

THAR'S mo' than one
 T way to kill a cat but they all look about alike to the cat, I reckon.



There's more than one way to spoil the flavor of a tobacco in "processing" it, and only one way to improve it—the slow ageing method of curing Kentucky's Burley de Luce that makes it into VELVET. The Smoothest Smoking Tobacco. 10c tins and 5c metal-lined bags.

Leggett & Myers Tobacco Co.

WOMEN AND THEIR INTERESTS

PRIDE AND PREJUDICE

The Folly of Being Narrow-Minded Lies in the Burdens It Imposes

By Beatrice Fairfax

In the nature of each of us is a fine grain of conservatism that makes us like that to which we are accustomed, that which is familiar and known to us. The strange, the unknown, the different strike a certain terror to our hearts and we are in awe of what we cannot understand. And it is this dread of the unknown that is at the root of all the cruel prejudice nation feels for nation and race for race.

I am going to quote from a letter I have received from a girl who has bitter pride and is ashamed of it and who feels the aliveness of prejudice and criticizes herself for it—and yet who is not quite able to rise above her feelings.

"I am much in love with a man, and yet am not willing to marry him. Can you show me how to conquer my feelings and be happy?" writes Alma J.

"I come from a light-haired northern race, and his is a southern nationality. I have a feeling of superiority that I hate myself for having. And yet he is more of a gentleman than my other friends, and is better educated and more refined. But some of his ways seem queer to me, and I can't quite make up my mind to stand the smiles of the friends who are of my own people. But I never knew a man so fine and worthy of love. His is of Spanish descent and I am of Norwegian blood. I love him and I am ashamed of my love, and in the next breath I am ashamed of myself for being ashamed. What shall I do?"

My dear Alma, do one of two things. Either say to yourself, "I can not dream of marrying this man. I am one of the narrow-minded, easily prejudiced people, who can see no good in anything that is at all different from the customs of the narrow little world in which they have always lived and moved, and in which they prize their superiority that they never change. I like only that to which I am accustomed."

"I have not sufficient strength of character to stand the criticism of people who will ridicule me out of the notion of accepting what I really want, and then will offer me nothing in place of that which they influenced me to resign. I am not strong enough to make my friends judge fairly. I

cannot influence the point of view of my prejudiced friends. But they can hold me in their circle of narrow-mindedness. I want the things to which I am accustomed served up to me as my daily portion.

"I couldn't possibly grow and broaden and come to see that there is world after world apart from my own little sphere. I am not tolerant or kind. I'd be miserable with a man whose traditions are different from mine, and I'd make him a bit unhappy, too, I suppose. So I don't marry him."

Your warm-blooded southern admirer will probably declaim a bit about his blasted life. But some day he will give thanks to the powers that be for a creature riveted in the cold tempered steel of Pride and Prejudice.

But if you can take a saner, kinder point of view, marry the man you love—and you will find that yours was a different love, indeed.

Marry him, if this is what you can say and feel and think:

"My husband and I have had different upbringings in keeping with the different traditions of our races. I shall enjoy learning his point of view. And I shall acquaint him with mine, gently and patiently, in the hope that he will love my ideas as well as his ideal of me. I want to broaden my horizon. I love his ways and customs because they are a part of him.

"Because of our very differences we will augment each other's natures and supply each to the other what is lacking to make a full and rounded personality. I am proud that a man so different from me has been attracted by me. His people shall be my people and mine his. We will win our friends to admiration and understanding of the differences that brought us together. I shall enjoy learning his point of view. And I shall acquaint him with mine, gently and patiently, in the hope that he will love my ideas as well as his ideal of me. I want to broaden my horizon. I love his ways and customs because they are a part of him.

"Our life together will be stimulating and free from the boredom that might result from marrying some one who was the exact replica of ourselves. We are setting out on the splendid adventure of life together, and it shall be a happy voyage of discovery!"

Miss Fairfax Answers Queries

HARD TIMES.
 DEAR MISS FAIRFAX: I am nineteen and for the past two months have been going out with a young man five years my senior. Of late he is quiet. This he attributes to his money affairs, as he is hard pressed. As I know him to be of a care-free disposition, I cannot believe that he should always think of this, especially when in my company. Please give me your opinion in this matter. WORRIED.

MY dear girl, when a man is discouraged and depressed over his money affairs the presence of the girl

he loves only augments his sufferings if he thinks of all the things he cannot do for her and the impossibility of supporting a wife. This is the time to prove the sincerity of your devotion, and patient helpfulness will do it. Try to cheer him instead of selfishly, thinking about what he owes you.

