

Sardine Shortage Expected. Shortage of sardines this spring is expected to result from the severity of the past winter. Storms and great masses of floating ice have destroyed hundreds of sardine weirs, according to Henry S. Culver, United States consul at New Brunswick, who says in a commerce report that even the weirs not wholly destroyed are so badly damaged that it may not be possible to use them this spring.

There will be practically no catch of sardines this spring on the New Brunswick coast. The weirs may not be in condition for use until summer, and the catch for the year will probably be smaller than in any recent years. The past winter is said to have been the most severe the New Brunswick country has seen in 40 years.

Tibet Takes Up War Game. Tibet is engaged in a looting expedition, just as she has been for centuries. She has invaded Szechuan, a border state of China. The only significance this has during the present world war, according to the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin, is that some thousand years before Solomon was born, Tibet boasted of a high state of civilization, as did her neighbor Szechuan. But ages of warfare have made Tibet the domain of half savage marauders. Tibet boasts the sacred city of Lhasa, the seat of official Buddhism, where squalor, art, religion and high pretensions are mixed in inextricable confusion.

Delight of Berlin Life. One of the beauties of autocratic government, says the Springfield Union, is shown in the snow-removal order issued by the military authorities in Berlin, under the provisions of which every property owner is required to remove the snow not only from his sidewalk, but from the roadway as far as the center of the street, and is authorized to call on all tenants between the ages of fourteen and sixty to assist him in this work. Failure to comply with the order is punishable with a fine of not more than \$375 or imprisonment for not more than a year, and the police are authorized to handle all such cases without the formality of a trial.

Not One Came Down. The day was dull, as days can be dull, sometimes only in the trenches. Suddenly, high up in the sky, sailing over the lines, was discerned a flock of wild geese. In a moment, rifles were blazing upward from all quarters; even machine guns were requisitioned, while away at the other side of No Man's Land the German, too, was roused to action. But the flock of geese sailed on, their long necks outstretched and their wings rising and falling in undisturbed rhythm. And never a one came down.—Christian Science Monitor

Despise the Savoyards. Even to the present day the Genevese hate and despise the Savoyards, their hereditary enemies, calling the contemptuous attention of the stranger to the fact that these neighbors of theirs are unthrifty and still make their women work in the fields, as they did in former days. Fifteen minutes' ride in a motorcar will carry one from Geneva into Savoy.

Foundation for Success. Constant cheerfulness and singleness of purpose, holding ever in mind the goal to be attained, will carry farther on the road to success than any other method however strenuous, declares an educator. Purification of self, consideration for others, increasing effort and no backward turning—these are the fundamentals of success.

Paraguayans Mistaken. Paraguay has been fortunate in that she has produced some exceedingly strong men. But very unfortunate in that these men have too often been mistaken, selfish and grasping. One of the leading Paraguayans of today has said that Paraguay has had no history, but, instead, a series of tragedies.

"We Must Sail, Not Drift." I find the great thing in this world is not so much where we stand, as in what direction we are moving, writes O. W. Holmes. To reach the port of heaven, we must sail sometimes with the wind and sometimes against it—but we must sail, and not drift, nor lie at anchor.

The Hardest Palm. The hardest palm at all common is California's Trachycarpus excelsus, known as the windmill palm. Not alone is it hardy in withstanding low temperatures, but it is tough and will endure rough treatment, but boxed it is not a success.

Many Bad People. It is said that each year 500,000 persons are committed to some jail or reformatory. In 1910 the total number of prisoners and juvenile delinquents in the United States was 166,472. Ten times as many males as female are imprisoned.

Age of the Fountain Pen. The fountain pen is not a recent invention, as might be imagined; for it is referred to in Samuel Taylor's "Universal System of Shorthand Writing," published in 1783.

ACCOUNTS FOR GHOST COLORS

Eye is Especially Sensitive to Two Kinds of Perceptions, Light and Color Predominating.

In reply to an inquiry why are ghosts always seen clothed in white, a scientist states:

This is easily accounted for. As there have been no ghosts during historical times, we must assume that in all cases where ghosts have been actually seen we have to do with mere hallucinations caused by fever or some other disorders of the observer, where, therefore, the organ of sense, and particularly the eyes, registered impressions of objects that had no corresponding external existence. According to the minute descriptions of such apparitions given by patients to their physicians, the ghosts, with rare exceptions, were "clad in white." Now, our eye is sensitive to two kinds of perceptions, viz., light and color. In this case, where no definite color was perceived, the hallucination, in which only the organs of the eye sensitive to light are affected, is declared to be white.

Still, there are also colored apparitions of ghosts; may, we can introduce into the body substances calculated to impair our sense of color. Thus, the immoderate use of luscious produces violent visions; of alcohol, blue ones; of atropia and skopolamin, red ones; Quinine and too much tobacco likewise produce red visions, while salicylic acid, digitalin and phenacetin cause light yellow sensations. The inhalation of carbonic oxide, and snake bite, too, are said to be followed by light yellow sensations of sight.

