

**A Russian View of Kerensky.**

With the fall of Riga and the danger threatening Petrograd, Moscow is being mentioned as the possible capital of Russia. This ancient city has always been one of the most important centers of Russia's political, social and cultural life.

A. F. Kerensky, as leader of Russia, Moscow as Russia's capital, and the Russian peasantry as the foundation of the State and of its future political and economic development, are the dominant factors in Russia at the present time. These factors combined may save and, we are sure, will save Russia at this critical moment.

The Russian Information Bureau therefore devotes its second bulletin to the recent visit to Moscow by Kerensky and by the Secretary of Agriculture, V. M. Chernov, the recognized leader of the Russian peasantry. The president of the Moscow Council of Soldiers' Delegates met Kerensky with the following speech:

"I greet you in the name of the free garrison of Moscow and its elected representatives in the Council of Soldiers' Delegates.

"Moscow, the heart of Russia, in the days of the great upheaval, joined the ranks of the revolutionary forces, and the Moscow garrison stood up valiantly in defense of the new order. As you know, there were no violent outbreaks in Moscow.

"We, the chosen representatives of the soldiers of Moscow, are glad to tell you that the Moscow garrison trusts you as its leader and comrade. The Moscow troops are going to fulfill their duty toward the Russian people, their country and the cause of liberty. Your faith in the soldier is ample assurance that the army is still alive.

"The mighty waves of the revolution hurl you from one end of our great country to the other, from the front ranks of the army to the rear, and back again. You are our great organizing force. The entire army is anxiously listening to you, the army trusts you. Your words find a response in every heart, spreading enthusiasm and faith in the triumph of the revolution. Long live our comrade, Secretary Kerensky."

Answering this speech, Kerensky said: "I am glad to hear these words from the representative of the Moscow Council of Soldiers' Delegates. I know that Moscow consummated the great change without bloodshed. I am happy that the Moscow garrison is so successfully organized. Certainly, the army is alive. All that until now has been hindering the army in its organization has been just a disease from which the army is bound to recover. The army, organized, will be the strongest bulwark of the revolution. Long live the revolutionary army of Russia!"

Later, addressing an enormous audience in one of the Moscow theatres, Kerensky said:

"Comrades and fellow citizens! We are all enthusiastic when we are together. But I know that deep down in your hearts, in the hearts of many of you there is fear and doubt. The enthusiasm springs from the consciousness that new Russia, born in liberty, will never die; that the struggle with monarchy is ended forever; that no power on earth can take liberty away from the people who have freed themselves, and nobody can block the great drive of the creative forces of a free people. While rejoicing over all this, we at the same time realize that our country is living through a period of storm and stress, a period of acute suffering. Comrades, was there ever a people who secured their right to liberty without suffering and martyrdom? Every nation had to wade through streams of blood and tears. We shall be happy to die knowing that we are laying down our lives for great ideals, for the future happiness of Russia.

"Think of what we were facing a few months ago. We saw our country breaking apart. But that was only the bursting of the old shell. Who is capable of thinking that we are living through a period of destruction? There shall be no such people among us! There are lovers of the sensational who see and emphasize only the dark sides of the revolution. But is it not true that whenever a child is born, the mother suffers? What birth takes place without pain?"

"I was an optimist before the revolution. They called me naive. But was not my optimism justified? Many become despondent now. Let those individuals keep quiet! Let them not insult the people by their gloomy predictions. As Premier and Minister of War, I have the power to make all obey the will of the revolutionary people. The troops will do their duty towards the revolution and the country.

"Do not think that you can condemn those of our men in the trenches who have lost their courage! Here you are sitting comfortably in a magnificent hall, flooded with light, but over there people sit on the ground, among filth and vermin. They don't know during these three years, they have forgotten what it means to have a home or see their beloved ones. Can you condemn them?"

"Do your duty not by words but by actions? Let everyone do his bit. Is it not enough to live and work in these times? The future generations will envy us.

