

WHY CLOTHES WEAR OUT.

Little Balls of Fluff Found Around the House Give the Answer.

The microscope has answered that long puzzling question of why clothes wear out. By the aid of this instrument that uncovers mysteries of the world hidden to the unaided human eye, it is revealed that when cloth is handled some fibers are rubbed off, which in time become visible and objectionable. The formation of this fluff is not unlike the growth of snowballs that boys roll. Under the microscope, especially with reflected light, these balls of fluff are wonderfully beautiful, gleaming with a brilliancy that cannot be captured by a photograph.

"We speak, and speak correctly, of 'wearing a suit of clothes' when we have in mind only the use of the clothes," a scientific writer explains. "but the garments are literally worn away. We might also speak of 'wearing' bedclothes, because the fibers of the bed linen are worn away in much the same manner as a carpenter wears away the surface of wood when he sandpapers it.

"Drafts and other air currents waft these fibers to and fro until they collect in small clusters of fluff. The 'bits and cantles' that have begun to attract others to them gather more and more until a large proportion of the aerial flotsam has been transformed into what the housekeeper calls 'little rolls of dust' that she finds under the bed and in the corners. These are fibers that friction has removed from the bed linen and from one's clothing."

—St. Louis Republic.

SAVED HIS OWN FACE.

Why He Balked at Being a Witness or the Side of Truth.

Colonel E. M. House—"Silent" House, as he is often called—told at a dinner in Washington a significant parable: "They who expect the men in authority to do a great deal for them—they who expect the impossible—should remember the grizzly bear story.

"A famous grizzly bear hunter gave a dinner, and one of the guests told of a bear hunt that he had once shared in with his host. It had been a remarkable hunt. The bear had been killed under almost incredible difficulties. Although his auditors looked skeptical, the narrator did not spare them any of those difficulties. He counted on the host, you see, for corroboration.

"Then, when he had finished his strange but perfectly true tale, he said: 'There, that's the story, and, gentlemen, our host will corroborate every word I say.'

"'No, George,' he said, 'I don't remember anything of the sort at all.'

"'Tableau!' 'Maddened by this tableau, the guest at the end of the dinner took his host aside and hissed:

"'Why didn't you back me up in that bear story? You know every word of it was true.

"'Yes,' said the famous hunter—'yes, it was all true, but I saw that everybody round the table thought you were lying. If, then, I had supported you the only result would have been that they would have set me down for a liar too.'—Washington Star.

Looming Mirages.

In what are called "looming mirages" distant objects show an apparent extravagant increase in height without alteration of breadth. Distant pinnacles of ice are thus magnified into immense towers or tall, jagged mountains, and a ship thus reflected from far out at sea may appear to be twelve or fifteen times as tall as it is long. Rocks and trees are also shown in abnormal shapes and positions, while houses, animal and human beings appear in like exaggerated shapes. Before the sandy plains of our southwestern states and territories were converted into verdant fields by the ingenuity and tireless energy of man mirages were very common in those regions, the Indians regarding the phenomenon as being the work of evil spirits.

A Russian National Dish.

One of the national dishes of Russia is known as the pashka. It is a sort of cake that stands one and a half feet high and is always put on a tall base. It is usually surmounted by a sugar cross and is placed in the center of the table when the Russians hold their great feast at Easter when the fast is broken. It takes about sixty eggs to make the pashka, but none but natives can succeed in producing the rare taste.

Comprehensive.

"I understand you have bought a set of Shakespeare's works." "Yes," replied Mr. Dubwaite loftily, "a complete set." "And a glossary, too, I presume?" "Oh, yes, yes! In fact, everything Shakespeare wrote." — Birmingham Age-Herald.

Higher Authority.

Willis—The Highfliers are going to give up their big house this year. Mrs. Willis—You must be mistaken. I was talking with Mrs. Highflier only yesterday. Willis—Well, I was talking with the mortgagee only this morning.—Puck.

Trouble on the Road.

First Centipede—What's the matter? Second Centipede—I need a traffic cop; my feet want to go different ways.—New York Sun.

Idlers Will be Made to Work.

Charleston, W. Va.—By an act of the second extraordinary session of the West Virginia Legislature of 1917, which recently adjourned after passing a number of bills designed to permit the State to do its part in prosecuting the war against Germany and her allies, it is made the duty of every able-bodied male resident of the State, between the ages of 16 and 60 years, habitually and regularly to engage in some lawful, useful and recognized business, profession, occupation or employment whereby he may produce or earn sufficient to support himself and those legally dependent upon him.

