

HISTORY OF THE LOCAL BOARD.

A Complete Resume of the Work Done by the Local Exemption Board From the Date of Its Appointment Until Work Was Completed Only Recently.

In obedience to the call by the Governor of the State of Pennsylvania, on May 21, 1917, George H. Yarnell, Sheriff of Centre county, reported at Harrisburg and was there ordered to proceed as Chief Registrar of Centre county, with the first registration of June 5th, 1917.

As Centre is the largest county in area in the State of Pennsylvania, its extreme width from east to west being 67 miles, and from north to south being 35 miles, the registration was taken at 61 voting places over the county. Each judge of elections in every borough and precinct in the county was notified by letter when and where to meet to be sworn in as Chief Registrar of his precinct. As previously arranged by letter, George H. Yarnell, Chief Registrar of Centre county, met and swore in each Chief Registrar of each borough and precinct, delivering at that time all necessary blanks to complete the registration. This was accomplished by constant travel for five days and nights. On June 5, 1917, each Chief Registrar of his precinct reported by phone to the Sheriff's office, Bellefonte, Pa., at 7:30 a. m., that all the registration places were open and working fine. In calculating the percentage of registrants localities with a heavy foreign population were underestimated. We therefore had to go as early as two o'clock in the afternoon to send registration cards and certificates by automobile to supply deficiencies. This necessitated extra travel of 160 miles. The office of the Chief Registrar of the county was in constant communication with the various districts throughout the entire day. The Chief Registrar of each borough and precinct was instructed to make a summary of his district which was forwarded by phone to the office of the Chief Registrar of the county where a summary of the county was made and telegraphed to the office of the Adjutant General of the State at 11:30 p. m., June 5th, 1917. The result of this registration after going over all records was found to have been complete, 3199 men having registered. The clerical work in the completion of this registration was all volunteer help.

On June 27, 1917, after due appointment by the President of the United States, George H. Yarnell as chairman, and D. A. Grove as secretary, took the oath of office as members of the local board for Centre county. Dr. L. E. Kidder having been duly appointed by the President of the United States as examining member of the board, took the oath of office on August 1, 1917. Immediately upon the accomplishment of the oath of Dr. L. E. Kidder the board proceeded with the physical examinations and classifications.

The clerical force consisted of J. Thomas Mitchell, R. W. Irwin, H. C. Valentine and Abraham Shapiro. In September, 1917, the Governor appointed Dr. W. J. Reed as an additional examining physician to the board, which office he faithfully held until August 13, 1918, at which time he was called to the service.

In June, 1918, the Governor appointed Major S. M. Huff as an additional examining physician to the board, which office he faithfully held until July, 1918, at which time he was called to the service.

In August, 1918, the Governor appointed Dr. W. J. Kurtz as an additional examining physician to the board, a position he still retains.

In September, 1917, the board decided to give preliminary instructions to soldiers before entrainment, and proceeded to select from an ample list of men who have held officers' commissions during and since the Spanish-American war the following military instruction committee:

Col. H. S. Taylor, ex-commander of the 5th regiment, National Guard of Pennsylvania; Major H. L. Curtin, also attached to the State National Guard, as well as doing border service during the recent Mexican difficulty; Capt. Wm. H. Brown, recently of Troop L, 1st Penna. Cavalry, N. G. P., and Lieut. Wilbur Saxton, recently of National Guard service.

