

WHAT BOY SCOUTS ARE DOING FOR ANIMALS.

The first boy that in generations of Moros had ever been known to be kind to an animal was the Moro boy who first became a Scout. There are now quite a few Moro Boy Scouts, and they are carrying out the Scout teachings by being kind to animals.

A Boy Scout all over the world is the same. He has the same oath and the same laws and the same teaching, and he puts them into practice the same way. In this great world brotherhood there are over 2,000,000 Boy Scouts—one of the greatest organized forces for bringing kindness into the world that this cruel old planet has ever seen. Its effect must be felt—it is felt!

The good turn that each one of the 231,000 Boy Scouts of America must do and does do each day of his life results for one year alone in 10,230,000 acts of kindness.

Reports on the good turns done by Scouts are full of such items as the following: Protecting squirrels in the neighborhood.—Cynwyd, Pa. Giving thirsty chickens on a moving wagon a drink.—East Pittsburgh, Pa. Putting blankets on horses left standing in the cold.—Freeland, Pa. The boys held a bird-house building contest and put the houses up in those places where the birds would not be molested.—Roselle, N. J. Scout Kenneth Shade protected animals from cruel treatment; Scout Floyd Tanner assisted a crippled animal; Scout Herman Ewart is noted for his kindness to animals.—Greenup, Ill. We built houses for the protection of birds and fed stray cats and dogs.—Kansas City, Mo. Cared for four wounded animals and are active in the prevention of cruelty to animals.—Cokedale, Colo. Cared for horses taken out of a burning building by a Scout.—West Newton, Mass.

The sixth Scout law says: "A Scout is kind. He is a friend to animals. He will not hurt any living creature needlessly, but will strive to save and protect all harmless life." This kindness is not merely the thoughtfulness that eases a horse from the pain of a badly fitting harness or gives food and drink to an animal that is in need, but also that which keeps a boy from throwing a stone at a cat or tying a tin can on a dog's tail. If a boy does not prove his thoughtfulness and friendship for animals, it is quite certain that he never will be really helpful to his comrades or to the men, women, and children who may need his care.

The Boy Scouts are continually being urged to take a bold stand for the proper treatment of dumb animals whenever a case comes under their attention needing personal care or official correction.

A boy may wear all the scout uniforms made, all the scout badges ever manufactured, know all the woodcraft, campercraft, scoutcraft, and other activities of Boy Scouts, and yet never be a real Boy Scout. To be a real Boy Scout means the doing of a good turn every day with the proper motive, and if this be done, the boy has a right to be classed with the great Scouts that have been of such service to their country. To accomplish this a Scout should observe the Scout law.

The good turn may not be a very big thing—helping an old lady across the street; removing a banana skin from the pavement so that people may not fall; removing from streets or roads broken glass, dangerous to automobiles or bicycle tires; giving water to a thirsty horse; or deeds similar to these. It is something which shows that his heart is right. It is the Scout training and the Scout knowledge that are given an outlet in his sympathies.

As Dr. William T. Hornaday says: "Every Scout is a boy of honor, and therefore no Scout ever would accord to a helpless animal, neglectful or in any manner unjust. A boy of honor cannot treat even a worm unjustly. He will remember that the cat, the dog, horse or ox are helpless prisoners in his hands, dependent upon his mercy and thoughtfulness. It is only the meanness of men who treat their prisoners or their faithful servants with cruelty or neglect. The bravest are the tenderest." The real heroes of life always are those who protect and care for those who cannot protect themselves.

The Permanent Wild Life Protection Fund, through Dr. William T. Hornaday, Trustee and also Director of the New York Zoological Park, awards a gold medal to any member of the Boy Scout organization who shall during a given year demonstrate to the National Court of Honor that he has rendered distinguished service in the conservation of wild life.

The Scouts all over America made plans for feeding the birds this winter. Every Scout knows that each bird kept from starving when the cold weather, snow and ice shut off his natural food supply will well repay the community by destroying hundreds of caterpillars, grubs, beetles and insects that would prey the next year on flowers and fruit foliage. Many of the troops have already made shelters where the birds can find food and be comfortable during the sleet and snow storms. The Scouts know all the best winter food for birds, such as suet or other fats, pork rinds, cut-up apples, cracker crumbs, pumpkin or squash seeds, rice and cracked corn.

Woodcraft is one of the activities of the Boy Scouts of America and means becoming acquainted with the things that are out of doors. It includes the tracking of animals by the marks left by their hoofs, and by stealing out upon these animals, not to do them harm, but for the sake of studying their habits and getting acquainted with them.

As a Scout advances he seeks one or more of the 53 Merit Badges. When he has won 21 of these, he is an Eagle Scout. One of the Merit Badges is for Kindness to Animals. To obtain this a Scout must:

- 1. Have a general knowledge of domestic and farm animals.
2. Be able to treat a horse for colic.
3. Describe symptoms and give treatment for the following: Wounds, fractures and sprains, exhaustion, choking and lameness.
4. Know what to do for horses in harness when they fall on the street.
5. Know what to do when animals are being cruelly mistreated.

The instructions to be studied by Scouts who are trying for a Merit Badge on First Aid to Animals were prepared by Dr. Francis H. Rowley, of Boston, president of the American Humane Education society. As Dr. Rowley says, the first requirement for this merit badge states that a Scout must have a general knowledge of domestic and foreign animals. This particular merit badge was designed more especially for boys who live on farms and in rural communities and would naturally come in contact more or less with domestic animals. The knowledge which a boy gains about farm animals as he learns how to take care of the horses, milk the cows, and feed the pigs is general enough and sufficiently adequate for the purpose of this examination.

From Dr. Rowley's able instructions, the following is taken: "Requirement four is as follows: When a horse falls in harness on the street, have some one hold his head down flat on the ground until the harness is so far released from the wagon that the wagon can be pulled back and the horse given a chance to rise. If the ground is slippery, place a blanket under his forward feet. "With regard to the last requirement stating that Scouts know what to do when animals are being cruelly mistreated, try kindly persuasion of the offending person, asking him if he will not desist from his cruelty. In case he refuses, get his name, if possible, or the name of the owner of the team and animal and report him either to a police officer, or better to the nearest Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals."

Thousands of boys of twelve years and more are waiting all over the United States to become Scouts. Only one thing prevents—the lack of interested men to guide them in the fascinating program. The Boy Scouts of America has seen over 1100 of its men leaders enter war service. Their places must be supplied. It is one of the most practical channels in which a citizen can set his patriotism to work—heading a troop of eight to thirty-two loyal, vigilant, hearty, practical young Americans whose ideal is expressed in the Scout oath:—"On my honor I will do my best to do my duty to God and to my country and to obey the Scout law; to help other people at all times; to keep myself physically strong, mentally awake and morally straight."—By James E. West, Chief Scout Executive, Boy Scouts of America.

Clothing Likely to be Scarce.

Washington, D. C.—Stabilizing of prices of domestic necessities, including cotton goods, woolens, manufactured clothing, shoes and hats was discussed by President Wilson and his War Cabinet. It is understood that the President's counselors believe that drastic action will have to be taken soon or the average citizen will find many of the things he needs out of reach.

While the War Cabinet met the first move in what is declared to be a sweeping price fixing or stabilizing scheme being worked out by the War Industries Board was made at a conference between more than 50 leading cotton manufacturers of the country and the board price fixing committee.

While these men represent only the cotton textile industry, meetings with delegations representing the woolen and leather industries are scheduled to follow upon the completion of the present conference.

The meeting was under the auspices of the National Council of American Cotton Manufacturers, who came here to discuss its present and prospective relations with the Government, with regard to price and production. The cotton market has been in a chaotic state because of heavy government demands, and the industry asked for the conference with a view to determining measures for stabilizing it. The result of the first session was the appointment of a war production committee headed by Garish E. Miliken, of New York, to present the council's view of the price fixing committee.

In some quarters it is declared that a system of standardization of clothes and shoes is being considered by the board similar to that adopted by the English government at prices within the reach of the average citizen.

Revised priority regulations, designed to assure fuel and transportation to industries necessary to the end essential to the public welfare, were issued by the war industries board.

A lengthy preferential list made public classifies dozens of transportation and fuel users as essential. Others, it was announced, will be added from time to time. The preferred industries under a plan now in preparation are also to be given preference in obtaining raw materials and other supplies. The priority list is as follows: Plants engaged exclusively in manufacturing aircraft or supplies and equipments, ammunition for the United States and Allies, army and navy cantonments and camps, small arms, chemicals, coke, domestic consumers, electrical equipment, electrodes, explosives, farm implements, ferro-alloys, fertilizers, fire brick, food for human consumption, food containers, gas, gas producing machinery, guns, hemp, jute and cotton bags, insecticides, fungicides, iron and steel (blast furnaces and foundries), laundries, machine tools, mines, mining tools and equipment, newspapers and periodicals, oil, refineries (mineral and vegetable), oil wells equipment, public utilities, rail ways, railway equipment and supplies, refrigeration, seeds (except flower seeds), bunker coal (not including pleasure craft), ships, ship supplies and equipment, soap, steel plants and rolling mills, tanning plants, except for patent leather, tanning extracts, tinplate, twine (binder) and rope, wire rope and rope wire.

The wartime demand for dyes-stuffs has revived the ancient indigo industry of Central America.

Sunken Wealth.

Some of the biggest hidden treasure hunts ever known will begin when peace is declared. Then attempts will be made to retrieve the precious cargoes of some of the hundreds of ships that have been sent to the bottom through sea warfare.

Probably no accurate estimate will ever be made of the fabulous wealth that has been destroyed during the last two years and a half. It may be as much as the English war loan—\$5,000,000,000—but it can be safely said that the losses will enormously exceed the sum total of all the shipwrecks that have taken place during the 100 years previous to the great war. There is indeed no comparison that can be made with the past.

The treasures that have been lost at sea in storm and warfare throughout the centuries, if a value could be set upon them, would look very small beside those with which the ocean-boats have been strewn since the U-boats began their famous attacks.

Even the Spanish galleon of old could not compare with the great liner of today laden with food and merchandise of incredible value, and also carrying sometimes specie to the value of \$5,000,000. A great liner today, without a ton of cargo inside her, is worth more than \$5,000,000.

Yet a few torpedoes have sent several of these modern treasure-ships down many fathoms in a few minutes. Millions of dollars' worth of treasure went down when most terrible of all the German outrages at sea—the torpedoing of the Lusitania—was committed. What remains of her cargo now that would be of any value if it could be recovered would probably realize only a few hundred thousand including the costly jewelry that went down in the great wreck. At the great depth at which she lies, the famous liner has probably been reduced to a pulp, and even if she could be raised the huge operation would cost more to carry out than the mighty wreck would be worth.

According to Lord Beresford, since the war began more than 2,500 British, allied and neutral ships have been sunk. This represents a tonnage of considerable more than 4,000,000.

Of course, a great deal of the cargo of some of these ships was perishable and of comparatively trifling value; but many were almost priceless argosies, laden with some of the richest products of our possessions.

There were gorgeous tapestries and carpets from the East that were either sunk or captured in the early days of the war, before the intervention of Turkey—wonderful cargoes that had been consigned to Germany and Austrian ports, many of them to be captured by British man-o'-war, who put prize crews aboard.

One of the biggest captures was the seizure by one of the warships of the merchant ship Cap Ortelge which had more than \$5,000,000 worth of specie in her hold.

Gold and precious stones, and rare pottery and fabrics from India; copper, silks and oils from Spain. Much of this treasure which was continuously pouring on to the shores of Britain in the early days of the war is now lying in hundreds of shattered bulks in the Atlantic, the Pacific, the Mediterranean and the Indian ocean. Our own submarines must have sunk an enormous amount of wealth in the Sea of Marmora.

And just consider what treasure the Emden accounted for? This will-o'-the-wisp, whose exploits, according to the rules of naval warfare are about the only creditable record in the annals of the German Navy, captured or sank in the Bay of Bengal, the Indian Ocean, the Arabian Sea and the China Sea, more than a score of steamers of a total tonnage of more than 80,000 the majority of them having cargoes of rich merchandise.

