

Over the Top.

(Continued from page 6, Col. 4.)

chle rations" (a can filled with meat, vegetables and greasy water), had been turned over to the company cook to make a stew for next day's dinner. He also received the tea, sugar, salt, pepper and flour.

Scratching his head, the corporal studied the slip issued to him by the quartermaster. Then in a slow, mystified voice he read out, "No. 1 section, 19 men. Bread, loaves, six." He looked puzzled and soliloquized in a musing voice:

"Six loaves, nineteen men. Let's see, that's three in a loaf for fifteen men—well, to make it even, four of you'll have to muck in on one loaf."

The four that got stuck made a howl, but to no avail. The bread was dished out. Pretty soon from a far corner of the billet, three indignant Tommies accosted the corporal with:

"What do you call this, a loaf of bread? Looks more like a sniping plate."

The corporal answered: "Well, don't blame me, I didn't bake it; somebody's got to get it, so shut up until I dish out these blinkin' rations."

Then the corporal started on the jam.

"Jam, three tins—apple one, plum two. Nineteen men, three tins. Six in a tin makes twelve men for two tins, seven in the remaining tin."

He passed around the jam, and there was another riot. Some didn't like apple, while others who received plum were partial to apple. After a while differences were adjusted and the issue went on.

"Bermuda onions, seventeen."

The corporal avoided a row by saying that he did not want an onion, and I said they make your breath smell, so I guessed I would do without one too. The corporal looked his gratitude.

"Cheese, pounds, two."

The corporal borrowed a jackknife (corporals are always borrowing), and sliced the cheese—each slicing bringing forth a pert remark from the on-lookers as to the corporal's eyesight.

"Raisins, ounces, eight."

By this time the corporal's nerves had gone west, and in despair he said that the raisins were to be turned over to the cook for "duff" (plum pudding). This decision elicited a little "grousing," but quiet was finally restored.

"Biscuits, tins, one."

With his borrowed jackknife, the corporal opened the tin of biscuits, and told everyone to help themselves—no body responded to this invitation. Tommy is "fed up" with biscuits.

"Butter, tins, two."

"Nine in one, ten in the other."

Another rumpus.

"Pickles, mustard, bottles, one."

Nineteen names were put in a steel helmet, the last one out winning the pickles. On the next issue there were only 18 names, as the winner is eliminated until every man in the section has won a bottle.

The raffle is closely watched, because Tommy is suspicious when it comes to gambling with his rations.

When the issue is finished the corporal sits down and writes a letter home, asking them if they cannot get some M. P. (member of parliament) to have him transferred to the Royal Flying corps where he won't have to issue rations.

At the different French estaminets in the village and at the canteens Tommy buys fresh eggs, milk, bread and pastry. Occasionally when he is flush, he invests in a tin of pears or apricots. His pay is only a shilling a day, 24 cents, or a cent an hour. Just imagine, a cent an hour for being under fire—not much chance of getting rich out there.

When he goes into the fire trench (front line), Tommy's menu takes a tumble. He carries in his haversack what the government calls emergency or iron rations. They are not supposed to be opened until Tommy dies of starvation. They consist of one tin of bully beef, four biscuits, a little tin which contains tea, sugar and Oxo cubes (concentrated beef tablets). These are only to be used when the enemy establishes a curtain of shell fire on the communication trenches, thus preventing the "carrying in" of rations, or when in an attack a body of troops has been cut off from its base of supplies.

The rations are brought up at night by the company transport. This is a section of the company in charge of the quartermaster sergeant, composed of men, mules and limbers (two-wheeled wagons), which supplies Tommy's wants while in the front line. They are constantly under shell fire. The rations are unloaded at the entrance to the communication trenches and are "carried in" by men detailed for that purpose. The quartermaster sergeant never goes into the front-line trench. He doesn't have to, and I have never heard of one volunteering to do so.

