

**The Rise of Hohenzollerns.**

The Prussian monarchy, the youngest of the European States, sprang from a humble beginning. About the beginning of the fifteenth century the Marquisate of Brandenburg was bestowed by the Emperor Sigismund on the noble family of Hohenzollern. In the sixteenth century that family embraced the Lutheran doctrine. Early in the seventeenth century it obtained from the King of Poland the investiture of the Duchy of Prussia.

Even after their ascension to this territory the chiefs of the House of Hohenzollern hardly ranked with the Electors of Saxony and Bavaria. The soil of Brandenburg was for the most part, sterile. Even around Berlin, the capital of the province, and around Potsdam, the favorite residence of the Margraves, the country was a desert. In some tracts the deep sand could, with difficulty, be forced by assiduous tillage to yield thin crops of rye and oats. In other places the ancient forests, from which the conquerors of the Roman Empire had descended on the Danube, remained untouched by the hand of man. Where the soil was rich it was generally marshy, and its insalubrity repelled the cultivators whom its fertility attracted.

Frederick William, called the Great Elector, was the Prince to whose policy his successors have agreed to ascribe their greatness. He acquired, by the peace of Westphalia, several valuable possessions, and among them the rich city and district of Magdeburg, and he left to his son Frederick a principality as considerable as any which was not called a kingdom.

Frederick aspired to the style of royalty. Ostentatious and profuse, negligent of his true interest and of his high duties, insatiably eager for frivolous distinctions, he added nothing to the real weight of the State which he governed, but he gained the great object of his life, the title of "King."

In the year 1870 he assumed this new dignity. He had on that occasion to undergo all the mortifications which fall to the lot of ambitious upstarts. Compared with the other crowned heads of Europe, he made a figure resembling that which a nabob or commissary, who had bought a title, would make in the company of peers whose ancestors had been attainted for treason against the Plantagenets.

The envy of the class which he quitted, and the civil scorn of the class into which he introduced himself, were marked in very significant ways. The Elector of Saxony at first refused to acknowledge the new majesty. Louis XVI. looked down on his brother king with an air not unlike that which the count in Moliere's play regards Monsieur Jourdain, just fresh from the mummery of being made a gentleman. Austria exacted large sacrifice in return for its recognition, and at last gave it ungraciously.

Frederick was succeeded by his son, Frederick William, a prince who must be allowed to have possessed some talents for administration, but whose character was disfigured by the most odious vices, and whose eccentricities were such as never had been seen outside of a madhouse. He was exact and diligent in the transaction of business, and he was the first who formed the design of obtaining for Prussia a place among the European Powers, altogether out of proportion to its extent and population, by means of a strong military establishment.

Strict economy enabled him to keep up a peace establishment of sixty thousand troops. These troops were disciplined in such a manner that, placed beside them, the household regiments of Versailles and St. James would have appeared an awkward squad. The master of such a force could not be regarded by all his neighbors as a formidable enemy and a valuable ally.

But the mind of Frederick William was so ill regulated that all his inclinations became passions, and all his passions partook of the character of moral and intellectual disease. His parsimony degenerated into sordid avarice. His taste for military pomp and order became a mania, like that of a Dutch burgo-master of tulips. While the envoys of the Court of Berlin were in a state of squalid poverty as moved the laughter of foreign capitals—while the food of the royal family was so bad that even hunger loathed it—no prince was thought too extravagant for tall recruits.

The ambition of the king was to form a brigade of giants, and every country was ransacked by his agents for men above ordinary stature. These researches were not confined to Europe. No head that towered above the crowd in the bazaars of Aleppo, of Cairo or of Surat could escape the crimps of Frederick William. One Irishman, more than seven feet high, who was picked up in London by the Prussian Ambassador, received a bounty of nearly 1,300 pounds sterling (\$6,500)—very much more than the Ambassador's salary.

This extravagance was the more absurd because a stout youth of five feet eight, who might have been procured for a few dollars, would, in all probability, have been a much more valuable soldier. But to Frederick William this huge Irishman was what a brass Otho or a Vinegar Bible proves to the collector of a different kind.

