

Bellefonte, Pa., July 20, 1917.

**Indians Who Use Language of Cortez Time.**

Berkeley, Cal.—Dr. Paul Radin, Ph. D., member of the Canadian Geological Survey, and former fellow of Harvard and Columbia universities, in Indian research, has just arrived here from an exploration voyage part of which consisted in studying unknown tribes and customs of Indians in Southern Mexico.

Dr. Radin spent a good deal of his time in the State of Oaxaca in the southern part of Mexico. Among the interesting things which he discovered there was that the language spoken at the time of Cortez in the sixteenth century is still spoken. The Indians in this region number in the millions. Though they have given up most of their old customs, their language is still intact. Dr. Radin said that they have influenced the Spanish language in neighboring territory rather than having their own language affected by the Spanish.

"These people in the State of Oaxaca are descendants from the Zapotecs, a highly civilized race of Indians," said Dr. Radin. "Among the curious things I saw was the use of a whistling language. The people give directions by whistling. The idea is not to have a whistle for each whistle, but a whistle for a whole sentence. For example, 'Is John at home?' would be illustrated by one whistle. Names can be whistles. Pueblos are called out in musical tones.

"Each Pueblo is distinguished from the other by its moccasins, its sombrero and its belts. Otherwise these tribes wear clothes like civilized communities. They do not paint and they have big cities.

"In studying the language and mythology of the people, I found that half of it is European mythology, borrowed from the Spaniards and put into its own. Spanish culture has undergone sufficient remodeling to make it entirely different. The old beliefs and ideas have disappeared, except in the secluded mountain districts.

"The Indian language has much vitality. In the southern part of Mexico the language not only holds its own, but is making headway among the Mexicans. There are a number of places where there are grammars exclusively for Indians and where they have special teachers. The tribes never speak Spanish among themselves, no matter how well they can use and understand it.

"The Indian language is broken up into many dialects. In one place there were thirty dialects. Tribes eight miles apart could not understand one another. They fight amongst each other. Some tribes have considerable dislike of the white man. One Indian chief issued a proclamation while I was there that anyone in his tribe caught wearing the shoes of a white man would be killed. The Indians usually wear moccasins and sandals.

"I visited a tribe 60 miles south of Salina Cruz. These people are called Hauevas and have rarely been visited by white people. They live along the water lagunes. They are a conservative people from whom it is hard to get information. I got my information by going to the Pueblos where the culture had broken down. They speak a language like the tribes in the mountains. Their custom is different from all others. They belong to the same tribe as that known as the 'Mixe.' It is possible that they will turn out the same people as those who speak the Maya languages and Guatemalan, and who are known for their high type of culture. They are probably the remnants of people pushed aside by the more powerful other Indian tribes.

"The Indians of Southern Mexico use Spanish money. They live in huts that have no windows. They use oxen. Their food is rabbit, deer, lizard, fish, cocoa and coconuts. They have no milk. They sleep in hammocks made of soft yarn. They are great believers in custom, and will generally not change."

Dr. Radin is compiling his report for Harvard and Columbia universities. It will be published by the Smithsonian Institution.

**Neutrals at Mercy of U. S.**

One of the most effective war weapons the United States possesses has not been thrown into the scale of war yet to any extent, says the Washington correspondent of the Kansas City "Star." That is the almost complete leverage over the European neutrals lodged in this country through the fact that, because of the submarine warfare, the United States is the only nation with an available surplus of food of all kinds and supplies, such as steel and copper and oils, that neutral Europe must have.

Unintentionally the submarine warfare, by reducing the world shipping tonnage so severely, has given the United States practically a "world corner" on the available surplus of everything. For surplus food in Australia or India, or even South America, if it takes so long to transport that tonnage can't be spared to go after it, isn't much more use except to the people of those countries than if a surplus did not exist. No one nation ever had such a "corner" on the things that nations need in order to exist as the United States possesses today.

It was given the United States unlooked for, and today millions of people in the small neutral nations of Europe are watching more anxiously than any other development in the war how this country intends to exercise the vast power it possesses by virtue of this "corner." It means "life or starvation" for them.

