

**SOMEBODY CARES.**

Somebody knows when your heart aches,  
And everything seems to go wrong;  
Somebody knows when the shadows  
Need chasing away with a song.  
Somebody knows when you're lonely,  
Tired, discouraged and blue;  
Somebody wants you to know Him,  
And know that he dearly loves you.  
Somebody cares when you're tempted,  
And the world grows dizzy and dim;  
Somebody cares when you're weakest,  
And farthest away from Him;  
Somebody grieves when you've fallen,  
Though you are not lost from His sight;  
Somebody waits for your coming,  
Taking the gloom from your night.  
Somebody loves you when weary,  
Somebody loves you when strong—  
Always is waiting to help you,  
Watches you, one of the throng,  
Needing His friendship so holy,  
Needing His watch-care so free—  
His name? We call His name Jesus,  
His people? Just you and just me.—Selected.

**The Bellefonte Academy Boys to Spend Money to Beautify Bellefonte.**

Just before returning home for the Christmas vacation, the members of the class of 1919 of the Academy voted to erect a gateway at the Logan street entrance to the Academy campus similar to the one which the class that graduated last June desires to erect at the main entrance to the grounds on Bishop street. As soon as the class of 1918 is granted the permission to build the memorial they so thoughtfully and generously planned, forthwith will the class of 1919 appeal to the council for the same privilege and make their preparations financially and otherwise to carry out their wishes. The Academy boys come from many sections of the country where stately and imposing gateways add beauty to large estates, or the grounds of educational institutions.

They appreciate what the historic Academy has done for them, and therefore are willing to spend their good money to make the environment of our local school as attractive as possible.

They know that what makes the Academy more attractive makes Bellefonte more attractive, that what will bring more business to the Academy will bring more business to the town, and they feel, therefore, that the public spirited citizens of the community will commend their interest in the community's welfare, and place no obstacles in the way of improvements that will mean so much to the town.

The citizens will appreciate the fact that in the coming years a considerable amount of money will be left behind by the graduating classes to be expended in improvements for the Academy property, provided the first effort ever put forth by a graduating class of this institution along this line is not unreasonably and unnecessarily frustrated.

Mr. McCargar and Miss Ollie Mitchell have heartily approved of the improvement which the class of 1919 desires to make near their properties at the Logan street entrance.

With the aerial mail service in regular operation and the new penitentiary completed, thousands of tourists will visit Bellefonte in the future years to inspect these improvements, and the imposing entrances contemplated for the Academy grounds, if erected, cannot fail to call their attention to this time honored institution.

It is hoped that work can begin on the gateways this coming spring and be completed for the opening of the fall term in September, 1919.

The sentiment of the class of 1918 in desiring to inaugurate a series of class memorial gifts to the Academy in the year celebrating the fiftieth anniversary of Rev. James P. Hughes' connection with that institution was a beautiful one and worthy of encouragement.

**State College Graduate Invents Valuable Ordnance.**

In recognition of his achievements as an inventor of valuable ordnance equipment for the army, Lieut. Col. Wallace L. Clay, a graduate of the Pennsylvania State College, of the class of 1909, has been promoted to his present rank from a first lieutenant in one year. He is now chief of the Frankford arsenal laboratories in Philadelphia, where he is in charge of all experimental work for the United States army ordnance department.

Colonel Clay perfected the armor-piercing tracer bullet, as well as the incendiary bullet, both of which gave the allied forces marked advantage of their adversaries in the war. The efficiency of these types of missiles is said to have been far superior to anything of that nature developed by the Germans. Entente airmen found them of invaluable service in driving the Hun aviators from the skies.

Government ordnance experts have hailed with acclaim Colonel Clay's invention of a three-inch illuminating shell. They assert that this shell when exploded will illuminate an area of ten square miles.

Colonel Clay, who is only thirty-one years old, was graduated from the State College in the electrical course.

