

# Democrat Watchman

Bellefonte, Pa., October 4, 1918.

## ONLY.

Only a thought; but by vice 'twas marred,  
And, tipped with venom, it pierced the  
And of a tender life, and a soul was scarred.  
Only a thought; but its poisoned breath  
Bore the taint of sin and the germ of  
death.

Only a thought; but spotless and white,  
Glowing with purity's radiant light,  
It saved a life from a loathsome blight.  
Only a thought; but its work sublime  
Will continue on to the end of time.

Only a word but by anger sped;  
It wrangled and burned in a heart that  
bled.

Till hatred was born and love was dead;  
Where flowers had bloomed grew weeds  
instead.

Only a word; but it wrecked a life,  
And friendship gave place to blood and  
strife.

Only a word; but winged with love,  
To a troubled heart it came as a dove  
Of holy peace sent from heaven above.

Only a word; but in love it was spoken,  
And it reached and healed a heart that  
was broken.

Only a life; but a life of sin,  
To the way it opened others came in;  
For evil will others to evil win.

Only a life; but an awful cost,  
Was the price of that life; a soul was lost.

Only a life; but true and brave,  
Courage and strength it to others gave;  
Saving itself, it did others save;

Only a life; but the angels sing,  
Of the joy in heaven one life may bring.

—American Friend.

## Cost and Losses of Four Years War.

Out of the total area over which the flag of war is flying and which covers the greater part of the habitable globe about 90 per cent. is under the dominance of the Allies, and only 4 per cent. belongs to the central powers. The number of nations actively engaged in the war is 22, with a total of 31,357,383 square miles and a population of 1,349,561,000. Of these, 30,163,783 square miles with a population of 1,207,870,000, belong to the Allies, and only 1,203,800 square miles, with a population of 143,721,000, belong to the central powers.

In national wealth, the five main Allies possessed before the war \$406,000,000,000, a sum nearly four times as great as the national wealth of the two central powers, the latter being \$105,000,000,000. In considering this preponderance of national wealth in favor of the Allies it must be borne in mind that, viewed from the standpoint of effectiveness for war purposes, the character of the wealth is perhaps more important than its quantity.

The Allies within themselves have that diversity of wealth, but it is scattered and the difficulties of transportation hinder its complete mobilization when needed for war purposes. When full allowances are made it is probably true that so far as effectiveness for war purposes is concerned the central powers outweighed the Allies up to the present period of the war. In order to correct this fully it will be necessary for the ship-balling program of this country to be carried to fruition. As to man-power, the Allies could command on the battlefield 88,000,000 effectives as against 26,000,000 of the central powers, a proportion of about 3 to 1.

The money expended by the seven leading belligerents for purely war purposes during the four years, has been estimated at about \$134,000,000,000. It has been said that this sum is greater than all combined money expenditures for all other wars since the beginning of recorded history. The total cost of all the wars fought since the American Revolution, the aggregate fighting period covering 60 years, was only \$23,000,000,000, making the expenditures of the present war for only four years six times greater. It is about one-third of the total national wealth of the chief belligerents. The combined average daily war cost, computed on a four-year basis, is about \$107,500,000, or \$4,479,000 each hour of the day.

These astounding expenditures have already entailed a debt for these nations six times greater than national debt prior to the war, representing the enormous sum of \$129,000,000,000. It has taken the belligerent nations 100 years to accumulate the debt of \$23,500,000,000, which only four years of war have multiplied by six.

Taking an average of 5 per cent. interest, this debt involves an interest charge obligation of the chief belligerents of about \$6,500,000,000 annually. Assuming that this war will last another year, the total debt at the present rate of borrowing, will amount to about \$139,000,000,000 and interest charges at the above rate to about \$9,500,000,000.

Besides these staggering costs, there have been appalling military destructions in the invaded areas, from which it will require enormous efforts of human energy to recuperate and some of which are irreparable. The total area of the war zone is 174,000 square miles, of which the western theater of the war in France and Belgium, stretches over an area of 19,500 square miles, and it contains over 3,000 cities, villages and hamlets, great manufacturing and agricultural districts, of which some have been totally annihilated and some heavily affected.