If the United States were to use the power arrogantly and inhumanly, there is little question that they could force most of the smaller neutral nations, such as Holland, Denmark, Norway, Sweden and Switzerland, to choose between entering the war on one side or the other, or face starvation. Germany is on their borders and they are afraid of being overwhelmed and crushed before assistance could

reach them, if they went in for the allies. If they joined Germany they would be no better off than they were before, for Germany could give them an army, but no food. So the only side to go in—and the don't want to go in at all—would be the allies. That is the terrible dilemma or precarious situation, in which the small neutrals find themselves. Today they are in the position practically of throwing themselves on the humanity of the American nation, depending on it not to wield the tremendous power accidentally lodged in its hands unscrupulously.

England with command of the seas, was able to bring into effect a system of "rationing" of the neutrals adjacent to Germany to prevent too much food being sent across the borders to Germany. This was a difficult and ticklish proposition, as the neutrals could go into the American markets and buy, and the neutrals could send the food over in their own ships. England could go so far and no further by virtue of her command of all the essential coal.

With the entrance of the United States into the war as a belligerent, the proposition has become a much simpler one; in fact, it has transferred largely the diplomatic problem of the neutrals powers to Washington. While it may not be expected that any of the small nations will be forced to become active combatants for the allies, yet it is now regarded as a certainty that there is no more danger of any of them joining with Germany. And shipments of articles these countries possess into Germany can be regulated much more stringently and successfully than before.

The result of this has been to make Washington the spotlight for neutral diplomacy. The weeks of conference between the British mission and our various government bureaus had more to do with this problem than any other. While in a general way the policy we will pursue is known, it has not been announced officially. It will not be unjust as war measures must go, but it will tighten the blockade around Germany.

**The Strike of Paris Sewing Girls.**

The sewing girls of Paris have set a new fashion in the conduct of strikes and added dignity to a nickname that had become more or less familiar. They have shown that hob-nailed boots and bludgeons are not the only effective means of persuasion in labor contentions.

The "midinette" strike is already a precedent though it ended only recently. Several other strikes modeled after it have succeeded since and others are in process of settlement. Never again, in all probability, will the condition of working women in Paris be what it was before, and what it had been during the war, with thousands of girls working 10 hours a day for from 30 to 40 cents.

The strike was called the "midinette" strike, though in the beginning it was purely a dressmaker's strike. The "midinettes" are not only sewing girls, but milliners, feather workers, embroiderers and other workers who trip out into the Rue de la Paix, Avenue de l'Opera and other streets of Paris every noon from the hundreds of houses whose business is to clothe women elegantly and luxuriously.

They are called "midinettes" because midi or noon is the hour when they are to be seen by twos, threes and even fours, arm in arm, hurrying away to creameries, lunch counters or cheap restaurants for a modest meal, or weather permitting, to the public squares and gardens to share a lunch on a park bench and feed crumbs to the sparrows. The second syllable, nette, is nothing more than a diminutive that fits them quite well. The combination, "midinette," might be translated "little noon girl."

The buildings from which these noon girls come are the centers of fashion for the world. In these buildings are created each season the styles that are worn in New York and London—even Berlin. They are generally vast and always sumptuous with majestic liveried porters at the doors and smartly dressed footmen inside.

Elegantly dressed saleswomen receive customers in show rooms that resemble fashionable salons, with deep, soft carpets, antique furniture, princely tapestries and rare objects of art. Everything in these rooms and in the fitting rooms suggests high prices, yet on the other side of the partitions that divide the show and fitting rooms from the workshop there were, before the strike, girls working ten hours to earn the equivalent of 30 cents.

Although thousands of these girls were working for a bare existence in these palaces of fashion, yet to their inborn taste and skill were due the development of those houses and the reputation of Paris as the center of fashion. The proof of it is that dress-making concerns with a Parisian reputation have tried to do elsewhere and with other help what they did in Paris with the aid of the "midinettes," and failed.

A great many American women have paid hundreds of dollars for dresses made in those establishments, but the American woman does not suspect that the "midinette" who made her rich gown for a little less than living wages has made one like it for herself at night of the same pattern and quite as perfect in cut and fit, but of less rich material bought with money saved from her lunch allowance. Few look forward to an improvement in their situation unless fortune sends a husband.

If the husband never is found she makes fun even out of that. At the fete of Saint Catherine on November 25 each year, "midinettes" who have reached their 25th year and pass into the category of "old maids" are feted by their comrades, and sometimes by their employers. It is one of the merriest fetes of the year in Paris.

The milliners of Paris, benefitting from the success of the sewing girls' strike, gained their point in less than half the time. The "trimmers," the best paid employees in this trade, earned before the strike \$16 a month in the retail trade. Hereafter they will receive about \$6 a month more.

