

A LAUDER MEMORIAL.

To the Memory of My Beloved Son, Capt. John Lauder, 1st St. Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders, Killed in France Dec. 28th, 1918.

From "A Minstrel in France."
Oh, there's sometimes I am lonely
And I'm weary a' the day
To see the face and clasp the hand
Of him who is away.
The only one God gave me,
My one and only joy,
My life and love were centered on
My one and only boy.

I saw him in his infant days
Grow up from year to year,
That he would some day be a man
I never had a fear.
His mother watched his every step,
'Twas our united joy
To think that he might be one day
My one and only boy.

When war broke out he buckled on
His sword, and said, "Good-bye,
For I must do my duty, Dad,
Tell Mother not to cry,
Tell her that I'll come back again,"
What happiness and joy,
But no, he died for Liberty,
My one and only boy.

The days are long, the nights are drear,
The anguish breaks my heart,
But oh! I'm proud my one and only
Laddie plays his part.
For God knows best, His will be done,
His grace does me employ,
I do believe I'll meet again
My one and only boy.

RESOURCES OF PENNSYLVANIA.

There is hardly a corner on all the surface of the earth that has not heard of Pennsylvania, particularly in these last four years. It was rather meet and proper that when President Wilson arrived over there to take his place in the peace overtures at Paris and Versailles his approach on the liner George Washington should have been heralded in the harbor of Brest by a mammoth dreadnaught—guardian leader of the convoy—that bore on its hull the name of "Pennsylvania." For through all the conflict from Chateau-Thierry to Sedan, when Keystone troops were playing an immortal part in the overthrow of Hun militarism, economic Pennsylvania at home was providing the sinews of war in bountiful quantities.

Through these early years of the twentieth century when the world was hurtling along to the cataclysm of 1914 the State of Pennsylvania was being groomed for her part in the mighty drama. During this period Pennsylvania had been producing about one-half of the nation's coal, more than 60 per cent. of the coke, mined in this country, nearly one-half of all the pig iron, more than half the steel ingots, castings, etc., poured by America into the world markets, more than one-third of all the steel rails made in America and more than half of all the rolled steel and iron.

Pennsylvania's population was reckoned by the United States census authorities as close to 9,000,000 in 1918. Essentially a commonwealth of workmen's homes, with approximately 2,000,000 families living in approximately 1,750,000 homes, these people have been concerned with turning out the essentials of life provided in the raw products underlying the soil of the State and made possible by her natural industrial advantages. At one end of the State stands the city of Philadelphia, with a population of 1,800,000 and realty valued at \$1,768,253,000; at the other end of the Keystone State, beyond the Allegheny divide, the Iron City of Pittsburgh, with a population of 590,000 and realty valued at more than \$800,000,000.

Between the two giant cities guarding the eastern and western gateways to the State rolls all the rich farming country that has made Pennsylvania justly famous for agricultural products. She has a total of some 25,000 farms, covering an acreage of 20,000,000 acres and valued in all at \$1,500,000,000, according to a recent farm census. Climate and soil have aided in the production of record crops. For many years the State's corn crop exceeded in value any manufactured products. Washington county has been the leading wool-producing county in all the States east of the Rocky mountains; Lancaster the leading tobacco-producing county. Only New York has exceeded it in the matter of hay and potatoes and Wisconsin in rye. It is first in buckwheat, second in dairy products and third in fruits.

In the production of woolsens and worsteds Pennsylvania ranks high. The Kensington textile district of Philadelphia is the greatest in the world. Philadelphia is the nation's center in carpets and rugs. During the last few years Pennsylvania has crept up among the leaders in the silk industry. In cotton goods, leather, glass and cement, the State has long been among the topnotch producers. New York and Pennsylvania have vied with each other for honors in the production of chemicals.

Bethlehem steel, Baldwin locomotives and Disston saws are world-known quantities. Pennsylvania locomotives, steel rails and rolling stock were transported across the Atlantic in enormous bulk and carried Feringh's army to the Rhine. Pennsylvania for long was the only State making armor plate, thus at the critical moment providing the materials for a mighty navy that joined with Great Britain in sealing the seas to German aggrandizement and stamping out the menace of the U-boat. Bethlehem, of Pennsylvania proved mightier than Krupp, of Germany.

