

**U. S. FIGHTING FORCES GET BILLION YEARLY.**

**Monthly Payroll Now Totals Nearly One Hundred Million Dollars.**

(From the Committee on Public Information.)

Washington.—The actual payroll of the fighting forces of the United States is now nearly \$100,000,000 per month.

This sum is disbursed by the pay officers of the army and navy in the form of checks or currency or by the Treasury Department in the form of family allotments as compensation for services rendered according to the scale of pay prescribed by law for the uniformed defenders of the nation.

This figure does not include family allowances which are paid by the Government toward the support of the families of enlisted men under specific conditions, nor does it consider any of the special compensatory features of the Military and Naval Insurance Act, under which \$176,150,000 was appropriated.

For the purpose of informing the public accurately as to the system of pay in the navy the following authorized statement has been issued by the Committee on Public Information.

**\$17,000,000 NAVY'S MONTHLY PAYROLL.**

In December approximately \$17,000,000 was disbursed as monthly compensation for the services of the same 300,000 officers and men who constitute the uniformed force of the United States navy.

This was the regular Government pay and did not include any amount that might have been paid under the "war risk act" as family allowances or other compensation provided for under the terms of that act.

Payments to officers and enlisted men are made twice each month—to officers on the 15th and last days and to enlisted men on the 5th and 20th. It is optional with each man whether his payment is in cash or by check on the Treasurer of the United States. On foreign stations payments are made in the currency of the country the ship is visiting at the time of payment, the money being issued and charged at its official or customs house equivalent in United States currency.

Family allotments of men of the navy are paid by the navy disbursing officer, calling for the writing of some 100,000 checks per month, payable to relatives in all parts of the country. Assignments of pay are made out in duplicate on cards which the grantor or the station at which the grantor is serving, one copy being retained for record and the other forwarded to the navy disbursing officer for payment.

**PAY OF COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.**

All commissioned officers of the active list of the navy receive the same pay and allowances according to rank and length of service. Officers of the medical pay and construction corps, chaplains, civil engineers and professors of mathematics have the relative ranks of the various grades of the line, the annual pay of each grade being as follows:

Admiral (in command of fleet)	\$10,000
Vice Admiral (second in command of fleet)	9,000
Rear Admiral (upper half)	8,000
Rear Admiral (lower half)	7,000
Commodore	6,000
Captain	5,000
Commander	4,500
Lieutenant Commander	4,000
Lieutenant (senior grade)	3,500
Lieutenant (junior grade)	3,000
Ensign	1,700

To each commissioned officer below the rank of rear admiral is allowed 10 per cent. of his yearly base pay for each five years of service in the army, navy and marine corps, but not exceeding in all 40 per cent. Additional provision is made by law that the pay of a captain shall not exceed \$5000, of a commander \$4500 and a lieutenant commander \$4000 per annum.

An officer on sea duty or on shore duty beyond the continental limits of the United States receives while so serving 10 per cent. additional of his pay.

An officer on shore duty where no Government quarters are furnished is paid \$12 per month for each of the number of rooms to which his rank entitles him, that is:

Rear Admiral (upper half)	9 rooms
Rear Admiral (lower half)	8 rooms
Captain	7 rooms
Commander	6 rooms
Lieutenant Commander	5 rooms
Lieutenant (senior grade)	4 rooms
Lieutenant (junior grade)	3 rooms
Ensign	2 rooms

**AVIATORS GET ALLOWANCES.**

Officers of the navy appointed student naval aviators and while detailed to duty involving actual flying in aircraft receive the pay and allowance of their rank plus 35 per cent. increase thereof, and those officers who have qualified as naval aviators shall while so detailed receive the pay and allowances of their rank plus 50 per cent. thereof.

Boatswains, gunners, pay clerks, machinists, carpenters, sailmakers and pharmacists are known as warrant officers and are paid as follows:

Term of service	At sea	On shore
First three years	\$1500	\$1125
Second three years	1625	1250
Third three years	1750	1375
Fourth three years	2000	1500
After twelve years	2250	2000

Warrant officers on shore duty receive the same allowance for quarters and heat and light as an ensign.