"Look at the past, observe how gradually the will of the people grew; from individuals dying for the cause of liberty while the masses looked on in morbid silence up to the final tremendous upheaval involving the whole nation. The field of battle grew ever larger until now it covers the entire earth. Now duty calls us all to rise to the occasion. Let every one respond to the noble call to do and die. Great deeds are always accomplished as the result of impulse rather than calculation.

"We have enormous resources at our disposal—the strength of the people, still undeveloped but increased through years of suffering."

The Secretary of Agriculture, V. M. Chernov, was met at the Moscow meeting with thunderous applause.

The personal appearance of the Minister, particularly his beautiful gray head, appealed to the audience.

In the course of his speech he emphasized the significance of the peasantry making its first appearance, as an organized body, on the political stage. He pointed out that in the beginning of the revolution the peasantry were a disconcerted mass acting like a river that in the springtime suddenly breaks loose, washes down its banks, tears down houses and causes destruction wherever it turns.

But the All-Russian Congress of Peasants' delegates produced a tremendous change. The delegates brought home to their native villages the seeds of right and order. The overflowing river turned into a calm, but steady and mighty stream, confined to its banks.

The Minister called the Peasants' Congress a unique event in Russian history. It was at this Congress that the collective will of the people was first expressed. The Provisional Government left to the people not only the solution of the land problem but also all preliminary work necessary for such solution.

V. M. Chernov said that the village is the basis of Russia's economic life. When the village is resurrected, and this is possible only if the land question is settled in accordance with the will of the people, a revival of all the productive forces of Russia will follow.

**Rubber Jam on Grover Cleveland Affixed While He Was President.**

Philadelphia.—In an article in the current issue of the Saturday Evening Post, Dr. W. W. Keen, emeritus professor of surgery of the Jefferson Medical College of this city, revealed for the first time the facts connected with the surgical operation performed on President Cleveland on July 1, 1893. It will be recalled that the publication of rumors of such an operation led to animated controversy and to official denial from Washington. The operation was performed only a few days before Congress met in special session to hear Mr. Cleveland's message urging the repeal of the Sherman act, and Dr. Keen explains that the reticence regarding Mr. Cleveland's condition was due to the gravity of the financial situation and the belief that it would affect his plans respecting the repeal of this measure.

The operation was performed on board the yacht Onida, belonging to Commodore E. C. Benedict. Dr. Keen thus describes its extent:

"The entire left jaw was removed from the first bicuspid tooth to just beyond the last molar, and nearly up to the middle line. The floor of the orbit—the cavity containing the eyeball—was not removed, as it had not yet been attacked. A small portion of the soft palate was removed."

It was on Sunday, June 18, of that year that Dr. R. M. O'Reilly, later Surgeon General of the United States army, examined a rough place in Mr. Cleveland's mouth. An ulcer was discovered, and the pathologist of the army medical museum in Washington reported after examination that it was strongly indicative of malignancy. The operation was performed by Dr. Joseph D. Bryant, of New York, assisted by Dr. Keen, Dr. E. G. Janeway, of New York; Dr. O'Reilly; Dr. John F. Erdmann, and Dr. Ferdinand Hasbrouck, dentist, was also present as an assistant. The operation was done entirely from the inside, so no tell-tale scar was left, and later the President was fitted with a rubber jaw plate, which enabled him to retain his accustomed voice and pronunciation. Some weeks later a second operation was performed to remove additional tissue that was believed to be infected.

Mr. Cleveland died fifteen years after the operation.

Women are fast replacing men in the printing trade.

**Apple Packing Law Effective.**

The Pennsylvania apple packing law became effective on September 1 and all closed packages containing apples grown in the State must show in plain letters and figures the name and address of person by whose authority apples were packed, true name of variety, and the minimum size or numerical count of the fruit in the package.

The apple packing law was passed by the recent session of the Legislature and is Act No. 144. Copies should be in the hands of all apple growers of the State who sell closed packages and can be secured from the Department of Agriculture at Harrisburg.

