

Czar of Russia is Richest Man.

Not Rockefeller, Morgan, Rothschild, nor Krupp!—The richest man in the world is a mere multimillionaire, whose wealth can't be estimated by the income tax experts. He is the Czar of Russia, and no man living knows his wealth. His income is said to be a million or so a day, so that one could roughly work out a capital of something like ten or thirty billions as the sum of his possessions, but after all it is only guess work. The Dayton "Daily News" explains something of the source of this vast property.

As head of the church, he owns all the church property of the realm, amounting to billions. But that can be left out of the consideration. He owns in his own name a hundred and fifty million acres of land, and upon this land are the most magnificent timber, the most colossal mines, and agricultural lands enough to furnish food for a nation of people. The State, or Government pays him a salary of ten million dollars a year; and if he wanted more all he would have to do would be to sign an order demanding it, since he is the State himself, in a sense.

The Czar pays his own expenses. That is, he maintains his own palaces and royal residences, some one hundred in number, and takes care of the cost of the households of all the royal personages of the nation. This involves some thirty thousand servants, three hundred automobiles, five thousand horses, and a small army of soldiers and secret service men. So it is necessary that he have considerable income.

All the mines of Siberia are owned by the Czar personally. He gets a royalty upon every ounce of mineral that is mined. The agricultural lands are rented, and the forests are being worked up into timber, which must be accounted for. So no matter how the war terminates, unless Germany is able to overrun Russia and take the entire country, the Czar is not likely to suffer from the heat in the summer or the cold in the winter.—Ex.

Pennsylvania Ranks Second as Apple Producing State.

Pennsylvania holds second rank among the States in the production of apples for the last seven years, 4,971,430 barrels being the average annual yield.

"The average Pennsylvania apple," said A. R. Mason, in charge of the horticultural extension at The Pennsylvania State College, "does not take its place with fruit from other States, because of the comparatively slight attention paid to the production of a first class article. Second to none in quality and to those of only one State in quantity, Pennsylvania apples should, by proper methods of production, be made to meet more largely the demands of all markets and all classes of trade."

Mr. Mason placed emphasis upon the fact that no fruit will bear the expenditure of a large amount of money in getting it to the consumer unless it be first grade product. Careful pruning, spraying, even to the extent of five or six applications, and all of them at the right time, fertilization and thinning are necessary to produce fruit of uniform size and grade. Cultivation for moisture control and the sowing of a cover crop have proved to be the best methods for bearing orchards, he added.

"When it is considered," continued Mr. Mason, "that failure in any one particular may mean a partial or total failure in the apple crop, the importance of careful orchard management will be appreciated."

Suspect Rat-Borne Flea.

The Commissioner said the theory that human beings transmitted the disease by personal contact was still considered the most probable and the one on which the Health Department would continue to act until further proof of any other were obtained, yet, he admitted, recent developments point suspicion straight at the rat-carried flea.

"We have eliminated every other bug and animal," said Doctor Emerson, "but the flea borne on rats. I am not prepared yet to admit that we have found the carrier."

A doctor in the Health Department said the Rockefeller Institute has been working on the rat-flea theory in their experiments with monkeys. Prof. C. T. Brues, of Harvard University, has been searching along similar lines.

The Obstacle.

"My dear, our automobile looks so cheap beside the one our neighbors have. We ought to have the latest make."

"I know we ought, but this is the only house I have to mortgage."—Baltimore American.

Rough Handling.

First Editor—"Here's one of the most learned men in the country, Professor Swimmerton, just passed away. What shall I say about him?"

Second Editor—"You might refer to him as a finished scientist."—Los Angeles Express.

Reasonable Doubt.

Suitor—"So you told your father that I was earning \$4,000 a year. What did he say?"

The Girl—"He said he knew you were getting that much, but he doubted you were earning it."—Pittsburgh Dispatch.

No Deception.

"They say figures never lie."

"They can't very well with the style of dresses women are wearing nowadays."—N. Y. World.