Warrant officers while attached to a sea-going ship are paid a ration allowance of forty cents per day.

All officers in the regular navy are required to provide their own uniforms and to pay for subsistence both ashore and afloat.

The following tables show the classification and the base pay of each rating during the present war as provided by the Act of May 22, 1917:

<b>CHIEF PETTY OFFICERS</b>	
Rating	Present monthly war pay
Chief master-at-arms	\$750
Chief boatswain's mate	61.00
Chief gunner's mate	61.00
Chief turret captain	61.00
Chief quartermaster	61.00
Chief machinist's mate	61.00
Chief electrician	61.00
Chief carpenter's mate	61.00
Chief water tender	61.00
Chief yeoman	61.00
Chief storekeeper	61.00

**PETTY OFFICERS' PAY.**

Any of the above named chief petty officers who has served as such for one year as a "permanent appointment," which increases his base pay to \$83 per month.

**PETTY OFFICERS, FIRST CLASS.**

Master-at-arms	\$52.00
Boatswain's mate	52.00
Gunners' mates	61.00
Turret captains	52.00
Quartermasters	77.50
Boatswains' mates	68.50
Machinist's mates	68.50
Coppersmiths	68.50
Shiptitters	68.50
Electricians	61.00
Blacksmiths	68.50
Plumbers and pipe fitters	68.50
Sailmakers' mates	68.50
Carpenters' mates	68.50
Water tenders	68.50
Painters	68.50
Storekeepers	68.50
Pharmacists' mates	68.50
Yeomen	68.50
First musicians	68.50
Commissary stewards	68.50
Ships' cooks	68.50
Bakers	68.50
Printers	68.50

**PETTY OFFICERS, SECOND CLASS.**

Masters-at-arms	\$46.50
Boatswain's mate	46.50
Gunners' mates	46.50
Quartermasters	46.50
Machinist's mates	46.50
Electricians	46.50
Shiptitters	46.50
Oilers	46.50
Carpenters' mates	46.50
Printers	46.50
Painters	46.50
Storekeepers	46.50
Yeomen	46.50
Ships' cooks	46.50
Pharmacists' mates	46.50

**PETTY OFFICERS, THIRD CLASS.**

Masters-at-arms	\$41.00
Boatswain's mate	41.00
Gunners' mates	41.00
Quartermasters	41.00
Machinist's mates	41.00
Electricians	41.00
Shiptitters	41.00
Oilers	41.00
Carpenters' mates	41.00
Printers	41.00
Painters	41.00
Storekeepers	41.00
Yeomen	41.00
Ships' cooks	41.00
Pharmacists' mates	41.00

**SEAMEN, FIRST CLASS.**

Seamen gunners	\$38.40
Seamen, first class	45.50
Firemen, first class	45.50
Shipwrights	43.20
Musicians, first class	41.00
Seamen, second class	38.40
Shipwrights, second class	41.00
Bakers, second class	38.40
Hospital apprentices, first class	35.90

**SEAMEN, SECOND CLASS.**

Seamen	\$35.90
Firemen	41.00
Musicians	41.00
Buglers	35.90
Ships' cooks, fourth class	35.90
Hospital apprentices	35.90

**SEAMEN, THIRD CLASS.**

Apprentice seamen	\$32.00
Firemen, third class	36.20
Landsmen	32.00

**MESSENGERS BRANCH.**

Stewards to commanders-in-chief	\$72.00
Cooks to commanders-in-chief	61.00
Stewards to commandants	72.00
Cooks to commandants	61.00
Cabin stewards	61.00
Cabin cooks	61.00
Wardroom stewards	55.50
Wardroom cooks	46.50
Steward's mates	41.00
Steward's cooks	46.50
Warrant officers' stewards	41.00
Mess attendants, first class (U. S. citizen)	41.00
Mess attendants, second class (U. S. citizen)	35.50
Mess attendants, third class (U. S. citizen)	37.00
Mess attendants, first class (not U. S. citizen)	38.40
Mess attendants, second class (not U. S. citizen)	47.00
Mess attendants, third class (not U. S. citizen)	32.60

