much more time in the kitchen, for every meal had to be watched in order to be sure of its success.

"Since owning an electric range, I rely almost entirely on the time and temperature controls to do the watching for me. And I know I can depend on them, too. As one little instance, we're very fond of Walnut Kisses, which require a very even, low heat. I've never had a failure with them since baking them electrically.

"I like the cleanliness and coolness of electric cooking, also. Had I but realized sooner the many advantages which I now enjoy, I would never have put off buying as long as I did."

Elsie N. Laughead

Special Offer Gives YOU These Conveniences for only \$9.50 down

Now you, too, can enjoy the luxury of electric range use . . . our special offer makes it extremely easy to own a new automatic electric range.

As low as \$9.50 down . . . with monthly payments as little as \$6.48! Your budget can easily be arranged to bring one of these modern ranges . . . with all its advantages . . . into your kitchen.

(Left) Partial view of the "Electrochef" Range. Finish, sparkling white porcelain enamel. Four platform burners, large oven, automatically controlled. See this and other ranges on display at our local store.

FREE with every range "Wear-Ever" Aluminum

Buy your electric range NOW, from us or any other dealer, and this 3-piece \$13.50 set . . . for electric "waterless cooking" . . . will be given to you absolutely FREE.

Two Sauce Pans (2 and 3 quart) and one Steaming Skillet (10 1/2" diameter by 2 1/4" deep). All have black Glyptal bottoms for quick heat absorption. "Steam-Seal" covers and removable handles.



WEST PENN ELECTRIC SHOPS