In 1914, as the world war got under way Pennsylvania produced 9,733,369 tons of pig iron and 11,924,776 tons of steel in ingots. In 1917 the State's production of pig iron jumped to 15,539,728 tons of pig iron and approximately 18,500,000 tons of steel. Uncertain fuel, railroad and labor conditions curtailed the production last year, but the pig iron for 1918 will run about 14,000,000 tons and the steel around 16,000,000 tons. Pennsylvania long has been noted as the leader of all the States in the mining of coal, the manufacture of

coke and the production of steel. Coal, the basis of it all, has been the State's greatest industrial asset. The great bulk of anthracite produced in the United States comes from eastern Pennsylvania. Bituminous coal and coke abound in Western Pennsylvania. In 1917 the Keystone State unearthed 172,448,142 tons of bituminous, or approximately one-third the nation's total production of 551,790,563 tons. Of this enormous output, but 20,000,000 tons were exported, demonstrating the tremendous home consumption necessary to keep the domestic wheels of industry turning.

In the production of coke Pennsylvania leads all the way. In 1917 she contributed close to 28,000,000 tons, not much less than half the coke produced in the entire country. Her nearest rivals were Ohio, Illinois, West Virginia and Alabama, the southern State being the closest with 4,892,589 tons.

Pennsylvania's anthracite beds keep the nation warm in winter and contribute as well to the comfort of other nations. In 1917 the State shipped 77,133,305 tons of hard coal to market, and the total exports from this country for the year amounted to approximately 4,500,000 tons. Figures for 1918 are expected to greatly increase the export figure.

In the matter of shipping the State has been making unprecedented progress in ship production. In iron and steel shipbuilding Pennsylvania was the nation's pioneer with the famous Roach and Cramp shipyards. With the impetus given it by the war the shipbuilding industry in the Delaware River has expanded until it outstrips any other shipbuilding center in the world, not even doffing its hat to the famous river Clyde in England.

In the year 1914 the tonnage produced in the Delaware River was approximately 53,988 deadweight tons, according to statistics compiled by the Emergency Fleet Corporation. The tonnage produced in 1918 was 374,177 deadweight tons, an increase of more than sevenfold in four years. In the Delaware River at the present time there are 128 shipyards under way or completed. What this mighty shipbuilding district may do in the event all the shipways between Bristol and the Delaware Breakwater are completed and put to work building ships is an important picture to contemplate in the view of what America may do during the reconstruction period.

Pennsylvania's part in the past has been obscure, or, rather, "taken for granted." It has been remarked that there has been a disposition elsewhere to forget Valley Forge, where the supreme crisis of the Revolution was endured in pain and deprivation; to overlook Gettysburg, where the fate of "the Union, one and inseparable," was determined; and it is held that even now there is an atmosphere that beclouds the vital part the Keystone State has played in the world war. Political scandals, resulting from the inertia of the people and the envenoming methods of unscrupulous leaders have done much to detract from the glory and fertility of the State. The real Pennsylvania, however, buffered through the false impressions given to the world by untoward conditions afflicting municipalities or individuals in local places.

Historians have endeavored to explain the lack of civic pride that has characterized the great State. They have pointed to the nonhomogeneity of its people, composed originally of representatives from many different races of people and the ever-increasing influx of foreign elements. They have dwelt also on the fact that the arduous pursuits of her people, their exhaustive employment in the digging of coal, the making of steel, cutting down forests, tilling the soil and operating railroads, mills and factories have robbed them of not only the time to participate in public affairs but of the initiative to protect their State from the plundering hand of political malefactors. But they have held with implicit faith that the time would come when Pennsylvania, through the eyes of each resident, would see the glories of her Commonwealth and obtain for the State the honor and prestige that have rightfully been hers since the days of William Penn and Benjamin Franklin.

