

HAD NO SYMPATHY COMING

For His Own Good, Farmer Was Given Altogether Too Much to Inference.

One day, as a good citizen of Posey county was out in the woods looking for "tater bugs he observed a small animal of some sort dodge into a hole in a bank.

"As the hole is none too large for a cat, I must infer that the creature is not a bear," mused the farmer as he drew nearer.

Standing off a few feet he examined the hole with interest and continued:

"Yes, I must also infer that the animal is not a stray wolf. No large animal can conceal itself in a small hole."

This was philosophy not to be disputed, and after patting himself on the back the old man continued:

"I infer that it is not a coon as I saw no rings around his tail. Had it been a fox it would have moved with greater celerity. A woodchuck would have left hairs behind him, and as there are no tracks I must infer that I have not holed up a 'possum. Yes, my inference does me credit, but I shall thrust in a pole and bring the animal out just to see what species he really does belong to."

Half an hour later as he approached his house, his wife stood in the doorway and called out:

"Mercy on me, Samuel! What have you been doing?"

"I got a critter in a hole and poked him out," he replied.

"But don't you know better?"

"I inferred that it was neither a bear nor a fox."

"Of course it wasn't. Phew!"

"And I inferred that it was neither a 'possum coon or woodchuck."

"Keep away, Samuel, keep away!"

"And so I poked with a stick to see what it was."

"Yes, that's like an old fool! When you was inferring all them inferences, why didn't you infer that it was a polecat and let the thing alone? We won't get rid of the smell all summer!"

Our hindsight is always better than our foresight.

VENTILATION IN COAL MINES

Many Points to Be Observed in the Installation of Indispensable Machinery.

The supreme importance of good ventilation in coal mines is now generally recognized, and what constitutes good ventilation is the subject of a bulletin issued by the U. S. bureau of mines. An efficient ventilating system must supply fresh air in sufficient quantities for all the men and must dilute and render harmless, and quickly remove, all dangerous gases in the workings. Large airways and slow-moving but ample currents are better than narrow airways and air currents moving so fast that they stir up and carry the coal dust, and the ventilating fan should be kept running 24 hours a day whether there are men in the mine or not. The fan should not be placed over the shaft or in front of a drift or slope opening into the mine, but at one side, so that it will not be disabled in case of an explosion. Generally it is a serious mistake to reverse the fan. If there is a fire in the mine this is likely to drive inflammable gases over the fire and cause an explosion, and at any time there is danger that reversing the fan will push the inflammable gases out on naked lights.—Modern Mechanics.

China's Indestructible Wall.

Few people realize what an almost perfect condition prevails along a large part of the Great Wall of China. The bricks of the parapet are as firm as ever, and their edges have stood the severe climatic conditions of North China with scarcely a break. The paving along the top of the wall is so smooth that one may ride over it with a bicycle, and the great granite blocks with which it is faced are smooth and as closely fitted as when put in place more than two thousand years ago. The entire length of this wall is 1,400 miles; it is 22 feet high and 20 feet in thickness. At intervals of 100 yards or so there are towers, some 40 feet in height.

Famous French Writer.

Victor Hugo was born in Besancon, France, in 1802. He was the son of a colonel in the French army and received a classical education. After the revolution of 1830 his plays of "Marion de Lorme" and "The King Amuses Himself" were performed at the Theatre Francaise. He was created by Louis Philippe a peer of France, with the title of viscount, but he arose above this honor in being the author of "Les Miserables." He opposed Napoleon III and was banished from France, but he returned on the fall of the empire. He died in Paris in 1885 and was buried in the Pantheon.

Not With Girls Talking.

The report that ice cream contains germs has died out. The young men tried to keep it going, but they just couldn't.—Washington Herald.

One Thing After Another.

This year's sweet girl graduate is next year's gay debutante and the tired housekeeper of year after next.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

GIVING UP HAREMS

Impoverished by War, Turks Are Forced to Abandon Them.

Few Can Afford, Since Recent Balkan Disputa, to Maintain Several Large Establishments—Doom of Polygamy is Seen.

Berlin.—That the great poverty into which Turkey has been plunged as a result of the disastrous war with the Balkan states may in the end prove a blessing for that country, because it is destroying polygamy and making the traditional harem life and expensive "many-wives" system no longer possible, is the statement of Gen. Izzet Fuad Pasha.

America and Europe are not the only places where it costs money—lots of money—to keep a wife, not to mention several wives, says the famous Turkish general and statesman. Americans who grumble at the wife's millinery and dressmaking bills would have apoplexy if they had to foot the bills of a wealthy Turk's harem. Gen. Izzet Fuad Pasha says that occidental husbands haven't an inkling of what it costs to keep several wives happy, and the general ought to know.

In an interesting article in the Deutsche Revue the Turkish general and statesman, under the title of "Turkish Harem Life and its Industrial Influence," says:

"The great harems, with the exception of the sultan's, are no longer what they were nor what the occidental pictures them. Since the buying and selling of slaves has ceased in Turkey polygamy has been at a standstill. One can say that among the educated and cultured Turks of modern Turkish society the number of men who have several legitimate wives at the same time has become comparatively rare.

