

# Democratic Watchman

Bellefonte, Pa., July 12, 1918.

## Even the Dogs Fight Valiantly Against the Hun.

Few persons realize what an important part animals are playing in the war. Horses and mules carrying food and ammunition to the soldiers in the trenches, thousands of dogs, thousands of carrier pigeons, hundreds of mules and thousands of camels are working to save lives and gain a victory for the Allies. The French have five thousand dogs and the Allies have six million horses and many mules facing death just as the men are doing. To aid these animals the American Red Star society has been organized in our country, and it is doing for animals what the Red Cross is doing for men.

The dog is one of the most important animals in the fighting area, and so necessary are the duties that he performs that the Red Star is training dogs and planning to send many of them to France. Though the dogs trained in this country are good for work in our camp, those that will be sent to France will receive most of their training there, for after they have become accustomed to detonations and have been taught to be brave and not to bark—for this attracts the attention of the enemy—they must learn the commands in the French language.

The French have five thousand trained dogs, and every man in the army realizes how valuable these animals are, for they are used for sentry, patrol, draft, guard, and carrier work. In some instances they clean the trenches of rats.

For instance, the sentinel dog is stationed at the "listening points," and helps in detecting enemy patrols; the patrol dog reconnoiters for small detachments and several can hold an enemy if so commanded. These same dogs carry provisions and military stores when harnessed to vehicles, and when necessary they can pull the carts on which the wounded are placed. The invaluable dispatch dog is another type and occupies an important position, for he is honored with being entrusted to carry messages between the posts of command in the first line in the sectors bombarded or beaten by machine guns.

Such dogs are swifter than men and run less chance of being shot. The guard dog helps to reduce the number of sentinels around storehouses and factories. Their performances are remarkable.

France is using many Red Cross dogs, and many wounded soldiers owe their preservation to them. They search the secluded places and when they find a soldier bring back some part of his clothing and lead the rescuers to the spot. Other dogs have been trained never to molest the soldier, but to give the sign on their return to the hospital.

Usually the lifting of the strap which hangs around their necks into their mouths. But these dogs do not stop at finding the wounded. They are taught never to touch the dead and they draw a light-wheeled ambulance cart on which the wounded soldier is placed. They do well at this work and in pulling the carriages on which the machine guns are mounted. Mastiffs are usually used for this last heavy work and when the Germans invaded Belgium these dogs played an important part in carrying the light guns from point to point.

Early in the war France sent over and secured the services of an expert in Alaskan dogs, who purchased malamutes for draft purposes in the Vosges. Some of the dogs that he selected had taken part in the Alaskan races that required unlimited endurance, and this qualification was invaluable in the work which they did in the army. These Alaskan dogs, accustomed to drawing heavy burdens, have brought supplies and ammunition through mountain passes.

They draw carts in summer which fit in narrow-gauge tracks and in winter they pull sledges over the snow. These dogs are more cumbersome than the dispatch dogs, who can carry a message in three minutes that would take ten minutes for a man. These messages may be important calls for reinforcements or that firing should be directed in another direction or some equally important hint. The French also employ dogs to carry light lunches and they provide gas masks for the dogs as well as for the men.

The French Minister of War has written the American Red Star stating just what kinds of dogs the French desire. He writes that all dogs must be more than one year and less than six years old; they can be of any color except where white predominates and must be in good health, intelligent and wide-awake. Shepherd dogs, mastiffs, bulldogs, for terriers and mongrels of these breed can be employed.

There are many stories of dogs being decorated by the soldiers for signal bravery on the battlefield and the men grow much attached to the intelligent animals.

Interesting and important as is the work of dogs and pigeons in war, the American Red Star feels that the horse is still more valuable. The British have two million horses engaged in the war, and it is estimated there may be a demand for as many more. Horses cannot be wholly supported by motors, for they are transports and baggage agents in this war, as they have been in former conflicts. All army men know that the services of horses are indispensable. If a shot hits a motor and a wheel is blown off that is the end of progress for a time, but if one horse is injured the other horse pulls until a fresh horse can be obtained. The American Red Star Animal Relief long before we entered the war realized the necessity that might face us and started to prepare plans to supplement the work of army veterinarians and to raise money to provide adequate facilities for caring for injured animals.