DEATH OF HENRY W. STAUB
 Henry W. Staub, well-known farmer of Cumberland county, died suddenly in his 82d year. He was a son of the Rev. Barnard Staub, of the Brethren in Christ Church. His wife, who was a daughter of the late Henry Spangler, died about fifteen years ago. He is survived by five children: Mrs. John Fehl, Sr., of Bella Vista; Mrs. William Rider, of Carlisle; Mrs. Levi Kalbach, of Chambersburg; Harry Staub, of Dover, Del., and Mrs. Murray Singiser, of Wormleysburg. Funeral services will be held at the home of Mrs. William Rider, at Carlisle, on Saturday afternoon, with burial at Trindle Springs.

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 The Original Germ-Remedy for Dandruff. Makes hair soft and fluffy. Stops itching of the scalp.

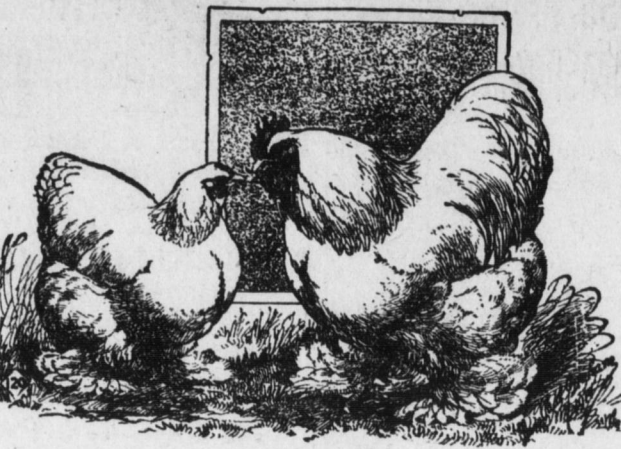
DON'T BLAME YOUR MIRROR
 Many ladies compel their mirrors to bear silent witness to needless hair destruction. Day after day they see beauty and attractiveness despoiled by the removal of great combfuls of slightly diseased hair that could be saved. If your mirror could talk it would plead with you to "save your hair—not the combs. It can be done with Newbro's Herpicide which eradicates the contagion that causes dull, brittle and lusterless hair, also dandruff and falling hair. Correct this and the hair's natural luster and abundance will return. Almost extraordinary results. An exquisite hair dressing.

Send 10 cents in stamps to The Herpicide Company, Dept. 107B, Detroit, Michigan, for sample and booklet.

Two Sizes—50 cents and \$1.00. Sold and guaranteed at all Toilet Goods Counters. When you call for Herpicide, do not accept a substitute. Applications at prominent Barber Shops.

See Window Display at **KENNEDY'S MEDICINE STORE,** Special Agent 321 MARKET STREET

Trap Nest Solves Problem of Loafers and Laying Hens



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BLACK LANGSHANS
 By Louis Paul Graham

Gives Valuable Information as to Types and Breeds That Are Best Producers

Can Be Used With Very Little Effort and a Minimum of Time

By Michael K. Boyer
 Poultry Editor of the Farm Journal

Copyright 1914

The only way by which egg producers can be sure known is by the use of trap nests. Their value has been known for twenty years and to-day they are indispensable on a well-regulated farm.

The trap nest tells not only which hens are the layers, but which particular type or breed is a producer, and what kind of eggs they produce. Accurate, scientific knowledge is in this way obtainable and hit or miss methods are eliminated. Many a poultryman has been put out of pocket by the use of this unique device.

The trap nest is a Yankee notion now in practical use for about twenty years. It is the only method by which the actual layers can be known, and the only way to tell the color of their eggs, as well as the size and shape. It enables us to find the hen that gives strong fertility, and the one that gives poor. It picks out the winter layers; it arrests the egg-eater; it prevents broken eggs in the nest; it takes hens tame.

It is more profitable to have a dozen selected layers than double the number of doubtful ones. The labor in attending to traps should not exceed ten minutes for fifty nests, providing they are conveniently arranged.

A pullet that will lay 140 eggs from November 1 to June 1 is a phenomenal layer; 120 eggs is a very good laying and no pullet should be retained for breeding that will lay less than 100 eggs in that period.

I have known of traps being used thirty years ago, but it was not until the last twenty years that their value has been acknowledged. A trap nest is a device that allows the hen to readily enter, which does not permit her to leave until released by the attendant, who makes a note of the number on the band that is placed on her leg. In this way the exact number of eggs to her credit can be ascertained.

As to Egg Types
 I believe that by examination of the pelvic bones it is possible to determine which are layers, but we do not know how good they are. Neither do we know what class of eggs they lay.

Some hens lay a dark brown egg, some a light brown, some a pure white and some a creamy white. Suppose we are aiming for dark brown, or for pure white eggs, how can we best secure that object which is our end? We pick out the hens that give us what we want? It is true that we can gradually bring about that condition by using only the dark brown or the pure white eggs for incubation, but it is a long road to travel. If we can pick out those layers, and keep only such, we are more sure of our results.