A Word for the Country Girl.

In recent years the problem of keeping the boy on the farm has been thought serious enough to arouse considerable discussion. The farmer has been told that he ought to provide the most modern agricultural machinery in order to obviate the hard labor of farming and keep the boys interested; that he should send his boys to a good school of scientific agriculture; that he should set aside a certain portion of the farm for the boy and permit him to keep the profit from his operation; and he has been told many other things, in all of which the importance of the boy to the farm was emphasized and plans suggested to make his lot a little easier and more promising. The county agent has interested himself in the problem by organizing boy's corn-growing and other agricultural contests.

But how about keeping the girl on the farm? asks the Indianapolis News. The girl does not ordinarily do the heavy field work, but her services in housekeeping, cooking and mending, as well as in butter-making, caring for garden and chickens, which tasks usually fall to her lot, are surely valuable enough to warrant the greatest consideration. And, yet, discussion of the problem of keeping the girl on the farm is infrequent. Consequently, the speaker who addressed the Bethany Park assembly on the career of the farm girl can lay some claim to originality. There was nothing eulogistic about the address, however. The speaker merely outlined the characterization of the perfect country girl and the ideals to which she should aspire. The farm girl, said the speaker, "will not hear the music from famed orchestras and artists, but from God's choir—the birds, the bees and the wind. She may not see the masterpiece of art or sculpture, but in the dawn of the day and the colors of the sunset and the blue of the sky she will discern glories the most clever artist can never depict on canvas." All of which is true, but in these days of traction there seems no reason why she should not enjoy the music and art as well as the beauties of nature and, in addition, she might receive other things to lighten her burden, such as an electric butter churner, a fireless cooker and a few days off each month for attending clubs, or other recreation. At all events, her brother should not be permitted to monopolize public attention to her exclusion.

The Most Valuable Herd.

The most valuable herd of animals that any Government of the world possesses is that of the fur seals which roam over the eastern side of the north Pacific Ocean and return for breeding purposes to the Pribilof Islands. After being sadly decimated by indiscriminate slaughter at sea, the herd has been rapidly recuperating under the influence of an international agreement, and soon the fur seals may be as numerous as when they came into the possession of the United States Government with the purchase of Alaska.

The fact that the only land to which these animals ever resort is two islets in Bering Sea belonging to the United States gives our Government a claim to possession such as is exercised over no other wild creatures of water, land or air.

In the summer of 1916 more than 100,000 young seals will have been added to the Alaskan seal herd, whose total strength will then be upward of 400,000 individuals of all classes. For some years only a limited number of seals have been utilized for the food purposes of the natives; but after the present close-time law commercial use may be made of many young male, which add nothing to the reproductive capacity of the herd and may properly be utilized for their skins and other products.—Dr. Hugh M. Smith in the National Geographic Magazine.

Lime and Fertilizer Pay Dividends on College Farm.

A demonstration carried out on one of the farms of The Pennsylvania State College during the last three years gives further proof that lime may be applied to the average soil profitably. The demonstration was made a part of the regular farm operations rather than an experimental project.

One-fourth acre plots were treated as follows: (1) Nothing, (2) ground limestone, (3) ground limestone and commercial fertilizer, (4) nothing, (5) ground limestone and commercial fertilizer, (6) commercial fertilizer, (7) nothing.

In practically every instance the plots receiving fertilizer and lime yielded considerably more than those receiving either lime or fertilizer alone. Lime alone gave excellent yields and profits proportionally.

The general conclusion to be drawn from the demonstration is that there is a limiting factor in the productivity of any soil. In this case lime was the limiting factor. Considerable money is lost by applying commercial fertilizer alone to an acid soil and the demonstration indicates that a maximum profit is secured when lime is used to correct acidity and this treatment is supplemented with commercial fertilizer. Lime and fertilizer together proved a paying combination.

A Lesson on Cowardice.

Evelyn is very cowardly, and her father decided to have a serious talk with his little daughter.

