### USE COLORS OF ALL NATIONS.

Each of the Big Vessels Carries About Five Hundred Ensigns of Various Kinds and Sizes-Severe Tests to Which the Material Is Subjected.

Something like \$80,000 a year is required to keep Uncle Sam's many naval vessels properly equipped with flags. In addition most every other department of the government appropriates various sums for flags for buildings and ships under its control. In all, it is safe to say the United States spends \$125,000 a year for flags.

The largest factory belongs to the navy. In a large room, called the "flag loft." at Brooklyn navy yard half a hundred skilled needlewomen and quite a few men are kept constantly at work. Officially it is the naval flag making establishment

Thousands of flags are required to supply the hundreds of vessels, from battleships to launches. On entering the flag loft the visitor's first impression is a blaze of color. Rolls of bright bunting are heaped everywhere. Long lines of electrically driven sewing machines, with women operators, are reeling off and putting the finishing touches to American and foreign ensigns of many different hues and sizes. In addition to our own flag, the navy has to keep a supply of every other nation in the world which has a coast line.

Each battleship, cruiser, gunboat or scout in the navy requires about 500 flags to outfit its flag locker properly. Heaped up, they make a pile shoulder high and twenty or twenty-five feet long. The foreign flags, incased in canvas bags, bear the name of the country stenciled on the end. The remainder, including flags for ordinary use. signaling, etc., are wrapped without bags and numbered at the end. Each flag has its separate place in the flag locker. A quartermaster would be rebuked severely if one became misplaced. Each ship follows the same order in this, so that any one familiar with the flag locker on one ship knows the location of every flag on any ship.

Uncle Sam pays about \$3,500 to outfit each ship in the service. This multiplied by the number of ships will show that flags are not an inconsequential item of naval expense. The foreign ensigns are all made twenty-five feet long and thirteen feet wide. They are used whenever an American warship enters a port of another nation. The flag of the visited nation is hoisted at the top of the foremast while the American ship salutes. It is also hoisted when returning salutes of foreign vessels in American ports.

The most showy and expensive flags in the lot are those of foreign nations. although the United States has two flags that are close rivals, the flags of the president and vice president. They require the longest time to make of any flags. It takes one woman a month to finish each one. The president's flag is a blue ground with the coat of arms of the United States in the center. The life sized eagle with outstretched wings and other emblems are all hand embroidered in silk. The silk used costs \$9 a pound. The vice president's flag is the coat of arms on a field of white. Both flags are made in two sizes, 10 by 14 feet and 3 by 5 feet. The larger is used on ships and the smaller on launches and similar craft.

The largest flag made is the United States ensign No. 1, which is 36 by 19 feet. It costs \$40.

The bunting used in flag making is put to severe tests before the flag makers use it. One day a sample bundle is washed in soap and water. The next day the same process is followed with sait water. It is then exposed to the weather for ten days, thirty hours of which must be in the bright sun. If it doesn't fade in that test the government experts pass it. Then two inches wide of the warp is subject to a pulling strain of sixty-five pounds. Even with all those precautions a ship is allowed a new set of flags every three years, while the signal flags and ship and boat ensigns in frequent use must be replaced every few weeks.

One flag or pennant, rather, most used by the navy and least known to the public is the commission pennant. It is hoisted to the masthead of every mayal vessel when it goes into commission and is never removed. It is a long, narrow streamer, blue at the staff, with thirteen stars in the field. arranged in one line, and the flag divided into two stripes, red and white, the red at the top. When ships long on foreign stations leave for home a new commission pennant is always hoisted. Usually it is one made and paid for by the crew. In some cases those "homeward bounders" stretch out 300 feet and, made of silk, cost a pretty penny.

The thousands of white stars used in our own and many other ensigns are made by an electrically driven machine which cuts them in fifty or a hundred lots. Eight different sizes of stars are used.-Kansas City Star.

Superfluity. "You never admit having made

mistake!" "What's the use?" asked Senator Sorghum. "When I make a mistake there are always plenty of people to talk about it without my joining in."-Washington Star.

There is no greater grief than in misery to turn our thoughts back to happier times.—Dante.

-They are all good enough, but the WATCHMAN is always the best.

### HE ENFORCED THE RULE.

But In Doing It Grant Proved His Good

Hearted Nature. General Grant was a kind and warm nearted man in spite of a certain brusqueness of manner. A story that General Logan used often to tell is to

At the time General Logan was with General Grant at Holly Springs, Miss., General Forrest, the Confederate cavalry leader, had just captured a train of supplies, and General Grant had issued an order to his men to scour the country for twenty miles round in order to get food for his troops. The country had already been swept pretty clean, and the new demands brought a good deal of hardship on the people of the neighborhood. At many of the homes there were only women, old men, children and faithful colored servants. These people, hungry and without money to buy provisions, were often forced to apply to the northern army in their distress. Food was always given them if they would take the oath of allegiance to the United

One day a rickety carriage drew up and from it alighted an elderly woman and her colored driver. The woman was admitted to the tent, and the servant stood just inside the tent flap. Only il few words were necessary to explain matters. The woman's home had been ravaged by troops, both blue and gray, and she and her servants needed food. The soft voiced woman spoke of her humiliation at having to beg for food. and added that she made the request more for her servants than for herself. "I am willing to suffer everything for the south," she said, "but I can't see our people starve."