But there are more important uses of the traps. We can pick out the hens that lay deformed eggs, or those that lay eggs of undesirable shape. We can know which hens give us the best fertility, and which the poorest. We can know which hens lay best at the season when eggs command the highest prices, and we can pick out the heavy egg-layers, those that do not pay their board. We are thus able to arrest the egg-eater. We catch her right in the act. We do not see broken eggs in the nest, generally due to several hens crowding in at one time. We can tell which hens lay the small eggs, and which the larger ones. We know how many times individual hens become broody, which hens are the best for incubation and brooding. We know the exact time our pullets started to lay, and how regularly they deposit their eggs.

Better Posted on Flock
 Then, too, by this regularly handling of hens we get them more tame. They do not become excited by handling. We also readily denote their condition—whether they are too fat, or too thin, or if they are starting scales on the legs, or if there is some other trouble. The trap nest affords a daily inspection and consequently we are better acquainted with our stock.

When trap nests are used the hen takes the first available opportunity in open nests it is not uncommon to have the hens select only one or two and never use the others. Eggs allowed to remain in the nests until night are often staled by a number of hens sitting on them during the day. With the use of trap nests this trouble is overcome.

Trap nests give us a system weeding out which no other method affords. This system means a saving of feed and room. A dozen selected layers will give a greater profit than double the number in which are good, bad and indifferent. Is it not worth the little extra labor necessary to attend to these nests? I have proved the fact that I can get 20 per cent more eggs with 25 per cent less hens by breeding only from my best layers. I have in one of my yards White Wyandotte yearling hens that were hatched from eggs laid by hens that had in open nests it is not uncommon to have the hens select only one or two and never use the others. Eggs allowed to remain in the nests until night are often staled by a number of hens sitting on them during the day. With the use of trap nests this trouble is overcome.

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FOLEY ON HORSE TRADING.
 It is hard telling when James W. Foley's muse is at its best. In "A Horse Trade" he has perpetrated what is perhaps the noblest poem in the annals of Western literature. It is as screamingly funny as David Harum, and promises to be equally popular. It's in his new "Tails of the Very few eggs are laid before 9Trail" (Dutton).

o'clock in the morning and after 3 o'clock in the afternoon. If a nest is allowed for every three hens in the pen it will be necessary to look after them oftener than four times a day—but even if it would be necessary to go around every hour during that laying period, it would be time profitably spent. If the traps are conveniently arranged, one man can look after fifty nests in ten minutes.

Trap Nest No Guesser
 The trap nest is no guesser. It develops a positive fact. It tells the truth. The cackling hen caught in a trap is proved to be either a layer or a liar. There are too many of the latter class in almost every farm flock.

I do not follow trapping the year round. I am more anxious to have strong winter laying than I am year-round records. I prefer starting my traps November 1, and discontinuing their use May 31. This gives me seven of the best months, and I know that 140 eggs laid in that period show the hen to be a 200-egg per year layer. It is also fact that 125 eggs in those seven months would about equalize a 200-egg layer. And any pullet that will lay not less than 100 eggs in that time is one worth breeding from. When prices are high. By breeding up my strongest cold-weather layers I can get them.

I do not like trapping during the summer for five months (June 1 to November 1) for the reason that it is the season for much broodiness in the flocks, and the weather during the summer is too hot.

Shortly after the Celestial Empire was opened to foreign trade in 1862 many of its distinctive breeds of fowls and animals were imported to Europe, chiefly through England. From the Langshan district in China came the big beautiful black fowls which bear the name—Langshans—and as such they were known until later importations some "white and some mottled Langshans were found. Then the first Langshans were distinguished by prefixing "Black" to their name. History does not record their date or manner of origin. Inquiry among the Chinese brought nothing more than "do not know; it was always so." They are peculiar to the Langshan district, and have been from time immemorial.

The great size of this breed and its wonderful laying qualities made it an immediate favorite in England. Its fame spread to Australia and the United States and the fowls followed their fame. Many were imported to America from England and many were imported direct from China. These all possessed the same good qualities and for many years were very popular.

Valuable Utility Fowl
 The American breed in the United States and the Orpington in England and Australia have declined in popularity, but they are yet widely esteemed and bred for their valuable utility qualities. In Australia they have for ten years, a keen competition in a laying competition extending over one full year, with all varieties of poultry represented, won first place with the highest total of eggs laid.

In America they are widely bred in the South and probably some of the very best specimens exhibited in our poultry shows are from that section. This fowl belongs to the Asiatic family, which it resembles in size and weight. Full-grown specimens weigh 8 to 10 pounds for females, and 9 to 10 pounds for males. They are either in confinement or on free range, and are good winter layers of large, rich, brown eggs, and all ages make splendid table poultry.

Their plumage, glossy greenish-black, contrasts pleasantly with their bright combs, wattles and earlobes, and the plumage does not show the softness which the fowls are kept in small quarters.

