

BIG PACKER AS WAR TIME AID.

A new idea of the great part played by America in feeding the allied forces in Europe is given in the 1919 Year Book of Swift & Co., which has just been issued.

In 1918 these products shipped abroad totaled 590,359,769 pounds—more than three times the amount shipped in 1914, the first year of the war. The pork product shipments totaled 1,691,454,529 pounds as against 921,913,029 in 1914—an increase of 83 per cent.

During the year ending November 1, 1918, Swift & Co. alone shipped 760,000,000 pounds of meat and meat products to the American army and navy at home and abroad and to the allied nations for their armies and civilian population. The Year Book says: "This amounts to about 25,000 carloads of meat, which would make a single train 200 miles long."

Some of the difficulties encountered in shipping are shown in the following: "The meat for Europe has gone in fleets of vessels under convoy, and the Food Administration has often been unable to know very far in advance when cargo space would be available. For this reason Swift & Co. has frequently been notified that a certain number of millions of pounds would be wanted at a certain port within a few days. Swift & Co. has often had shipments on the way to the seaboard within a few hours after the orders have been received, and believes that it has met with signal success in the filling of such rush orders."

"The packing industry was able to adapt itself to wartime demands perhaps more quickly than any other industry. If this industry had not been organized on a large scale along national, and even international lines, it would never have been able to answer all demands as promptly as it has. War demands have, of course, caused many changes in methods and have made it necessary for us to increase our facilities in many respects. "For example, when the United States entered the war, there developed a demand for canned bacon for shipment to our soldiers overseas. Swift & Co. immediately took over a semi-completed soap factory and within thirty days had installed the necessary machinery and was filling government contracts. More than a million pounds of bacon a week have often been canned in this factory. This means that our soldiers have been getting fine, cured, smoked bacon, whereas the Allies have been demanding only salt, unsmoked bacon, which does not have to be canned."

"Another example showing the co-operation that we have offered the government was when the government found it necessary to have large quantities of butter, which it had bought for overseas shipment, put in cans. Swift & Co., alone among the big butter handlers of the country, was willing to install the necessary equipment, and in the course of three weeks, under the most unfavorable circumstances, began canning butter for the government. Up to the time this Year Book goes to press, we have put up some three million pounds of butter owned by the government and also two million pounds which we have gathered for the government, making a total of five million pounds of butter that have been put up in tins."

REBERSBURG RAPS.

Lieutenant Small is visiting his friends, accompanied by his new wife. Word has reached us of Willis Best and John Klinefelter, who have arrived at the home base from the foreign war. How glad their friends will be to see them here again! Paul Detwiler, one of Uncle Sam's boys, was home on a furlough and he was recorded a reception on the evening of Washington's birthday. Paul is modest about his honors. He is a son of Prof. H. Detwiler.

The parents and friends of Samuel Granley Hubler hope for his early return home from France, but they have not heard from him for some time. He has been silent before, in all languages. It is his way, but he turns up all right. The high school class prepared to give a play recently to raise funds for graduation exercises. Rebersburg is much in need of a town hall. Now if "Squires Carlin and Corman and "Hackie" and a few others would put their shoulders to the wheel of improvement they could have one, sure!

"Daddy" Hackenberg spent Sunday at home and was cordially greeted. His gifted daughter Gladys, who is attaining high marks in her course at Bucknell University, and especially in music, much to his delight, also spent Sunday at home. We are advised that Gladys has attained a high rank as pianist in the Senior class at Bucknell.

All who personally knew the late honored editor of the "Watchman" join in expressions of regret that good men are mortal and must die at the height of usefulness and glory. He survived nearly all of his old-time friends and partisans in old Miles township, who always followed where he led, in the palmy days of his activity for truth and democracy.

Rebersburg Lodge of Odd Fellows held a banquet on Saturday night, (Washington's birthday). As usual, all enjoyed the affair. There were speeches galore and they were regaled with music, not only by victrola but also by violin. Miss Geraldine Hackenberg, an apt pupil of Miss Alberta Stover, played some selections on the violin. The Order is flourishing.