The nature of Frederick William was hard and bad, and the habit of exercising arbitrary power made him frightfully savage. His rage constantly vented itself to right and left in curses and blows. When his Majesty took a walk, every human being fled before him, as if a tiger had broken loose. If he met a lady in the street, he gave her a kick,

and told her to go home and mind her brats.

His son Frederick (afterward Frederick the Great) and his daughter Wilhelmina were in an especial manner objects of his aversion. He despised literature. His own mind was uncultivated. He hated infidels, Papists and metaphysicians and did not very well understand in what way they differed from one another.

The business of life according to him was to drill and be drilled. The recreations suited to a prince were to sit in a cloud of tobacco smoke, to sip Swedish beer between puffs, to play backgammon, to kill wild hogs and shoot partridges by the thousands.

Early in the year 1740 Frederick William met death and Frederick, who had just completed his twenty-eighth year, became King of Prussia.—Kansas City Times.

**HORNED LARK**  
(*Otocoris alpestris*)

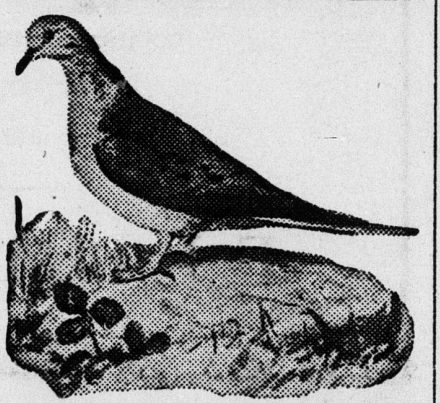


Length, about seven and three fourths inches. The black mark across the breast and the small, pointed tufts of dark feathers above and behind the eyes distinguish the bird.

Range: Breeds throughout the United States (except the South Atlantic and Gulf states) and Canada; winters in all the United States except Florida.

Habits and economic status: Horned larks frequent the open country, especially the plains and deserts. They associate in large flocks, are hardy, apparently delighting in exposed situations in winter, and often nest before snow disappears. The flight is irregular and hesitating, but in the breeding season the males ascend high in air, singing as they go, and pitch to the ground in one thrilling dive. The preference of horned larks is for vegetable food, and about one-sixth of this is grain, chiefly waste. Some sprouting grain is pulled, but drilled grain is safe from injury. California horned larks take much more grain than the eastern birds, specializing on oats, but this is accounted for by the fact that oats grow wild over much of the state. Weed seeds are the largest single element of food. The insect food, about 20 per cent of the whole, includes such pests as May beetles and their larvae (white grubs), leaf beetles, clover-leaf and clover-root weevils, the potato-stalk borer, nut weevils, billbugs, and the chinch bug. Grasshoppers are a favorite food, and cutworms are freely eaten. The horned larks, on the whole, may be considered useful birds.

**MOURNING DOVE**  
(*Zenaidura macroura*)



Length, twelve inches. The dark spot on the side of the neck distinguishes this bird from all other native doves and pigeons except the white-winged dove. The latter has the upper third of wing white.

Range: Breeds throughout the United States and in Mexico, Guatemala, and southern Canada; winters from the central United States to Panama.

Habits and economic status: The food of the mourning dove is practically all vegetable matter (over 99 per cent), principally seeds of plants, including grain. Wheat, oats, rye, corn, barley, and buckwheat were found in 150 out of 237 stomachs, and constituted 32 per cent of the food. Three-fourths of this was waste grain picked up after harvest. The principal and almost constant diet is weed seeds, which are eaten throughout the year and constitute 64 per cent of the entire food. In one stomach were found 7,500 seeds of yellow wood sorrel, in another 6,400 seeds of barn grass or foxtail, and in a third 2,600 seeds of slender paspalum, 4,320 of orange hawk-weed, 950 of hoary vervain, 120 of Carolina cranesbill, 50 of yellow wood sorrel, 620 of panic grass, and 40 of various other weeds. None of these is useful, and most of them are troublesome weeds. The dove does not eat insects or other animal food. It should be protected in every accessible way.