One of the most important sources of loss in the present war is shipping, of which more or less accurate figures are obtainable. The total losses in shipping to the Allies and neutrals up to August 1, 1918, are estimated at 15,000,000 tons. This is about one-third of the world's 48,500,000 tons of pre-war shipping. The cost of the lost tonnage at pre-war value is estimated at \$1,050,000,000.

The number of men already lost is 8,509,000 killed, and 7,175,000 permanently wounded, or a total of 15,684,000.

## Sell Skins of Stock-Killing Animals.

More than \$78,500 has been turned into the United States Treasury since July 1, 1917, from the sale of skins of predatory animals which are destruc-

tive to live stock in the western States. The Biological Survey of the United States Department of Agriculture has been carrying on a campaign to kill wolves, coyotes, and other such animals which kill cattle, sheep, and horses on the western range. As a result of this campaign thousands of meat animals have been saved to increase the nation's food supply. The sale of skins of animals killed during the fiscal year, which now remain unsold, will bring the amount to \$100,000, according to officials of the department.

## Food Waste from Rats.

In all parts of the country there is a serious economic drain in the destruction by rats and mice of merchandise held for sale by dealers. Not only foodstuffs and furs, but textiles, clothing, and leather goods are often ruined. This loss is due mainly to the faulty buildings in which the stores are kept. Often it would be a measure of economy to tear down the old structures and replace them by new ones. However, even the old buildings may often be repaired so as to make them practically rat-proof; and foodstuffs, as flour, seeds and meats, may always be protected in wire cages at slight expense. The public should be protected from insanitary stores by a system of rigid inspection.

Similar care should be exercised in the home to protect household supplies from mice and rats. Little progress in ridding the premises of these animals can be made so long as they have access to supplies of food. Cellars, kitchens, and pantries often furnish subsistence not only to rats that inhabit the dwelling, but to many that come from outside. Food supplies may always be kept from rats and mice if placed in inexpensive rat-proof containers covered with wire netting. Sometimes all that is needed to prevent serious waste is the application of concrete to holes in the basement wall or the slight repair of a defective part of the building.

The necessity of co-operation and organization in the work of rat destruction is of the utmost importance. To destroy all the animals on the premises of a single farmer in a community has little permanent value, since they are soon replaced from nearby farms. If, however, the farmers of an entire township or county unite in efforts to get rid of rats, much more lasting results may be attained. If continued from year to year, such organized efforts are very effective.

—They are all good enough, but the "Watchman" is always the best.

## PROPOSED AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION SUBMITTED TO THE CITIZENS OF THE COMMONWEALTH FOR THEIR APPROVAL OR REJECTION AT THE ELECTION TO BE HELD ON TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 5, 1918, BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA, AND PUBLISHED BY ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF THE COMMONWEALTH IN PURSUANCE OF ARTICLE XVIII OF THE CONSTITUTION.

Number One.  
A JOINT RESOLUTION  
Proposing an amendment to article nine, section four of the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, authorizing the State to issue bonds to the amount of fifty millions of dollars for the improvement of the highways of the Commonwealth.

Section 1. Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, that the following amendment to the Constitution of Pennsylvania be, and the same is hereby, proposed, in accordance with the eighteenth article thereof:

"That section four of article nine, which reads as follows:  
"Section 4. No debt shall be created by or on behalf of the State, except to supply casual deficiencies of revenue, repel invasion, suppress insurrection, defend the State in war, or to pay existing debt; and the debt created to supply deficiency in revenue shall never exceed in the aggregate the sum of fifty million dollars," be amended so as to read as follows:  
"Section 4. No debt shall be created by or on behalf of the State, except to supply casual deficiencies of revenue, repel invasion, suppress insurrection, defend the State in war, or to pay existing debt; and the debt created to supply deficiencies in revenue shall never exceed in the aggregate, at any one time, one million dollars." Provided, however, That the General Assembly, irrespective of any debt, may authorize the State to issue bonds to the amount of fifty million dollars for the purpose of improving and rebuilding the highways of the Commonwealth.

