

"K."

(Continued from page 6, column 4.)

It is the person—one goes in trouble.

He had no words for that, only little caressing touches of her arm, her hand. Perhaps, without knowing it, he was formulating a sort of prayer that, since there must be troubles, she would always come to him and he would always be able to help her.

And Sidney, too, fell silent. She was recalling the day she became engaged to Max, and the lost feeling she had had. She did not feel the same at all



He Almost Crushed Her.

now. She felt as if she had been wandering, and had come home to the arms that were about her. Looking into his steady eyes, she knew that she was safe. She would never wither for him.

Where before she had felt the clutch of inexorable destiny, the woman's fate now she felt only his arms about her, her cheek on his shabby coat.

"I shall love you all my life," she said shakily.

His arms tightened about her.

The little house was dark when they got back to it. The Street, which had heard that Mr. Le Moyne approved of night air, was raising its windows for the night and pinning cheesecloth bags over its curtains to keep them clean.

In the second-story frame room at Mrs. McKee's, the baritone slept heavily, and made divers unvoiced sounds. He was hardening his throat, and so slept with a wet towel about it.

Down on the doorstep, Mrs. McKee and Mr. Wagner sat and made love with the aid of a lighted match and the pencil-pad.

The car drew up at the little house. Katie had heard it, and now she came heavily along the hall.

"A woman left this for Mr. K.," she said. "If you think it's a begging letter, you'd better keep it until he's bought his new suit tomorrow. Almost any moment he's likely to bust out."

But it was not a begging letter. K. read it in the hall, with Sidney's shining eyes on him. It began abruptly:

"I'm going to Africa with one of my cousins. She is a medical missionary. Perhaps I can work things out there.

If I caused death, I did not mean to. You will think that no excuse, but it is true. In the hospital, when I changed the bottles on Miss Page's medicine tray, I did not care much what happened. But it was different with you.

You dismissed me, you remember. I had been careless about a sponge count. I made up my mind to get back at you.

You remember the packets of gauze sponges we made and used in the operating room? There were twelve to each package. When we counted them as we got them out, we counted by packages.

On the night before I left, I went to the operating room and added one sponge every here and there. Out of every dozen packets, perhaps, I fixed one that had thirteen. The next day I went away.

Then I was terrified. I was so frightened that I went down sick over it. When I got better, I heard you had lost a case and the cause was being whispered about. I almost died of terror. Then I left the city. I couldn't stand it. I was afraid to read a newspaper.

I am not going to sign this letter. You know who it is from. And I am not going to ask your forgiveness, or anything of that sort. I don't expect it. But one thing hurts me more than anything else, the other night. You said you'd lost your faith in yourself. This is to tell you that you need not. And you said something else—that anyone can "come back." I wonder!

K. stood in the hall of the little house with the letter in his hand. Just beyond on the doorstep was Sidney, waiting for him. His arms were still warm from the touch of her. Beyond lay the Street, and beyond that lay the world and a man's work to do. Work, and faith to do it, a good woman's hand in the dark, a Providence that made things right in the end.

"Are you coming, K.?"

"Coming," he said. And, when he was beside her, his long figure folded to the short measure of the step, he stooped humbly and kissed the hem of her soft white dress.

(THE END.)

—Subscribe for the "Watchman."

ARMY NEEDS MEN OF MANY TRADES

Specialized Work of Every Kind Must Be Done.

WHAT WE ARE SHORT OF

Chauffeurs, Cooks, Blacksmiths, Carpenters, Etc., in Great Demand—Navy Especially Wants Electricians, Machinists, Firemen and Plumbers. Other Positions Open to Patriots.

Men of practically every trade will find abundant opportunity to pursue their favorite callings in the military and naval forces of the country at present existing as well as in those yet to be organized. Striving after the efficiency which must be attained in as short a time as possible, army, navy and marine officers are assigning recruits to those branches of the service where any special knowledge they possess will be valuable.

In the army as well as in the navy practically every vocation from engineering and medicine to baking and tailoring will be represented. When the army draft is in force the need for men of all trades will be unlimited. At the present time the different branches of the service have the necessary quota of certain tradesmen, and no more are being taken. Other tradesmen, however, are still in demand, even for the forces already organized.

Because the duties of the engineering corps are more varied than those of other branches of the service there is a greater demand there for skilled workmen. The volunteer engineering regiments which are soon to get away for the front are almost recruited up to their full strength, but there is yet a chance for cooks, chauffeurs, automobile mechanics, longshoremen and plain pick and shovel men.

What Men Are Most Needed.