In addition to the pay as provided in the above tables the following amounts are also paid monthly to each enlisted man who is qualified to receive them: \$1.50 for each successive re-enlistment for four years with re-enlistment of date of honorable discharge from previous enlistment; \$5.50 for first re-enlistment and \$3.30 for each subsequent re-enlistment, if citizen of the United States and completed previous enlistment; \$2.20 if a seaman gunner; \$2.20 if a graduate of a petty officers' school; \$5.50 to a steward or cook who holds a certificate of qualification and is a citizen of the United States; 83 cents for each good conduct medal a man holds.

**GRATUITY FOR RE-ENLISTMENT.**

A man receives a gratuity of four months' pay if he re-enlists within four months and presents an honorable discharge from his last enlistment. Each enlisted man receives on first enlistment an outfit of clothing and small stores free of charge. Any articles subsequently drawn are issued at cost price. Enlisted men are subsidized by the Government. Men on detached duty are furnished cash in lieu of subsistence. Men discharged are either furnished transportation to their homes and all expenses while en-route or are paid four cents per mile for the total number of miles from place of discharge to their homes. On board each ship of the navy and at each station on shore is maintained a commissary store, at which may be purchased at cost price such articles as are usually sold in civilian stores and shops.

Officers on the retired list receive three-fourths of their active duty pay. Enlisted men are retired after thirty years' service and are paid three-fourths of total pay and allowances they received at date of retirement, and cash in lieu of quarters and subsistence. Officers and men of the national reserve force and the national naval volunteers while on active duty receive the same pay and allowances as those of same rank and length of service in the regular navy. When first called into active service in time of war or national emergency a uniform gratuity of \$150 is allowed each officer of the naval reserve and \$60 each enlisted man.

—Pennsylvania ranks fourth among the States in the production of hay.

When the Day is Done  
I have eaten a bale  
Of spinach and kale,  
And I've never raised a row,  
I have swallowed a can  
Of moistened bran  
And I feel like a brindle cow,  
I am taking a snack  
From the old haystack  
In the evening shadows gray,  
And I'm glad, you bet,  
At last to get  
To the end of the meatless day.  
—Washington Star.

**A Diplomatist.**

"My wife and I never argue, so we get along beautifully."  
"How do you manage it?"  
"When anything goes wrong I always figure that it was my fault and she never disagrees with me."

**FOR AND ABOUT WOMEN.**

**DAILY THOUGHT**

It is self-evident that if every individual would make himself a better individual the nation would take care of itself.—The Thoroughbreds.

As a fitting accompaniment to the short Eton jacket, says the Dry Goods Economist, a crepe de chine blouse has put in its appearance. This is revealed by the tucked bosom, which is revealed by the cuffs, edged with a fringe. The wide collar and cuffs are of the style known as "Buster Brown." This style blouse is also shown in organdy and voile.

Useful Suggestions.—Celery leaves may be dried, pulverized and bottled to use as seasoning.  
Beans, milk, peas, cheese and peanuts are substitutes for meat, in food value.  
If a glass jar refuses to open, set it cap down in an inch or two of hot water.

Tomatoes which are not fully ripe on the vines may be set in the sun to finish.  
The lighter salads are appetizers; the heavy ones should be regarded as central dishes.

New gas mantles if immersed in vinegar and hung up to dry will give a more brilliant light and last longer.  
If fish is allowed to stand in water the flesh will become soft.  
Rice omelet, with hot tomato sauce poured over it, is delicious.  
The filling of roast fowl will be richer if moistened with white stock.  
Parsley roots may be lifted and set in a frame to serve as a garnish in winter time.

