

HIS TREASURE WAS A ROCK

Overjoyed at Supposed Good Fortune, a Kentuckian Fainted When Plow Struck Hard Object.

For generations tradition has decreed that the Indians in the aboriginal days of Kentucky buried a pot of gold on the farm of John Williams in Casey county. A few days ago Mr. Williams decided to institute a systematic search for the treasure, the Davisville (Ky.) Messenger states. His powerful team of mules he hitched to a strong plow and in the locality where the gold is supposed to be hidden he began digging deep into the earth. It always has been claimed that the pot is of gigantic proportions. After considerable deep plowing had been done and numerous excavations made, Mr. Williams' mules came to a sudden standstill when the plow struck an object that could not be moved. So, certain that he had found the traditional pot, he was overjoyed and fainted. Passers-by hurried to his assistance and he was revived, and told those present what he was seeking. An excavation was made and it was proved the plow had struck a huge rock. However, the search is being continued.

There are a number of farms in Boyle county upon which it is alleged large quantities of silver and gold are buried. In most cases it is said to have been hidden by misers or frightened people during war times. Not a few early residents lost their lives by keeping their money in their homes and attempting to hold it against the intrusion of robbers. That was one reason treasures were buried. Some years ago some parties near Paint Lick, in Garrard county, in wrecking an old house found several thousand dollars which had been hidden during war times. The man who had hidden the money died without telling the secret.

CONCERTS THROUGH THE AIR

Enjoyable Musical Program That Emanates From Doctor's Radio Experimental Laboratory.

War bulletins and important world happenings, now and then interspersed in a nightly musical program from the air, emanate from the radio experimental laboratory of Dr. Lee DeForest at Highbridge, N. Y. Among the musical numbers on the nightly program are operatic selections, popular dance music, sentimental songs, Hawaiian medleys, and stirring band and orchestra phonograph offerings. In point of clearness it is said that the xylophone and the accordion are among the best instruments for wireless transmission, although the brass band and the human voice, especially if soprano, oftentimes are equally clear to all the listening amateur stations. To transmit the human voice by wireless telephone the speaker or operator talks into an ordinary microphone. In the case of the musical selection, on the other hand, the microphone is placed inside the cabinet of a phonograph, where it can get the full volume of sound.—Scientific American.

He Hit Something, Anyway.

A citizen of northern Maine is a bit sensitive on the subject of shooting bears. He was employed one summer to watch a lumber camp, a proceeding made necessary by Bruin's fondness for the pork and molasses stored there for winter use. The bears had been more or less troublesome during the summer, and the watchman threatened the next one that came prowling about his camp with dire destruction. One night he heard a bear. He seized his rifle and fired. The bear fled into the darkness, but a gug-gug-g-gg betrayed a fatal wound. The sound could be distinctly heard for some time—gug-gug-g-gg. In the morning the would-be hunter found the bullet had missed the bear and penetrated the kerosene barrel. The gug-gug-g-gg was caused by the escape of 52 gallons of good oil which lay spilled on the ground.—Lewiston Journal.

Student of Volcanoes.

Frank Alvord Perret, whose knowledge of volcanoes is probably unique in the world, is an American, a native of Hartford, Conn. After volcanic outbursts he has been able accurately to forecast their conduct for sometime to come, and in this way his labors have been of inestimable value to residents of volcanic districts. He has visited and studied practically every volcano of note in the world. He was the first to reach Messina after the devastating earthquake in 1908. As an inventor he is also widely known. In 1904 he took up volcanology and became honorary assistant to Professor Matteucci in the Royal observatory, Mt. Vesuvius, and was later decorated knight of the Italian crown.

Gallieni and Kitchener.

General Gallieni may fairly be called the French Kitchener in one very notable respect. He won deserved fame not only as a conqueror but as the enlightened organizer of conquered territories, with a special bent toward education. "My idea of our duty," he once said to his officers in Africa, "is that if we storm a village one day we ought to begin building a schoolhouse in it the next." Just so Kitchener, having avenged Gordon by smushing the Mahdists, set up Gordon college at Khartoum in his memory.—London Chronicle.

GET READY FOR THE TOURIST

Grave-Strewn Grove in Belgium Will Be Gold Mine to Owner After the War.

Every now and then some despairing hotel owner or storekeeper in Europe looks into the future for comfort and winds up his autotelling of fortunes by saying: "When this war is over there will be such a rush to Europe as we've never seen before." He's right. There will be a rush, and we'll be in it. Thrifty, farsighted souls in Europe are preparing for it, and have been preparing for some time.

There's a wood along the British front in Belgium called Ploegsteert by Belgians and Plugstreet by the British Tommies. It is a mile and a half long and three-quarters of a mile wide, and streets have been cut through it, paved in corduroy fashion and named after thoroughfares in London. It is dotted with graves.

A brewer in Armentieres owns Ploegsteert grove; he used it as a home for his pheasants. But he can sell it any time he wishes for ten times more than it was ever worth before the war. American tourists-to-be may rest assured that Ploegsteert will be ready to receive them almost as soon as they are able to journey there.—William Gunn Shepard in Collier's Weekly.