Already this society has begun work in the training camps, and in many ways it is aiding veterinary surgeons and the animals. The society furnishes supplies to remount depots and camps throughout the United States, and the work ranges from first aid leeches to ambulances. Seventy different camps, forts and army posts have secured aid of some kind from

the Red Star and fifty thousand first aid leeches telling how to care for horses have been distributed. When the veterinarian surgeon at one camp wrote the Red Star that his instruments had been delayed in coming the society at once telegraphed a supply house to make up the deficiency. The work in our home training camps is broadening continually, and it is planned that in addition to the aid it will give here the society will work in France and among the fighting contingents. Already an order has been sent abroad to furnish ambulances for the American army. These will be similar to those in use in the French army, will accommodate two horses and have quarters for the helper. Such ambulances cost \$5000 each and are used by the Blue Cross of the French.

This Blue Cross, which was organized in 1912, in three months after war began had hospitals at work in France. Today La Croix Bleue is an effective branch of the French army, and it deals with every variety of disease and injured horses. Two thousand separate units have been assisted by this Blue Cross and the hospital quarters are clean, hygienic and with ample light and air. Drinking water and oats are supplied and there are operating rooms, pharmacies and hospitals for sick and debilitated animals. Gentle care and good food fit them among the curative agencies, and there are large pasture lands on which convalescing horses run.

Owing to the care that this society gives bleeding animals, lame, mangled and thoroughly unfit for duty, regain strength. Some of the animals are cured so they can go back to work after a long period and others are quickly built up so they return in a short time. Horses, like men, suffer from shell shock, overstrain and kindred affections, and need quiet gentle care and good food to fit them to return. The Blue Cross sends supplies to all units, veterinary chests, bandages and drugs, all of which are used before the horse reaches the field dressing station. The society also cares for dogs, many of which are trained in carrying dispatches. A branch of the Blue Cross has been organized in Italy and goes under the name of La Societa' della Croce Azzurra.

It is work like this of the Blue Cross that our American Red Star plans to do abroad. Like the Red Cross, the Red Star depends on donations and the amount of relief work that it does will depend on the amount of money received.

## Women in the War.

More than 30,000 women volunteers are now engaged in work directly connected with the German army in the field.

Canadians are taking women with children into their homes to act as domestics, single women being almost impossible to obtain.

The final returns from the third Liberty loan campaign show that at least 60 per cent. of the subscriptions have come in through women.

Representatives of 100 women's organizations in New York are demanding the passage of legislation concerning women's working conditions. A department for the maintenance and housing of women workers in munition plants has been created in the War Department and is directed by Miss Mary VanKleeck.

Anxious to do her bit for American freedom, Mrs. Elizabeth P. Hutchinson, of New York, has given up singing at \$150 per concert to enter a munition plant at \$11 per week.

## Not Well Enough Known.

We cannot accomplish much in the treatment of dyspepsia, however much we may temporarily relieve its symptoms, so long as the blood remains impure. It is a fact not well known by people generally that when the stomach, liver and other digestive organs are supplied with impure blood, the digestive process is impaired, so as to cause faintness and loss of appetite and sometimes a deranged state of the intestines, and in general all the symptoms of dyspepsia.

Hood's Sarsaparilla is of great service in dyspepsia, because it purifies the blood, making it to the healthy stimulus the digestive organs must have for the proper performance of their duties. Hood's Sarsaparilla, especially if taken in a little hot water, has "a magic touch" in dyspepsia. Get it today.

## A Wise Precaution.

Mrs. Merve Creger Tells How Goldine Helped Throw Off the Effects of LaGrippe—Will do the same for you.

"I was taken with a severe attack of La Grippe and was unable to leave my bed, thought I would have to call in help, but hearing of Goldine thought I would try it, and was surprised after quick results. In a few days I was enabled to do my work and throw off the disease so completely that I felt no bad effects from it, in fact, I feel better than before taking it, can do my work with ease now, which I was unable to do before."

Goldine acts directly on the stomach and after taking a few weeks the result is often permanent.