These men headed by Col. H. S. Taylor, took personal charge of preliminary instructions, placing special stress on the fundamentals in discipline as well as school of a soldier. The armory was used when available, and on certain occasions Col. Taylor would take squads of men to his own home for preliminary drill and instructions. As an illustration of the system adopted by this committee to all entrainments of Selective service men the following outline of the program is submitted: Immediately after the first roll call the registrants were turned over to the Military committee for instructions. Each group of selective service men entrained was organized as a Company, having a captain, two lieutenants, sergeants and corporals, (selected from their number), in charge until they reported to the proper authority at Camp. On June 28, 1918, one hundred and fifty-two men were entrained for Camp Lee, Va.; this body of men being divided into four companies, each with its captain, two lieutenants, sergeants and corporals, all under the command of one of their number who was appointed as a major, and who was the repository of induction papers, transportation and meal tickets for 157 men, and responsible for the discipline and obedience of the men enroute. This group of men marched to the depot under their own officers, in proper military formation, entrained each company to its assigned car, placed guards in each door allowing no one to enter or leave, re-checked their separate rolls, reported companies intact, which report was delivered to the board by the major. The board takes this occasion to comment on the high spirit of co-operation manifested by this military committee whose duties were arduous, but faithfully and efficiently performed. The board had a photograph taken of every quota entrained.

For the entertainment of draftees before entrainment the board appointed the following committee:

Capt. Robert H. Hunter, Chairman.
J. Will Conley, Financial Secy.
Capt. W. H. Brown, Wm. Burnside
Thomas Hazel, C. Y. Wagner
Edmund Blanchard, J. L. Heckford
John J. Beyer, Wm. T. Kelly
C. Yager, Col. J. L. Spangler
W. Harrison Walker, Ed. H. Curtis
Col. H. S. Taylor, Judge H. C. Quigley

This committee took charge of the several functions connected with the entrainment of the soldiers during their stay of twenty-four to forty-eight hours in Bellefonte. A special banquet was arranged for each quota on the night previous to entrainment, during which entertainment patriotic speeches were made by various public spirited men of the town, including George H. Yarnell, D. A. Grove, Dr. L. E. Kidder, Hon. Henry C. Quigley, Col. H. S. Taylor, Edmund Blanchard Esq., Col. J. L. Spangler, W. Harrison Walker, Major H. L. Curtin and Capt. Robert F. Hunter. Speeches, singing and a general good social time was had on each occasion, which seemed to add materially to the spirit and morale of the men at this trying period.

One of the duties of this entertainment committee was to appoint a sub-financial committee with solicitors, collectors and treasurer and while the draft was made from the entire county, the burden, which was not so considered, came largely, if not entirely, upon the good citizens of Bellefonte. The ready response by the citizens of the town to this feature enabled the committee to carry out for each quota rather elaborate demonstrations as they left for their camps.

When the quota was sufficiently large to warrant it, parades were organized and advertised generally throughout the county, and on occasion large numbers of people were in attendance to view parades that were made up of citizens, local military company, fire companies, Grand Army and Spanish-American War Veterans, Fraternal organizations, the Red Cross Chapter always participating and being the most impressive and spectacular feature of the parade.

One of these events it was found necessary to hold on the Sabbath day on account of the men being called on Saturday and ordered to entrain the following Monday. This being the largest contingent sent out it was decided to give a mammoth demonstration. In order not to antagonize public opinion or religious sentiment the various ministers of the town were consulted as to the advisability of holding this demonstration on the Sabbath day. After the circumstances were explained (being the only day available) these ministers gave their hearty approval to the movement. A grand stand was erected for the speakers and Ministerium to view the parade. Provisions were made for the parents, relatives and friends of soldiers in the way of rest rooms and other accommodations which might be denied them ordinarily due to the large crowd. This parade especially mentioned here, as typical of our system, had no less than seven bands of music. On this, as on all occasions, the Red Cross contingent was placed as a guard of honor next the soldiers, first place in the line, preceded by a platoon of color bearers, carrying the National colors of the various nations allied together in the great struggle, and this headed by the Chief Marshal and his committee and band, which on this, as on all other occasions, was Capt. Robert F. Hunter, his aides being the entrainment committee enumerated above.