The average sized Alaska walrus is as big as an ox and often weighs more than a ton. A walrus was recently killed by some whalers near Point Barrow whose head weighed 80 pounds, and skin, including flippers, 500 pounds. The animal had a girth of 14 feet, the skin was from half an inch to three inches in thickness, and the blubber weighed 50 pounds.

**FOR AND ABOUT WOMEN.**

**DAILY THOUGHT.**

Our sincerest laughter  
With some pain is fraught;  
We look before and after,  
We pine for what is not;  
Our sweetest songs are those that tell of saddest thought.—Shelley.

Manufacturers believe that prices of suits and cloaks for next spring and fall may be 25 per cent. higher than in 1918, due to the increased cost of labor and operating expenses.

The Style Committee's recommendations for next spring as announced show a new silhouette in dolman coats and capes, built on loose hanging lines and tapering slightly at the bottom.

Short, loose hanging, boxy models, with braid, cording or embroidery trimming, will be popular suits. Others are more simple of outline and will be worn with white or colored vests or vestes.

The skirts for spring will be built on youthful lines, not too tight and having the appearance of tapering at the foot-line.

There is a strong feeling among those who should know that lingerie dresses and dresses on the lingerie order will be much smarter the coming season than frocks on the sport order.

For midseason wear under the fur coat dresses of velvet and georgette combinations are in splendid taste and are decidedly the vogue.

The all-lace frock is a prediction for spring—made over a silk or georgette slip.

Voiles and organdies and handkerchief lincens have been used extensively for southern wear frocks, both in colors and in white.

Very dainty and youthful are dinner or informal dance frocks made of tulle and ribbon. Figured ribbons are used for girdles and sashes.

A smart new style is the slip-on blouse with apron front, adorned with darling little pockets and wrist-length bishop sleeves set into large armholes. A narrow sash girdle holds the blouse in about the waist.

There is much debating as to whether or not the tunic blouse will be a favorite this spring. Some of the smartest blouses are made with tunics, so it would seem a matter to be settled by the demand of well-dressed women.

In lingerie blouses the sailor type of collar has given way to narrow shawl and surplice collars, very slightly rolled at the back. Other collars are narrow at the back and over the shoulders but widen into flat jabot effects at the front.

Nattier blue crepe de chene, embroidered in white Angora wool, is the effective combination of a charming apron tunic blouse recently brought over from Paris.

Russian blouses with high collars and apron fronts that give a vest effect when worn with tailored suits are a recent importation for early spring wear. These blouses are in rich and colorful brocades and similar fabrics and are most effective with strictly tailored suits of dark materials.

Filet in white and ecru, baby Irish crochet and valenciennes in narrow widths are all used extensively on lingerie blouses for spring, and in most models are combined with hand embroidery.

Silk-lined silk gloves are excellent for midwinter wear—especially to the woman who carries a muff. These are less expensive than kid gloves, but equally as good looking, and come in all colors and in black and white and with plain or embroidered backs.

Two of the bulletins published by the Department of Agriculture deal with popcorn. Bulletin No. 554 treats of popcorn for the market and No. 553 of popcorn for the home.

In these pamphlets a plea is made for the more general growing of popcorn, not only because of the profits that accrue from it, but because of its food value. The statement is made that "besides being a source of entertainment for the children, popcorn has considerable value as food, and when properly prepared for the table is superior to many of the breakfast foods now on the market."

The corn in right condition for popping, must have a hot fire, otherwise the popping process will not be successful. There are several excellent poppers on the market, but if one is not at hand, a common iron skillet, provided with a tin cover, will answer admirably. It is a good plan to add a little butter while popping when a skillet is used.

Do not make the mistake of putting too much corn in the popper; just enough to all but cover the bottom of the popper is the right amount. When the corn is in the popper, hold the utensil high enough above the fire or heat so that the kernels will not scorch. If the heat is right, the corn should pop in a minute and a half. If it pops more quickly, the corn will not be so crisp and flaky as it should be. Care must be taken not to let the flame touch the corn, for if it does the corn will not be white. A pint of unpopped corn should yield from 15 to 20 pints when popped.