The last letter from Philip Sidney Bierly, youngest brother of Karl Reed Bierly, was written from Bonn, Germany where the Canadian Second army was stationed. The call of Premier Borden has brought them on the homeward journey promptly. When he returns he is expected to visit this region. He will have some experiences to relate, as he was in every fierce battle fought by the Canadians from Vimy Ridge to Valenciennes and the Hindenberg line.

TIBET OPEN TO CHRISTIANS

Officials Have Invited Missionaries to Enter Freely Into the "Forbidden Land."

Those disciples of Christ who interest themselves in foreign missions are aroused over an invitation coming to American disciples from Tibet, according to the Boston Evening Transcript. This land, occupying the "roof of the world," has heretofore been practically closed to all foreigners. That it has been so was due, so Tibet officials tell American disciples, to the influence of China. Now Tibet has thrown off Chinese control and one of its first acts is to appeal for Christian missionaries. The disciples have a mission station at Batang, one of the farthest west cities of China, nearly 3,000 miles up the Yangtze river.

A venturesome American doctor, sent out by the disciples, journeyed 18 days farther west, getting into Tibet and into a city wherein disease in its worst form, unattended and not understood, ravaged the people. The doctor set up an impromptu clinic and dispensary. The relief was so great that one of the highest civic officials in all Tibet begged him to stay, or if he could not do so to return, build a hospital and official Tibet would help him.

Now the disciples argue that here is a call they are not at liberty to ignore. Their missionary society has acted to this effect. An appeal has been made for four families, two of them physician families, to go. It is said there are no hospitals, no churches, no schools, no Christian agencies of any kind in that country of 4,000,000 people. American manufactured goods are beginning to reach Tibet and Scotch whisky has been there for a decade or two.

OLD BOXER DIES ON FIELD

Dick Burge, Once Well Known in This Country Met His Death Fighting in France.

Late Private Richard Burge of the First Surrey rifles never was a quitter, and, despite the fact that he was at the half century mark, he enlisted and died the death of a soldier. He was once the lightweight champion of England, and was born December 19, 1865.

Dick Burge was a name well known to the fight fans on both sides of the Atlantic 20 years or so ago, chiefly because of his remarkable battle with Ed Lavigne for the lightweight championship of the world. Dick was seven inches taller than the Saginaw kid, and he had a considerable advantage in weight, but, much to his surprise and that of the English fans, he was knocked out in the seventeenth round. He gave a good account of himself before the fall, however, and there were times when the Kid had reason to fear that he had taken on too good a man. After Burge quit the ring he became a fight promoter. That was in 1900. He enlisted as a volunteer in the British army in 1915 and served with the colors for three years. —Detroit Free Press.

Rulers With Business Instincts.

At the outset of his imperial career the grandfather of the former German kaiser, Frederick William, owed his accumulation of money to his commercial dealings. One of his commercial undertakings was to start milk-roads, which did exceedingly well, in spite of being carried on sub rosa, for the German courtiers found that the imperial favor was dependent upon their patronizing the imperial dairy. In this way the old emperor created a huge milk monopoly in various cities, and reaped a correspondingly large profit. Kaiser Wilhelm himself had been commercial instincts, and had a finger in most of the big German undertakings. In Germany it was currently reported that Ballin was merely the figure-head of the North German Lloyd line of steamships, and that the kaiser was the real man at the helm, and the same thing was said of many other money-making concerns.

Avery's Pride.

Conservative—By the way, Avery, I understand you want the universal franchise?

Avery—Yes!

Con.—Why, man, do you want your wife to become a politician?

Avery—It isn't that exactly. Fact is, she has always been a politician.

Con.—Well, what is the reason?

Avery—Pride, my boy—pure, brute, male pride!

Con.—How so? I don't see the connection.

Avery—I don't like the idea of being married to a human being who is classed with the idiots!—London Tit-Bits.

United States' Fliers.

In his recent annual report Maj. Gen. William L. Kenley, director of military aeronautics, states that 4,980 men had been graduated as reserve military aviators, the first rating for pilots, by June 30, last, with 110 bombers, 85 bombing pilots, 464 observers, 389 observer pilots, and 131 pursuit pilots. In the year ended last June 30 there were 152 fatalities in training, or an average of one death to 2,684 hours and 201,000 miles flown. Stalled engines, usually due to an error of the pilot, caused 86 deaths; collisions, 30; and sideslips, 10. The report goes on further to state that 440 balloon officers also had graduated, 155 of whom were fully qualified observers during the year.—Scientific American.