This parade attracted no less than 25,000 people to give the boys a hearty send-off. It was so admirably managed that notwithstanding there were over 3,000 cars in this small town no confusion was evident and not a single accident to mar the harmony and good order of the Holy day was noticed. Altogether it was perhaps the biggest day and the most beautiful parade that the town had ever seen. This special date is mentioned as typical of the various other parades and demonstrations almost as elaborate as the rehearsing of which individually would occupy too much space. On two or three occasions when small quotas were sent, instead of the general parade over the town the men were lined up in the town square and presented with such gifts as merchants of the town were prompted to donate, and on each of these occasions after this ceremony the soldiers were lined in company file and opposite them, ten feet away and facing them an equal number of the Junior contingent of the Red Cross Chapter, these being young girls from thirteen to sixteen years of age, all dressed in the white uniforms of the Red Cross and supplied with bunches of roses or carnations. After a short address to the soldiers and while the band played "Keep the Home Fires Burning," at a given signal each young lady walked across and pinned the flowers on the breast of the soldier opposite. This simple little demonstration was largely commented upon as being exceptionally appropriate and full of genuine sentiment, and we mention it here on this account.

Two organizations deserve a special comment in connection with the several demonstrations and parades. "Our Girls Band" of Milesburg, a town lying adjacent to Bellefonte, composed of young girls from eight to seventeen years of age, recruited from both Bellefonte and Milesburg, and under the leadership of Mr. Frank L. Wetzel. This band showed a most admirable spirit by turning out on all occasions without remuneration and at a great deal of personal inconvenience. Transportation usually being furnished by volunteer automobiles secured through the department of National Defense. On several occasions these little girls of tender age and full of sentiment while playing the farewell piece, at the departure

of the soldiers had great difficulty in carrying through their music on account of sobs of grief for brothers and friends who were entraining, but in every instance they carried through their work like little soldiers and stuck to their music. This incident is mentioned as typical of many others and because of the touching sentiment as impressed on the writer at that time.

The Red Cross Chapter deserves also a special mention in this report. When asked to respond in parade work in every instance they came out with a large quota of their membership in full regalia, marched with the precision and system of trained soldiers, and comprised not only girls and young women, but mothers and matrons, and women of advanced years who could not have been gotten into a street parade on an occasion of any other nature. The Red Cross organization has been a grand help not only in the practical side of supplies and comforts, but has shown all the way through this trying period a most admirable spirit of loyalty and willingness. Without them our work would have been very cheerless.

A special branch of instruction was instituted by the board by selecting Capt. Robert F. Hunter, a life insurance manager of twenty years' experience, to instruct the men and coach them as well as advise them on the provisions of the War Risk Insurance. These instructions were carried out with considerable detail and the men were strongly advised to avail themselves of the liberal provisions made for them by the United States government. We believe that all of the men were benefited by this instruction. Apparently the higher percentage of the men took out the insurance, as we have not heard of a single casualty on our list which was not covered by War Risk Insurance.

The following summary of the registration of June 5, 1917, shows that 24 per cent. of the total registration reported at Bellefonte for entrainment and were helped and entrained by the committee previously mentioned:

Total registration of June 5, 1917.....	3199
Whites.....	3170
Colored.....	27
Oriental.....	2
Married.....	3190
Single.....	1413
Native citizens.....	2892
Naturalized citizens.....	22
Declarant aliens.....	21
Non-declarant aliens.....	2

These registrants were classified as follows:

1010 classified in Class 1	3190
148 classified in Class 2	1413
65 classified in Class 3	1586
1430 classified in Class 4	22
546 classified in Class 5	21

From this registration 773 men were inducted into the army, 663 being whites and 10 colored. 195 men enlisted in the navy and navy, showing 30 per cent. of this registration in the service.

A 367 records were forwarded to the District Board for action on agricultural industrial claims and appeals.