If the corn is to be eaten immediately on being popped, sprinkle it with salt and melted butter. If the popped corn is run through a food chopper it is delicious in desserts. A cupful of the fine popped corn added to chocolate blanc mange in the making will be found excellent. Less cornstarch or one less egg is served when the popped corn will need to thicken the dessert.

Chocolate Marshmallow Fudge.—Put two cupfuls of sugar, two squares of unsweetened chocolate and one cupful of top milk (the first pouring from a quart bottle) in a saucepan. Heat gradually to the boiling point, and let boil until mixture will form a soft ball when tried in cold water. Remove from range, add three tablespoonfuls of butter, and as soon as butter has melted beat until cream. Add teaspoonful vanilla and fold in ten marshmallows, cut in sixths. Pour in buttered pan, cool, and cut in cubes.

**McAdoo, Man of Achievement.**

There is, of course, food for conjecture in every move of national interest which one of William Gibbs McAdoo's prominence in American public affairs may make. Since he requested President Wilson to relieve him of the Secretaryship of the Treasury and of the Director-Generalship of Railroads, the talk of his retirement has served, however, to point attention afresh to his achievements as a man of action, a man of affairs, a man who won a place for himself in the eyes of the public by successes in the world of finance and in the realm of rail transportation even before he was ever generally thought of as a possible factor in matters of politics and government.

Mr. McAdoo it may truly be said that he has served the country, since he entered the Wilson Cabinet, in 1913, in the capacity of a citizen devoted to the welfare of the country, rather than as one who had either personal or political aims in view. It is no disparagement, on the contrary, to say that there has been no harder worker in the government than he. Hard work came natural to him. He began as a small boy by helping his mother wash the family dishes, in the humble home left to them after Sherman's march to the sea. "General Sherman was a bit careless with fire," he once said in some remarks dealing with his youth, "and was never popular in Georgia, but I believe I owe him a debt of gratitude. Hardships, suffering, and poverty, and a man who could do whatever such traits I may have developed I attribute in a large measure to the conditions forced upon Georgia by Sherman."

His father, William G. McAdoo, was a veteran of the Mexican war and a Confederate soldier, a man who ant occupations with banking and railroad business; bought and managed traction lines, established himself in partnership with another William McAdoo, not a relative, in New York city; organized the Hudson River Tunnel Corporation; as president of the New York and New Jersey Railroad company, in 1902, began construction of tunnels under the Hudson and North rivers between Manhattan Island and New Jersey. Previous failures in such undertakings by others emphasized his success and gave him a high reputation. Not until Woodrow Wilson became prominent, did Mr. McAdoo take any conspicuous part in politics. In 1912, however, he became vice-chairman of the Democratic National committee, and was practically Mr. Wilson's chief adviser in the campaign.

Neither he nor the President dreamed of the problems facing them when the new Administration entered upon its duties, on March 4, 1913. The United States was, to all intents and purposes, free from all external complications. The most serious questions before the country were purely domestic. One of these was reformation of the currency system, another was revision of the tariff. In both cases, Mr. McAdoo was of the greatest service to the Administration and to Congress. He is credited with having been largely instrumental in the foundation of the Federal Reserve Bank System, in itself a gigantic undertaking. He it was who prepared the Income Tax Law, and who, taking matters in his own hands, placed requisite funds in the hands of the West and the South to facilitate the movement of crops at a time when the great producing interests of the nation were threatened with panic. He brought about better financial relations with the South American republics, and, four days after the European war started, asked and obtained legislation to relieve the consequent money strain by the issuance of \$500,000,000 of emergency currency.

The Liberty loans, the advance of billions of dollars to the allied nations, the financing of the United States during the most costly of its wars, and the taking over of the railroads and their operation under his direction are incidents in Mr. McAdoo's history that are familiar to everybody. Whether he is going out of public life for good, or only that he may perhaps return later, the fact remains that, among all the men of achievement America has produced, he is one of the most remarkable.