An officer who had charge of such cases told the woman that she should have food if she would sign the oath of allegiance. "I cannot do that," she said. "My husband and three sons are tighting under the Confederate flag. 1

thank you, sir, for listening to me." The woman turned to leave. General Grant, who had been writing at a table in one corner of the tent, glanced up from his papers He called to the

"Sam, did you ever hear of Abraham Lincoln?"

"Yassuh, gen'rai," "Do you know that he is trying to

free you colored people?" "Yassuh. Ah knows it." "Are you willing to take sides with

Abraham Lincoln-to take the oath of allegiance to the United States?" "Yassuh, gen'ral, Ah's willin' ter do

General Grant turned to the officer who had talked with the woman. "Administer the oath to Sam," he said, and give him the provisions. See that he gets plenty."

The rickety old carriage with its esdiers passed through the Union lines a short time afterward. laden to the seats with provisions, and Sam, probably thinking less of his oath than of the supper to come, grinned from ear to ear as he urged the two mules to a faster gait.

The Professor's Prophecy Failed.

While a student at Harvard university Phillips Brooks was walking in the yard one day with a professor, who asked him what he intended making of himself.

"I am thinking of the ministry." answered the youth.

"Then banish such thoughts," said the professor earnestly. "Your manner of speech would forever bar you from being successful in that calling." Many years later, when Phillips Brooks was one of the world's great pulpit orators, the most expert stenographer in England took down one of his sermous and said:

"Any stenographer who thinks he has conquered fast talkers should try Phillips Brooks"

The Proper Order. A successful man died not long ago.

Somebody says his success was due to brains, a sense of humor and complete self confidence.

Fault has been found with the arrangement of this sequence The critic claims that self confidence

should come first, with brains trailing. There are six ways of arranging the

What's yours? - Cleveland Plain

Trial by Jury.

The establishment of trial by jury dates back prior to the time of Alfred the Great. He is said to have organized juries of twelve men, as now in practice, but even earlier six Welsh and six Anglo-Saxon freemen acted as a jury when there was a dispute between Welsh and Saxons.-London Ex-

Information Wanted. Nobody has ever explained, scientifically or otherwise, how it is that one man will baul in a nice string of fish in an hour or two, while another, fishing near him, catches nothing but an old shoe and the left leg of a pair of overalls. Has psychology anything to do with it? Toledo Blade.

Father's Helpful Words

"I suppose when you left home your father spoke the words of wisdom that helped you to make your own way in the world.

"He did. He said, 'Sam, don't come back here until you are able to pay board." -Baltimore Sun.

There is nothing so utterly hollow as kind word that should have been spoken yesterday.-Evangel

#### MAKING INVESTMENTS.

Safety of Principal Is More Essential Than Big Returns. First, here is a quotation from a

thrift preacher: "Many fortunes have been made and many more will be made through wise investments Many fortunes are lost. too, through unwise investments But thrifty habits and consulting with ex perienced persons like conservative bankers will give one the wisdom nec essary to handle money wisely."

Second. I set down a quotation from the advertisement of a wise and con

servative investment banker: "In lending or investing money al possible care should be taken to guard against hasty or impulsive decision Every endeavor should be made to as semble such reliable information as will permit of the exercise of intelli gent judgment. The man who assumes this attitude toward all investment propositions comes to have an increas ing regard for the element of conserva tism, and is ordinarily the first man to seek the co-operation of investment ex

Conservatism in investment means first of all, keeping the principal sum before General Grant's headquarters, safe. What profits it to get 7 or 8 to get her mind off the cooking." per cent a year on your money for Washington Star

three or four years if at the end of that time misfortune of any sort overtakes the company you invested in to such an extent that you would find what you have paid \$100 for is worth only \$75? And when you leave the road of conservatism in putting your money out to work this is exactly the

