

PERSONAL SOCIAL

Are You a Snob?



A snob is a pest to society and should be regarded as a natural enemy by every one who has the good of mankind at heart. And yet almost all of us have a touch of snobbery in our nature. We must all be very careful not to let the plant grow into a tangle of weeds that will choke all the sweetness and and human kindness in the garden of our lives.

mother's broken English or your father's habit of eating with his knife? If you forget to "honor your father and mother" you are a contemptible snob. Are you silly enough to wear jewels and over-elegant clothes to work so the people who meet you in street cars and at your place of employment many envy or admire your affluence? In this showing yourself ignorant of the fitness of things you also show yourself to be a vain and underbred snob.

The QUARRY

By JOHN A. MOROSO

Mike Kearney was satisfied. His evidence was all in shape. He left the cracked, dirty, criminal courts building on Center street and threaded his way into the lower east side. On Oliver street, close to the old Cherry hill section, he came to a three story brick building that had been a fine residence in the days when Canal street was the city's northern boundary. It had been made over into flats, and his home was on the top floor.

of every word. "I've come for my boy, Jim—Jim Montgomery. He's in trouble. I just heard of it through the papers." A wave of pity flooded the heart of Mrs. Kearney as she looked from the pathetic little mother to her big boned, stolid son.

Kearney's jaw dropped, and the knife and fork fell from his hands. He turned cautiously and took a sly look at the face of the mother of his quarry. He saw that she was a woman of refinement and not of the vigorous, assertive, independent, motherly type of the east side. Her dress and her comportment told him that she had come from the country.

"I would have been here sooner," she explained, "but I live on the other side of the Hudson, you see, near Nyack, and I did not know what had happened. I thought my Jim was hunting a job in the city, and when I did not hear from him I went into the village to ask the advice of some of the friends of my husband, who is dead these many years. I then heard of my boy's arrest."

"What didn't you go to see his lawyer?" asked Kearney. "I went to the Toms prison," she told him, "and they said it was too late for me to see my son. They did not know the name of his lawyer, but one of the keepers felt sorry for me and told me that you knew all about the case. He got your address for me." Mrs. Kearney began clearing away the dishes.

"He's innocent, sir," the frail visitor pleaded eagerly. "He has been my support since he was a boy of fourteen, and a better son no woman ever had. He knows nothing about crime, Mr. Kearney. He's just a country boy. His father was a good man before him, and I brought him up in the fear of God. You've got a good mother, sir, and you c-c-c-an!"

"What can I do, ma'am?" demanded Kearney sharply. "I'm the chief witness for the prosecution. I gotta do my duty, hard as it may be. The law tells me what I gotta do, and I must do it. If you got witnesses bring 'em to court in the morning."

"I have several friends in Nyack who will testify that my boy is a good boy," she sobbed. "They promised to come to the courthouse tomorrow." Kearney looked at his watch, pushed back his chair and reached for his hat and coat.

ly and with much panting to the data before a mural painting of Justice, flanked by another of the three Fates. A jury was quickly secured from the panel, and twelve men who had declared that they were not opposed to capital punishment, that they had not read the newspapers, that they had no opinions whatever and were perfectly competent to give Montgomery a fair trial and order his life snuffed out, took their seats in the jury box.

The annals of New York's courts are packed with cases where hysterical editorials, articles of "human interest" by special men and women writers forcing sympathy for murderers and murderers, have brought about acquittals. But in the case of the people or the police against James Montgomery there was no outcry for mercy. There was not enough of softness in the crime to give the public a real thrill. He was not of the real murderer's type—the kind that slays for selfishness or hate. He was not a minister of the gospel nor was he the disolute son of a Pittsburgh millionaire.

The watchman of the bank in the west side had been cracked over the head with an iron instrument. His end was as prosaic as had been his birth and life. There was no crowd in the courtroom as Garrett rose and announced that the defense was ready for trial. The policeman who had caught the prisoner running away from the scene of the murder with a kit of tools sat on the left of the prosecuting attorney. Three other witnesses sat near them. They were to testify that on the night of the murder they had seen the prisoner lurking in the Hell's Kitchen section of the city on the North river front. One of these was a stool pigeon of long service to the detective bureau, a man hired to betray fellow criminals and one whose own crimes were overlooked because of his usefulness.

There was one other witness, a man who combined a knowledge of bacteriology and chemistry with a knowledge of the science developed by Bertillon—anthropometry. Garrett looked at him curiously and wondered what part he would play in the case. The police had not produced this witness until the trial was begun. It was an old, police trick. The indictment charging murder was read, and the prisoner pleaded not guilty.

MODISH TOUCH GIVEN BY POINTED GIRDL

Net, Mull and the Thinner Fabrics Are Especially Adaptable to This Design



8280 Fancy Blouse, 34 to 42 bust.

The deep pointed girdle makes an attractive feature of many of the newest and smartest gowns. This bodice shows one with a combination of the drapery over the shoulders that seems especially well adapted to the present season for it provides admirably for combinations of thin and thick materials. In the illustration, brocaded silk makes the girdle while net makes the shoulder drapery and straight lace banding the under portion of the bodice, but there never was a time when it was easier to make changes in combinations and fabrics than this one when there is almost a limitless variety. While net is a favorite, any thin, soft material can be used for drapery and, if something less transparent is wanted, crepe de chine makes a good choice, or net or lace arranged over chiffon. There is a foundation blouse over which the drapery and trimming of banding are arranged but the girdle is boned to provide its own support.