Chicks grow rapidly and reach broiler size at an early age, while the mature young grow much esteemed for roasting purposes.

Importance of Poultry Shows

Nearly 1,500 poultry shows are held annually in the United States and Canada. This alone is significant of the importance of these exhibitions, and they are growing more and more popular.

The advantages of such shows are too numerous and obvious almost to mention. First of all, they stimulate an interest in poultry raising and elevate the standard. The public at large attend them and become interested, and thus thousands of poultry raisers have been created. Next week's article will tell much about these shows and their influence.

Look for it appearing exclusively in the Harrisburg Telegraph.

LARGE STEEL RAIL ORDER
 Philadelphia, Dec. 5.—The largest steel rail order placed by any railroad in recent months was reported yesterday, when the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad ordered 63,000 tons of steel rails for 1914 delivery from the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company. A week ago the Atchison announced that it had ordered 12,000 tons of steel rails from the United States Steel Corporation.

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During the Christmas season we give to our friend a gift. Why not make it a gift that is truly practical and useful—one that shows thoughtfulness? This sort of a gift will inspire both giver and receiver with new friendship, and bring each into close harmony and bond with the other.

This Great Christmas Store Is Overflowing With Practical Gifts

Every department has a story of its own to tell about the splendid holiday assortments, each clamoring for an attentive audience, and everyone in turn, shall have an opportunity to present helpful gift suggestions in our daily announcements.

Always at Your Service

Improved shopping facilities enable us to better care for your wishes, and every possible attention will be given to make shopping a pleasure.

New elevators and complete delivery service will render valuable assistance.

We solicit accounts among those having saving funds, by which they may shop NOW, and pay for same upon receipt of saving fund checks. A special booth on main floor where everyone having these checks may get them cashed.

Make this store your Christmas shopping headquarters until 6 P. M., December 24th. Let us all spend Christmas Eve at home.

LOOK for the Comical Frenchman in the front window. He's the only mechanical man that will talk to you. This amusing novelty drew such crowds in New York that the police had it removed from the window.

THELMA FOOD SHIP SAFE AT ROTTERDAM

Harrisburg Contributions to Belgium Sufferers Now Nearing Their Destinations

Special to The Telegraph

Philadelphia, Dec. 5.—The Philadelphia and Harrisburg foodship Thelma reached Rotterdam yesterday. Cables brought the news that the first of the two mercy ships sent by the people of this State to the relief of the destitute women and children of Belgium reached her port safely, after passing through the dangerous waters of the British Channel, which is thickly sown with mines.

The Thelma sailed from Philadelphia on November 12, expecting to reach Rotterdam on November 29. She touched at Falmouth on November 27 and there took on a "mine pilot," supplied by the British Admiralty to guide all vessels through

the danger zone. So cautiously did the foodship proceed that the short distance from Falmouth to Rotterdam required six days, making the entire voyage consume twenty-two days. It was reported also that a guard of two British war vessels convoyed the Thelma to port.

The mercy ship carried to the Rotterdam docks a cargo of 1,800 tons of flour, beans, barley, sugar and canned vegetables. Its value was about \$105,000, of which \$90,000 represented cash contributions and the rest merchandise. The amount was raised in four days by Philadelphia and Harrisburg people after the chartering of the vessel by John Wanamaker.

The unloading of the Thelma began as soon as the American Commission for the Relief of Destitute Noncombatants had been notified of the vessel's arrival. The foodstuffs will be taken by barges up the canals of Holland into Belgium and distributed to the starving women and children as quickly as possible.

The Orm, the second foodship from this port, and to whose cargo the people of the State at large contributed as well as the citizens of Philadelphia and Harrisburg, sailed on November 25 and was known as the "Thanksgiving ship." She carried 2,025 tons of food. The Orm is expected to reach Rotterdam before Christmas.

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 Resort Booklets and schedules at 1433 Chestnut St., 2nd Floor, Philadelphia.
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And every order, large or small, is screened before weighing to insure the delivery of coal that is fit to burn in your furnace.

Many people burn Kelley's Hard Stove in their furnaces. Price, \$6.70.

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 Largest establishment. Best facilities. Near to you as your phone. Will do anywhere at your call. Motor service. No funeral too small. None too expensive. Chapels, rooms, vault, etc., used with out charge.

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 1, 2 and 5-lb. Boxes
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Elk View Poultry Supply House, Walter S. Schell, No. 6170.

PUBLIC SALE AT Berger's Auction House, 315 Broad St.

Sale commencing this evening at 8 o'clock sharp and will continue every evening until every article is sold. A rare opportunity for you to buy beautiful Christmas presents at your own price as everything must be sold regardless of cost.

Remember sale starts at 8 o'clock this evening.
A. BERGER, Auctioneer.