Try Goldine just once and find out what good health really means.

Goldine remedies are made from Roots, Bark and Berries, and are as pure as Nature and scientific chemistry can make them.

Goldine is used in the treatment of the stomach, heart, nerves, indigestion, physical decline, and debility, to build you up and create strength.

GOLDINE ALTERA is used for the kidneys, bladder, liver, blood, rheumatism; purifies the entire system.

GOLDINE LAXATIVES for constipation and costiveness; a mild and effective cathartic.

Our local representative, Green's Pharmacy, has the above remedies for sale.

## DYE SITUATION IN AMERICA PROMISING.

Tests Said to Have Established Fact That Dyes Made in the United States are Fully Equal to the German Products.

New York, N. Y.—"The entire dye situation in the United States looks very promising, and there is every reason to believe that the industry will be permanent," said Dr. Louis J. Mates of the National Aniline and Chemical company, who had charge of a large and interesting dyestuffs exhibit at the recent textile show in this city. "These revolving cases here, with their specimens of 130 dyes manufactured from American raw materials—from the bottom up—is a satisfactory answer, it seems to me, to queries concerning what America has done since the war put a stop to her importation of dyes from Germany," he continued in an interview with a representative of the Christian Science Monitor. "Dye manufacturers have absolutely duplicated German dyes, type for type, strength and working quality. Parallel tests have been made of materials dyed in American products and in the German; side by side these have been exposed for 30 days out of doors to the combination of light and weather, and it was found that the American colors faded only in the same proportion as did their German prototypes. This disproves the claim that German dyes are necessarily fast. It has been found that the American dyes have the good qualities of the German ones and also their defects."

The exhibit included samples of cotton and woolen materials in pairs, one piece dyed in the American, the other in the German product. Dr. Mates pointed out the fact that where the American dye showed imperfections, the German showed precisely the same fault. He explained that if imperfectly dyed American goods were put upon the market, people would at once say that the trouble was that they were American, failing entirely to realize that goods dyed with that same dye which had been prepared in Germany were by no means necessarily fast. Some dyes that are not fast, he pointed out, are eminently suited to certain purposes.

"One distinct accomplishment of American dye manufacturers," he continued, "is the making of synthetic indigo; that is really a great achievement for this country. A plant

is now being erected that will be able to supply at an early date at least half of what the whole country will need. Another real achievement is the production of alizarine red, from which the familiar turkey red is obtained.

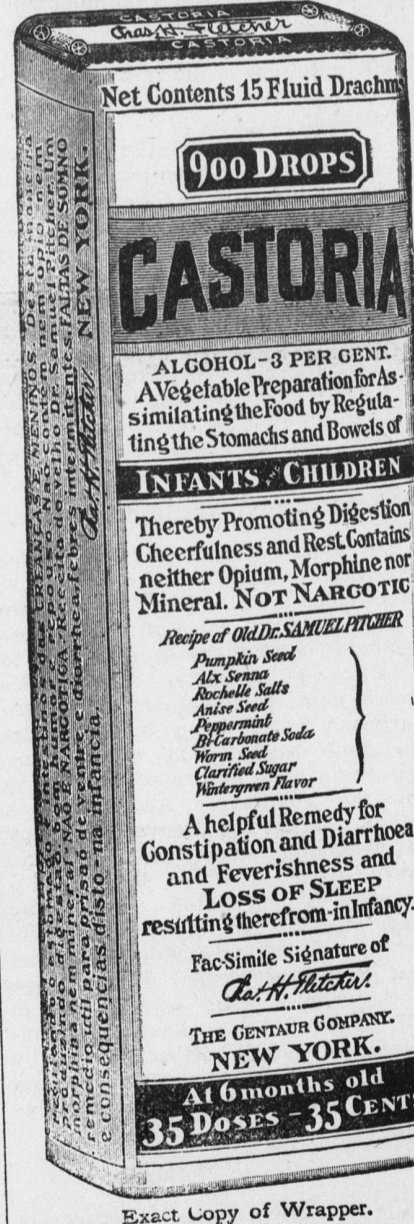
"One thing that has made the manufacture of dyestuffs in this country particularly difficult during these war years is the fact that in former days the dyes that were made were produced from imported intermediates. Since the war began, however, and we were cut off from foreign supplies of this sort, we have been obliged to build up an intermediate industry of our own. Our chemists have been obliged to devise processes for making intermediates which had never before been made here. Nor have we had the trained chemists necessary for this industry. Nevertheless, during the past three years men skilled in organic chemistry have bobbed up on all sides. The result is that we have now a number of intermediates of our own and hope to add rapidly to the list of the truly fast dyes that we are getting out. There are certain things which we still lack, among them toluol, which may be obtained from illuminating gas."