The victims of "sweatshops" also benefit from the new schedule.

**TO THE FOOD ADMINISTRATOR, WASHINGTON, D. C.**

I AM GLAD TO JOIN YOU IN THE SERVICE OF FOOD CONSERVATION FOR OUR NATION AND I HEREBY ACCEPT MEMBERSHIP IN THE UNITED STATES FOOD ADMINISTRATION, PLEDGING MYSELF TO CARRY OUT THE DIRECTIONS AND ADVICE OF THE FOOD ADMINISTRATOR IN THE CONDUCT OF MY HOUSEHOLD, IN SO FAR AS MY CIRCUMSTANCES PERMIT.

Name.....  
Address.....

Number in Household..... Do you employ a cook?.....

Occupation of Breadwinner.....

Will you take part in authorized neighborhood movements for food conservation?.....

There are no fees or dues to be paid. The Food Administration wishes to have as members all of those actually handling food in the home.

**DIRECTIONS**

Deliver or mail this pledge to your local Committee of Public Safety or Food Supply Department, 1426 South Penn Square, Philadelphia, and you will receive FREE your first instructions and a household tag to hang in your window.

**TO ENLIST EVERY WOMAN IN HOOVER'S FOOD-SAVING ARMY**

Every woman in the state of Pennsylvania will be asked to join a food-saving army. Each woman is to be an enlisted "soldier" for Uncle Sam and the allies. The commander who will direct this army is Herbert C. Hoover, the man who fed Belgium, and now Food Administrator at Washington, D. C.

The enrollment will be conducted by means of pledge cards similar to the one reproduced above. Read it carefully. Every housekeeper in Pennsylvania will receive one and will be expected to sign it before July 15 in testimony that full support will be given to the food conservation plan.

Every woman in the household is to sign this pledge whether a member of the family or an employee. In addition to the million and a half Pennsylvania "soldiers," Mr. Hoover will direct more than eighteen million other women "soldiers" who are to be similarly recruited from the other states and territories. Each woman "soldier" will be assigned to the second line of defense to fight the waste of food.

Mr. Hoover's position with respect to those who enlist will be less that of a general than that of an adviser, who suggests ways by which waste may be avoided. Enrollment compels no one to any course of action beyond conviction of duty. Each member of this army will do as much of what Mr. Hoover advises as her circumstances warrant, and her judgment dictates. In other words, all co-operation, even elimination of waste and a very strict economy in our food consumption we cannot hope to fulfill this primary duty and in no other direction can we

men so greatly assist as by enlisting in the service of the food administration and cheerfully accepting its direction and advice. Mr. Hoover has appointed as recruiting officer for the state of Pennsylvania, Howard Heinz, Director of the Food Supply Department of the Committee of Public Safety. Mr. Heinz has asked the co-operation of the seventy local Public Safety Committees in various parts of the state in enlisting the housekeepers. Other agencies will also aid in the distribution of 1,500,000 pledge cards throughout the state. Dr. Nathan S. Schaeffer, State Superintendent of Schools, has written every county superintendent of schools in the state, strongly recommending the co-operation of local school boards in the work of registration.

Women's National Council of Defense and other women's organizations, Red Cross, Boy Scouts and civic and religious bodies have been asked to assist in making the registration complete. Each card when signed will be forwarded by the local committees to Mr. Hoover, in Washington. The name of each signer will be recorded. Specific instructions will from time to time be forwarded from Mr. Hoover. Household tags which will serve as badges of enlistment to be displayed in windows will be furnished.

The slogan of the army is "Feed the allies out of what we save." Ninety per cent of the food consumed in the United States goes through the hands of women, and they may best "serve by saving." If you do not receive a personal invitation to sign, consider this your invitation and ask your local Public Safety Committee for a card, or sign the form at the head of this article and mail it to your local Committee of Public Safety, or to the Food Supply Department, 1426 South Penn Square, Philadelphia.

**CHAUTAQUA LECTURES.**

Some of the Good Things to be Presented This Year.

Two vital questions of the day will be dealt with at our Bellefonte Chautauqua this year, July 25th to 31st inclusive. The first is the European war. On the first night Peter MacQueen will give an illustrated lecture on conditions as they exist in the trenches of Europe. P. M. MacQueen saw service as a war correspondent in the Spanish war and the Boer war, and was in the trenches of France for several months. He will bring pictures which he took himself of the European war, and first hand knowledge of modern warfare, of which we cannot conceive.