The new law is aimed to induce a uniformity in packing and to prevent deception. It will tend to bring about a recognized standard for Pennsylvania apples which are rapidly finding their way to the big markets and are being ranked with the finest apples grown in this country.

In order that the purchaser may know what is in the closed barrel, box or basket the markings are required which will show the variety and whether they are two, two and a quarter, two and a half inch or larger sized fruits. The size of lettering must not be less than 36 point Gothic or letters three-fourths of an inch in size.

The law provides that the faced or exposed surface shall fairly represent the contents of the container both as to the size and condition. The minimum size of the fruit shall be determined in all grades by taking the transverse diameter of the smallest apples, and variations of one-quarter of an inch must be stated in the labeling.

It is unlawful for any person to pack for sale, ship for sale, offer or consign for sale, have in possession intended for sale or sell in closed packages, any apples which are not packed in accordance with the new law. A fine of \$50 is provided for first violations and fines of \$100 for each subsequent offense.

The enforcement of the act is vested in the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture and its agents are authorized to enter upon the premises of any person within the State for the purposes of securing evidence of violation of the act.—Pittsburgh Dispatch.

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**Pineapple Trade Considered for Men from Front.**

Honolulu, Hawaii.—In the interests of a movement for the repatriation of Australian troops that have returned from the battlefronts unit for further military service, Joseph Rose and James Sparkes, of Queensland, are in Honolulu to investigate all phases of the local pineapple industry.

Mr. Rose has been appointed supervisor of the returning soldiers' settlement committee of Queensland. He has been a pineapple grower for many years and his working companion, Mr. Sparkes, is one of the leading canners of the State. The latter has been appointed the work manager of the proposed scheme.

Recognizing America as the home of the most modern methods of canning fruit and up-to-date canning machinery, the men say that the Australian government has gone to considerable expense to make a thorough investigation before starting on the work planned.

Different States in Australia are now seriously engaged in the great work of repatriating these men who can fight no longer. In some places small stores have been given them, others have been made barbers and many have been put on farms.

"We are now making provisions for putting 500 soldiers on plots of land ranging all the way from 20 to 50 acres, which will be planted with pineapples," says Mr. Rose. "Besides, the men are to be given 500 pounds apiece to start their work. This money is to be paid back to the government in 40 years' time. After two years a two and a half per cent. interest must be paid on it.

"The machinery is to be built by the government to take care of the pineapples which this great settlement of soldiers will raise. In our State the government has taken over and is managing many such plants. I do not think that our canned pineapples will be shipped into American markets to compete with the Hawaiian product. Labor is too high in Australia to compete with the labor that you have here in Hawaii. An ordinary laborer in

Australia gets \$2.50 a day and a skilled laborer gets much higher wages." Although declining to discuss labor conditions in Australia freely for political reasons, both men say, in commenting upon the work of the I. W. W. in that country, that it is a powerful influence and a menace.—The Christian Science Monitor.

**Deuteronomy, Marriage and War.**

President Wilson's recent utterance in behalf of married men, says the Tacoma Ledger, may have been influenced by Deuteronomy, verse 5, chapter 24—though he did not go as far toward exemption of the married. The verse reads as follows:

"When a man hath taken a new wife he shall not go out to war, neither shall he be charged with any business; but he shall be free at home one year, and shall cheer up his wife which he has taken."

Clerks at marriage license counters became so busy after the United States declared war that Federal officials served notice marriage would not be accepted as a reason for exemption. It looked for a while as if about 50 per cent. of the single men of draft age would enter upon the state of matrimony before the draft was made. It turned out, however, that the number who married was much less than the talk their marriage created, and that many of those who married were already in the military service and had no intention whatever of trying to escape.

Ordinarily not much weight should be given to assertions that the days of the past were the good old days, yet he is heartless or dull of comprehension who will not admit the humane consideration of Deuteronomical prescription of a year's vacation for the newly wed, with freedom from warfare and from any business responsibility.