"Polygamy works destructively not only upon the family, but upon the very conception of the family. The polygamist never had a family. He merely had wives and children, the latter born to him by his several legitimate wives and numerous odalisques, but that is all. The entirely natural and wholly human rivalry that exists among women reigned in the home of my father-in-law in its most dangerous and worst form.

"Among the children born to him by his numerous odalisques there was neither love, happiness nor peace. There was nothing but jealousy, rivalry, greed and envy. My father-in-law had nineteen children by his four wives and numerous odalisques. Had he lived a few years longer the number would have reached forty, as every year four or five children were born to him."

Speaking of the cost of maintaining several wives, the general says:

"Every mother has her own retinue of servants, her own special meal time, carriage horses, eunuchs, jewelry, ornaments, etc., and often her own separate house. When an odalisque becomes a mother she is served and waited upon practically the same as the legitimate wives. The fact of motherhood gives her almost the same rank as wife. She enjoys all the 'ruinous' ease of the harem life except that she cannot be present at family festivals and such functions like the legitimate wives of the lord of the harem.

"Whether the word 'ruinous' is justified may be deduced from the following: Each household for the wives and odalisques includes servants or personnel to look after the dresses and jewelry and ornaments and dress each wife or odalisque; servants to do the laundry work, servants to do the ironing, servants to wait on the table, servants to prepare the coffee, servants for the sleeping rooms, servants to receive visitors, teachers for music and dancing. Each of these groups of servants or personnel for the different work consists of from four to twelve women. If one multiplies this serving personnel with the number of wives and odalisques we have a small army of 500 or 600 serving women which composes the harem of a wealthy Ottoman. It called for enormous sums. In this manner have the estates and wealth of the rich rapidly decreased. While the care-free polygamist Turk who did not bother about the morrow lost his money, his energy, his virtues, the Greek and the Armenian became rich."

PHOTOGRAPHS OF THE SOUL

Displayed by Rev. R. R. Schleuser at Spiritualist Convention in New York.

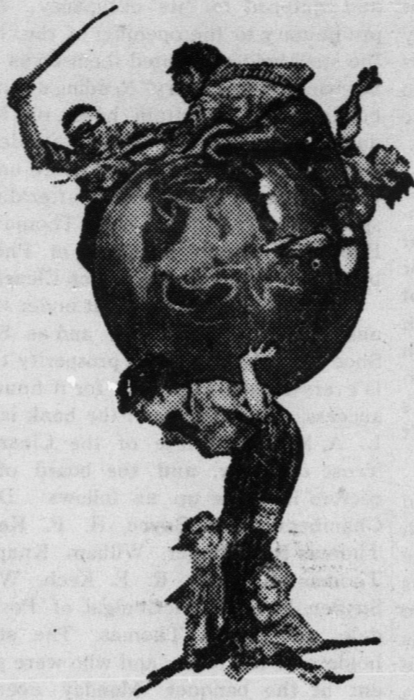
Rochester, N. Y.—A lecture, illustrated by stereopticon views of the aura or astral body that is said to correspond to what is known as the soul, accompanied with odd snakelike marks, said to be pictures of thought, and flanked by photographs of the spirits of the dead, was given by Rev. R. R. Schleuser of New York before the New York State Spiritualists' convention here.

"Every one has an aura and every one's aura may be seen by every one else," said the lecturer. "By the color code may be determined the physical, moral and mental health of a person."

U. S. Crop Tremendously Big.

Portland, Ore.—D. W. Campbell, assistant manager of the Southern Pacific railroad, declares a train 7,000 miles long will be necessary to move America's big crop this year.

The Brunt of the Battle



THE WEAKER SEX —Puck.

It isn't the legions that bear it
It isn't the men that go
Face to face to the cannon
Or meeting the saber's blow,
But these, the women and children,
The wives and mothers of men;
For them the brunt of the battle,
They face it again and again.

The wives and sisters and mothers,
The sweethearts, troubled and sore;
For these the brunt of battle
For these the horror of war,
Thank God for their quiet courage,
Their trust and their pride and joy;
They know the brunt of the battle,
And they are the heroes, my boy.

—Benj. Bard, Baltimore Sun.

OLD CURSE AT WORK STILL

Death of English Officer in France Recalls Malediction Pronounced Centuries Ago.

The death by a German bullet of Hon. Francis Geoffrey Pearson, Lord Cowdray's third son has recalled in England the violent end of other heirs to Cowdray, the historic mansion near Midhurst, and of the curse that was pronounced in 1538, when Sir Arthur Browne, father of the first Lord Montagu, received Battle abbey as a gift from Henry III.

Sir Arthur destroyed the great church at Battle and the cloisters, and converted the abbot's lodging into a dwelling house. While he was holding a feast in the great hall one of the dispossessed monks entered and solemnly cursed the family, declaring that the Montagu line should "perish by fire and water." It was not till 1793, two centuries later, that the curse was fulfilled. In that year Cowdray house was destroyed by fire, and a week later the last Viscount Montagu was drowned in the Rhine.

