## Democratic Hatchman

Bellefonte Pa., March 7, 1919.

#### GOD'S GIRLS.

I think God took a patch of blue To make your baby eyes; They are so much alike, the two-God's babies and God's skies.

I think God took a robin's call To make your baby words; I cannot tell your song at all From music of the birds.

I think God took a woodland rose To make your baby lips; They are pink petals like to those

The honey merchant sips. I think God took a bit of sun

tion in the Gare de l'Est.

To make your baby curls-Of all His treasures, ev'ry one, God Makes His baby girls! -Douglas Malloch in Woman's World.

THE HISTORY OF THE RED CROSS-PAINTED NOT WRITTEN.

(The artist referred to in the following article is a son of Thomas Burnside, a na-

Bellefonte.—Ed). Bellefonte.—Ed). Six splendid historical war records in oil, destined for permanent display on the marble walls of the Red Cross headquarters in Washington, are com-plete today, after seven plete today, after seven months of toil, and are now on their way across the Atlantic.

Next to the actualities of war picat almost every one our relief work-ers have fed hundreds of thousands tured in films and photographs by ar-my Signal Corps workers, Cameron of doughboys and poilus as they pass-ed through to the battle fields. Burnside, an American artist of the Paris Latin quarter, has given to the American people possibly as great a gift in vividness as any individual American in the great war. These six big oil paintings, 5x6 feet, depicting phases of the work of mercy made possible through gifts of American millions, carry the onlooker through of enemy gunfire, where a lone tallow bandage rolling depots, among civil-ian refugees who fled from invaded homes, over the lines of communication, into hospitals, into great warehouses and into outpost canteens, fresh from their first line positions where wearied fighters are receiving hot things to drink as they come out and tired. Rays of the candle search out many faces still tense, faces that of the line. All the paintings are typare tense by nerve power alone, beical of the stations maintained during cause the slouch of those who

ical of the stations maintained during the war by the great relief organiza-tion, but each portrays a certain one. Cameron Burnside, the artist, is an American "internationale," like many American habitants of the Paris Lat-in quarter. His family hails from Bellefonte, Pennsylvania, and he is a descendant of Simon Cameron, Secre-tary of War during the Rebellion and "father" of the Republican machine in Pennsylvania, Burnside was born in London. stu-

Burnside was born in London, stu-died art there in the London Coun-ty Council school at a fee of about \$4 ty Council school at a fee of about \$4 a year, and eventually exhibited his paintings in the salons of the London Academy. Later he lived in New York, and eventually came to Paris hours. It is a portrayal of war and York, and eventually came to Fails hours. It is a point a point of the American artists' colony. One of his paintings won a medal at the San Francisco Exposition. When the draft law became effective it course, near Paris. It is summer, and

Burnside sat down with his easel and DYNAMITE NOW OBTAINED the Internal Revenue chemists have brushes in the old tent-covered ten-nis court of the Rue St. Didier he also FROM FAMILY SUGAR BOWL.

A few cubes of sugar and presto! found other types among the workers. A shell breaks over the terrain to There is the Dowager of Paris's American colony doing her bit dainti-ly and dressed for the occasion in her shiver into fragments which maim and kill. Just a few tablespoonfuls of most immaculate white gown and semi-nurse cap—the same in which she intends to appear at tea with molasses and science is enabled blow the gnarled stumps out of the unyielding earth with the same ma-terial which makes the farmer wife's some other dowager later in the after-

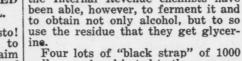
gingerbread. By the direction of Daniel C. Ronoon, where relative war work will be discussed in all thrilling detail. And there are also in the picture motherly per, the Commissioner of Internal Revenue of the United States Treaslooking women who are giving long ury Department, a new process has been perfected for obtaining glycer-ine from sugar and sweets. The ex-periments on which the report has been filed were made under the suhours to it, apparently with pride in the number of bandages rolled for the boys "out there at the front" during a single working day. In this painting the artist seems to have again touched character with a certain vivpervision of the chief chemist of the department, A. B. Adams, a member of the American Chemical Society. idness-a wholly different set of faces from those found at the refugee sta-