The engineering corps of the regular army is also in need of skilled workers. The adjutant general's office has sent orders to recruiting stations to enlist as many of the following workers as possible: Blacksmiths, blasters and powder men, cabinetmakers, wooden boat calkers, bridge, house and ship carpenters, clerks, cooks, divers, drafts-men, drillers, teamsters, electricians, enginemen, chauffeurs, farriers, firemen, masons, mine foremen, concrete foremen, painters, railroad construction men, glaziers, horseshoers, lithographers, machinists, oarsmen, skilled boatmen, mule packers, photographers, pipefitters, plumbers, riggers, riveters, harness makers, shoemakers, store-room keepers, surveyors, transit men, tinsmiths and students of engineering.

The quartermaster's corps is in need of chauffeurs, bakers, bookkeepers, stenographers and typewriters. The need of bakers is especially great. A committee of motor truck owners and experts is striving to enlist 1,300 skilled motor truck drivers for the quartermaster enlisted reserve corps. They will be used to man forty truck trains.

Applicants are recruited, given a technical examination, a physical examination by the army surgeon and finally enlisted. Those who have driven pleasure cars as well as motor trucks for at least a year and who understand the mechanism of motor and transmission have little difficulty in passing the examination.

General Call For Cooks.

In every branch of the service there is a crying demand for cooks. All fighting forces must have good cooks, but the men of this trade are not responding in as great numbers as the recruiting officers would like. The navy and marine corps are anxious to get good cooks as the army. Cooks will have no trouble in finding work to do in the country's military service.

Men skilled as mechanics, electricians, wiremen, cablemen and telegraph, telephone and wireless operators, photographers, chauffeurs and aeronautical experts are needed in the signal corps. A part of the function of the signal corps is the installation and operation of wireless stations, telephone systems and telegraph and cable lines at all points where the army is operating. The aviation section is also a part of the signal corps.

The Navy's Requirements.

At the navy publicity bureau it was said that the principal need of the navy is for electricians, machinists, firemen and cooks. Bakers, musicians, yeoman, carpenters, coppersmiths, painters, pharmacists, plumbers and fitters can also find employment in the navy. The marine corps is enlisting electricians, machinists, aviation mechanics, chauffeurs, civil engineers and searchlight operators.

Both the army and the navy offer an excellent opportunity for barbers and tailors. On all the battleships there is a barber shop, and some of them are quite elaborately equipped. The men of the various organizations are constantly having their clothes repaired and pressed, and the services of the tailors are in constant demand. As barbers and tailors in the army and navy usually make more money than their civilian brothers there is little demand for them at present in the country's fighting forces.

To Conserve Immature Animals.

Two prominent New York clubs have cut veal, lamb and sucking pig from their menu to help conserve immature food animals.

Beginning of Ballooning.

The art of ballooning originated in the year 1783, with the experiments of Messrs. Charles and Robert, who improved on those of Montgolfier, of a few weeks earlier, by the substitution of hydrogen for heated air in the filling of balloons. All these first attempts at aerial navigation were made at or near Paris. In November of 1783 Pilastre de Rozier made a successful ascent in a Montgolfier "fire balloon," and the interest then awakened has continued to the present day, with the honors still resting with France. However, after all these attempts, a man by the name of Blanchard was the first to make ballooning a vocation, and he died a natural death in 1809, after 66 flights without accident. His widow was not so fortunate. She had served an apprenticeship with her husband, and was killed ten years after his death, in Paris, by a fall.

Napoleon's Cannon.

Machinists who made war munitions in the time of Napoleon I had no such equipment and tools as those of the present day process.

According to an old-time sketch brought to light recently, cannon were bored by means of a wooden lathe driven by horse power.

The horse traveled in a circle in the lower part of a building, turning a prodigious axle, to the upper end of which a crude but huge gear wheel was attached. This propelled a smaller pinion mounted near its periphery and the pinion in turn revolved a chuck in which one end of the cannon was attached.

The boring tool was advanced by a man operating a hand wheel at the far end of a machine.

Another hand wheel on a small traveling car about the lathe lowered the cannon into place or removed it when machined.

Lines of Earnestness.

The lines of earnestness should be massaged in this way. With the tips of the fingers pat the forehead lightly from eyebrows to hair line, repeating the process until the blood suffuses the brows with a rich glow.

The lines in front of the ears should be treated by the same process. There should be the same soft, light patting, coaxing the blood to the surface, but in no wise drawing the skin. That must be avoided always, the dragging and loosening of the skin.

No section of the Atlantic seaboard will offer a better field for exploitation than the deep sea fishing grounds directly off the Delaware capes, if Atlantic fishermen decide to take advantage of the proposal recently issued by the Federal Bureau of Fisheries to the Pacific coast fishing fleets that they go into shark catching on a wholesale scale to furnish a new substitute for leather.