**Infantile Paralysis.**

Infantile paralysis, says Dr. Samuel Dixon, State Health Commissioner, is a disease that affects the nervous system. It often causes death, and again, the acute stage frequently subsides and leaves paralysis of one or more of the limbs that heretofore has often lasted through life.

Today we do not know what causes the disease, therefore preventive measures must be broad. You must keep the children away from insect life, such as flies, mosquitoes, fleas, bed bugs, ticks, ants, lice, etc. You should see that all rats and mice around the building are killed. Pet cats and dogs should be washed with a two per cent. carbolic acid solution to destroy insect life. Everything should be kept clean about the home, including the children's bodies and clothing.

Children should be fed well but not indulged in large quantities of water, ice cream or other frozen dishes on a full stomach, as that will often cause acute indigestion and render them susceptible to other diseases. In other words, the digestion should be guarded carefully. Children should have plenty of sleep. They should not associate with other children that are sick. Their homes should be well ventilated but screened from flies, etc., and any flies that happen to enter the building should be killed. All food-

stuffs should be protected from flies, dust, etc. Fruit and vegetables eaten raw should be thoroughly washed in clean water.

Children's mouths should be rinsed out and their throats gargled with Dobell's solution after each meal. If the children are two young to rinse or gargle, wash the mouth with a piece of fabric, muslin or linen, that has been dipped in Dobell's solution.

Children should be kept out of crowded places and be denied the frequent access to crowded halls of entertainment during our present threat with epidemic.

The youngsters should not be permitted to sit on the damp ground nor have their bodies thoroughly chilled day or night. They should not bathe in cold water until their circulation is interfered with and they become chilly and blue.

**He Knew.**

The physiology teacher was explaining the circulation of the blood. "Why is it," he said, "that if I were to stand on my head the blood would rush to my head and I would get very red in the face, whereas, when I stand on my feet, the blood does not rush to them?"

A small boy raised his hand: "Please sir, it's because your feet are not empty."

—Subscribe for the WATCHMAN.

**RAILROAD WAGES**

Shall they be determined by *Industrial Warfare or Federal Inquiry?*

To the American Public:

Do you believe in arbitration or industrial warfare?

The train employes on all the railroads are voting whether they will give their leaders authority to tie up the commerce of the country to enforce their demands for a 100 million dollar wage increase.

The railroads are in the public service—your service. This army of employes is in the public service—your service.

You pay for rail transportation 3 billion dollars a year, and 44 cents out of every dollar from you goes to the employes.

On all the Eastern Railroads in 1915, seventy-five per cent of the train employes earned these wages (lowest, highest, and average of all) as shown by the payrolls—

	Passenger		Freight		Yard	
	Range	Average	Range	Average	Range	Average
<b>Engineers</b>	\$1641 3224	\$1931	\$1585 2992	\$1783	\$1303 2178	\$1543
<b>Conductors</b>	1553 3004	1831	1552 2901	1642	1145 1991	1315
<b>Firemen</b>	951 1704	1128	933 1762	1109	752 1633	935
<b>Brakemen</b>	957 1707	1141	862 1521	973	834 1635	1085

The average yearly wage payments to all Eastern train employes (including those who worked only part of the year) as shown by the 1915 payrolls were—

	Passenger	Freight	Yard
<b>Engineers</b>	\$1796	\$1546	\$1384
<b>Conductors</b>	1724	1404	1238
<b>Firemen</b>	1033	903	844
<b>Brakemen</b>	1018	858	990

A 100 million dollar wage increase for men in freight and yard service (less than one-fifth of all employes) is equal to a 5 per cent advance in all freight rates.

The managers of the railroads, as trustees for the public, have no right to place this burden on the cost of transportation to you without a clear mandate from a public tribunal speaking for you.

The railroads have proposed the settlement of this controversy either under the existing national arbitration law, or by reference to the Interstate Commerce Commission. This offer has been refused by the employes' representatives.