The company sergeant major sorts the rations and sends them in. Tommy's trench rations consist of all the bully beef he can eat, biscuits, cheese, tinned butter (sometimes 17 men to a tin), jam or marmalade, and occasionally fresh bread (ten to a loaf). When it is possible he gets tea and stew.

When things are quiet, and Fritz is behaving like a gentleman, which seldom happens, Tommy has the opportunity of making dessert. This is "trench pudding." It is made from broken biscuits, condensed milk, jam—a little water added, slightly flavored with mud—put into a canteen and cooked over a little spirit stove known as "Tommy's cooker."

(A firm in Blighty widely advertises these cookers as a necessity for the men in the trenches. Gullible people buy them—ship them to the Tommies, who, immediately upon receipt of same throw them over the parapet. Sometimes a Tommy falls for the ad, and uses the cooker in a dugout to the disgust and discomfort of the other occupants.)

This mess is stirred up in a tin and allowed to simmer over the flames from the cooker until Tommy decides that it has reached sufficient (glue) consistency. He takes his bayonet and by means of the handle carries the mess up in the front trench to cool. After it has cooled off he tries to eat it. Generally one or two Tommies in a section have cast-iron stomachs and the tin is soon emptied. Once I tasted trench pudding, but only once.

In addition to the regular ration issue Tommy uses another channel to enlarge his menu.

In the English papers a "Lonely Soldier" column is run. This is for the soldiers at the front who are supposed to be without friends or relatives. They write to the papers and their names are published. Girls and women in England answer them, and send out parcels of foodstuffs, cigarettes, candy, etc. I have known a "lonely" soldier to receive as many as five parcels and eleven letters in one week.

Put your ad. in the "Watchman."

nity of making dessert. This is "trench pudding." It is made from broken biscuits, condensed milk, jam—a little water added, slightly flavored with mud—put into a canteen and cooked over a little spirit stove known as "Tommy's cooker."

(A firm in Blighty widely advertises these cookers as a necessity for the men in the trenches. Gullible people buy them—ship them to the Tommies, who, immediately upon receipt of same throw them over the parapet. Sometimes a Tommy falls for the ad, and uses the cooker in a dugout to the disgust and discomfort of the other occupants.)

This mess is stirred up in a tin and allowed to simmer over the flames from the cooker until Tommy decides that it has reached sufficient (glue) consistency. He takes his bayonet and by means of the handle carries the mess up in the front trench to cool. After it has cooled off he tries to eat it. Generally one or two Tommies in a section have cast-iron stomachs and the tin is soon emptied. Once I tasted trench pudding, but only once.

In addition to the regular ration issue Tommy uses another channel to enlarge his menu.

In the English papers a "Lonely Soldier" column is run. This is for the soldiers at the front who are supposed to be without friends or relatives. They write to the papers and their names are published. Girls and women in England answer them, and send out parcels of foodstuffs, cigarettes, candy, etc. I have known a "lonely" soldier to receive as many as five parcels and eleven letters in one week.

CHAPTER VIII.

The Little Wooden Cross.

After remaining in rest billets for eight days, we received the unwelcome tidings that the next morning we would "go in" to "take over." At six in the morning our march started and, after a long march down the dusty road, we again arrived at reserve billets.

I was No. 1 in the leading set of fours. The man on my left was named "Pete Walling," a cheery sort of fellow. He laughed and joked all the way on the march, buoying up my drooping spirits. I could not figure out anything attractive in again occupying the front line, but Pete did not seem to mind, said it was all in a lifetime. My left heel was blistered from the rubbing of my heavy marching boot. Pete noticed that I was limping and offered to carry my rifle, but by this time I had learned the ethics of the march in the British army and courteously refused his offer.