FOR STUDY OF WILD ANIMALS

New York Zoological Society Intends to Establish a Tropical Station in British Guiana.

A new undertaking of the New York Zoological society is the establishment of a tropical station in British Guiana, for the study of the local fauna, especially birds. Money for the first year's work of the station was supplied by Cleveland H. Dodge, Mortimer L. Schiff, C. Ledyard Blair, James J. Hill and George J. Gould; while the government of British Guiana has offered the use of its botanical gardens and wild government land. The officers of the new station comprise C. William Beebe, curator of birds in the New York zoological park, in charge; C. Innes Hartley, P. G. Howes and Donald Carter. It is proposed to build a bungalow at the edge of the jungle and equip it as a laboratory. One of the first birds to be studied will be the hoazin (Opisthocomus cristatus) of which there are no specimens in captivity, and concerning which there has been much controversy. One function of the station will be to collect and forward regularly supplies of living animals for the New York zoo.

Too Tempting.

Harry Sparrow, business manager of the New York team in the American league, tells of a pleasure trip he once made in South Sea Island waters, says the Saturday Evening Post. His ship touched at a port with an unpronounceable name. Accompanied by his suite and most of his subjects, the reigning ruler, a fat half-caste, came down to welcome the visitors. The subjects jumped off the little dock and swam about the steamer, while his majesty was received aboard in due state. Strange to say, the official interpreter and general factotum of the imperial outfit was a little cockney.

The tourists began pitching copper coins over the sides, in order to see the common herd dive for them. Presently a wealthy San Francisco man hauled a gold piece out and poised to fling it into the water.

"Ow, sir, don't do that, if you please, sir," the cockney implored. "You'll be 'avin' 'is royal 'ighness in the water next sir."

Qualities of Salesmanship.

Integrity is one of the mightiest factors in salesmanship. If you have a reputation for stating facts exactly for never attempting to gain momentary advantage through exaggeration you possess the basis of all successful salesmanship.

Next to integrity comes personality, that indefinable charm that gives to men what perfume gives to flowers. Many of us think of salesmen as people traveling around with sample kits. Instead we are all salesmen every day of our lives. We are selling our ideas, our plans, our energies, our enthusiasms to those with whom we come in contact. Thus the man of genial presence is bound to accomplish much more under similar conditions than the man without it. If you have personality cherish it; if you have not, cultivate it, for personality can be cultivated although the task is not easy.—Charles M. Schwab, in the American Magazine.

Found Diamond Ring in Tobacco Plug.

Miss Mayme Peetz of Louisville, Ky., employed in a tobacco factory, will recover a diamond engagement ring that slipped from her finger and was discovered recently by Jerome Hayes, a rancher of Sutter county, California, when he bit into a plug of tobacco. The story of Hayes' find was carried in the press dispatches. Miss Peetz read the item and wrote to the postmaster at Marysville, Cal., describing the ring and Hayes will return it.

Even Our Speed Is Slow.

An automobile for children propelled by a one-cylinder auxiliary such as may be attached to the rear wheel of a bicycle makes its appearance. It may not be long before we hear complaints that the city is behind in furnishing garage accommodations at schoolhouses. And when these are built they may have to be abandoned because there are no hangars.—Brooklyn Eagle.

WHY RED LEAD IS SUPERIOR

Its Fineness Makes It One of the Surest Preventives of Corrosion That Is Known.

The average thickness of a coating of paint for iron and steel may be one two-hundredth of an inch, states an authority on the subject. In many parts, however, the coating may easily reach a thinness of one six-hundredth of an inch.

If, therefore, a paint contains particles whose smallest dimension is one four-hundredth of an inch, it is obvious that the particles will stand out in a paint coating where the thickness of the paint coating is only one six-hundredth of an inch. Many particles of pigment classed as coarse or sandy lead are considerably larger in size than the size indicated by one four-hundredth of an inch diameter, and these will project still farther through the paint film. Such coarse particles become, therefore, the weak point in the film, and corrosion may start around such particles.

The paint film itself is weak at such points, as the coarse particles may not be completely encased in the oil of the film. For these reasons, concludes the authority, the superiority of a highly oxidized red lead is really due to its fineness. It is a better pigment. Its superiority, however, lies not only in the more continuous paint film it produces but in its producing a better working paint—a paint that flows out well but will not run, sag or weep.

FIRST "TANKS" IN WARFARE

Romans Found a Means of Stopping the Hitherto Deadly Persian War Chariots.

Appropos of the armored automobile of the British, the Figaro of Paris remarks that the first model of this kind of war automobile is found illustrated in the bas-reliefs of Khorsala and Nineveh; armed chariots used by the Greeks and the Trojans in the days of Agamemnon, and which were introduced by Cyrus in the armies of the Persians. Having at hand no gasoline, Cyrus had his chariots or his cars drawn by horses. Sylla at the battle of Cheronae found means of defense against those armed chariots which for centuries had spread terror on battlefields. He armed his soldiers of the second line with poles divided into four sharpened points. These poles were planted on the ground on the advance of the armored chariots launched in an assault by Archilanus, Mithridates' commander. The first line of the Romans retired in the rear of this barrier against which the armed chariots in their impetuous assault were broken to pieces. Suddenly the light forces of Sylla hurled themselves forward; they surrounded the armed chariots, covering them with a cloud of arrows and a shower of stones. Few of these chariots could escape, amidst the cries of mockery of the Roman soldiers.