"Father," she said at the close of his lecture, "when you see a cow, ain't you 'fraid?"

"No, certainly not, Evelyn."

"When you see a bumblebee, ain't you 'fraid?"

"No," with scorn.

"Ain't you 'fraid when it thunders?"

"No," with laughter. "Oh, you silly, silly child!"

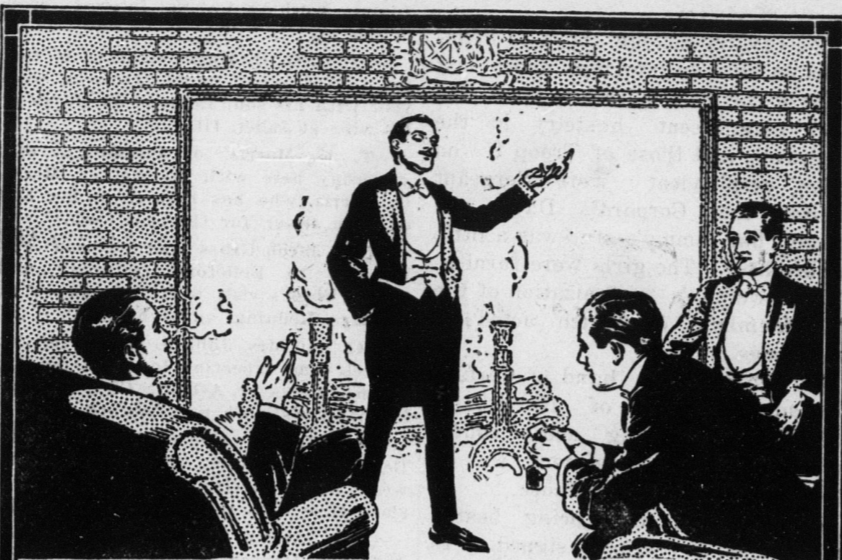
"Papa," said Evelyn solemnly, "ain't you 'fraid of nothing in the world but mamma?"—Short Stories.

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Indians Share \$7,000,000.

A report by the Department of the Interior shows the Government has official care of more than 800,000 Indians. In the present month more than \$7,000,000 in per capita payments is being distributed to the Choctaw, Chickasaw and Seminole tribes alone.

In the last three years under the administration of Secretary Lane more than \$687,000 has been collected as tribal royalties on coal and asphalt lands belonging to the Choctaw and Chickasaw tribes. Restrictions on alienation of 191,644 acres of land were removed for the years 1913, 1914 and 1915. For the benefit of allottees 159,000 acres of that land were sold for \$1,568,000. The sum of \$5,563,000 was collected in the last three years as royalties for individual Indians from oil produced on restricted allotted lands.



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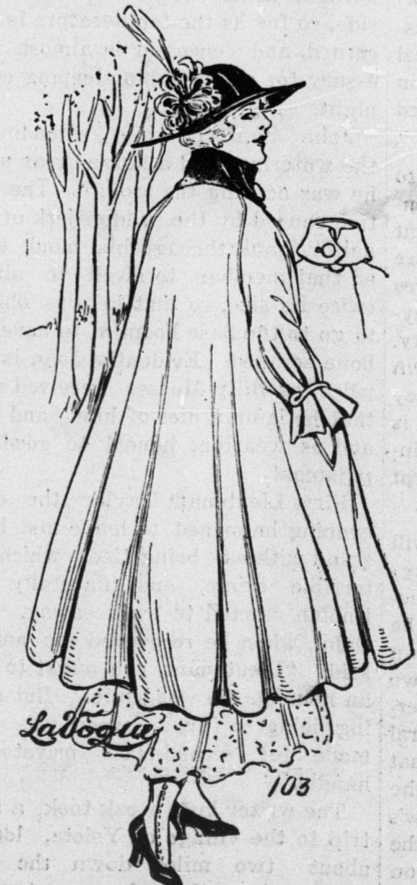
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