For the medium size, the blouse will require 1 yd. of material 27, 36 or 44 in. wide with 3/8 yd. any width for the drapery, 2 1/2 yds. of banding, 3/8 yd. 27 in. wide for the girdle. The pattern 8280 is cut in sizes from 34 to 42 inches bust measure. It will be mailed to any address by the Fashion Department of this paper, on receipt of ten cents.

GO SHOPPING FOR LAUGHS

Among other things that you are going to buy to-day, don't fail to include the purchase of some laughs at the Colonial Theater. The Guy Bartlett Trio is there to hand them to you as fast as you can take them. An unusual number of good songs are also included on the bill, and La Graciosa's beautiful posing act is worth the price of admission alone. For next week two excellent bills have been booked for the Colonial. Five dancing girls are in one act, and their work is of the sort that has kept them busy in the bigger vaudeville houses all winter. —Advertisement.

POULTRY NEWS

WASTE OF MONEY TO BUY THE BRAN

That Is if You've Good Supply of Alfalfa or Clover Hay

One who has plenty of good clover or alfalfa hay for the hens need not buy wheat bran; to do so is almost the same as throwing away money. Alfalfa is virtually as rich a feed as bran and good clover hay is almost as rich. In some respects these feeds are preferable to wheat bran, for they are not so irritating to the bowels. Wheat bran is full of gritty particles and sharp-edged scales, which irritate the intestinal passages and causes the food to be evacuated before it is fully digested. It is also, frequently, the cause of intestinal disorders. But even if it had none of these objectionable qualities one is not warranted in buying a feed that can be replaced by a cheaper home-grown product.

Plumming Mite 'll Get You if You Don't Watch Out

More inquiries as to the depluming mite have been made this spring than usual. Whether the pest has become more general or whether poultry keepers are becoming more particular is hard to tell, but it does look as if poultry keepers, especially those not extensively engaged in the business, are waking up to some of the factors that make for failure. The depluming mite is in this class. This is the time of the year when the depluming mite is most heard of; the pest is most common in early summer and is gone in the fall and winter. It lives among the feathers and seems to like to eat the quill and soft part of the feather near the skin. It produces an irritation that causes the hen much restlessness. The half-eaten feathers break off, fall to the floor, leaving the hen with a half-bare and or neck. A careful examination of the birds will show a collection of "dust" near the seat of the trouble that under the microscope will show plenty of small mites that are the less busy because they are small. The skin may be red from irritation, but seldom is there any scab as in mange. On general principles the poultryman should wage war on the English sparrow; not only does he spread the depluming mite, but he is a carrier of many poultry troubles, to say nothing of his being a filthy bird.

Electricity Is the Ideal Service For Heating an Incubator

While the electric current is rather expensive, it is the ideal method of heating the incubator. Once adjusted, there is nothing further to be done but turn the eggs and set the thermostat. Since the uniformity of this heat gains a day. There is no fire risk and no odor. On the other hand, the cost, which depends directly on the coldness of the room in which the machine is operated, may run as high as 10 cents per day. But peace of mind, safety and certainty are sometimes cheap at any price. The general idea about added moisture, but where there is no flame in the room the air may be far dryer than normal, and a wet bulb thermometer will show that more moisture is needed than when a flame is used.

Miss Fairfax Answers Queries

KEEP THIS PROMISE

DEAR MISS FAIRFAX: I am a 26 year old man and extra engineer, 26 years old, and have an angel of a sister, 17 years old, totally dependent on me for support; also have a sweetheart, 22 years old. I have never used tobacco or liquor, and never gambled till a few years ago. At the other end of the road the boys playfully accused me of being afraid to lose a dime. I shot craps for about an hour to shut them up, but I cleaned up about \$40. I took their money and bought each of the girls a \$20 hat, then told them how I got the money. They both threw the hats at my feet. Sister has cried ever since. My sweetheart says she is afraid she was mistaken in me, and has given me back the engagement ring. Will you please tell me what to do? I'll never gamble again. —FRED.

DON'T PLAY KISSING GAMES

DEAR MISS FAIRFAX: I am a girl 18 years of age, and would very much appreciate your answering this question: About a week ago I attended a party given by a girl friend of mine. "Kissing games" were the only amusements indulged in. The girls at the party were very angry with me and said I was not sociable or congenial because I did not play the games, (as I was the only one that did not), while at the same time one of the boys told me after the party was over that I did exactly right. Do you think that I acted stubborn or selfish because I refused to let myself be taken away from me? Do you think that all the boys thought more of me for not playing? —PERPLEXED.