We had gotten half-way through the communication trench, Pete in my immediate rear. He had his hand on my shoulder, as men in a communication trench have to do to keep in touch with each other. We had just climbed over a bashed-in part of the trench when in our rear a man tripped over a loose signal wire, and let out an oath. As usual, Pete rushed to his help. To reach the fallen man he had to cross this bashed-in part. A bullet cracked in the air and I ducked. Then a moan from the rear. My heart stood still. I went back and Pete was lying on the ground. By the aid of my flashlight I saw that he had his hand pressed to his right breast. The fingers were covered with blood. I flashed the light on his face and in its glow a grayish-blue color was stealing over his countenance. Pete looked up at me and said: "Well, Yank, they've done me in. I can feel myself going West." His voice was getting fainter and I had to kneel down to get his words. Then he gave me a message to write home to his mother and his sweetheart, and I, like a great big boob, cried like a baby. I was losing my first friend of the trenches.

Word was passed to the rear for a stretcher. He died before it arrived. Two of us put the body on the stretcher and carried it to the nearest first-aid post, where the doctor took an official record of Pete's name, number, rank and regiment from his identity disk; this to be used in the casualty lists and notification to his family.

We left Pete there, but it broke our hearts to do so. The doctor informed us that we could bury him the next morning. That afternoon five of the boys of our section, myself included, went to the little ruined village in the rear and from the deserted gardens of the French chateaux gathered grass and flowers. From these we made a wreath.

While the boys were making this wreath, I sat under a shot-scarred apple tree and carved out the following verses on a little wooden shield which we mailed on Pete's cross.

True to his God; true to Britain,
Doing his duty to the last,
Just one more name to be written
On the Roll of Honor of heroes passed—

Passed to their God, enshrined in glory,
Entering life of eternal rest,
One more chapter in England's story
Of her sons doing their best.

Rest, you soldier, mate so true,
Never forgotten by us below;
Know that we are thinking of you,
Ere to our rest we are hidden to go.

Next morning the whole section went over to say good-by to Pete, and laid him away to rest.

After each one had a look at the face of the dead, a corporal of the R. A. M. C. sewed up the remains in a blanket. Then placing two heavy ropes across the stretcher (to be used in lowering the body into the grave), we lifted Pete onto the stretcher, and reverently covered him with a large union jack, the flag he had died for.

The chaplain led the way, then came the officers of the section, followed by two of the men carrying a wreath. Immediately after came poor Pete on the

flag-draped stretcher, carried by four soldiers. I was one of the four. Behind the stretcher, in column of fours, came the remainder of the section.

To get to the cemetery, we had to pass through the little shell-destroyed village, where troops were hurrying to and fro.

As the funeral procession passed these troops came to the "attention" and smartly saluted the dead.

Poor Pete was receiving the only salute a private is entitled to "somewhere in France."

Now and again a shell from the German lines would go whistling over the village to burst in our artillery lines in the rear.

When we reached the cemetery we halted in front of an open grave, and laid the stretcher beside it. Forming a hollow square around the opening of the grave, the chaplain read the burial service.

German machine-gun bullets were "cracking" in the air above us, but Pete didn't mind, and neither did we.

(Continued next week.)

Activities of Women.

Women clerks for service in the British War Department are being recruited at the rate of 10,000 a day.

Over 500 women and girls are employed in the Altoona shops and offices of the Pennsylvania railroad.

At the present time there are 1,800,000 women in the United States successfully engaged in agriculture.

Dr. Vera Danschakoff, of Moscow, Russia, has been appointed to the chair of anatomy at Columbia University.

Mrs. Clara M. Tead, formerly investigator of the New York State branch of the committee of women in industry of the Council of National Defense, has been selected a member of the Federal Government's special staff of women supervisors for munition plants where women are employed.

The first American cable across the Pacific was laid in 1903. It extended from San Francisco to the Philippines, touching at Hawaii, Midway Island and Guam. It was 7,846 nautical miles in length.

CASTORIA. CASTORIA.

LAY OF THE GOVERNMENT LADY.

Anna Maria Sophia Jones Was just a bundle of skin and bones— The sort of woman you often meet With knobblely fingers and large flat feet—

Her hair was dragged behind in a bunch, And she had dinner when you have lunch.