When Dr. Alonzo Taylor was in Germany, about two years ago, he found that the Teutons had run short "To the front and back again" might be the collective title of the ar-tist's last three pictures. The first of of fats from which glycerine is usu-ally made and had raided the sugar the three shows a French way station bowl. It was on his information that at which an American troop train has a special laboratory was established in the United States Treasury and sevjust arrived. Red Cross canteen workers are busy handing up steam-ing cups of coffee, chocolate and sanderal experts, including John R. Eoff, W. E. Lindner and B. F. Beyer, began wiches to American doughboys, who the researches into this method of obhang with outstretched hands from the doors and windows of "third class"

taining glycerine. Pasteur, the noted French chemist, had years before discovered that a small quantity of glycerine developed in the fermentation of sugar as well as in molasses, and that it was traceable in wine and beer. The chemist, therefore, fermented sugars and mo-lasses with yeast, and from the mash thus obtained produced the glycerine. This glycerine is really a by-product. and the same fermentation of sugar which yields alcohol and, in fact, glyc-Epernay, Meaux or any railway sta-tion of like size on French railway systems. They are all the same, and erine, itself, is a sweet and bland trihydric alcohol

The wave of prohibition which is about to sweep the country will not stop the distillation of alcohol for industrial and mechanical purposes and for fuel. There will probably be more alcohol distilled than ever before, but it will be denatured and made abso-The second picture takes one into an outpost canteen at Roulecourt, lutely unfit for drinking purposes. The manufacturing chemists of the United States are preparing none the less to produce it on a larger scale fore the St. Mihiel offensive. It is in an old barn within easy charted range candle gives all the light permissible than ever before, subject to the superat night, as the troops file by a rough counter in single file to receive a steaming cup of coffee. They are vision of the Department of Internal Revenue

Several large concerns are making alcohol from cheap molasses brought from the West Indias. This molasses, which is inedible, is known as "black strap." The Treasury Department of



gallons each subjected to the new process turned out a very excellent quality of glycerine. There are 100 gal-lons of this clear dynamite glycerine, as it is called, now on exhibition in the Treasury Department. Samples of it treated with nitric acid by a wellknown firm of explosive makers, at the request of the government produced as good a nitroglycerine as the market affords.

Notroglycerine when incorporated with pulp or other inert substance becomes dynamite. Thus out of the sim-ple sweets of the sugar bowl comes forth the strength which will rend the

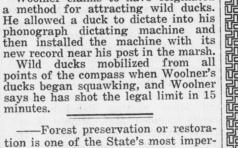
rock. Now that the war is over the de-mand for high explosives will not be so great, but at the same time there are many uses to which it can be turned in times of peace. It is especially valuable for blowing up heavy and clayey soils which would ordinarily resist the plow of the farmer. Excel-lent crops are produced from land treated in this way. The general shaking up is conducive to the better action of the nitrifying bacteria in the ground.

Glycerine serves many purposes "simple of itself," as Sir John Fal-staff would say. Not until the scarci-ty of fats during the war drew attention to it anew did the American peo ple realize how important a part it played in their life. It is employed for making transparent soaps and beautifying lotions. — Philadelphia beautifying Ledger.

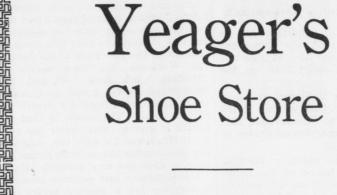
Ducks Trapped With Phonograph.

Ben Woolner, former city attorney, of Oakland, Cal., is being sought out by many hunters who wish to inspect "duckwerfer." Woolner claims to have originated

ative obligations



tion is one of the State's most imper-



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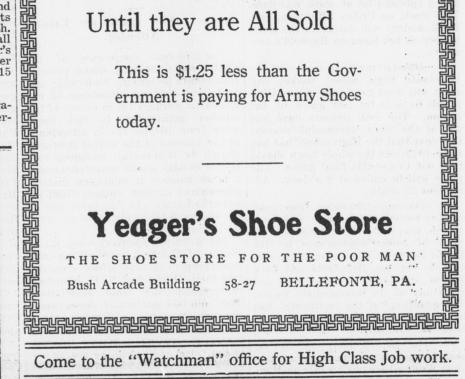
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Shoes