HERE'S THE WAY TO PLUCK A DUCK

There Are Ways and Ways to Do It—But Here's the Proper Method

If ducks are killed for home consumption they can be slaughtered in any way and scalded. Ducks and geese should be left longer in the hot water than chickens, or wrapped in an old blanket or sack to start the down. If they are to be killed for market the heads should be left on and not disfigured in any way. Some cities demand dry-plucked ducks and those selling in such markets should acquire the art of plucking them dry. They should be killed with a pointed knife, sharp on both edges. This may be thrust into the roof of the mouth so as to pierce the brain, then turned so as to cut the arteries and cause profuse bleeding. Another way is to insert the point of the blade just back of the head with a sawing motion that cuts the two main arteries and then thrust into the right eye socket back of the eyeball till the brain is touched. A rap on the head with a short club before sticking will stun the bird and prevent much fluttering. The secret of successful dry plucking is to get the water off while the bird is dying, for as soon as the duck is dead the muscles contract and hold the feathers tight. After killing the duck may be hung by the feet at a convenient height or laid on the lap with the head between the right knee and the feather box. Whatever the method followed, the most important thing is to strip off the feathers with all the speed possible, with a pall of water near by, into which the right hand should occasionally be dipped in order to make the feathers stick to it. The fingers can get a better grip on the feathers than when dry. The left hand should hold the carcass and when necessary to strip off the skin taut to prevent tearing, as the right hand pulls off the feathers by the handful. Much of the down can be rubbed off by the wet hand. The rest must be pulled out separately or shaved off with a knife of good steel. The long flight feathers of the wings are usually left on, as are those for an inch or more from the head. The latter is not removed. Any tears of skin should be sewed up.

More Pheasants Than Ordinary Folks in Merry Old England

The people of England are outnumbered by England's domestic pheasants, but in Canada and the United States the laws are not such as encourage the raising of the birds. In New York the law provides that anyone may rear and sell game birds, but makes it a criminal offense to ship them. Indiana allows the rearing and selling of pheasants, but forbids express and railroad companies to receive them for shipment. Unfavorable laws is the only obstacle to the growth of domestic pheasant raising in this country; otherwise the business looks attractive as a commercial proposition. Ringneck pheasants are very hardy. They thrive in an open field in zero weather without protection. The birds mature in about six months; hens lay on an average 85 eggs each in a season. Pheasants are easier to raise than chickens. The eggs hatch in about twenty-three days and a good old Plymouth Rock hen can safely be entrusted with this job. The weight of a mature bird is three pounds and in the leading markets the price is per pound is \$1. When it is considered, therefore, that a pheasant requires only one-tenth the feed consumed by a chicken, that it is practically free from diseases, and that it is the farmer's friend because it eats the ruinous insects and seeds of objectionable weeds, it seems likely that pheasants would be seen on many of our farms were the objectionable laws out of the way.

Gain of Twenty Eggs a Week in the Storrs' Contest

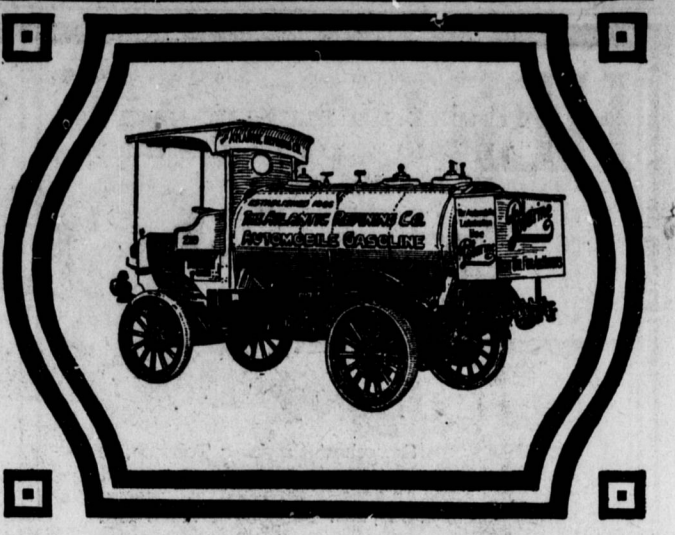
The feature of the thirty-third week of the international egg-laying contest at Storrs was a gain of twenty eggs, or a total yield for the week of 3,209, as compared with the preceding week. This gain of twenty eggs in production of more than 3,000 eggs is small, to be sure, when figured on a percentage basis. At the same time the price of eggs is now steadily rising and the cost of producing eggs at this season is perhaps as low as any time of the year. The lighter breeds are usually thought of as setters. The general rule is that a hen that lays white eggs will not incubate them. There are, however, some exceptions to this rule. In going over the records at Storrs for the past week it is found, for instance, that some of the Leghorns are broody, though they are relatively fewer in number, to be sure, but broody nevertheless. The ten leading pens to date are as follows: White Wyandottes, England, 1,373 eggs; White Leghorns, Connecticut, 1,307; White Wyandottes, Connecticut, 1,211; White Wyandottes, Rhode Island, 1,206; White Leghorn, England, 1,169; White Leghorns, New York, 1,119; Rhode Island Reds, Connecticut, 1,111; Rhode Island Reds, Pennsylvania, 1,088; White Leghorns, Pennsylvania, 1,079; Banded Plymouth Rocks, New York, 1,057.



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