On the fifth night of the week, the Hon. Percy Alden, M. P., of London, will present to the Bellefonte audience the view point of an English statesman upon the reconstruction of Europe after the war. The "Future of Europe" is a subject of paramount interest to all American citizens and we are to have the opportunity of listening to a Legislator from the House of Commons of Great Britain. Mr. Alden has already begun his tour of the Chautauqua circuit after successfully dodging submarines in crossing the ocean. Everywhere he has been the man and his messages have been enthusiastically received.

The second vital national question to be presented at the Bellefonte Chautauqua is the one of public health. Dr. Carolyn Geisel, of Battle Creek, Michigan, who ranks with

Jane Addams, Ida Tarbell, Dr. Anna H. Shaw, and others of America's great modern women, will present the theme, "How to Live One Hundred Years." She will bring a message of strength and appeal to all who hear her, and will be ready to answer questions in a conference in the tent immediately after her lecture. She is a great woman, already known to many Bellefonte folks, and brings an inspiring message.

Dr. Frank Dixon, who "knocks the spots off his brother Tom's leopard," will also present another phase of the public health question. His lecture entitled, "Uncle Sam M. D.," brings out the public and national responsibility in health matters. This European war may be settled by questions of health, hygiene and resistance to disease. Dr. Dixon will explain our national duty.

Bellefonte is also fortunate to have Rev. Edward F. Miller, of Keene, N. H., as platform superintendent. He is a member of the New Hampshire Legislature and a Methodist preacher, a rare combination; and brings ideas bound to interest Bellefonte.

If you have not yet purchased a season ticket you should do so without delay, as the time limit is fast drawing nigh.

The German mouser can fire faster than any other rifle used in the war. The magazine holds five cartridges, packed in charges.

For high class Job Work come to the "Watchman" Office.

**EVERYTHING HAS NOT GONE UP IN PRICE**

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

**MINCE MEAT.**

We are now making our MINCE MEAT and keeping it fully up to our usual high standard; nothing cut out or cut short and are selling it at our former price of 15 Cents Per Pound.

Fine Celery, Oranges, Grape Fruit, Apricots, Peaches, Prunes, Spices, Breakfast Foods, Extracts, Baking Powders, Soda, Cornstarch. The whole line of Washing Powders, Starches, Blueing and many other articles are selling at the usual prices.

**COFFEES, TEAS AND RICE.**

On our Fine Coffees at 25c, 28c, 30c, 35c and 40c, there has been no change in price on quality of goods and no change in the price of TEAS. Rice has not advanced in price and can be used largely as a substitute for potatoes. All of these goods are costing us more than formerly but we are doing our best to Hold Down the Lid on high prices, hoping for a more favorable market in the near future.

**LET US HAVE YOUR ORDER**

and we will give you FINE GROCERIES at reasonable prices and give you good service.

**SECHLER & COMPANY,**

Bush House Block, 57-1 Bellefonte, Pa.

Come to the "Watchman" office for High Class Job work.

Shoes. Shoes.

**YEAGER'S SHOE STORE**

.....SHOES AT.....

**HALF PRICE**

**\$6 Shoes for \$3**

On Sale Now.

Ladies' White Kid, Champagne Kid and Ivory Kid Pumps, Colonials and Oxfords.

This is an opportunity to purchase the very latest styles in the very latest shades of color at just half price. If you are in need of a pair of good quality of Low Shoes, at a price less than the cost of the very cheapest shoddy kind, you had better purchase quick, as these shoes at such low prices will not last long.

\$6.00 White Kid Pumps now \$3.00

\$6.00 White Kid Oxfords now \$3.00.

\$6.00 Ivory Kid Colonials now \$3.00.

\$6.00 Champagne Kid Oxfords now \$3.00

**YEAGER'S,**

The Shoe Store for the Poor Man.

Bush Arcade Bldg. 58-27 BELLEFONTE, PA.

**RED CROSS!**

Have You Done Your Share?

Do not fail to help in this great work. Send a contribution to Chas. M. McCurdy, Treasurer, Bellefonte, Pa.

The First National Bank, BELLEFONTE, PA.



**Sentinels of the Home!**

There is a deal of talk on preparedness. ARE YOU PREPARED? This world is full of vicissitudes. You may be in the best of health today, with fine prospects in business. There may come a siege of illness. There may come a loss of position. Be prepared. Start a bank account.

Open Your Account With Us THE CENTRE COUNTY BANK,