Shall a nation-wide strike or an investigation under the Government determine this issue?

**National Conference Committee of the Railways**

- ELISHA LEE, Chairman.**
- F. B. ALBRIGHT, Gen'l Manager,** Atlantic Coast Line Railroad.
- C. W. KOUNS, Gen'l Manager,** Atchafalaya, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway.
- H. W. BALDWIN, Gen'l Manager,** Central of Georgia Railway.
- C. L. BARDOL, Gen'l Manager,** New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad.
- E. H. COOPMAN, Vice-President,** Southern Railway.
- S. E. COTTER, Gen'l Manager,** Wabash Railway.
- F. E. CROWLEY, Asst. Vice-President,** Seaboard Air Line Railway.
- C. H. EMERSON, Gen'l Manager,** Great Northern Railway.
- G. H. EWING, Gen'l Manager,** Philadelphia & Reading Railway.
- W. W. GRICE, Asst. to President,** Chesapeake & Ohio Railway.
- A. S. GREGG, Asst. to Receiver,** St. Louis & San Francisco Railroad.
- W. L. SEEDON, Vice-President,** Seaboard Air Line Railway.
- A. J. STONE, Vice-President,** Erie Railroad.
- G. S. WAID, Vice-Pres. & Gen'l Manager,** Sunset Central Lines.

**Ho! Everybody!!**

Know Zu Zu! Eat Zu Zu! The crispest, spiciest ginger snap that ever tickled a palate.

Make a bee line to the nearest grocer man, and get a whole packageful for a nickel.

**NATIONAL BISCUIT COMPANY**

**5c**

**FINE GROCERIES**

Fancy Wisconsin Cheese, with mild flavor. At the present market value of Cheese it should retail at 28c to 30c per pound but we still hold our price down to 25 cents. It's a fine bargain at this price.

We have made no advance on Canned Corn, Peas and Stringless Beans. At our present prices they are as good value as any food product on the market.

Our White potatoes are good size and fine quality Also Parsnips, Onions, Turnips, Sweet Potatoes and Cabbage.

If you are not pleased with Syrup in tin cans and pails try our fine goods sold by the quart and gallon. We have a pure Sugar and a fine grade of Compound goods at 50c and 60c per gallon. Sure to please you.

California Naval Oranges—seedless. The smaller sizes are all gone for this season, but we have fancy fruit at 30c, 40c, 50c and extra large at 60c. Have just received some very fancy New Mackerel. Try them.

We have the Genuine New Orleans Molasses—new crop, light colored, heavy body to sell by the quart or gallon. It will please you.

Evaporated Peaches, Pears, Apricots, Prunes and Raisins, all at reasonable prices. Come to the store that has the goods you want.

If you are not using our Vinegar, just try it and see the difference.

**SECHLER & COMPANY,**  
Bush House Block, 57-1 Bellefonte, Pa.

**Shoes. Shoes.**

**Prices on Shoes Reduced**

**\$2.98 \$2.98 \$2.98**

On account of the backwardness of the season I have decided to dispose of my full line of

**LADIES' LOW SHOES**

regardless of cost. Nothing reserved, every pair and kind will be sold. These shoes are All New Spring Styles, nothing old or out of style. I give you my personal guarantee, that not one pair of these shoes sold for less than \$4.00 and the most of them at \$4.50 and \$5.00.

**Your Choice of Any Pair for \$2.98**

This sale is for CASH and CASH ONLY. All shoes must be fitted at the store as they cannot be exchanged. No shoes sent out on approval.

This is an opportunity to purchase your needs in Summer Low Shoes for less than the cost to manufacture.

**These Shoes are Now on Sale,**

in all sizes and widths. You had better come at once in order to be fitted.

These Shoes are the best that can be purchased, as high grade as Shoes can be made, and the price is less than you can purchase shoddy Shoes at the cheap stores.

**H. C. YEAGER,**  
THE SHOE MAN,  
Bush Arcade Bldg, 58-27 BELLEFONTE, PA.