No appeals were made from the physical examinations, which fact is due to the physicians of this board acting in the capacity of a medical advisory board. No duty appointed medical advisory board served in any capacity in Centre county. A large majority of the student body of The Pennsylvania State College had their physical examinations transferred to this board, the same including men from sixteen different States. These men appearing singly or in small groups prolonged the examinations and added greatly to the labor of the examining physicians. We recall one instance in which a registrant while being examined had so many ailments, not apparent to the eye, to explain to the examining physician that the latter after the best examination advised him that he better think for him to do as to get into the front line trenches and be the more quickly rid of his misery, and immediately passed him for general military service.

The registrations of June 5 and August 24, 1918, show that 27 per cent. of the total registration reported at Bellefonte for entrainment and were helped and entertained by the committee previously mentioned.

Total registrations of June 5th and August 24th, 1918—384.	378
Whites.....	378
Colored.....	6
Married.....	384
Single.....	65
Native citizens.....	372
Naturalized citizens.....	2
Non-declarant aliens.....	10

These registrants were classified as follows:

241 classified in Class 1	384
7 classified in Class 2	65
32 classified in Class 3	2
11 classified in Class 4	10
21 classified in Class 5	

From this registration 105 men were inducted into the army, 104 being whites and 1 colored. 14 men enlisted in the navy, showing 30.9 per cent. of this registration in the service, with 61 men awaiting call for general military service.

In the registration of September 12, 1918, the same methods were used with but this exception. Instead of 61 registration places over the county with a Judge of Elections as Chief Registrar, the registration was taken at sixteen principal locations easily accessible from the surrounding territory, with sixteen competent men sworn in as Chief Registrars with sufficient clerical help.

4853 men were registered. Each Chief Registrar made a summary of his district, phoned same to the office of the local board where a compiled summary was made and phoned to Selective Service headquarters, Harrisburg, Pa., at 9:40 p. m. The transmission of the summary of this registration to Harrisburg forty minutes after the closing of the registration places showed extraordinary efforts and interest by the Registrars and assistants and constitutes a record of which we are justly proud.

Whites.....	4790
Colored.....	52
Oriental.....	2
Native citizens.....	4833
Naturalized citizens.....	122
Declarant aliens.....	120
Citizens by naturalization before majority.....	72

411 registrants 18 years of age classified as follows:

376 classified in Class 1	411
0 classified in Class 2	57
0 classified in Class 3	3
0 classified in Class 4	63
18 classified in Class 5	11
16 not classified	

695 registrants 19 and 20 years of age classified as follows:

567 classified in Class 1	695
27 classified in Class 2	309
3 classified in Class 3	82
3 classified in Class 4	95
63 classified in Class 5	11
11 not classified	

1479 registrants 32 to 36 years of age classified as follows:

1479	2268
218 records were forwarded to the district board.	59
59 men of this registration were inducted into the service on competent orders.	One of the tasks placed on this board was the handling of the S. A. T. C. inductions under competent orders into the Pennsylvania inductions of 1404 registrants from various other local boards, and inducted these men into the S. A. T. C. at State College. Each competent order was accepted or declined and signed by the registrant in the presence of a member of this local board.

The local board office did not have the room and facilities to handle this large number of men, the board temporarily opened an office at the Armory at State College for the signing of acceptance or rejection of these orders by the registrant and the mailing of requests to the local board of origin for necessary forms of induction.

These requests were made on printed forms, a copy of which we show here, and were mailed by the registrant at his own expense to the local board of origin.

To Local Board

Local Board of Origin....., has accepted competent order No..... P. M. G. O. Form 2007 A, Call Sat. for induction into the S. A. T. C. at The Pennsylvania State College, State College, Pa. Forward to Local Board Form 1, 1029 (original and duplicate) and Forms 1029 A and B for immediate induction.

The lack of understanding of the forms necessary for the inductions through this board caused 70 per cent. of the records to be incomplete requiring a vast amount of correspondence and added greatly to the work of correcting and straightening out and in fact the strenuous work and constant interruptions both personally and by phone caused this board to put aside its regular work for over a month.