After the death of the last Lord Montagu the Cowdray property came into the possession of the viscount's sister, Mrs. Stephen Poyntz, who soon after receiving the estate lost her two sons by drowning at Bagnor. On the death of Mrs. Poyntz the property was divided between her three daughters, but was sold to the earl of Edgmont in 1843. In 1909 it came into the hands of Sir Weetman Pearson, and when Sir Weetman, on being made a peer in 1910, chose the title of Lord Cowdray, an old Sussex woman spoke of the curse, which, says a London letter, is still remembered among the Midhurst people.

PLAN LONG BRIDGE OVER SEA

British Engineers Contemplate Project Successfully Carried Through in America.

The project of connecting the island of Ceylon with the mainland of India by a railroad bridge has been revived again, though, like all such projects, it must wait till after the end of the war. The distance is 22 miles, numerous rocky islets furnish natural halting places, and the intervening water is said to be shallow enough to make pier-building easy for modern engineers.

Even if this bridge is built, it will not be the longest structure of the sort in the world. The Florida East Coast railway goes out to sea 46 miles, from the tip of the Florida peninsula to Key West. At one point, it crosses nine miles of open water, and passengers on its trains are out of sight of land. The whole remarkable structure is of re-enforced concrete, calculated to last for ages.

The engineers of British India will have a hard job to beat the precedent set by the American builders whom Henry M. Flagler set at work. It will be interesting to see them try.

What Causes the Trouble.

Half the trouble in life is caused by the fact that a man will marry a living picture and then kick about the cost of the frame.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

The Simple Life.

After a farmer retires from active work he spends the balance of his life helping his wife with the family washing.—Louisville Times.

Naming the Baby.

Young Mamma—"What shall we call baby?" Ditto Papa—"Coffee, because he keeps us awake at night."—Philadelphia Ledger.

In What Direction?

The great thing in the world is not so much where we stand, as in what direction we are moving.—Holmes.

Daily Thought.

What I must do is all that concerns me, not what the people think.—Emerson.

Drifting Is Decisive.

Drifting is action, the most decisive kind of action.—David Graham Phillips.

WHY I WANT EQUAL SUFFRAGE

I want votes for women for the same reason that I want votes for men. I want this for its effect upon women, for its effect upon men, for its effect upon society. The dignity and self-confidence and position of men are largely the result of the conscience he feels of his ability to control his own destiny and welfare. It is this that distinguishes him from the serf; it is this that distinguishes him from the disfranchised classes in Europe. The vote will have the same effect upon women. She, too, will enjoy an added dignity, added self-respect which would change her point of view, and in turn the point of view of man.

Votes for women will be good for men. It will change their attitude toward women, not only politically but socially as well. They will begin to think in the same terms, to be interested in the same subjects, to read the same columns of the paper. The very existence of women's pages and men's pages in the daily press is an evidence of different interests, which is largely the result of the fact that society has dedicated women to domestic things and men to business things.

Finally it is a terrible waste to divorce one-half of society from participation in society's work. That is what we do today. I want woman's voice in the government for the effect it will have on government; for government today is a matter of housekeeping, of domestic and social service. The changes in industry and society of themselves demand the participation of women in politics.—Frederic C. Howe, Commissioner of Immigration.

GOSBECK ON SUFFRAGE

For single or for widowed souls
'Tis not a vital thing;
But I would open wide the polls
To every wedding ring.
I'm not a fighter, as you note—
A gentle, peaceful man;
And I have never had my vote
Since I have married Ann.
My instincts are Protectionist
And Battleship Expense,
But mortal husband can't exist
In constant self-defense.
When but a single vote is lent
To every married pair,
There's criminal disfranchisement
Whenever Ann is there.
I'm willing she should take my ties,
My sweater's as her own,
But let her ballot publicwise,
And leave my vote alone!
—Juliet Wilbor Tompkins, in Puck.

Emphatically Yes.

"Do you women realize what you are doing? Suppose you got to holding office—with your inexperience it would be ten years before you would be ready to pass any laws."
"Well, ask any business man if that wouldn't be the best thing that could possibly happen to the country."—Puck.

TWELVE REASONS WHY WOMEN SHOULD VOTE

- 1. Because those who obey the laws should help to choose those who make the laws.
- 2. Because laws affect women as much as men.
- 3. Because laws which affect women are now passed without consulting them.
- 4. Because laws affecting children should include the woman's point of view as well as the man's.
- 5. Because laws affecting home are voted on in every session of the Legislature.
- 6. Because women have experience which would be helpful to legislation.
- 7. Because to deprive women of the vote is to lower their position in common estimation.
- 8. Because having the vote would increase the sense of responsibility among women toward questions of public importance.
- 9. Because hundreds of thousands of intelligent, thoughtful, hard-working women want the vote.
- 10. Because the objections against their having the vote are based on prejudice, not on reason.
- 11. Because to sum up all reasons in one—IT IS FOR THE COMMON GOOD OF ALL.

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