

MAKING DISHES.

When you eat your dinner off a smooth, shiny, white plate, or drink your breakfast coffee out of a daintily formed cup and saucer, do you ever stop to think how much thought and care have gone into the making of these conveniences, or how many hands have had a part in the forming of them that you might dine in comfort? Probably you have never thought about your dishes at all, yet their making is so fascinating that it cannot help but interest many people.

In the first place dishes are made of what is known as kaolin, or clay that is very elastic and tough in character. The word comes from the Chinese, who are expert pottery makers. First this kaolin is dried in an oven until it becomes white dust or flour, then it is sifted and mixed with water until it becomes a paste, after which it is forced into a press where all of the water is squeezed out of it. About this time it looks very much like piecrust dough before it is rolled into a string each time. This looks very much like play but it is really hard work, for the boys have to do it throughout the eight-hour day. They call it wedging the clay, and they are in reality taking the air bubbles out of it, so that no holes or uneven places will be found in our dishes.

When these boys are through with the clay it goes to the potter, who shapes it into a plate, a cup, a tureen, a pitcher, a bird bath or whatever it is his business to make. For one man usually spends all of his time making one certain thing.

This potter has before him what is known as a potter's wheel, which is a round, white clay slab, the size of a small grindstone, but it does not sit up on edge like a grindstone, but lies flat upon its side, except that there is a small pivot in the middle upon which it turns. The potter's wheel is one of the oldest tools in the world and is frequently mentioned in the Bible. In addition to this wheel the potters use moulds of various kinds and a sharp knife for cutting the clay.

The moulds are made of plaster of Paris and are round outside, but have the shape of the thing they are to make inside, and they are usually in two pieces. Little things like cups are made in one piece, but larger things, like pitchers, are made in two, or even three pieces, and joined together. Handles, spouts and ornaments are always made in small separate moulds and put on afterward.

First, the potter takes a bit of biscuit, packs it nicely into a mould, cuts off the clay he doesn't need, puts on the other part of the mould, puts it on the wheel and sets it spinning. It spins and spins and spins until it is of its own accord. Then he opens it up and there is the dish! After he has sponged it and smoothed away any rough places, he puts on the extra parts with a knife and sends it to be fired. No, not "fired" in the slang sense, but burned in a kiln. Hundreds of pieces of pottery are placed in ovens over furnaces, and left there, at times, for several days. This part of the work requires much care, for the furnaces must be kept at the same temperature all the time. If they are not, the pottery is apt to be cracked or discolored.

After the dishes are burned they are dull in finish. They are then turned over to women, who fill the little cracks in them with a liquid which fills them up and prevents their showing, and also keeps the glazing from running in. If the glazing should run in it would open the crack forever.

When they are dry they are dipped into a glazing preparation, which is red in color, and makes the dish that is being treated a pretty shade of pink while it is drying, but which bleaches out to a pure white when it is dry. This is the final treatment, which gives them the hard, shining surface that makes them so pretty.

This is the way the ordinary porcelain dishes are made, but the very fine china ones are not only harder to make in the first place, because of their delicacy, but have to be burned several times to get the fine finish necessary to make them handsome and durable.

The Liberty-Loving Turkey.

The turkey is so far from being foolish that we have not in the poultry yard a more impassioned lover of liberty. In their native country turkeys wander through the great woods from morning until night in untiring search of insects and fat larvae, fruit and seeds of all kinds, acorns and nuts especially, of which they are fond. Thus the stay-at-home habits of the poultry-yard do not suit them at all. They must have the open air of the fields and the exercise of long walks. Moors, woods, hills abounding in grasshoppers, are their favorite haunts. Their timid nature makes them very docile. A child around with a long switch is enough to lead the flock to the fields, however numerous it may be. Then, step by step, today in one direction, tomorrow in another, the flock explores the stubble and gleams the grain fallen from the ear, traverses the grassy meadows where the crickets leap, and penetrates the woods where is found abundant pasturage of chestnuts, beechnuts, and acorns.—J. H. Fabre, in "Our Humble Helpers."

A Hot One.

Jack—I have observed that some fellows act like fools when in love.

Edith—And I have observed that it is not even necessary for some to be in love.

Had Him.

Student (muddled about lesson)—That's what the author says, anyway. Professor—I don't want the author; I want you.

Not Popular.

"The man who praises himself is never popular." "No; especially with the people who think he might be praising them."

SUGAR RATION A FARCE OFFICIAL DATA SHOW.

How much did saving of sugar, among other foods, actually do toward winning the war? This question is answered in surprising fashion in the American Sugar Refining company's 1918 annual report, which was issued last week. Sugar being one of the food commodities most strictly controlled by the Federal Food Administration, many patriots took for granted that most of the sugar was being sent to France and the army camps for the soldiers.