When bacon is good and sweet, the lean is firm and bright, and the fat quite white.  
If eggs and grated cheese are added to some of the simple soups one has an excellent substitute for meat.

For a scrap basket there is nothing so nice as a bit of tapestry. And you make the box for your basket yourself. It can be either square or round.  
And the edges, after the tapestry has been glued on, are finished with tanned gold braid. The inside is lined with paper.

You may make all sorts of desk things—the corners of the blotting pad may be tapestried; the calendar frame may be covered; one of those rack box affairs for paper and envelopes is quite possible of achievement—and first hand they are most expensive luxuries, as mortals and fairies know full well.

A new novelty in knitted goods is a legging for evening use. Many a girl has regretted when she slips into her thin silk stockings and dainty slippers for the dance that they are not warmer for the inevitable period of chill that must proceed and follow her on her way to and from her destination. Rubbers are too clumsy in appearance, but this knitted legging fits right into the need. It is of white or colored material, reaching well up the thigh, with a piece of light leather half-sole for the tip. As this is to be worn with high heels, there is a T-shaped opening at the heel, about two inches across and 2½ inches deep, that permits the rounded end of the heel to protrude when the legging is on. Leggings of this kind can be easily made from an ordinary pattern, allowing for the half-sole and opening at the heel.

Activities of Women.—A New York department store employs 25 women elevator runners.

Female operatives in the shirt and collar industry of Derby, England, are demanding a war bonus.

Women in Germany are doing the work formerly done by horses, that of being harnessed to a plow.

Girl workers in the English munition factories turn out some work faster than it is done by men workers in this country.

Mrs. Helen Ring Robinson, the first woman Senator in the United States, is now a member of the commission on training camp activities.

To prevent poison entering their skin, girl munition workers in England varnish their nose and hands each day before starting out.

Employment has been found for 1,421,000 women in England since the war began and there are now 4,766,000 employed in various trades; 670,000 are working in munitions and 620,000 on other government work such as manufacturing clothes and food for the troops.

Mrs. E. H. Harriman has endowed her Eugenic Record establishment at Cold Spring Harbor, L. I., with a fund yielding \$12,000 a year.

Massage is Important.—The reasons for a massage are of the best and should loom important enough on the feminine horizon to induce every woman to take this ounce of prevention which does so much to prevent a rough skin.

The ravages of age and weather are offset by the strengthening of the tissues and muscles and the stimulating of the surface circulation by the manipulation of the flesh.

Massage should not be done more often than once a week and then gently and never roughly.

The rotary motion of the fingers is the one which smoothes and strengthens the muscles without stretching them.

Never use a harsh texture towel upon the face. Dry it by patting it gently with a soft bath towel.  
After a thorough massage an ice treatment will invigorate and harden the skin.  
And this ice or cold water treatment, cruel as it may sound in this zero weather, will insure the skin against the ill effects of the chill breezes and do much toward inducing a natural color to the cheeks.

French Toast.—Add three-quarters cup of milk to one egg slightly beaten, with one tablespoonful sugar and five grams of salt. Dip slices of stale bread in the mixture and fry in butter until well browned on both sides.

**FARM NOTES.**

—Pennsylvania ranks seventh in winter wheat and eleventh in all wheat production.

—The profit-making trio in the dairy farm's equipment are the cream separator, the silo and the manure spreader.

—It is just as essential to know how to keep a cow at her best as it is to know how to build her up to her full capacity.

—Final production figures again show Pennsylvania as the banner buckwheat State of the country with New York a close second.

—It is estimated that the dry bean acreage in the State was 13,000 acres and the production 104,000 bushels of beans as compared with 54,000 bushels in 1916.

—Of the total production of 65,260,885 bushels of corn in Pennsylvania, the estimates show 20 per cent. white corn, 62 per cent. yellow corn and 18 per cent. mixed corn.

—The ewes that have not recuperated and become strong and hearty by mating time would better be left out of the breeding calculations for the season, for they are sure to drop late lambs that will be uneven and thrifless and a disappointment.