Section 2. Said proposed amendment shall be submitted to the qualified electors of the State, at the general election to be held on the Tuesday next following the first Monday of November in the year nineteen hundred and eighteen, for the purpose of deciding upon the approval and ratification of the rejection of said amendment. Said election shall be opened, held, and closed upon said election day, at the places and within the hours and in the manner prescribed by the laws of Pennsylvania governing elections and amendments thereto. Such amendment shall be printed upon the ballots in the form and manner prescribed by the election laws of Pennsylvania, and shall in all respects conform to the requirement of such laws.

A true copy of Joint Resolution No. 1.  
CYRUS E. WOODS,  
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

Number Two.  
A JOINT RESOLUTION  
Proposing an amendment to section eight, article nine of the Constitution of Pennsylvania.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in accordance with the provisions of the eighteenth article thereof.

Amendment to Article Nine, Section Eight.

That section eight of article nine of the Constitution be amended by striking out the said section and inserting in place thereof the following:  
"Section 8. The debt of any county, city, borough, township, school district, or other municipality or incorporated district, except as provided herein, and in section fifteen of this article, shall never exceed seven (7) per centum upon the assessed value of the taxable property therein; but the debt of the city of Philadelphia may be increased in such amount that the total city debt of said city shall not exceed ten per centum (10) upon the assessed value of the taxable property therein, nor shall any such municipality or district incur any new debt, or increase its indebtedness to an amount exceeding two (2) per centum upon such assessed value of property, without the consent of the electors thereof at a public election in such manner as shall be provided by law. In ascertaining the borrowing capacity of the said city of Philadelphia, at any time, there shall be excluded from the calculation and deducted from such debt so much of the debt of said city as shall have been incurred and the proceeds thereof invested, in any public improvements of any character which shall be yielding to

Net Contents 15 Fluid Ounces  
900 DROPS  
ALCOHOL-3 PER CENT.  
A Vegetable Preparation for Assimilating the Food by Regulating the Stomach and Bowels of  
INFANTS, CHILDREN  
Thereby Promoting Digestion, Cheerfulness and Rest. Contains neither Opium, Morphine nor Mineral. NOT NARCOTIC.  
Recipe of Old Dr. SAMUEL PITCHER  
Pumpkin Seed  
Aloe Serrata  
Rhubarb Root  
Sassafras  
Licorice  
Sage  
Piperment  
Cinnamon  
Nutmeg  
Mint  
Cloves  
Wintergreen Flavor  
A helpful Remedy for Constipation and Diarrhoea, and Feverishness and LOSS OF SLEEP resulting therefrom in Infancy.  
Facsimile Signature of Chas. A. Watson  
THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK.  
At 6 months old 35 Doses - 35 CENTS  
Exact Copy of Wrapper.

Castoria  
For Infants and Children.  
Mothers Know That Genuine Castoria Always Bears the Signature of Chas. A. Watson. Use For Over Thirty Years CASTORIA  
THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

the said city an annual current net revenue. The amount of such deduction shall be ascertained by capitalizing the annual net revenue from such improvement during the year immediately preceding the time of such ascertainment; and such capitalization shall be estimated by ascertaining the amount which would yield such annual current net revenue, at the average rate of interest and sinking fund charges upon the indebtedness incurred by said city for such purposes, up to the time of such ascertainment, and the method of determining such amount, so to be deducted, may be prescribed by the General Assembly. In incurring indebtedness for any purpose the city of Philadelphia may issue its obligations maturing not later than fifty (50) years from the date thereof, with provision for a sinking fund to be in equal or graded annual or other periodical installments. Where any indebtedness shall be or shall have been incurred by said city of Philadelphia for the purpose of the construction or improvement of public works of any character from which interest is to be derived by said city, or for the reclamation of land to be used in the construction of any public utility, or for the purchase of any public utility, or for the purchase of any public improvement or public utility, or part thereof, which requires the payment of such interest and sinking fund charges accruing and which must be paid throughout the period of construction, and until the expiration of one year after the completion of such work, for which said indebtedness shall have been incurred; and said city shall not be required to levy a tax to pay such interest and sinking fund charges as required by section ten, article nine of the Constitution of Pennsylvania, until the expiration of said period of one year after the completion of said work.