The records of State College may not show 1404 men inducted into S. A. T. C. owing to the fact that many men over the age of 21 years were inducted by this board under orders of local board of origin and form 2008 A mailed to the Provost Marshall General, but many of these men were not enrolled as members of S. A. T. C. at The Pennsylvania State College.

In inducting these men the board went direct to the Armory at State College, called the roll of those whose necessary forms for induction were completed; as each man's name was called he stepped to the front forming a line. A re-check was then taken and induction papers turned over to the office in command, who immediately took charge of the men inducted. Many local boards would include the names of from two to twenty men to be inducted on one form 1029 (original name and duplicate) and owing to the influenza epidemic several would be sick and could not report, thus holding back the induction of the rest.

By going to State College to induct these men the board saved the government \$1058.00 in transportation. Had these men been compelled to report at the office of the local board in Bellefonte for their induction papers they would have been entitled to and would have received transportation requests from Bellefonte to State College. The board feels itself compensated for the extra labor in straightening out these individual cases in the expressed appreciation by the registrants of our instructions, patience and care.

Under competent orders, Call XG this board inducted 46 State College students, all registrants of other boards, sending them to Camp Hancock, Ga.

No higher spirit of patriotism could be shown than that of the Legal Advisory board and its associate members. The Legal Advisory board was composed of: Judge Henry C. Quigley, James C. Furst Esq., W. Harrison Walker Esq., together with the following associate members: John Blanchard Esq., Hon. E. L. Orvis, V. G. Runkle Esq., S. D. Gettig Esq., J. K. Johnston Esq., J. J. Bowly Esq., Clement Dale Esq., Col. H. S. Taylor, Geo. W. Zeigler Esq., David Foreman Esq., Wm. F. Fleming Esq., J. M. Holmes Esq., S. Kline Woodring Esq., A. Dale Esq., N. B. Spangler Esq., W. D. Zerby Esq., J. Thos. Mitchell Esq., Harry Keller Esq., Edmund Blanchard Esq.

N. B. Spangler Esq., being the government appeal agent.

From December 16, 1917, until the day the armistice was signed these men helped the registrants of the county fill out their questionnaires, prepared additional affidavits by the score, took the cases of many who did not profit by the opportunity of securing the aid of this committee in being sent to postmasters or an instead went to the postmaster of Justice of the Peace and wrote additional affidavits covering the registrants' case thoroughly, never refused to help a case, gave their time freely and

willingly, took a personal interest in all cases, laying aside their own business in many cases at a great personal sacrifice.

When the work or fight order became effective on July 1, 1918, the local board organized a committee (through the Merchants Association of Centre county) of the following named business men:

J. Laird Holmes, Chairman.
J. Will Conley, Secretary.
The Hon. J. Harvey Schaeffer
A. C. Mingle, Harvey Meek
Ad. Fauble, Walter Cohen

This committee immediately effected an organization by selecting six responsible persons, one to act for each working day of the week. The committee then made a canvas of all persons who came within the "work or fight" order, advertised in the county papers the names of the men in charge for each day of the week, and notified all farmers that men would be furnished for extra labor on demand. The farmer who needed help for a certain day of the week called up the daily captain or man advertised to be in charge for that day, on the telephone and arranged for his man or men. The committee sent their clerks out in the agricultural districts and they assisted in harvesting the crops. The farmer paid the men \$2.00 a day, while their wages went on in the stores and ware-houses.

This organization with the aid of sub-committees in the various districts covered the entire county with satisfaction.

Too much credit cannot be given to J. Laird Holmes as chairman of the county. He would go out on the farm, consult the farmers as to their needs, notify the committee most convenient and the men were furnished. This committee was in constant touch with the local board and made reports regularly. The best of feeling and spirit was shown by all persons affected. Our records show after investigation, the local board sent two men to the army under the "work or fight" ruling.