Some Interesting Army Details.  
Since the great war began, an added interest has been awakened in all facts relating to the army and army life. Doubtless many of you, especially those who have big brothers or other relatives or friends in the service, have often wondered as to the relative strength of various army units and the rank of various officers. In answer to numerous inquiries of this sort, an officer at Camp Sherman, Ohio, recently gave out the following information:  
An army corps consists of 60,000 men.  
An infantry division, 19,000 men.  
An infantry brigade, 7,000.  
A regiment of infantry, 3,000.  
A battalion, 1,000.  
A company, 250.  
A platoon, 60.  
A corporal's squad, 11.  
A field battery, 195.  
A firing squad, 20.  
A supply train, 283.  
A machine gun battalion, 296.  
An engineer's regiment, 1,098.  
An ambulance company, 66.  
A medicine attachment, 13 men.  
A major-general commands the field army and also each army corps.  
A brigadier-general commands each infantry brigade.  
A colonel commands each regiment.  
A lieutenant-colonel is next in rank below a colonel.  
A battalion is commanded by a major, a company by a captain, a platoon by a lieutenant.  
A sergeant is next below a lieutenant, while a corporal is a squad officer.

The advantages of storing quantities of coal under water, where deterioration is much less than in the air, has been amply proved. It is generally recognized that the gases concealed in the pores of the coal—oxygen in particular—are responsible for both heating and deterioration, and their escape should be prevented as far as possible. Coal immersed in water is practically sealed, and little oxidation takes place.

"Do you call him a thief?" threateningly demanded counsel for the defense.  
"I'm not going to say he's a thief, sah, but what I says is dis: If I was a chicken and I saw dat nigger loafin' around 'd roost high—dat's all!"

Shoes. Shoes.

## YEAGER'S SHOE STORE

**BARGAINS! BARGAINS! BARGAINS!**

No matter how much care and thought I give to the purchase of my Shoes, I make mistakes. For example, in order to get good quality in Boys' extra heavy High Top Shoes I purchased them in the black leather, because it is very much better than in the tan, but the average boy or parent does not look to the wear and service of Shoes; they want what they think is style. In this case boys want Tan Shoes and this black one is not selling. My motto is to have nothing on my shelves that does not sell and I will sell them to you at a loss. These Shoes are made of leather, not shoddy, but absolutely solid. They are the old-fashioned peggy kind, bought to sell at \$5.00 I will close them out at \$3.50.

I have many other such bargains to offer from now until Christmas, this space is too small to tell you of all the bargains that I have. I never advertise anything that I do not fully carry out, all I can say is to come and see for yourself.

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## YEAGER'S SHOE STORE

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Lyon & Co. Lyon & Co.

## Year-End Clearance Sale

**BONA-FIDE CLEARANCE SALE**

Now is the time to buy a handsome Winter Coat, Tailored Suit and Fine Furs at greatly reduced prices.

We are getting ready for a White Sale and our Pre-Inventory Sale.

Great Bargains in Dress lengths, All-Wool Dress Goods --- Serges, Broadcloth, Batistes, Prunellas, etc.

### Cheap Hosiery

Another lot of those low-priced Hose.

Lyon & Co. 60-10-1v Lyon & Co.



### Some Weather!

Last winter was a record breaker. This year it may be the same. Who knows? Are you prepared to keep warm no matter how hard the wind blows or how low the thermometer goes?

Better conserve your coal by using a Perfection Oil Heater. The Perfection is safe and it will keep any room in the house warm and comfortable in the most severe weather.

And, you will save money, for a Perfection burns an economical fuel. But be particular what kind of kerosene you use.

**ATLANTIC Rayolight OIL**

is made by a special refining process which gives it exceptional burning, heating and lighting qualities. It does not smoke, give off unpleasant odors or char the wick. Ask for it by name.

It's natural to put things off, but don't wait to buy your Perfection Oil Heater. Get it from your dealer now. They are reasonably priced—\$5.65 to \$10.00.

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