CELIBATES IN LARGE NUMBER

Seventeen Millions of Class in United States, Many Being Inferior to Married People.

"There are 17,000,000 celibates in the United States, according to a statement which has been going the rounds of the press, after originating in a magazine article on the sex question," says the Journal of Heredity. "Examination of the census schedules for 1910 indicates that this figure includes all males over twenty and all females over fifteen.

"A calculation based on such age limits is misleading, but the actual facts are quite striking enough. Persons thirty-five years of age or over are relatively unlikely to marry, and it seems fair to base computations on that age. They show, then, that there are nearly 2,000,000 unmarried men in the population, and about 1,250,000 unmarried women. There are about 1,500,000 unmarried women between the ages of twenty-five and thirty-four, and a considerable part of these are certain never to marry.

"The celibacy of these millions is, from a eugenic point of view, not wholly to be deplored. While the number includes many potential fathers and mothers of a desirable character, it is probable that, on the whole, these life-long celibates are eugenically inferior to the married population."

Legal Witticisms.

Stories from the law courts are apt to be good, legal wit being noted for its dryness. But this story claims no particular merit, except as showing the usefulness of a ready wit, observes the Christian Science Monitor. The counsel for the plaintiff was delivering an impassioned address. He was somewhat weighty in person, and happened to be leaning on a very old chair. In the middle of the torrent of eloquence, the chair gave way and the barrister lay on the floor in the midst of the wreckage. He got up and, unperturbed, pointing to the broken chair, said: "That proves the strength of my argument." The court smiled broadly, but laughed outright when the opposing counsel promptly replied: "The learned counsel's argument may be all that he claims for it, but it fell to the ground."

Pitying Ourselves.

Have you heard of the man carrying a load of sticks, who, when he became tired threw his sticks down on the bank of a river, and seating himself by them, said: "I am sick and tired of this. I wish death would come to relieve me?" Instantly death slipped up and said, "Here I am, what do you want of me?" "I want you to help me put this bundle of sticks on my back again," said the surprised man. Pitying ourselves is cheating ourselves. Then flee from discontent and discouragement, for they are the hotbeds of deceit. Near them we think that which is not true, and say that which we do not mean.—Exchange.

Smallest Farms in the World.

On the islands of Re and Oleron, near La Rochelle, France, according to Popular Science Monthly, are found the smallest farms in the world. Some of them are only one or two square yards in area, yet these tiny domains are carefully planted with a variety of crops, even including vineyards. The soil is extremely fertile. The repeated subdivision of estates among heirs and the dense population of the islands explain the existence of these Lilliputian properties.

Food for Thought.

"Am I the first girl you have ever loved?" He thought awhile and then made reply: "No, you are the kind of girl a fellow has to be educated up to." And that seemed to set her to thinking.

Influenza Deaths 35,000.

Harrisburg.—The epidemic influenza already has claimed more than 37,400 lives in Pennsylvania alone. The State Department of Health declares that unless proper precautions are taken by the thousands of patients now recovering, there will be a large addition to the death list and many patients who think they are on the road to recovery will suffer serious relapses which may rapidly develop into fatal cases of pneumonia.

In order that persons convalescing from influenza may be properly advised regarding the necessary care to be taken until full recovery is reached, Dr. B. Franklin Royer, acting Commissioner of Health, has issued the following statement:

"One-half million Pennsylvanians are now convalescing from influenza. All of them feel for a period of days or weeks the weakness and depression so commonly affecting the convalescent. Thousands of persons will have no physicians during the period of recovery, hence a word of warning to them.

"From two to four days after the average person recovers from the fever accompanying influenza getting up cautiously may be allowed. Getting up and going about often leads to dangerous collapse of the heart because of its inability due to weakness, to send the blood hurrying to the remote extremities. The heart muscle in most persons has been seriously damaged by the poison of influenza and the heart itself may suddenly dilate to a dangerous extent, leading to fainting or sinking spells. To put undue strain through exercise or work upon a heart in such condition may lead to permanent damage to the heart itself. Further, a person in such a stage of weakness or collapse very readily sickens with pneumonia because of defective lung circulation and hundreds of persons getting up and going about too soon have thus brought additional pneumonia or heart disease upon themselves.

"Take warning, therefore. Get up gradually, stop short of fatigue or on the slightest sign of weakness. Better lay up another week rather than attempt to go beyond the strength of a fagged heart.

"For the same reason it is inadvisable to attempt buoying up one's strength by over-stimulation. Dissipation of any sort, especially alcoholic dissipation, is dangerous for both heart, kidney and lung in this stage of convalescence. Simple, nourishing food, taken to the limit of

one's digestive ability; rest, and rest frequently in a reclining position, probably offers the best possible hope for complete recovery without permanent damage to vital organs."

Origin of "Foolscap."