The local board in reviewing its activities, is impressed with the spirit in which the Selective Service Act was accepted and obeyed throughout the Commonwealth.

Military conscription has long been looked upon as an abhorrent proposition by the American people, yet recognizing the exigencies of the call to the army, conscious of the high motives actuating our government, an immediate and willing response was given to the President's call. From the farms and work-shop, mines and hamlets, came a stream of America's hardy youth, without complaint, with no word of rebellious protest, but measuring up to the full stature of American citizenship, accepted without murmur its responsibilities.

The conclusion reached by this board after its intimate experience is that beneath the jovial and alert exterior of the virile American youth lies the latent qualities to produce the finest, most intelligent, brave and dashing soldier of the entire world.

GEO. H. YARNELL, Chairman.
D. A. GROVE, Secretary.
L. E. KIDDER, M. D., Ex. Phy.

Upon receipt of the above very complete history of the work of the local board Major Murdock sent the following acknowledgement from the selective service headquarters in Harrisburg:

Selective Service Headquarters
Commonwealth of Pennsylvania,
Harrisburg, Pa.
February 17th, 1919.

Local Board for Centre County,
Bellefonte, Pa.

My Dear Gentlemen: I want to thank you for the excellent history of the local Board of Centre county which was received this morning. If it would be possible to obtain, without cost, photographs of other contingents sent by your board, I would like very much to file sent in pictures of every draft contingent. Also if there are any unusual or interesting cases which came before your board, I wish you would send in a short account of them.

Very truly yours,
W. G. MURDOCK,
Major, Infantry, U. S. A.

Pursuant to Major Murdock's request for unusual or interesting incidents the local board forwarded to him last Saturday the following, which is typical of how the average young man met his introduction into military life:

REMEMBRANCES OF LOCAL BOARD FOR CENTRE COUNTY.

On one particular occasion the local board was giving a banquet to one of the small quotas and the menu consisted of everything that Hoover would permit us to have. The toastmaster asked for speeches. One of the soldiers arose and said: "Mr. Toastmaster, some of your able speakers here tonight say the war will not last very long. I answered the first roll call about twelve hours ago and the chairman of the board told me I was a soldier and pinned a badge on me. Now if this is what you call soldiering I don't care a damn how long the war lasts."

On another occasion Col. Taylor was giving military drill to about 160 men, who had never had any military instructions before. There was one rather large, young man who apparently was not interested in the commands. The Colonel noticed this and he took the young man out of rank and tried to instruct him alone. The Colonel then ordered him back into ranks again and the boy was not making any improvement in his movements. Colonel Taylor walked to the boy and said: "Damn it, can't you pay any attention or don't you want to?" The boy said: "Please, General, don't swear; I am doing the best I can."

On another occasion Captain Brown had charge of the drilling. The Captain called out left face, next command right face. One of the men in the rear rank when the Captain called out left face turned his face to the left but never moved his feet. The chairman of the local board standing behind the boy whispered to him that the command of left face included his feet as well as his face and he would have to get his feet around too. The man, after making several efforts, got his feet around. He then looked at the chairman and said: "Now I

have my feet around but how in the hell am I going to get them back."

We were having physical examinations. A fellow was called in who certainly was not a good specimen. He was very much excited and seemed to be anxious to get the examination over with. Dr. Kidder examined him and turned him down. The fellow ran to the dressing room, put on his underwear, shirt, collar, tie, coat, hat, shoes and stockings and was leaving the room when one of the clerks asked him where his pants were, and he looked and said: "Be damned if I didn't forget them."

On another occasion when the clerk was handing the man in charge meal and transportation tickets and the train was about ready to move, one of the soldiers walked to the clerk, saluted and said: "Are those return tickets you gave the Captain?"

LOCUSTS DUE NEXT SUMMER.