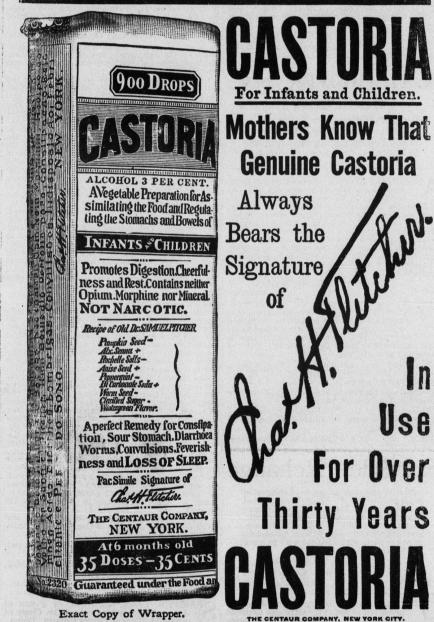
experience you are likely to have. Better keep your money in the savings bank, where it will earn about 4 per cent and where, if you wish, interest will be compounded, until you are positively certain of the soundness of the investment advice you receive. Adding to the saved sum in a savings bank, too, is a mighty good way to fasten the thrift habit upon yourself. Choose as your first adviser in investment some one who has selected in vestments for the savings bank. From him learn what the elements of sound investment are. Go slow!-John M. Oskison in Chicago News.

From One Thing to Another. "We sent Gladys Ann to cooking school to get her mind off her plano playing," said Mr Cumrox

"Did the pian sucreed?" "Yes Now we're trying to persuade her to study political economy so as

CASTORIA.

CASTORIA



# The Tailor Who Paid Too Much

By HERBERT KAUFMAN Author of "Do Something!" Be Something!"

WAS buying a cigar last week when a man dropped into the shop and after making a purchase told the proprietor that he had started a clothes shop around the corner and quoted him prices, with the assurance of best garments and terms.

After he left the cigar man turned to me and said:

"Enterprising fellow, that, he'll get along."

"But he won't," I replied, "and, furthermore, I'll wager you that he hasn't the sort of clothes shop that will enable him to.' "What made you think that?" queried the man behind the

"His theories are wrong," I explained; "he's relying upon word of mouth publicity to build up his business and he can't interview enough individuals to compete with a merchant who has sense enough to say the same things he told you, to a thousand men, while he is telling it to one. Besides, his method of advertising is too ex-

pensive. Suppose he sees a hundred persons every day. First of all, he is robbing his business of its necessary direction and besides, he is spending too much to reach every man he solieits." "I don't quite follow you."

"Well, as the proprietor of a clothes shop his own time is so valuable that I am very conservative in my estimate when I put the cost of his soliciting at five cents a head.

"Now, if he were really able and clever he would discover that he can talk to thousands of people at a tenth of a cent per individual. There is not a newspaper in town the advertising rate of which is \$1.00 per thousand circulation, for a space big enough in which to display what he said to you."

"I never looked at it that way," said the cigar man.

It's only "the man who hasn't looked at it that way," who hesitates for an instant over the advisability and profitableness of newspaper publicity.

Newspaper advertising is the cheapest channel of communication ever established by man. A thousand letters with one-cent stamps, will easily cost fifteen dollars and not one envelope in ten will be opened because the very postage is an invitation to the waste-

If there were anything cheaper rest assured that the greatest merchants in America would not spend individual sums ranging up to half a million dollars a year and over, upon this form of attract-

Shoes.

Shoes.

Yeager's Shoe Store

"FITZEZY"

The

Ladies' Shoe

that

Cures Corns

Sold only at

Yeager's Shoe Store,

Bush Arcade Building, BELLEFONTE, PA

Dry Goods, Etc.

## LYON & COMPANY.

## The Choosing of Furs

is a most important matter. In our store you will find the smartest kinds known to furland, the choicest styles and prices to suit the most conservative buyer. Animal shape or straight neckpiece, with mounted head and tail. Bolster, pillow, Semi-barrel or animal effect muff, handsomely lined, in colors black, brown, white and tiger effects.

LA VOGUE

# Coats and Suits

Owing to the continued warm weather we have made special reductions in this department.

SUITS.—Gabardines, Poplins, Serges and rough mixtures in black, brown, green, navy and Copenhagen blue, with satin linings. Skirts are smart up-to-date models, some with deep hip yokes and long tunics.

COATS.—All the newest styles in Ladies', Misses' and Children's Coats. Quality, style and workmanship guaranteed.

NEW SILKS AND VELVETS.—Crepe Meteors, Crepe de Chines, Charmeuse, Messalines and a large variety of colors and designs in the new kimona silks. Novelty Silks in stripes and plaids. All colors in Silk Velvets and Velveteens.

STAMPED GOODS.—An early showing of Holiday Stamped articles. Linen Pillow Cases, Laundry Bags, Combing Jackets, Pillow Tops, Fancy Bags, Shirt Waists, Guest Towels, Collar and Cuff Sets, Night Gowns. Combination Suits and Doilies in all sizes.

Make Your Selection Early A hand-embroidered gift is appreciated by everyone.

Lyon & Co. 57-34-19 Bellefonte