Everyone knows what foolscap paper is, but not everyone knows why it was so called. An exchange ventures to remark that not one in a hundred that daily use it can answer the question. The following will tell you how the term originated:

When Oliver Cromwell became Protector, after the execution of Charles I, he caused the stamp of the cap of liberty to be placed upon the paper used by the English government. Soon after the restoration of Charles II, having occasion to use some paper for dispatches, some of this government paper was brought to him.

On looking at it and discovering the stamp, he inquired the meaning of it and on being told he said: "Take it away; I have nothing to do with a fool's cap."

The term "foolscap" has since been applied to a certain size of glazed writing paper.

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The Greatest Calamity.

To the question, "What is the worst calamity?" a thousand different answers might be given, but none, would surpass that of Charles Kingsley, who years ago wrote: "The very worst calamity, I should say, which could befall any human being would be this: To have his own way from his cradle to his grave; to have everything he liked for the asking or even for the buying; never forced to say, 'I should like this, but I must not do it; never to deny himself, never to exert himself, never to work, and never to want. That man's soul would be in as great danger as if he were committing great crimes.'"—Ex.

Miss Wilson Lunches With Poincare.

Paris.—Miss Margaret W. Wilson, daughter of the President of the United States, was welcomed to France a few days ago, by Premier Clemenceau. He asked her if she would not sing for the French soldiers and she replied with enthusiasm that it was her dearest wish. She lunched at the Elysee Palace with President and Madame Poincare.

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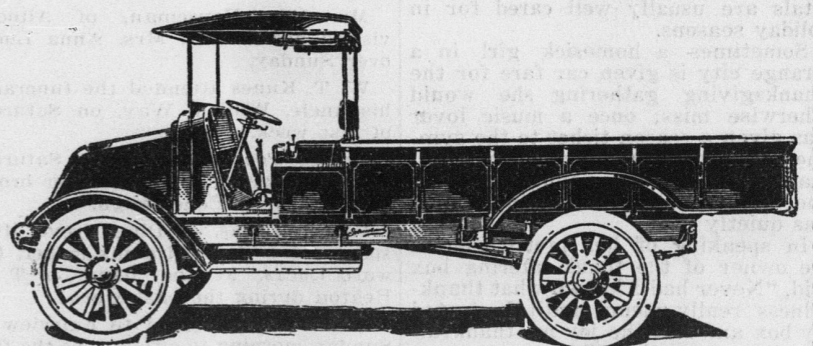
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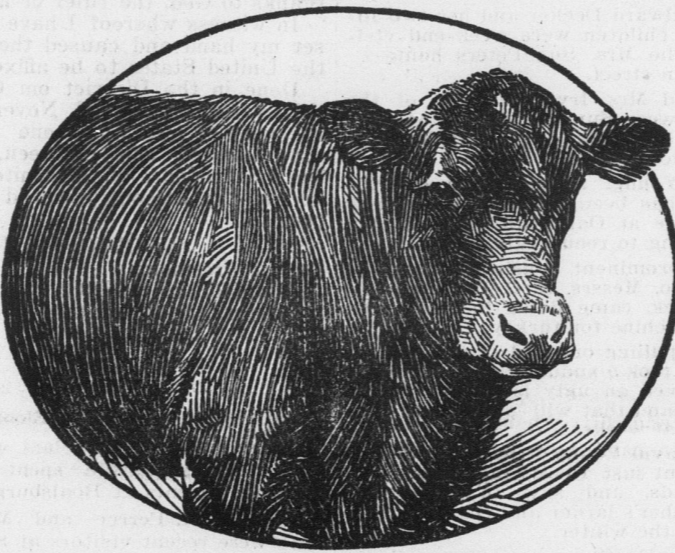
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What Determines Meat and Live-Stock Prices?

Some stock men still think that Swift & Company—and other big packers—can pay as little for live-stock as they wish.

Some consumers are still led to believe that the packers can charge as much for dressed meat as they wish.

This is not true. These prices are fixed by a law of human nature as old as human nature itself—the law of supply and demand.

When more people want meat than there is meat to be had, the scramble along the line to get it for them sends prices up. When there is more meat than there are people who want it, the scramble all along the line to get rid of it within a few days, while it is still fresh, sends prices down.

When prices of meat go up, Swift & Company not only can pay the producer more, but has to pay him more, or some other packer will.

Similarly, when prices recede all down the line Swift & Company cannot continue to pay the producer the same prices as before, and still remain in the packing business.

All the packer can do is to keep the expense of turning stock into meat at a minimum, so that the consumer can get as much as possible for his money, and the producer as much as possible for his live-stock.

Thanks to its splendid plants, modern methods, branch houses, car routes, fleet of refrigerator cars, experience and organization, Swift & Company is able to pay for live cattle 90 per cent of what it receives for beef and by-products, and to cover expense of production and distribution, as well as its profit (a small fraction of a cent per pound), out of the other 10 per cent.

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