

NEWS IN GENERAL

England's cost of carrying on the war against Germany has risen to the enormous amount of \$21,000,000 a day. Official announcement to this effect was made in parliament a few days ago by Premier Asquith.

The French government has introduced a bill calling for the colors of the class of 1917 to be fixed by the Minister of War. The bill also provides that the class of 1868 hold themselves in readiness for service at the disposition of the War Minister until the end of the war. The government bill which probably will be passed at once without debate, brings to the colors, French youth of 18 yrs. and orders men of 47 yrs. who are still fit for service to hold themselves in readiness. About 250,000 French boys, many of them now in school may be ordered to training camps to prepare for the trenches.

Spencer Shaffer, the 15-year old of Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Shaffer of near Everett was found in a dying condition Wednesday with several wounds in his hip caused by the accidental discharge of his gun while hunting.

An urgent cablegram was received at the State Department on Monday from the agents of American importers at London stating that the situation between the importers and the British government has very nearly become intolerable. The agents of the importers who have been dealing in vain with the British Board of Trade and other English authorities, in their effort to get American owned goods out of Europe, insist on prompt action by this government. England insists on confiscating about \$15,000,000 worth of goods belonging to American manufacturers.

State Department officials have been informed officially that the German foreign office is about to make a statement which will settle all pending controversies between Germany and the United States which have grown out of the German submarine war policy. The statement it is understood, is not to be in the form of a note, but as a communication to Ambassador Bernstorff, of Germany for discussion with the State Department. It is believed it will be an introduction to the final disposition of the case of the Arabic.

Floods that have been raging on the Ganges in India and its tributaries for three weeks have made 80,000 persons homeless according to official reports. Forty-six persons are known to have perished and 1800 homes have been swept away. That the death list is not larger is due to the fact that the water rose gradually giving the most of the inhabitants an opportunity to flee.

PRUDISH PARENTS.

Little Talks on Health and Hygiene By Dr. Samuel G. Dixon.

There are certain things in the life of every boy and girl when the confidence and advice of the father and mother may prove of inestimable value. If parents have not cultivated a relationship with their children which will enable them to discuss the problems which budding man and womanhood bring, they have fallen far short of doing their duty.

The evasion, lies and prudish attitude of parents has been responsible for mistakes which have resulted in agony of soul and body for innumerable growing boys and girls.

There is no period in life when children are more sensitive to influences for good and evil than in this formative stage. It is not fair to expect your children to come to you with those things which they are perfectly aware you have avoided discussing in every possible way. They will accept and seek information from other sources if they cannot get it from their parents; the chances are a hundred to one that what they will get will be misinformation and the injurious lies of companions with a distorted moral code.

If you do not feel competent to discuss these matters with your children in a manner which will give them a thorough and full understanding of the responsibilities and functions of manhood and womanhood, it is better to admit it and arrange to have your family physician talk the matter over with them fully.

This is far from being a satisfactory as being yourself informed regarding the problems which your children have to solve and encouraging them to come to you with the doubts and questions which they are certain to have.

Ignorance by no means implies innocence. Confidence and earnest highmindedness alone will beget their like from your children. If you never discuss the problem of sex which every healthy boy and girl has forced upon them by nature, you may be certain they will return the reticence in kind. They are certain to seek information somewhere. If you do not give them the truth frankly and willingly they will accept what they can pick up from questionable sources.

Edible Weeds.

Dandelion is a great liver medicine, but can be taken in greens and salads instead of from a bottle and with better results. Instead of giving the children molasses and sulphur in spring why not let them eat plenty of young onions? Good bread and butter with onions for the school luncheon is much better for the child than pie and cake. By eating cabbage and cauliflower later on we can supply the system with sulphur.

How many housewives make use of the milkweed as an edible vegetable? The flavor of the cooked milkweed is almost like asparagus, and it is said to be a nutritious food, a cleanser of the system and a perfect tonic for the kidneys. The milkweed should be cooked when about a foot high, as it becomes tough and is not of good flavor after the blossoms appear. The young tender leaves can be used in salad. Cook this weed like asparagus and serve with either butter or cream sauce.

Sour dock is another troublesome weed but makes a very palatable dish of greens. Mustard is another out-cast that the farmer must fight, but there is no better-flavored greens than young mustard. Lamb's quarter is another common weed that is a nourishing food. Cook young horseradish leaves with any kind of greens and you will have a spicy flavor that is very tempting. The young plants of the wild nettle are sometimes cooked. One does not like the flavor at first but can learn to eat it. The purslane growing in most gardens is an excellent material for greens. In the springtime we need something to tone up the jaded appetite, also to cleanse the digestive tract and purify the blood. On the farm one need not resort to drugs but make use of our wild nettle are sometimes cooked health to all who partake of them. Besides the medicinal quality of weeds they contain more mineral matter and valuable nutritious qualities than some of our vegetables.

Women Who Are Slaves.