Invited to Doom.

Before the cold weather set in a certain South side matron had so much trouble with flies in her kitchen that she decided to make a supreme effort to rid herself of the pests.

After carefully fastening the screen doors she placed saucers containing fly poison on the table and on top of the refrigerator and went into another room to await developments.

Soon afterward the matron heard her little daughter in the kitchen. Investigation showed the youngster at the kitchen door, carefully holding the screen wide open.

"What in the world are you doing?" cried the housewife.

"Why, mamma," the youngster replied, "I am holding the screen door open so the flies can come in and get the poison."

COUNT GOLD IN BILLIONS

Production of Yellow Metal in the Last Quarter of a Century Has Been Enormous.

Eight billion dollars in gold has been mined in the last 25 years, against an equal amount in the 400 years preceding, the National City bank stated today.

The gold money of the world has doubled in the last 20 years, while silver money has decreased one-half in the same period. The bank, it was said, was impelled to issue the statement because of the exceptionally high price of silver, of which the United States was now the world's largest producer, and the large inflow of gold, of which this country had imported more than \$600,000,000 since the beginning of the year.

"The total world production of gold from the discovery of America to the present time was \$16,300,000,000 in coinage value," the statement said. "The gold money of all countries of the world for which statistics were available in 1896 aggregated \$4,144,000,000, and on January 1, 1916, \$8,258,000,000; silver money of the same countries was in 1896, \$4,237,000,000, and in 1916, \$2,441,000,000. The 'uncovered paper' money of the countries in question was stated in 1896 at \$2,558,000,000, and in 1916 at \$8,583,000,000."

Down to 1885 the world's gold output never reached as much as \$100,000,000 annually; in 1896 it crossed the \$200,000,000 line; in 1903, \$300,000,000, and in 1906, for the first time, exceeded \$400,000,000. It advanced steadily until it reached \$470,000,000 in 1915. Silver production first exceeded \$100,000,000 annually in 1880, and in 1893 exceeded, for the first time, \$200,000,000, making its highest record in 1911, \$292,000,000, and slowly declining to \$232,000,000 in 1915.

INFLUENCE OF THE "LUBOK"

Cartoons From Russian Papers Have a Large Circulation Among the Uneducated Masses.

In Russia the humorous and satirical papers are read only by the educated classes. Though such publications as Boudnik, Loukomorje and Novi Satirikon have been publishing countless war cartoons, reflecting every phase and turn of the great struggle, these periodicals do not reach the primitive, illiterate people of the widely scattered villages.

It is the cartoon, of course, that reaches and influences the masses, and in order to reach the masses several of the Russian journals began publishing the cartoons in separate sheets. They were known as "luboks," or posters, and while many of them were crude and even savage in their execution, they carried their messages directly to the hearts of the people.

Tons of these luboks have been turned out. J. Finger writes in Cartoons. They have gone everywhere, into the remotest communities where books and newspapers are never known. One doesn't need to know the alphabet in order to understand a lubok. Its meaning is clear and on the surface. And when you consider that millions of these cheap, colored posters have flooded the highways and byways of Russia you can begin to understand their influence.

They are the poor man's newspaper. To him they bring the news of the war—important victories won, incidents of the Galicia-Bukovina drive, the campaigns against the Turk and the Bulgars. Under the dim light of lanterns, far away from railroads and telegraph, under the thatched roof of the peasant's hut, these luboks are discussed eagerly and passed on.

That Settled It.

Commissioner Dillon, apropos of his success in the New York milk strike, said to a reporter:

"The trust had dictated to the farmers so long, it thought it could dictate to them forever. But the farmers got together, and from then on they took the initiative as completely as the lady in the story.

"One clubman said to another, pointing with a shocked look from the club window toward a lady in an ultramodish skirt:

"I thought you said, George, that you'd never consent to let your wife wear one of those outrageous garments?"

"Yes, so I did," George replied, "but my wife overheard me."

Highwaymen Used Bait.

Highwaymen operating in central Illinois are making a specialty of holding up occupants of motor cars at night. They use the lure of a tire placed in the road. The trick has never failed to work, and the robbers are reaping a harvest. Drivers of cars at night, seeing the tire, and believing it to have been dropped by some car ahead, invariably stop to pick it up. As he is about to place it in his car the highwaymen emerge from a hiding place convenient and present guns and a command to deliver. The authorities urge tourists traveling at night to go armed.

Prayers Seemed to Go Wrong.

Robert wanted a baby sister. The Smiths, who live across the street, have a house full of children, who were playmates of Robert. Recently another baby came to the Smiths. Robert came to his mother again and asked for a baby sister for Christmas, to which his mother replied: "Why don't you pray for one?" Robert answered, disgustedly: "I have prayed, and every time I pray God leaves it at Smiths."

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All the goods we advertise here are selling at prices prevailing this time last season.

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