Red Cross work, and he was assigned

house. "I am an artist," responded Burn-

side. "Well, I don't believe we can use an artist in warehouse work," was the

goods and clothing sent to France by generous people in America—some-thing unique in history, one nation aiding the homeless and unfortunate of a sister nation—should be made a net of America's historical records

in oil. The idea caught on in the mind of the commanding officer, and canvas and oil and brushes were furnished "Not a

and Burnside resumed his work in the warehouse. Within a month he had finished the picture. It shows the big storehouse on the Rue de Chemin Vert room for other consignments which Americans were generously sending to France for civilian victims of Ger-

many's warfare during the days of the big German advance to the Marne. The warehouse picture was such a success that it led to the second—a night scene in the big refugee canteen at the Gare de l'Est in Paris, where all varieties of homeless French folks were gathered and cared for by vol-unteer workers. White gowned and white capped nurses are giving what comfort they can to the aged and young; mothers with babes, some with young; mothers with babes, some with resolute faces, others with the look of sorrow and despair. An aged nun, evidently forced to leave some con-vent and flee with the rest, is shown in the foreground. Her face has a tinge of sorrow under its mask of benevolence. She is one of the homeless herd, bound wherever some one directs her. All who have seen this painting agree that the warehouse worker-artist has touched something strikingly real.

BANDAGES FOR THE FRONT.

The surgical dressing station in the Rue St. Didier was the next subject tackled by Burnside. Here he has shown a great canvas walled room filled with white garbed volunteer workers rolling bandages and assem-bling surgical packages for the fighting line. You see here faces of young women who, with different garb, would be New York society debutantes, or perhaps, spoiled children of some of America's best families. For that is exactly what many of these bandage rollers were before Uncle

caught Burnside in Madrid. He reg- | nurses, outside in the sunshine, mingle istered at the American Embassy there and returned to Paris. A phys-ical examination designated him for you of their weakness during convalescence. Battles are being refought here. The main group in the fore-Red Cross work, and he was assigned to a warehouse in Paris, where he shifted and piled boxes of supplies constantly arriving from America un-til he became ill. **NO USE IN A WAREHOUSE.** Burnside's commanding officer ask-ed him one day what he was good for aside from piling boxes in a ware-house. has allowed him to talk freely. Your

TO THE FRONT AND BACK AGAIN.'

headquarters of the First Division be-

imagination, as you glance at the painting, will tell you which of those of the group were wounded in actual close-up combat and those who stopresponse. But Burnside though differ-ently. He suggested that the great piles of packing cases and bales of goods and clothing sent to France by

"NOT A CENT EXTRA."

"Not a cent extra," was the reply. "He could have made just as much money piling crates and boxes out there in the Chemin de Vert ware-house. We furnished the material storehouse on the Rue de Chemin vere (Street of the Green Way) at its bus-iest moments, when French poilus and American workers in khaki, all and American workers working (St fou front line duty, were working) Red Cross headquarters. They are real American history and experts have pronounced them high in real

Meanwhile, Cameron Burnside, after seven months of work, which, after all, gains him nothing more than the high honor of putting history on canvas for the American people, is going back to his little studio at 86 Rue Notre Dame des Champs, in the old Latin quarter, to paint something for Cameron Burnside and Mrs. Cameron Burnside, formerly Miss Hitt, of Augusta, Ga., also a painter of the Par-is school. That is, he is going to paint for a more lucrative market, as he has done in the same studio for the past ten years, except during Ameri-

ca's part in the war. But above everything, credit goes to this American artist for possibly more patriotism with the brush and pastel than any other artist in the great war. But for a rather delicate constitution he might still be piling boxes in the big warehouse on the Rue de Chemin Vert.—New York Tribune, February 23, 1919.

Pessimistic About Egg Prices.

Arkansas Paper-"Society note in 1925: Mrs. Astorbilt wore at the opera last evening a diamond as large as an ordinary hen egg, but not, of course, so valuable."

New Disease.

Arkansas Paper-Bay rum seems to be the favorite beverage now, with Sam came into the war and provided them with tasks in which they could be extremely useful and still main-tain fashionable self-respect. When

Your retailer says he has to pay higher prices to the packers.

You feel that retail

Who Benefits By

**High Prices?** 

meat prices are too high.

Swift & Company prove that out of every dollar the retailer pays to the packers for meat, 2 cents is for packers' profit, 13 cents is for operating expenses, and 85 cents goes to the stock raiser; and that the prices of live stock and meat move up and down together.

The live-stock raiser points to rising costs of raising live stock.

Labor reminds us that higher wages must go hand in hand with the new cost of living.

No one, apparently, is responsible. No one, apparently, is benefited by higher prices and higher income.

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