C. W. Klapp, Farm Agent, of Nazareth, states that the seventeen year locust will make its appearance in May. It is supposed it will appear in unusually large numbers. The periodical cicada, commonly called the 17-year locust, in the past has done great damage to crops. The word locust has been long misused in place of cicada. There are places where their recurrence is shorter—only thirteen years, in such localities they are called the 13-year locust.

The reason that this insect is perhaps the most interesting is the fact that it is the most mysterious. Since it makes its appearance in countless numbers in the year known as the locust year, it has kept the popular mind mystified, and many superstitions are interwoven with the cicada. The mystery disappears when it is known that the insect spends from thirteen to seventeen years of slow development beneath the ground and comes at almost the same spot where it entered. While the mystery ends with this knowledge, the interest deepens. That all these millions of individuals should slowly develop into maturity and then all of them suddenly burst from the ground almost the same moment, is one of the queerest things in nature and beyond the bounds of human understanding.

Locust year is always looked upon as the year of fear and dread. The savages before us always considered the locust year as the harbinger of some great disaster. People often fancy that they detect in the doleful cry of the cicada the name of the cruel Pharaoh, the Egyptian ruler, who so rudely persecuted the Israelites.

The dark bars or veins on the filmy wings of the cicada form the letter "W," and consequently some people who are so eager to be prophets have tried to make us believe that the "W" on the locust's wing means "war." Since the outbreak of the locusts will come just at the conclusion of the greatest world war, it is hardly feasible that their coming will indicate war, and we take pity upon those who are in the habit of predicting disaster that they have to hunt a substitute for war which with them will of course be an easy matter. We can feel assured that there will be a prediction of some disaster, unusual, and there will be deaths reported as usual, supposed to have been caused by the stinging of the cicada, in spite of the fact that the cicada has no sting and that only by the extreme accident can it inflict a slight wound, either with its bill or ovipositor, and that the cicada cannot in any case inject its poison.

The chief reason that the coming of the cicada should arrest our attention is the erroneous supposition of the seeming damage done to trees, the tender branches of which are used to deposit the eggs. The twigs on which these eggs are deposited will die and will be shed by the tree giving the eggs a chance to hatch and allow the tiny insect to enter the earth for its slow development of a period of thirteen to seventeen years.

That the harm done by the locust is always overestimated is borne out by the fact that no apparent harm has been done to forest trees or to mature fruit trees. It is true that harm may be done to young fruit trees, and some are even at times killed, yet the damage generally done is very small and will soon disappear. The precaution in connection with young fruit trees is to defer setting out trees, postponing winter and spring pruning and budding in the spring. The locusts when they make their appearance in the young fruit orchard may be easily caught and destroyed by scraping them off the limbs into a cloth spread under the tree for that purpose. If this is carefully done you have a right not to expect many locusts in your orchard the following locust year.

Bargain Lemonade.

Two little boys were selling lemonade to earn circus money. A thirsty old gentleman stopped at the stand of the first little boy and drank three glasses of the beverage. He then passed to the stand of the second little boy. "Are you aware of what I pleasantly," that the little boy across the way only asks three cents a glass for his lemonade, while you charge five?"

The lad addressed answered very readily: "Yes, I know, mister, but his lemonade is what the puppy fell in."—Knowledge.

Easter 20 is Later in 1919 Than for Past Fourteen Seasons.

This year's Easter will be the latest in fourteen years. The year will be an exceptional one in the ecclesiastical calendar, Ash Wednesday falling on March 5, which means that Easter will come unusually late, April 20. It fell on April 23 in 1905. Easter is determined by the falling of the so-called Paschal moon and that does not take place until April 15.

Fall Underwear Prices.

Wholesale prices asked for fall underwear for 1919 are said to range about 20 per cent. under last sales made during the war. In other words a garment that brought \$5.50 a few months ago is priced \$4.60 to \$4.75 today. This is about the same value placed on fall goods a year ago. Higher priced underwear is marked at corresponding reductions on late sales.

—For high class Job Work come to the "Watchman" Office.