## A Woman's Job.

Fifty-five women deputy sheriffs are now doing scouting and patrol work for the War Department Commission on Training Camp Activities. They work in the vicinity of camps in all parts of the country under the Girls' Protective Bureaus that have been established by the commission. The women chosen for this work have large experience in work with girls. The new duties are intensely personal in character. They are chiefly concerned with the individual girl who is getting into danger. They wear no badge or distinguishing mark, though they co-operate closely with the military police and local authorities.

To make the artificial eye practically indistinguishable is the aim of a British army surgeon who is experimenting with a ball made of cartilage as a substitute for a metal or glass one. A sphere of such construction when put in place establishes connection with blood vessels and the surrounding tissues. When thus fixed in the cavity it is supposed to be capable of movement corresponding to that of a normal eye, and furthermore fills the space so that there is no depression.

## CASTORIA.



## CASTORIA For Infants and Children.

Mothers Know That Genuine Castoria

Always Bears the Signature of

*Chas. H. Fletcher*  
In Use For Over Thirty Years  
**CASTORIA**

## 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.

Shoes.

Shoes.

## YEAGER'S SHOE STORE

Shoes Shoes  
Reduced Reduced

All my stock of Ladies' Low Shoes at cost and less than cost.

On account of labor shortage and other conditions the firm from whom I purchase my stock of Ladies' Low Shoes for spring could not deliver the shoes until this last week—they should have reached me on March 1st.

Realizing that the season is far advanced I am going to sell these shoes at cost and less than cost. These shoes were purchased to sell for \$6 and \$7. They are made of the very best leather that can be put in shoes and in the very latest styles. These shoes will be put on sale at once for

**\$4.85 Per Pair.**

Here is an opportunity to purchase your needs in low shoes at a saving of over \$2 per pair.

## YEAGER'S SHOE STORE

THE SHOE STORE FOR THE POOR MAN

Bush Arcade Building 58-27 BELLEFONTE, PA.

## LYON & COMPANY.

WE ARE ADDING SPECIAL BARGAINS Each Week to the June Sale.

BARGAIN NO. 1. Ladies' Summer Vests, low neck and sleeveless; value 25c., sale price 14c.

BARGAIN NO. 2. House Dresses, sizes 34 to 44; while they last \$1.48.

BARGAIN NO. 3. Splashed Voile White Shirt Waists, all sizes; value \$1.75, sale price 98c.

BARGAIN NO. 4. Ladies' White Pique Skirts; value \$2.50, sale price \$1.98. Also Plaid Skirts, white ground and combination of colors in the over plaids; value \$2.50, sale price \$1.50.

BARGAIN NO. 5. Ladies' and Misses' Middies and Middle Coats, all sizes and all colors; value \$1.50 and \$1.75, sale price 98c.

## Coats and Suits.

Special price Reductions on all Coats and Coat Suits.

Corset Bargains in Bon Ton and Royal Worcester. One lot of good models in corsets which the manufacturer has discontinued, will be sold at less than cost.

## Shoes. Shoes.

Shoes for Men, Ladies and Children.

Ladies' white high canvas Shoes, real value \$3.50, sale price \$2.49.

Ladies' white low canvas Shoes, real value \$3, sale price \$2.00.

Ladies' white low canvas Pumps, real value \$3.50, sale price \$2.49.

Ladies' low black Pumps, real value \$3.50, sale price \$2.49.

Ladies' high black Shoes, real value \$7.50, sale price \$6.00.

Men's and Children's Shoes at special prices.

Lyon & Co. 60-10-1y Bellefonte.