—Do not forget that house plants need a bath and fresh air just the same as folks. During the winter season the house air is apt to become too dry and the surface of the leaves and stems of the plants coated with dust.

A good hand sprayer with which to give the plants a bath every few days and opening of doors to allow plenty of fresh air occasionally will do much to keep the house plants in thrifty condition.

—Bowel troubles in calves are sometimes caused by milk that is excessively rich. Milk that is moderate or low in butter fat is usually better for young calves. Indigestion in older calves is usually due to unclean milk or feed, unclean vessels, close confinement in dark, unsanitary stalls and irregular or excessive feeding. In some cases it appears to be due mainly to sheer weakness and inability to digest.

—Cows greatly simplify the marketing problem. The hay, grain, soiling crops, silage and grazing crops the cows eat may be marketed in such finished products as milk, cream, butter, cheese, with the by-product, skimmed milk, to be fed to pigs, calves or lambs. Thus the markets are seldom "glutted" with these finished products and the cost of handling and transportation may be reduced to a minimum. Cows are indeed valuable as producers on farms.

—Ducks may be fed on the rations recommended for fowls and chickens; but better results are usually secured by feeding more green and vegetable feeds and a larger proportion of mash. Eggs from Pekin ducks are used largely for hatching, and the profit is secured in producing green ducklings (ducks fattened and marketed at the age of 8 to 12 weeks); therefore these ducks are fed a maintenance ration after they stop laying in the summer until about December 1, when a laying ration is given and the amount of mash increased. Indian Runner ducks have been introduced as producers of commercial eggs, so they should be fed laying rations throughout the year if kept for egg production.

—All skim milk should be used—none wasted. It should furnish the maximum of food to human beings and does this better when used direct, as cottage cheese, prepared in the home, or in other products, than when fed to animals and converted into cream. Surplus skim milk, of course may be used economically to feed hogs, yet 100 pounds of it, which will produce 15 pounds of cheese, produce only 4-8 pounds of dressed pork if fed with corn. Skim milk if made into cottage cheese, furnishes nearly seven times as much protein and nearly as much energy as the dressed pork it would produce. Of course the most nourishment is obtained when skim milk is used direct, either for drinking or cooking. As far as possible, therefore, skim milk should be used for human food and only the excess fed to live stock.

—Use Pop-Corn—Three Ways.—There is one good American food of which we have an abundance and we can use as much of it as we like—corn. Use all kinds and in many ways. Pop corn is one of the kinds every one likes. It is a good food just simply popped, and can also be made into such a wholesome, inexpensive sweet that it should be widely used. Here is the way to pop it and several ways to use it.

Shell pop the dried corn in a covered iron frying-pan or a regular popper, shaking vigorously. If a wire popper is used, do not pop the corn directly over the flame or it will scorch. Shake it quite high over the flames, or better, take over coals or on top of the stove. Take just enough corn to cover the bottom of the popper. A cup of pop corn makes about three quarts when popped.

Pop corn is good, of course, seasoned with salt. A common way of serving it is to mix with a very little melted butter and then sprinkle with salt. But have you ever tried it as a breakfast food eaten with milk or cream? It makes a good cereal.

To make a sweet of pop corn boil together 1 cup of corn syrup and 1 tablespoon of vinegar until a few drops harden in water and pour it over the freshly popped corn while it is hot. As soon as it is cool enough to handle, grease the hands and form it into balls. This amount of syrup covers 3 quarts of pop corn.

Chocolate pop corn is delicious. Cook 1 cup of corn syrup for five minutes. Add 2 ounces of chocolate (two squares), and stir until melted. Cook slowly until a soft ball is formed in water. Beat until thick. Have the popped corn in a greased dish. Pour the syrup over it and form into balls when cool enough to handle. This amount covers 1½ quarts of pop corn.

Farmers' Bulletin 553 tells how to grow pop corn. Why not have a few rows of pop corn in your garden next spring?

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