A true copy of Joint Resolution No. 2.  
CYRUS E. WOODS,  
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

## PROPOSED AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION SUBMITTED TO THE CITIZENS OF THE COMMONWEALTH FOR THEIR APPROVAL OR REJECTION AT THE ELECTION TO BE HELD ON TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 5, 1918, BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA, AND PUBLISHED BY ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF THE COMMONWEALTH IN PURSUANCE OF ARTICLE XVIII OF THE CONSTITUTION.

Number One.  
A JOINT RESOLUTION  
Proposing an amendment to section eleven of article sixteen of the Constitution of Pennsylvania.

Section 1. Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, that the following amendment to the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania be, and the same is hereby, proposed, in accordance with the eighteenth article thereof:

"Section 11. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, that the following amendment to the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania be, and the same is hereby, proposed, in accordance with the eighteenth article thereof:  
"Section 11. No money shall be paid out of the treasury, except upon appropriations made by law, and on warrant drawn by the proper officers in pursuance thereof; and the same is hereby, amended so that the same shall read as follows:  
"Section 11. No money shall be paid out of the State Treasury, except in accordance with the provisions of an act of Assembly specifying the amount and purpose of the expenditure, and limiting the time in which said appropriation shall be expended. All public money shall be paid by the State Treasury, on warrant drawn by the Auditor General."

A true copy of Joint Resolution No. 2.  
CYRUS E. WOODS,  
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

Number Two.  
A JOINT RESOLUTION  
Proposing an amendment to section six of article three of the Constitution of Pennsylvania.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That the following is proposed as an amendment to the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in accordance with the provisions of the eighteenth article thereof:

"Section 6. No money shall be paid out of the State Treasury, except in accordance with the provisions of an act of Assembly specifying the amount and purpose of the expenditure, and limiting the time in which said appropriation shall be expended. All public money shall be paid by the State Treasury, on warrant drawn by the Auditor General."

A true copy of Joint Resolution No. 2.  
CYRUS E. WOODS,  
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

Number Three.  
A JOINT RESOLUTION  
Proposing an amendment to article nine, section eight of the Constitution of Pennsylvania.

Section 1. Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly met, That the following

amendment to the Constitution of Pennsylvania be, and the same is hereby, proposed, in accordance with the eighteenth article thereof:

"Section 8. The debt of any county, city, borough, township, school district, or other municipality or incorporated district, except as provided herein, and in section fifteen of this article, shall never exceed seven (7) per centum upon the assessed value of the taxable property therein; but the debt of the city of Philadelphia may be increased in such amount that the total city debt of said city shall not exceed ten per centum (10) upon the assessed value of the taxable property therein, nor shall any such municipality or district incur any new debt, or increase its indebtedness to an amount exceeding two (2) per centum upon such assessed value of property, without the consent of the electors thereof at a public election in such manner as shall be provided by law. In ascertaining the borrowing capacity of the city of Philadelphia, at any time, there shall be excluded from the calculation and deducted from such debt so much of the debt of said city as shall have been incurred and the proceeds thereof invested, in any public improvements of any character which shall be yielding to