Pennsylvania's Death Rate Breaks Record.

The death rate for 1918, was the highest in the history of the State Health Department in Pennsylvania, according to the report of Dr. W. R. Batt, State Registrar, made public last week by Dr. B. Franklin Royer, acting health commissioner. Approximately 185,000 deaths occurred, last year's mortality rate being 21.6 as compared with 14.8 for 1917. The increase was due almost entirely to the ravages of influenza, during which epidemic the State Health Department established and maintained more than 200 emergency hospitals, directed the activities of more than 500 physicians, hundreds of trained nurses and thousands of volunteer nurses.—Ex.

The Thrice-a-Week Edition of the New York World and The Watchman for 1919

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Ill, Both in Body and Mind, Ex-Kaiser Has Aged Rapidly.

Amerongen.—William Hohenzollern's illness, which manifests itself principally in the form of chills, is being aggravated by his constant worry, the effects of which are plainly visible in his features and his general physical condition.

The former German Emperor looks to be perhaps 15 years older than when he crossed the frontier of Holland. Although he is only about to complete his sixtieth year, his birthday coming at the end of the present month, his appearance suggests a man of 70. He wears a short grayish beard and a drooping mustache, and his hitherto firm flesh is now sagging.

The guards around the castle are maintaining the strictest vigilance in consequence of the revival of rumors, which, however, do not seem to be well founded, that an attempt might be made to kidnap the ex-Emperor. A Dutch airplane from the aviation camp near Utrecht occasionally flies in the vicinity of the castle and the roar of its motors are not calculated to diminish the nervous tension of the inmate.

The ex-Emperor, who had always been accustomed to smoke a considerable number of cigarettes daily, now has become a greater consumer of tobacco than ever. As soon as one cigarette is finished he starts another, his smoking continuing virtually from the moment he arises until he retires.

He r Hohenzollern's meals with his wife are of the simplest possible sort. Water is the only beverage at table, but in the forenoon the ex-Emperor drinks a small glass of light red wine and in the evenings a half glass before going to bed.

The former Empress recently sent her chamberlain to Amsterdam over a week-end to order a birthday present for her husband.

Phonetic Stenography.

Business Man to Stenographer—Miss Spell, you must be more careful with your orthography. In this letter I dictated to you yesterday you have

struck a d for an n in invoice and begun the word material with a b, not to mention other similar errors.

Miss Spell—But, sir, you had a cold yesterday, and that is the way you dictated those words.—Private Arthur D. Otis, in Judge.

History of the Statue of Liberty.

Nearly every child in the United States knows that in New York harbor stands a large statue called "Liberty Enlightening the World." But do you know that the statue was made by a French sculptor named Frederic Auguste Bartholdi and given to our country by France, and was erected on Bedloe's Island in the harbor in 1876.

The immense bronze figure of liberty that stands a few inches more than 111 feet was designed for the hundredth anniversary of American Independence which was celebrated in 1876. It took many years to make this statue and it was not until 1881 that it was brought to the United States. During the next five years money was raised to build the foundation by the people of our country and the statue was dedicated October 28, 1886, being the highest in the world and weighing 450,000 pounds. From the base of the foundation to the torch are 405 steps. The right arm that is raised is 42 feet long, the hand measuring 16 feet, while Liberty index finger is eight feet in length; the nail on the finger is 13 by 10 inches. In the arm is a ladder that has 54 rungs on it.

The nose is more than four feet long, the head more than 17 feet long. The mouth is three feet wide; ear to ear is 20 feet. The torch is almost 300 feet above the mean tide of the bay and twelve persons can stand on the platform at the foot of the torch. In the head is a similar platform, where 40 can comfortably stand.

Such a large statue that cost when complete about \$600,000; was a wonderful gift from France and the powerful electric light that is operated by the lighthouse service of our government, lights the New York harbor and the Atlantic Ocean for many, many miles.—Boston Herald.



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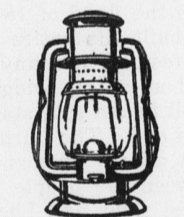
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