Many women are the best wives, mothers, and housekeepers possible, but they are unfortunately only too often the slaves of their household duties, and nothing is so difficult as to escape being such a slave, once a woman has put on the fetters. It is all very well to take a pride in seeing that everything is in apple-pie order upstairs and downstairs, but the home Marthas must bear in mind that intellectual pursuits are, in their way, quite as necessary as domestic occupations.

Every wife should be able to talk about current events, music, literature, and the lighter things of life; a little commonplace talk at dinner acts as the best sauce piquant, and however much a man appreciates a good dinner and a comfortable fire-side, he equally appreciates a wife who can "talk."

So the woman who has a tendency to become a slave to her house, must not forget to spare time for reading as well as for cooking and contriving, and the result of the intellectual hour will be restful to her own nerves and productive of pleasure to the person she undoubtedly strives to please—her husband.

Easy Patching.

When mending small holes in lace curtains, darn them before the curtain is washed; but when there is a hole that requires a patch, wash the curtain first, stretch and dry. Then cut a piece off the top with which to make the patch, trim off all frayed edges around the hole and dip the patch in raw starch and press it over the hole.

This will stay securely and will be much neater than sewing. The same method can be employed to mend the worn-out portions in a shirt when it has been cut around the neckband.

Cut the patches from the tail of the shirt and match the figure exactly. Then dip the pieces in starch and press them flat. These patches will have to be removed whenever the shirt is washed, but they are impossible to detect if put on properly.

Butter Honey Cake.

1 1/2 cups honey, 1/2 cup butter, 3 egg yolks, 5 cups flour, 2 teaspoons ground cinnamon, 1/2 teaspoon salt, 1 1/2 teaspoons soda, 2 tablespoons orange-flower water (water may be substituted), whites of three eggs.

Rub together the honey and butter, add the unbeaten yolks and beat thoroughly. Add the flour sifted with the cinnamon and the salt and the soda dissolved in the orange-flower water. Beat the mixture thoroughly and add the well-beaten whites of the eggs. Bake in shallow tins and cover with frosting.

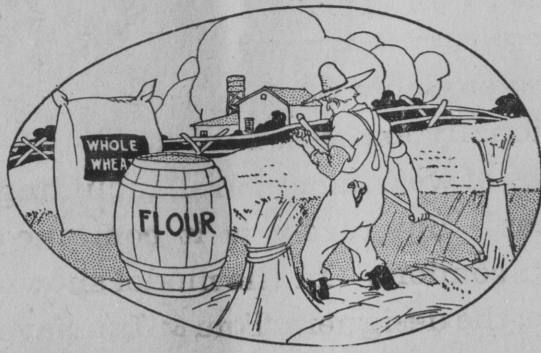
To Save Candles.

If you would have your candles last almost twice as long as they usually do, try the following plan: Hold each candle by the wick and give it a coat of white varnish. Then put the candles away for a day or two to harden. The varnish prevents the grease from running and preserves the life of the candle many hours.

An Ironing Hint.

When ironing a skirt or blouse having a row of buttons, fold a Turkish towel into several thicknesses and lay the garment, buttons down, on it. Iron on the wrong side and it will be smoothly finished, the buttons sinking into the soft folds of the towel.

Flour of the Nourishing Kind



RUINING the best qualities of flour is one of the easiest things in the world to do. So far as we are concerned we supply only the kinds that are refined by the latest methods. Flour of every description, by the barrel or by the pound, the products of the best known millers.

McKenzie & Smith
Meversdale, Penn'a

THE SLAUGHTER OF CALVES

Owing to the Increased Demand For Veal It is Rapidly Increasing

The slaughter of young calves is one of the serious phases of the problem of the maintenance of our country's beef supply. Statistics indicate that the slaughter of such animals is increasing rapidly, due primarily to an increase in the demand for veal, in spite of the fact that veal is ordinarily sold at an extremely high price per pound.

These veal calves are largely drawn from the dairy districts, but, with the growth in the demand for veal, other sections are marketing as veal in considerable numbers calves that, if kept and fattened, would have made good beef steers. The market for stockers and feeders is therefore affected.

Various suggestions have been made to prevent this, even such radical ones as legislation to prohibit entirely the slaughter of calves. The fact is not always recognized, however, that this practice is purely economic. In dairy districts, milk production is the chief business and calves are an incident, valuable only to replenish the milking stock or for such revenue as may be obtained from their sale as veal. As the average dairyman must keep the number of his milkers at a maximum, economy demands that he relieve himself of his surplus calves as soon as possible. There is not ordinarily any market for such calves except for veal, they become. The slaughter of calves in districts which are not exclusively devoted to dairying probably has as its governing factor a market near by which pays more for calves as veal than as stockers.

A comparison of English and American methods in this respect sheds some light on this problem. In England men make a business of buying young calves throughout the dairy districts to be raised on milk substitutes and subsequently fattened for beef. In England the dairy cows are largely Shorthorns whose calves are valuable for beef production. In the United States, on the other hand, the cows of the dairy districts are principally of the strictly dairy breeds (pure breeds or grades) or natives with no breeding, and the calves from such cows have, as a rule, little value as feeders for beef, but make good veal.