RED CROSS GIFTS \$400,000,000.

Five Big Societies in World Wide Plan. H. P. Davison Heads International American Red Cross Commission. Dr. Livingston Farrand Permanent Leader of Peace Organization.

Washington.—(Special.)—Henry P. Davison as chairman issues the following statement on behalf of the War Council of the American Red Cross: "To the American People: "The War Council of the American Red Cross appointed by President Wilson on May 10, 1917, to carry on the work of the American Red Cross during the war, at their request and by vote of the Central Committee, ceased at midnight, February 28.

"Immediately the armistice was signed the War Council instituted studies to determine when the strictly war work of the organization would have been sufficiently matured to be resumed by the permanent staff. Henry P. Davison, being in Paris when the armistice was signed, summoned a conference there of the heads of all the Red Cross Commissions in Europe to canvass the situation. After considering all the factors it was concluded to make the transition on March 1. The very fortunate choice of Dr. Livingston Farrand as the new chairman of the Central Committee, and thereby the permanent chief executive of the Red Cross, makes possible the consummation of this plan under the most favorable conditions.

"Detailed reports to Congress and a complete audit of its accounts by the War Department will constitute the final record of Red Cross activity during the war. Although it has been the rule to make public all expenditures when authorized and to give detailed information relative to all work undertaken, the War Council in turning over its responsibilities to Dr. Farrand and his associates desire to give a brief resume of Red Cross war time activities to the American people, to whom the Red Cross belong, and whose generous contributions have made possible all that has been accomplished. "During the past nearly twenty-one months the American people have given in cash and supplies to the American Red Cross more than \$400,000,000. No value can be placed upon the contributions of service which have been given without stint and oftentimes at great sacrifice by millions of our people.

"The effort of the American Red Cross in this war has constituted by far the largest voluntary gifts of money, of hand and heart, ever contributed purely for the relief of human suffering. Through the Red Cross the heart and spirit of the whole American people have been mobilized to take care of our own, to relieve the misery incident to the war, and also to reveal to the world the supreme ideals of our national life. "Everyone who has had any part in this war effort of the Red Cross is entitled to congratulate himself. No thanks from anyone could be equal in value to the self satisfaction everyone should feel for the part taken. Fully 8,000,000 American women have exerted themselves in Red Cross service.

Has Over 17,000,000 Adult Members. "When we entered the war the American Red Cross had about 500,000 members. Today, as the result of the recent Christmas membership toll call, there are upwards of 17,000,000 full paid members outside of the members of the Junior Red Cross, numbering perhaps 9,000,000 school children additional.

"The chief effort of the Red Cross during the war has been to care for our men in service and to aid our army and navy wherever the Red Cross may be called on to assist. As to this phase of the work Surgeon General Ireland of the U. S. Army recently said: "The Red Cross has been an enterprise as vast as the war itself. From the beginning it has done those things which the Army Medical Corps wanted done, but could not do itself."

"The Red Cross endeavor in France has naturally been upon an exceptionally large scale where service has been rendered to the American Army and to the French Army and the French people as well, the latter particularly during the trying period when the Allied World was waiting for the American Army to arise in force and power. Hospital emergency service for our army in France has greatly diminished, but the Red Cross is still being called upon for service upon a large scale in the great base hospitals, where thousands of American sick and wounded are still receiving attention. At these hospitals the Red Cross supplies beds and facilities for the amusement and recreation of the men as they become convalescent. Our Army of Occupation in Germany was followed with Medical units prepared to render the same emergency aid and supply service which was the primary business of the Red Cross during hostilities. The Army Canteen service along the lines of travel has actually increased since the armistice.

"As for work among the French people, now that hostilities have ceased, the French themselves naturally prefer as far as possible to provide for their own. It has accordingly been determined that the guiding principle of Red Cross policy in France henceforth shall be to have punctilious regard to its every responsibility, but to direct its efforts primarily to assisting French relief societies. The liberated and devastated regions of France have been divided by the government into small districts, each officially assigned to a designated French relief organization.