The Government Lady came to the door— With printed leaflets—dozens and more— She spoke to Maria firmly and long— And all that Maria did was wrong.

She oughtn't to peel potatoes and boil them, To peel potatoes was only to spoil them; She oughtn't to stew and stew her tea; She oughtn't to feed her baby on bread—

Before it had ever a tooth in its head— (Anna Sophia, mother of five, Three were dead but two were alive, Always had given her baby bread Before it had ever a tooth in its head.)

She oughtn't to spend her money on drink; She oughtn't to stuff up the drain of the sink;

She oughtn't to shut out air and light; She oughtn't to close her window at night—

(Anna Maria Sophia Jones Always fastened her window click, Air in a bedroom made her sick.) She oughtn't to buy herself ready-made clothes—

She oughtn't—she oughtn't—O goodness knows Before the Government Lady had ended Anna Sophia was greatly offended.

Anna Maria Sophia Jones Was just a bundle of skin and bones. The sort of woman you often meet With knobblely fingers and large flat feet.

Her hair was dragged behind in a bunch, And she had dinner when you have lunch. But Anna Maria had spirit within her— The spirit that makes a saint of a sinner— When she saw what was right she went and did it

And then, if need was, afterwards hid it. Anna Maria Sophia Jones Asked in dull and colourless tones The Government Lady to walk inside, Opened the door of the passage wide, Took a chopper and hit her hard, And buried the body in the yard.

—Effort and success are first cousins.

—Subscribe for the "Watchman."

CASTORIA. CASTORIA.

The "Youth" of The Land Goes Up To Sixty

That a man is no older than he feels is an expression that applies equally to the matter of his appearance.

The models on exhibition and others in our stock will go far to prove the correctness of this assumption.

We take it for granted that when we tell you they are

"HIGH-ART CLOTHES"

you'll know besides that they are "best"—if not, a visit to our store will convince you.

FAUBLE'S.

Allegheny St. 58-4 BELLEFONTE, PA.

FINE GROCERIES

ALL GOODS in our line are thirty to sixty days late this season. Prices are somewhat, but not strongly above the level at this time last season. It is not safe to predict, but it does seem that prices are just now "passing over the top" and may be somewhat more reasonable in the near future.

We Have Received

New Evaporated Apricots at 25c and 30c a lb. Fancy Peaches 20c and 22c lb. Very Fancy Evaporated Corn at 35c a lb. or 3 cans for \$1.00. Fancy Selected Sweet Potatoes 5c a lb.—some grades at 3c to 4c a lb. Very Fancy Cranberries at 18c per quart or pound. Almerin White Grapes, Celery, New Paper-shell Almonds, California Walnuts, Finest Quality Cheese.

INCLUDE OYSTERS IN YOUR ORDERS We will deliver fresh opened, solid measure at cost with other goods.

WE MAKE OUR OWN MINCE MEAT. No item is cut out or cut short on account of cost—it is just THE BEST WE CAN MAKE and is highly recommended by all those who have tried it. If you have used it you already know—or try it just now.

SECHLER & COMPANY,

Bush House Block, 57-1 Bellefonte, Pa.

STYLE, POWER, EFFICIENCY, DURABILITY.

Studebaker's CARS

Series 18 and 19.

12 DIFFERENT BODIES

Prices Range from - \$895 to \$1,800.

GEORGE A. BEEZER, AGENT, North Water St. 61-30 BELLEFONTE, PA.



Be Ready to Grasp an Opportunity!

Tomorrow—this very day—a few hundred dollars might give you a chance in business, in real estate, that would start you on the road to wealth.

HAVE YOU THE FEW HUNDRED? If you haven't, make up your mind to accumulate that sum, for there's no telling when such an opportunity will present itself.

Start a Bank Account Today

THE CENTRE COUNTY BANK, BELLEFONTE