From the time this bill was proposed, several weeks before the Legislature was called together, the subject of idleness had been agitated throughout the State and many persons who had been habitually idle some for many years, had been induced to go to work rather than be enrolled among those who might later come under the proposed act of the Legislature.

The State Council of Defense, through the office of Gov. John J. Cornwell, took up the subject at its first meeting, at which time it was decided to get a list of all the idle persons resident in the State. Lists were obtained from nearly every town and city in the State, as well as in villages and rural communities. In many instances it was reported that there was just one man in a community who declined to work. The list covering the whole State numbers many thousands of names.

The legislative act provides that from the time it becomes effective, June 20, until six months after the termination of the war, any able-bodied resident, except bona fide students during school terms, who shall fail regularly and steadily to engage for at least 36 hours a week in some lawful and recognized business, profession or employment, shall be held to be a vagrant and shall be guilty of a misdemeanor. Upon conviction he shall be fined not more than \$100 for each offense, and shall be by the trial court ordered to work not exceeding 60 days upon the public roads or streets, or upon some other public work being done by and in the county in which such persons may be convicted, or by any municipality in that county.

One-half of the fair value of such labor so performed under the sentence shall be paid by the county or municipality for which it is performed to the support of any persons dependent upon the vagrant. If there shall be no legal dependents, no payment shall be made on account of any labor done under the judgment.

Prosecutions for vagrancy shall be instituted and conducted as other criminal prosecutions, and in no case shall the possession by the accused of money, property or income sufficient to support himself and those legally dependent upon him be a defense to any prosecution. In no case shall the claim by the accused of inability to obtain work or employment be a defense to a prosecution, unless it be proved that the accused promptly notified the proper representative of the State Council of Defense of his inability to obtain employment and requested that work be found for him, and that such work was not furnished him.

All justices of the peace, mayors and police judges within the State are given jurisdiction to try and punish all offenders under the act. Punishment may also be made by indictment.

Change in Long Distance Telephone Rates.

Effective June 21st, 1917, the toll and long distance rates of the Bell system for messages between points within the State of Pennsylvania, and between Pennsylvania and Delaware points, will be revised.

The effect of this revision will be to establish all such rates on an air-line-distance basis and to bring about an entire uniformity of charges for like distances. In general the rates have been reduced, although in some cases there have been slight increases and many of the former rates have been continued. Altogether, the revision will result in a total saving to the Pennsylvania public of approximately a quarter of a million dollars a year.

At the same time the Bell company will establish a toll charge for messages between State College and Millheim and State College and Spring Mills. Local manager Mallalieu, in making this announcement, states that this charge in rates does not affect the free talking privilege between State College and Bellefonte, Millheim and Bellefonte, Spring Mills and Bellefonte and the other free talking areas in Centre county; in other words, State College, Millheim and Spring Mills subscribers will continue to talk to the county seat without charge.

The effect of the revision upon some of the principal Bellefonte rates is indicated below, the old rate in the first column and the new rate in the last:

	Old	New
Bellefonte to Clearfield.....	35	30
Bellefonte to Conneville.....	1.00	80
Bellefonte to Curwensville.....	45	30
Bellefonte to Harrisburg.....	75	50
Bellefonte to Hellsburg.....	40	35
Bellefonte to Huntingdon.....	35	25
Bellefonte to Jersey Shore.....	30	25
Bellefonte to Johnstown.....	50	55
Bellefonte to Lewisport.....	25	20
Bellefonte to Lock Haven.....	15	20
Bellefonte to Mount Union.....	45	30
Bellefonte to Philadelphia.....	1.25	1.05
Bellefonte to Philadelphia.....	25	20
Bellefonte to Pittsburgh.....	1.00	85
Bellefonte to Reedsville.....	25	20
Bellefonte to Renovo.....	35	25
Bellefonte to Warriorsmark.....	25	20
Bellefonte to Washington.....	1.25	95

—In these days when rag carpet has come back into favor, old stockings of any color but black, by preference, when cut in strips, around, spirally as one would peel an apple, are most desirable material for serviceable rugs, for either city or country use, and if care is taken with the cutting, each sock or stocking will yield a strip running from top to toe, without wasting more than a few clippings.

**Colored Supplement FREE With Next Sunday's PUBLIC LEDGER**

Next Sunday, June 24, the Public Ledger will issue a handsome FREE Supplement, printed in four colors, showing **Maj. Gen. Pershing in France**

This Supplement, designed by Kriehoff, the well-known Philadelphia artist, will be well worth framing as a souvenir of the day when the United States first sent armed forces to European battlefields.

This is the first of a series of eight colored Sunday Supplements. Watch for announcements of the second to be issued July 1, and order *today your* copy of next Sunday's Ledger with the Pershing Supplement.