"The American Red Cross work in France was initiated by a commission of eighteen men who landed on French shores June 13, 1917. Since then some 9,000 persons have been upon the rolls in France, of whom 7,000 were actively engaged when the armistice was signed. An indication of the present scale of the work will be obtained from the fact that the services of 6,000 persons are still required. "Our American Expeditionary Force having largely evacuated England, the activities of the Red Cross Commission there are naturally upon a diminishing scale period. Active operations are still in progress in Archangel and Siberia.

"The work in Italy has been almost entirely on behalf of the civilian population of that country. In the critical hours of Italy's struggle the American people, through their Red Cross, sent a practical message of sympathy and relief, for which the government and people of Italy have never ceased to express their gratitude.

Supplies and Personnel to Near East. "The occasion for such concentration of effort in Italy, England, Belgium and even in France having naturally and normally diminished, it has been possible to divert supplies and personnel in large measure to the aid of those people in the Near East who have hitherto been inaccessible to outside assistance, but whose sufferings have been upon an appalling scale. The needs of these peoples are so vast that government alone can meet them, but the American Red Cross is making an effort to relieve immediately the more acute distress.

"An extensive group of American workers has been dispatched to carry vitally needed supplies, and to work this winter in the various Balkan countries. In order to co-ordinate their activities, a Balkan commission has been established, with headquarters at Rome, Italy, from which point alone all the Balkan centers can be reached promptly.

"A commission has just reached Poland with doctors and nurses, medical supplies, and food for sick children and invalids. An American Red Cross Commission has also been appointed to aid in relieving the suffering of Russian prisoners still confined in German prison camps.

"An important commission is still working in Palestine. Through the war special co-operation has been given to the Armenian and Syrian Relief Commission, which was the only agency able to carry relief in the interior of Turkish dominions.

Red Cross Will Continue. "Red Cross effort is thus far fung. It will continue to be so. But the movement represented by this work has likewise assumed an intimate place in the daily life of our people at home. The army of workers which has been recruited and trained during the war must not be demobilized. All our experience in the war shows clearly that there is an unlimited field for service of the kind which can be performed with peculiar effectiveness by the Red Cross. What its future tasks may be it is yet impossible to forecast. We know that so long as there is an American army in the field the Red Cross will have a special function to perform.

"Nothing could be of greater importance to the American Red Cross than the plans just set in motion by the five great Red Cross societies of the world to develop a program of extended activities in the interest of humanity. The conception involves not alone efforts to relieve human suffering, but to prevent it; not alone a movement by the people of an individual nation, but an attempt to arouse all people to a sense of their responsibility for the welfare of their fellow beings throughout the world. It is a program both ideal and practical. Ideal in that its supreme aim is nothing less than veritable "Peace on earth good will to men," and practical in that it seeks to take means and measures which are actually available and make them effective in meeting without delay the crisis which is daily recurrent in the lives of all peoples.

"For accomplishing its mission in the years of peace which must lie ahead of us the Red Cross will require the ablest possible leadership, and must enjoy the continued support, sympathy, and participation in its work of the whole American people. It is particularly fortunate that such a man as Dr. Livingston Farrand should have been selected as the permanent head of the organization. The unstinted fashion in which all our people gave of themselves throughout the war is the best assurance that our Red Cross will continue to receive that co-operation which will make its work a source of pride and inspiration to every American."

Mr. Davison, as chairman of the International Commission of the American Red Cross, has undertaken to represent the American Red Cross in the preparation of the program for extended Red Cross activities, and will spend the next several months in Europe in consultation with other Red Cross societies for that purpose. THE WAR COUNCIL OF THE AMERICAN RED CROSS. Henry P. Davison, Chairman.

What Did She Mean? "My husband saved me from drowning." "That was romantic." "Yes, it was romantic at the time. But sometimes I have an idea he is gazing at me with a speculative eye." —Louisville Courier-Journal.

His Feet. "The detective who arrested the fleeing criminal on the high seas trampled on the impossible." "How so?" "He landed his man in the middle of the ocean."

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