World's Chewing Gum Bill is a Large One.

The world's chewing gum bill this year will be well over \$1,000,000, and most of that money will come to the United States, according to the commerce department's figures. This country is the biggest producer. Europe's consumption of chicle is growing tremendously—in the first part of

the fiscal year European nations exercised their mastoid muscles on \$696,040 worth. North American countries were second with \$103,997. Oceania was third—\$78,020.

These figures show that the folks way down in South America are acquainted with the delights of the interesting jaw bone for they invested \$17,951. The Africans spent \$16,000 for American gum and even the

"heathen Chinese" and the Jap, and lo—the poor East Indian, sank their molars in the springy substance, as Asia's bill was \$14,538.

—Consul General L. J. Keena, at Valparaiso, Chile, reports that there is an opportunity in that country for the introduction of American department stores.

TUESDAY

HOW the old range does love to heat things up, especially when it's sizzling hot outside! Then, there's always the coal or wood to carry, always that constant raking and poking, pulling this and pushing that, to keep the fire going.

But the ironing must be done. There's no other way to do it, is there? No, not unless you have a New Perfection Oil Cook Stove in your kitchen.

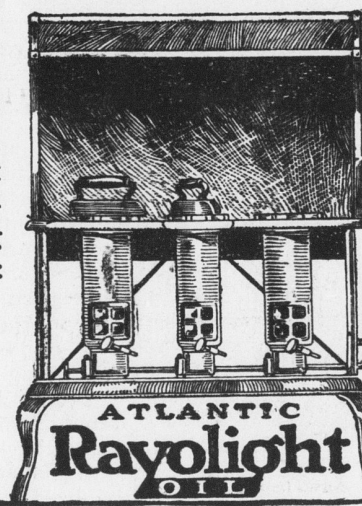
NEW PERFECTION OIL COOK-STOVES

have made thousands of women happy—freed them from the ironing day and the everyday drudgery and overwork you have now.

A Perfection will heat the irons on Tuesdays. And it's always ready to bake, fry, boil or roast at the strike of a match. You'll be particularly interested in the separate oven and the fireless cooker. Your dealer will explain about them. Ask him.

THE ATLANTIC REFINING COMPANY Philadelphia and Pittsburgh

One of the many good points about a Perfection is that it burns the most economical fuel—kerosene. And the best kerosene is Rayolight. It's so highly refined that it burns without smoking, sputtering, smelling or charring the wicks. Look for this sign:



Dry Goods.

Dry Goods.

LYON & COMPANY.

Special Sale of Summer Dress Stuffs in Washable Silks and Cottons

Seventy-five pieces dress goods in plaid and checkered voiles, flaxons, basket weaves, poplins, figured and striped pongees that sold at 15c to 75c per yard now sell at 10 cents to 50 cents.

Washable Silks and Satins

32 and 36 inches wide, the regular price \$1.25 and \$1.35 now go at 90 cents and \$1.00.

Special Sale of Shirtwaists

The handsomest line of Shirtwaists in the country. In silk, crepe de chine, tub silk, georgette, crepe voiles, plaids, taffetas, values from \$1.25 to \$6.50, now 98c. and \$4.50.

COATS AND COAT SUITS

We are still selling Coats and Suits at greatly reduced prices. Coats from \$9.00 up. Suits from \$10.00 up. All colors and blacks.

Washable Skirts and Middies

We have a large stock of Sport Skirts, all colors and white with the new pockets and belts, regular price \$1.50, special \$1.25. Blouses and Smocked Middies in all colors and plain white, from 98c to \$1.50.

SHOES!

SHOES!!

We are selling Shoes for less than they cost to manufacture. Men's, Women's and Children's in black, white and tan.

Rugs, Carpets and Linoleums

Save money by buying your Rugs from us. Carpets and Linoleums at prices that will mean a big saving.

Lyon & Co. Bellefonte.

"FOUR GENERATION" ENDORSEMENT



THE fourth generation has taken "High Art Clothes" just as favorably as the first did, way back in 1868. In fact, if the constantly increasing sale of these clothes in our shop is indication, "High Art Clothes" in this generation are more popular than ever.

This season we offer the largest assortment of bright, snappy models for young men and ultra though conservative styles for those of mature years, we ever had. This is based on our confidence in

High-Art Clothes

and if you are not already one of those who would wear no others, call and see how good looking, well fitting and reasonable these clothes are. You'll be a "High Art" enthusiast ever after.

FAUBLE'S.

Allegheny St. BELLEFONTE, PA.