—Instead of using the regulation cork or wooden floats, Maine fishermen employ glass globes. It is said that the glass attracts the fish. Glass also lasts longer. These floats are as large as grapefruit.



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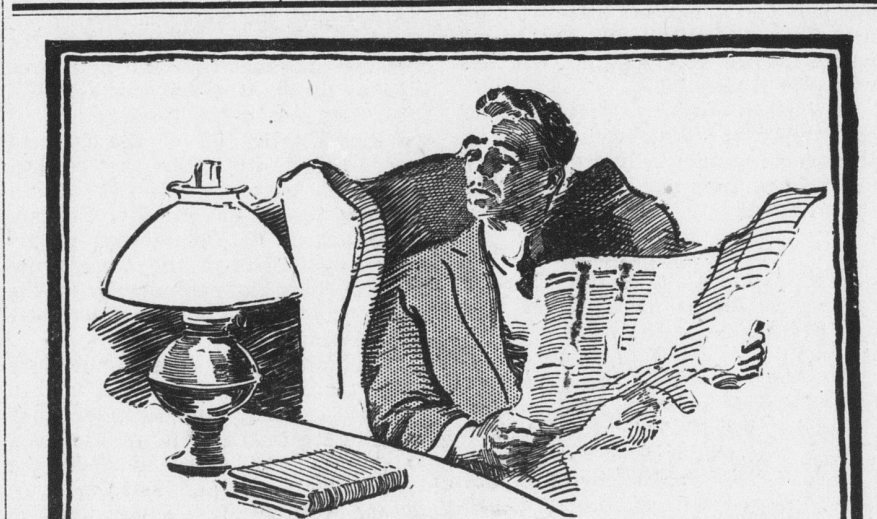
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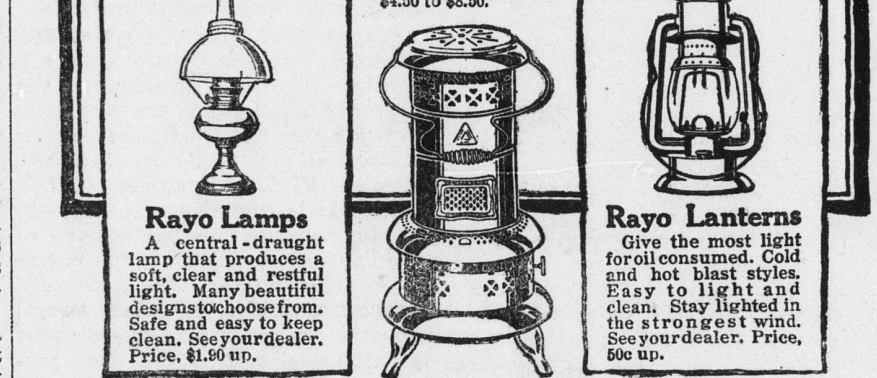
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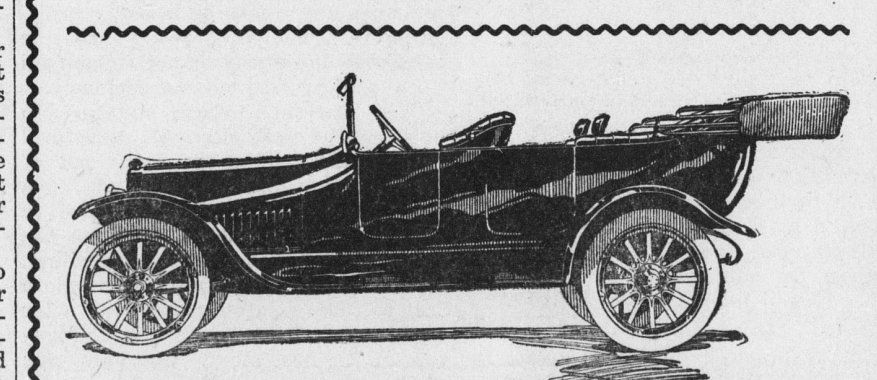


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