As the calves in a dairy herd are not a paramount importance, a system of breeding which would increase their value for beef production would not necessarily decrease the dairy value of the herd when grade or native cows are used. If such cows were bred to beef or dual-purpose bulls, the calves would have considerable value as stockers. This practice would not be warranted, however, unless there was a nearby market for such stockers. It must also be observed that this practice necessitates raising calves by hand, largely on milk substitutes, which add to the expense, and calves so fed are not so easily raised as where they follow the cow until weaned naturally. The labor item is likewise important, as this system demands not only a considerable amount of labor but of skill also. In England skilled farm labor is cheaper than in the United States.

Another possible solution of the problem would be an increase in mutton consumption in the United States. We consume annually per capita 7 1/2 pounds of veal, which is 4 per cent of our total meat consumption; the people of Great Britain eat 4 pounds of veal per capita annually, which is 8 per cent of their annual per capita meat consumption. We consume 6 3/4 pounds of mutton and lamb per capita, which is about 4 per cent of our total, whereas the British people consume 28 pounds of mutton and lamb per capita, which is 22 per cent of their annual meat consumption.

An increase in our mutton consumption at the expense of the consumption of veal would, of course, tend to make calves less valuable as veal and would encourage a system of breeding which would bring them into demand as stockers. An increase in mutton consumption would also encourage the farm raising of sheep, and this could

be brought about on dairy farms without affecting the economy of management from the dairy standpoint. A small flock of sheep on a farm will increase the productivity of the farm, keep the farm clean of weeds, and add to the family meat supply without entailing serious additional expense for feed, labor or shelter.

FERTILIZER IN 100 lbs SACKS
P. J. COVER.

The Second National Bank
OF MEYERSDALE, PA.

At the Close of Business Sept. 2, 1915

| RESOURCES. | | LIABILITIES. | |
|------------------------------|--------------|-----------------------------|--------------|
| Loans and Investments... | \$417,118.78 | Capital stock paid in.... | \$ 65,000.00 |
| U. S. Bonds and Premiums | 72,231.87 | Surplus Fund and Profits... | 48,468.83 |
| Real Estate, Furniture, Fix. | 62,574.50 | Circulation..... | 63,900.00 |
| Cash and due from Banks... | 86,654.97 | Deposits..... | 461,211.29 |
| Total Resources... | \$638,580.12 | Total Liabilities.... | \$638,580.12 |

Growth as shown in following statements made to Comptroller of Currency.

| ASSETS | |
|---------------|--------------|
| July 15, '08 | \$262,014.92 |
| June 23, '09 | \$411,680.13 |
| March 7, '11 | \$512,574.48 |
| April 4, 1913 | \$605,870.62 |
| Mar. 4, '14 | \$610,212.34 |
| March 4, '15 | \$624,868.35 |
| Sept. 2, 1915 | \$638,580.12 |

Every Farmer with two or more cows needs a

A DeLAVAL,

THE BEST SEPARATOR MADE.

Office 223 Levergood St.

J. T. YODER. Johnstown, - Penn'a

"All Aboard" for Five Brothers

Nothing like a good satisfying chew to keep your nerves steady and your head clear. Street car men are about the busiest lot of fellows on earth. Starting—stopping—watching traffic—taking care of passengers—something's going on every minute.

It would be a tough job for them if they didn't have their FIVE BROTHERS to smooth out the kinks; but it's "All Aboard for the Continent Avenue Line" when they use this rich, mellow, healthful tobacco.



FIVE BROTHERS
Pipe Smoking Tobacco

is made from pure Southern Kentucky tobacco, aged from three to five years so as to bring out its full ripe flavor and rich fragrance.



Most sturdy, live men won't use any other brand, once they've tried FIVE BROTHERS—because no other brand has the snap, the taste and the honest sweetness of FIVE BROTHERS. It gives you big, juicy satisfaction such as you get out of a good square meal.

"Mind your step"—get aboard FIVE BROTHERS for a week's trial of chewing and smoking and you'll never stop.

FIVE BROTHERS is sold everywhere—get a package today.

THE AMERICAN TOBACCO COMPANY

DR. DIXON WARNS ATHLETES Over indulgence in athletics is quite as bad as lack of exercise, Dr. Sam'l G. Dixon, State Health Commissioner, says in his weekly talk on health.

"To warn the young is like casting water on burning oil, asserts the commissioner, and yet many a boy and girl entering college dreams not alone of success as students but are anxious to gain recognition for athletic achievements." It were well for the students who contemplate severe training to seriously consider as far as pos-

sible their probable occupation in life and if it is to be sedentary they should refrain from hard competitive athletics, which will develop the muscles to a degree that cannot be kept up by the successful lawyer, doctor, teacher, or the majority of those engaged in business.

Overstraining in youth is almost certain to result in physical deterioration in after years. The full value of athletics is obtained by the individual who achieves an all around development. Such a training is far more apt

to stimulate one in after life to continue those athletic exercises which are available to the business and professional man or woman. No occupation should prevent the student or the professional man from taking a reasonable amount of out-door exercise daily.

Children Cry FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA