

Rehabilitating Regained France.

How difficult is the task of reconstructing the districts devastated by the Germans during their retreat of last March is demonstrated by the fact that of the 19,000 houses destroyed and 3,500 damaged in the department of the Somme only 350 have been reconstructed during the year since elapsed. Approximately the same state of affairs prevails in the department of the Oise.

To provide for the immediate wants of the population, however, 1,500 portable houses have been erected in the Somme and it is estimated that an average of 200 more can be put up each month.

Every kind of labor available is employed in the work, and in the midst of the heaps of bricks and stones may be met squads of soldiers, gangs of workmen connected with the Department of Roads and Bridges, and prisoners of war, although the latter are always engaged at a distance of at least 20 miles from the firing line.

Among all these working forces are seen representatives of French, American and British charitable organizations which have undertaken to assist in the reconstruction work by the giving of funds and by labor. On one day while traveling about the district the correspondent of The Associated Press has met members of the American and British, Quakers' Societies women of the American Red Cross Reconstruction branch and women from the British society known as the French Wounded Emergency Fund. All these were either working at manual labor themselves or superintending gangs of civilian laborers for whom they had obtained permission to enter the war zone for the purpose of carrying out this very urgent work.

The first thing done in each destroyed village is to erect or repair a small number of houses and buildings to form a center around which the later operations can be carried on. A temporary city hall, a school and a general store make the nucleus, and around them are built a series of provisional shelters for the inhabitants who have remained and for those who might return from exile. As far as possible materials found on the spot among the ruins are utilized, but much also has to be brought from the rear, and for this the military authorities provide transport.

Great efforts have been made to put the land again under cultivation. This has been a difficult task, but the work is progressing satisfactorily with the help of gifts of agricultural implements from charitable societies and municipalities in the interior which have not suffered from the war.

The Germans drove off with them all the animals in the district, but since the re-occupation the farmers in the Somme have acquired either by gift or purchase 800 cows, 500 horses, 40 bulls, 785 sheep and a few hogs, chickens and sheep-dogs, so that although much remains to be done, the work of reconstruction is under way.

—Put your ad. in the "Watchman."

SPEEDING UP PRODUCTION.

Nothing to Worry About if Right Tools are Used.

In the matter of producing big crops to meet the present demand, we are, of course, confronted by the inevitable bad farm power and farm help question. Perhaps that is one reason why we have paid so much attention lately to the use of farm tractors and in a way have neglected the investigation of other tools for the farm. It can be seen right in this county that much power and much help on the farms are not being used to the best advantage.

INCREASED CROPS WITHOUT INCREASED LABOR.

Take spreaders for instance. The crop averages of this county could be greatly increased without the addition of another acre, another horse power, or another man, if only the farmers would utilize properly barnyard waste. Perhaps the increase would amount to 15 or 20 per cent, which would be quite enough in many instances to pay for the spreaders on about 15 acres of land. Experiments right along these lines have been conducted with such results.

As it is, the fertilizer the farmer has right at hand, barnyard manure, is in many cases either being entirely wasted or is being dumped on the fields in such a way that it might almost as well be left to ferment away its ammonia and other valuable plant foods in the barnyard or feed lot. Drive around through the county and you will see this for yourself.

UNBELIEVABLE WASTE OF PLANT FOOD.

Dean Davenport, of the University of Illinois, in a recent issue of one of the best farm papers shows that the annual loss of plant food equals the value of a tract of 500 square miles, equal to 4,000 80-acre farms, sufficient to support 30,000 people. Then, too, Carl Vrooman, Assistant Secretary of Agriculture, recently stated that more than a billion dollars' worth of barnyard refuse is wasted in the United States annually. What arguments those are for good wide spreading manure spreaders on every farm!

SPREADER PAYS BIG PROFITS.

This isn't a matter of merely helping out in increasing the food supply but it's a matter of personal profit, too. A spreader pays for itself by its increased production over hand spreading on only a few acres—say 10 to 15—in one season. It not only does the work better but encourages frequent spreading by saving labor. This means that the manure is gotten out on the fields where it can dry and stop fermenting or else allow the plant food to be leached into the soil where it belongs.

We can speed up production without requiring the use of more land, more power, or more men, by using the right tools.

—About 13,000 Chinese laborers have been shipped to France, according to the Shun Tien Shih Pao, a Chinese daily newspaper. Their wages are from \$30 to \$40 a month. Thirty thousand more men are needed, and will be recruited by French agents in Shantung, Chili and other northern provinces.

New Work for Women.

Women coal miners are working beside men in some parts of West Virginia.

Since 1911 women clerks have increased from 52,000 to 894,000 in England.

Civil service examinations for mail carriers have been opened to women in New Jersey.

The Red Cross has sent out another appeal to its chapters to supply hundreds of nurses before June 1.

It is claimed that the women of Japan have done far more in proportion for the Red Cross than have those of America.

Germany is reported to be training a number of women as aviators for patrol work back of the fighting zones.

After having worked as a railroad laborer for years a young Cuban in Philadelphia was discovered to be a woman.

A woman veterinarian in Arkansas is said to have discovered a cure for one of the rarest diseases afflicting horses.

Several leading dental colleges in the United States are considering opening their courses to women students.

Mrs. Francis C. Axtell has been appointed by President Wilson as president of the United States Employee's Compensation Commission.

War Savings Metal Market.

A new way of helping the government both by furthering the sale of war savings stamps and by increasing the supply of bullion has been devised by a committee of New York women who have opened the War Savings metal market on Fifth avenue. All possessors of gold, silver and metal plate will be invited to sell their valuables to the government for war savings stamps. All owners of plate from the bride with many wedding gifts to the athletic winner of many cups are appealed to to bring them to the metal market and sell them for an equal value in war stamps. Assayers from jewelry establishments will aid in appraising the value of the plate strictly for cash business. The appraisal being made and the value in war savings stamps being paid out as soon as the goods are delivered.

The opening of the market was auspicious. The wife of Governor Whitman was the first person to deliver

Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Nervous, Run-Down, Haggard-Looking

Women and men suffer from blood and nerve conditions for which it is impossible to conceive of a better remedy than Hood's Sarsaparilla and Pepton taken in conjunction, one before eating and the other after.

These two great medicines aid each other, and it is economy to take both, a four-fold benefit being derived. Pepton is the ideal iron preparation—no injury to teeth, no constipating effect. All druggists.

63-23 C. I. Hood Co., Lowell, Mass.

some plate to the government and collect the value in stamps. Other noted women quickly followed and the new form of helping the government was in full swing.

—Twelve thousand square miles—7,680,000 acres—constitute the rice land of Japan, which feeds a nation of about 50,000,000 people on an average of a pound a day for each person. It takes 135 days to grow a crop of rice, and in Japan the laborious work of cultivation is done almost entirely by hand.

—Republicans and Democrats in Michigan are said to be seriously contemplating the bringing of Henry Ford into the Republican primary for the Senatorial nomination in that State and running him as a non-partisan supporter of the Administration. A recent expression of the manufacturer's is much liked among those who believe in eliminating political partisanship during the war. "I am a Republican," he is credited with saying, "and didn't want war. We have a Democrat for President and we have a Democrat for President and we have war, and I am for both." Another of

his sayings, equally popular, is this: "It is the duty of every American to stand by President Wilson and his Cabinet and lay plans to retain him in office until the end of the war, even if the war should last ten years." If Henry Ford's submarine chasers come up to the expectations of his friends, it will be difficult for any man to defeat him for any office he might seek. But it is very doubtful if he could be tempted to go into politics in any event.—The Monitor.

—Subscribe for the "Watchman."

The FUEL Administration authorizes us to say that it considers the use of OIL Cook Stoves at this time a very important help in the necessary conservation of Coal for war purposes

This is another way for patriotic women to help the government—use an oil cook stove and save coal. The best part of it is that you save work for yourself, too. But when you do buy an oil cook stove be sure it's a New Perfection.

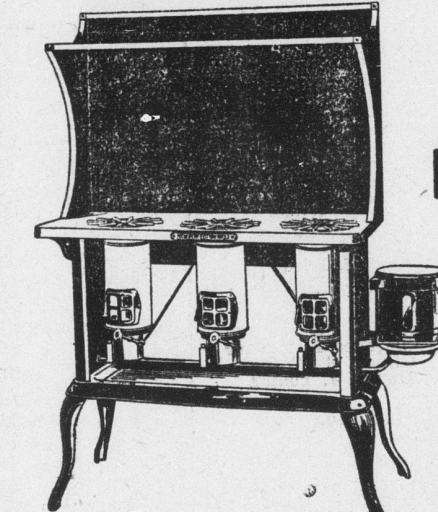
NEW PERFECTION OIL COOK-STOVES

mean less work—less worry—less expense. A New Perfection will do anything your range will do—bake, fry or boil—and all without the bother and fuss of tinkering with drafts or carrying coal and ashes. You always have just the right heat at the right time—no waste of fuel—no over-heated kitchen.

For most satisfactory results, though, always use Atlantic Rayolight Oil. It's different from other kerosenes—so scientifically purified that it burns in the New Perfection without smell, smoke or charring the wicks. Yet it costs no more than ordinary kinds. Always ask for Atlantic Rayolight Oil and insist on getting it. Go to your dealer now and select your New Perfection Oil Cook Stove.

THE ATLANTIC REFINING COMPANY
Philadelphia and Pittsburgh

ATLANTIC Rayolight OIL



ESTABLISHED IN 1853.

KODAKS

LEGGETT'S
GUTH'S
JANSON'S) **Chocolates**

PERFUMES
FINE LINE TOILET ARTICLES
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Green's Pharmacy Co.,
The largest and oldest Drug Store in Centre County

STYLE, POWER, EFFICIENCY, DURABILITY.

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12 DIFFERENT BODIES

Prices Range from \$1,250 to \$2,250.
F. O. B. DETROIT, MICH.

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

Plain Clothes Talk



THE amount of wool needed to apparel the average soldier has been estimated at as high as seventeen times the amount the average civilian requires.

Wool grows—it is a product of nature. Its quantity cannot be increased by increased manufacture.

What more patriotic, every-day duty then confronts us than we "conserve wool"?

"HIGH-ART CLOTHES"
Made by Strouse & Brothers, Inc., Baltimore, Md.

offer an opportunity to combine thrift with patriotism in that ONE such suit is preferable to TWO poor ones.

At the same time, "HIGH ART CLOTHES" are not expensive.

FAUBLE'S,
Allegheny St. 58-4 BELLEFONTE, PA.

LYON & COMPANY.

Owing to difficulties and shortage of labor by the manufacturers to make prompt shipment, we have just received some late deliveries of Ladies' Coats and Suits and Tailored Skirts which we have priced specially low for quick selling.

SKIRTS.—Fine Skirts with new flare-cut fancy pockets, gathered back and new style belts; in checks, plaids and plain colors; value from \$5 to \$12, our quick selling price \$3.50 to \$8.

COATS and SUITS.—We are still in the lead of low prices on Ladies' Coats and Suits; all colors and sizes, also black. Coats from \$12.50 up. Suits from \$18 up. All this season's styles.

UNDERMUSLINS.—We can sell these Undermuslins at the old prices. Muslin Drawers 25c. up. Night Gowns from 50c. up. Corset Covers 25c. up. These goods cannot be bought wholesale at these prices today.

WASHABLE DRESS GOODS.—Our stock was never so large and complete in Voiles, Gingham, Devonshires, Flaxen Linens, etc. Prices less than wholesale today.

SILKS.—Plaids, checks and striped silk, 36 in. wide, all colors—light and dark, from \$1.50 up. Pongee and Rajah Silks in natural and other colors, figured and stripe to match. From 75c. up to \$2.00 per yard.

LACE SPECIAL.—500 yards Filet Laces, 3 in. wide. This quality always sells at 25 and 35c. Special sale price 10 cts.

CURTAIN SCRIM and NETS.—Just received another lot of Curtain Scrims in hemstitched edges and Filet Nets from 15 cents up.

Rugs, Tapestries and Draperies of all Kinds.

SHOES—Men's, Women's and Children's Shoes at prices less than cost of manufacture. Children's Sandals in all sizes.

Lyon & Co. 60-10-17 Bellefonte.