the said city an annual current net revenue. The amount of such deduction shall be ascertained by capitalizing the annual net revenue from such improvement during the year immediately preceding the time of such ascertainment; and such capitalization shall be estimated by ascertaining the amount which would yield such annual current net revenue, at the average rate of interest and sinking fund charges upon the indebtedness incurred by said city for such purposes, up to the time of such ascertainment, and the method of determining such amount, so to be deducted, may be prescribed by the General Assembly. In incurring indebtedness for any purpose the city of Philadelphia may issue its obligations maturing not later than fifty (50) years from the date thereof, with provision for a sinking fund to be in equal or graded annual or other periodical installments. Where any indebtedness shall be or shall have been incurred by said city of Philadelphia for the purpose of the construction or improvement of public works of any character from which interest is to be derived by said city, or for the reclamation of land to be used in the construction of any public utility, or for the purchase of any public utility, or for the purchase of any public improvement or public utility, or part thereof, which requires the payment of such interest and sinking fund charges accruing and which must be paid throughout the period of construction, and until the expiration of one year after the completion of such work, for which said indebtedness shall have been incurred; and said city shall not be required to levy a tax to pay such interest and sinking fund charges as required by section ten, article nine of the Constitution of Pennsylvania, until the expiration of said period of one year after the completion of said work.

A true copy of Joint Resolution No. 3.  
CYRUS E. WOODS,  
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

Number Four.  
A JOINT RESOLUTION  
Proposing an amendment to section one of article nine of the Constitution of Pennsylvania, relating to taxation.

Section 1. Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, that the following amendment to the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania be, and the same is hereby, proposed, in accordance with the eighteenth article thereof:

"Section 1. All taxes shall be uniform, upon the same class of subjects, within the territorial limits of the authority levying the tax, and shall be levied and collected under general laws; but the General Assembly may, by general laws, exempt from taxation public property used for public purposes, actual places of religious worship, places of burial not used or held for private or corporate profit, and institutions of purely public charity."

All taxes shall be uniform, upon the same class of subjects, within the territorial limits of the authority levying the tax, and shall be levied and collected under general laws, and the subjects of taxation may be classified for the purpose of laying graded or progressive taxes; but the General Assembly may, by general laws, exempt from taxation public property used for public purposes, actual places of religious worship, places of burial not used or held for private or corporate profit, and institutions of purely public charity.

Section 2. Said proposed amendment shall be submitted to the qualified electors of the State, at the general election to be held on the Tuesday next following the first Monday of November in the year nineteen hundred and nineteen, for the purpose of deciding upon the approval and ratification of the rejection of said amendment. Said election shall be opened, held, and closed upon said election day, at the places and within the hours and in the manner prescribed by the laws of Pennsylvania governing elections and amendments thereto. Such amendment shall be printed upon the ballots in the form and manner prescribed by the election laws of Pennsylvania, and shall in all respects conform to the requirement of such laws.

A true copy of Joint Resolution No. 4.  
CYRUS E. WOODS,  
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

YEAGER'S SHOE STORE  
School Shoes FOR BOYS,  
The kind of shoes that wear, made by the J. E. Dayton Company, and guaranteed to be all solid leather, high and low tops, \$4.50 Per Pair.  
Purchase your Rubbers now.  
YEAGER'S SHOE STORE  
THE SHOE STORE FOR THE POOR MAN  
Bush Arcade Building 58-27 BELLEFONTE, PA.

Come to the "Watchman" office for High Class Job work.

LYON & COMPANY.  
New Silk.  
Creme de Chines in all the dark shades and light colors. New striped Silks for skirts. Duchess Satins in all the new colors and black. All shades in plain Taffetas and Messalines, Georgette Crepes, Silk Voiles, and Chiffons to match all colors.  
Ladies' Coats.  
Now is the best opportunity to buy Women's, Misses' and Children's Winter Coats and save many dollars. A splendid variety in all colors; belts, deep cuffs, large pockets, Kit Coney for collars, plush and cloth collars.  
Rugs, Carpets, Linoleums.  
Months ago we purchased a large stock which are marked below to-day's wholesale prices.  
Shoes. Shoes.  
We have just received another lot of new Shoes for men, women and children.  
Very smart new High Shoes for women in tan, brown and black.  
Children's Shoes in tan, brown and black.  
Men's fine Shoes in black and tan in the new English last, from \$4.00 up to \$7.00.  
Misses' Shoes from \$2.50 up.  
Men's Working Shoes in tan and black from \$2.50 to \$5.00.  
Infants' Shoes in black, tan and white, 50 cents up.  
Lyon & Co. Bellefonte.