The law relating to the recovery of property from the sea—"treasure trove"—is very obscure and difficult to interpret. With regard to vessels wrecked near the coast, whose cargoes may be washed ashore, there is, as a rule, no difficulty about establishing the ownership of the vessel, and they are entitled to recover their property after all salvage rights have been satisfied.

But with regard to wrecks on the high seas a very difficult problem will confront the Nation when peace comes, especially when it is remembered that thousands of vessels have gone to the bottom, and in many cases there are no records of where they were lost.

Property absolutely lost upon the high seas would seem to belong to the finder. It has been claimed for the

Crown, and the American courts have held that, apart from a decree, the finder is only entitled to salvage rights, the courts retaining the rest, and then practically taking it for the State on the original owner not being found.

But what is to prevent many adventurous spirits with money equipping treasure-hunting expeditions after the war? Jules Verne and Robert Louis Stevenson never wrote of such riches as now lie buried in the bosom of the ocean.

And what princely days they will be for divers! Of late years experienced divers have been able to earn from \$25 to \$500 a week while engaged on a big and risky commission, and in addition make \$5,000 or \$10,000 out of a very big undertaking.

But after the war divers ought to be able to make large fortunes, and easily eclipse any previous records.

Probably the vast majority of the wrecks will be beyond their reach—in fathomless depths. But others that lie near the coasts, not a great many fathoms down, will offer a strong temptation.

The record depth reached by divers in modern times was achieved by two British Naval officers, who got down to 210 feet, where the pressure was 90 pounds to the square inch—a terrific weight to bear. A Spaniard once descended many times to 182 feet off Cape Finisterre, and brought up altogether \$45,000 in silver bars.—London Answers.

95 Per Cent. Wounded Cured.

Surgery in the French army hospitals has now reached such a degree of almost miraculous methods that within 15 days after a great battle on the western front between 98 and 99 per cent. of the wounded are able to leave the hospitals cured, says a French correspondent of the Washington Post.

A period of recuperation is necessary for them afterward, but as far as the wound itself is concerned it is a thing of the past.

Much of this rapidity in the curing of the wounds is due to the new disinfecting process of Dr. Carrell of the Rockefeller Institute. This, however, is only one phase of the seeming miracles that are being wrought by the French army surgeons, and the results attained are the combination of the genius and methods of the entire surgical and medical department of the French army.

Following the rapidity with which the wounded now leave the hospital cured, the percentage saved from death has reached an almost equally astonishing figure. Of the wounded picked up on the battlefield and who are still alive when they reach the field hospitals, from 95 to 96 per cent. recover.

Statistics have just been completed on the handling of the wounded of the big French offensive on the Aisne last April and May, which shows the remarkable chance which a man now wounded in battle has of escaping death and of being able eventually to return to the front.

Of the entire number wounded in the Aisne offensive only 20 per cent. were so badly injured that they could not be evacuated. Of the other 80 per cent. that it was possible to carry off to the hospitals, the eventual mortality amounted to only 5-18 per cent.

Of the wounded, 16 per cent. had wounds in the head, 33 per cent. in the lower limbs, 34 per cent. in the upper limbs, 10 per cent. in the chest, 4 per cent. in the abdomen, 2 per cent. and 2.6 per cent. in the spinal column and 2.6 per cent. of those wounded were wounded in several places.

Owing largely to the first aid to the wounded packages which each soldier carries to the field of battle, gangrene was kept down to a very low per cent. Of the first 1,000 wounded brought in, 3 per cent. developed gangrene, while 5 per cent. was the figure for the first 10,000.

As is always the case the wounds in the abdomen were the most serious. The mortality among these was 61 per cent. Among those wounded in the chest the mortality was only 20 per cent.

Of the entire number wounded, however, at the end of 15 days only 1.43 per cent. remained in the hospitals of the army formations.

An international school for the education of army officers blinded in the war is to be established with the co-operation of all the Entente armies. Provision has already been made for teaching trades to blind privates, but this is the first effort to provide similar training for officers. The school is to be located in Italy, and Thomas Nelson Page, the American Ambassador, and the American Consul General in Italy are taking a leading part.

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