During the height of the sugar-saving campaign many thousands took pledges to use no sugar at all. Sugar bowls disappeared from restaurants and a tiny lump to a meal was all that was allowed. Families were rationed and had to fill out reports and sign statements before even the reduced ration was forthcoming. Big and little dealers went through the same process every time their sugar stocks ran low and the Red Cross treasury fattened at the expense of those fined for hoarding sugar or selling too much of it. Few kicked about it, because they thought it all went to help lick the Germans.

USED MUCH AS EVER. Then along comes the sugar company's report, based on accurate statistics taken from day to day throughout the year, which show that, contrary to current belief, and notwithstanding the limitations imposed upon the use of sugar, the American people consumed last year, an amount almost equal to the yearly average of the last decade. This part of the company's statement, with the explanation that goes with it, is as follows: "Consumption has approximated 10,000 a day, or at the rate of 300,000 tons a month, which is about the average normal consumption during the last ten years. While it is true that many have stinted themselves, yet rationing has acted as a stimulus for others to buy."

The saving effected by those who conserved sugar was to a considerable degree offset by the increased purchases of those who, because of the publicity given to the sugar restrictions, bought more than they otherwise would. Necessarily, the rationing was administered horizontally throughout the United States, and while the normal consumption of certain localities was reduced, in others the ration was in excess of normal. Accordingly, while certain areas were limited in their consumption, the effect in others was to increase the purchases."

The fact that the sugar refining business was just about as good as usual during our last and biggest war year is also shown in the financial section of the company's report, which shows that the total turnover for the year aggregated in excess of \$200,000,000, although the net profit from this huge volume of business was only \$6,661,683, or \$9,393,607 less than the year before.

In other words the profit per dollar of sales amounted to about 3 1/2 cents, which the company contends is one of the smallest profit returns to be found in the entire manufacturing and merchandising fields. During the year the number of stockholders increased from 19,758 to 20,877, of whom nearly 600 are Pennsylvanians. Half of the holders of sugar shares are women.

OFFER JOBS TO 48,718.

Since March, 1918, the Departments of Health, Education and Labor and Industry, with that of the Attorney General, have formed a State committee, appointed by the Governor for the solution of the three-fold problem: Physical rehabilitation of the disabled men, suitable educational training and employment.

The questionnaire has been answered by more than 900 plants, which offered employment to 48,718 disabled men and represented 60 of the 67 counties in the State. These range from steel mills to dairies, from railroads to silk mills, from cigar factories to paper mills, from lumber camps to department stores.

Many disabilities do not prevent the men from doing useful work. The following table shows the number of positions, of the 49,417, open to men with particular classes of disability:

ARMY WILL RETAIN 200,000 DRAFTEES.

Washington.—Retention within the army of about 200,000 men obtained originally through the drafts and by transfer from the National Guard is planned by the War Department in building up the temporary military establishment of the nation. This was definitely made known by General March, chief of staff, who announced the decision of the War Department that the army would "not be reduced under any circumstances" below 509,909 until some law was passed fixing the permanent force.

"All the military problems that confront us have been carefully considered, determining the number of men necessary," General March said, "and we can not get along without that number—509,909—and they will be held."

Under existing legislation, the maximum war strength of the permanent army is around 298,000. The exact figures, officers explained, cannot be stated, since some of the staff corps, as the quartermaster corps, for instance, are permitted wide latitude in their expansion. Voluntary enlistments to fill the regular army have been reauthorized, both in this country and in France, General Pershing having been authorized to transfer recruits obtained from the expeditionary forces to the regular organizations and to release an equivalent number of drafted men. There will remain, however, a deficiency of 200,000 from the total declared by the military authorities to be the minimum consistent with the responsibilities of the United States. These men, therefore, will have to come from the forces which the War Department had planned to demobilize.

Secretary Baker, in explaining the position of the War Department as a result of the failure of the Sixty-fifth Congress to pass the army reorganization and appropriation bill, said that his greatest regret was that "a large number of men will now have to be retained in the service."

The selective service act, under which many of the men to be retained were inducted, fixes four months after the residential proclamation of peace as the maximum for the retention of members of the temporary forces.

Military authorities foresee no complication as a result of this limitation, however, feeling certain that the final peace treaty cannot be agreed upon before May, at the earliest. This will extend the enlistment period of the draft contingents to September, before which, they feel certain, Congress will have acted to relieve the situation.

New Ford Industry to Keep 200,000 Workers on Payroll.

Plans of Henry Ford, for a new company to produce a lower priced automobile than any at present extensively marketed, contemplate employment of possibly 200,000 workers when in full operation, the motor manufacturer said on his return to Los Angeles.

Mr. Ford said the new corporation will in no way interfere with the present Ford Motor company; that he had no intention of relinquishing control of the majority stock of the old company, and that he was not in the market for a single share owned by other stockholders.

Mr. Ford indicated a year may be required to perfect the organization and production plans.—Ex.

Jewish Celebration Commemorated Deliverance from Misrule in Persia.

Purim, picturesque festivity of the Jewish calendar, began at sunset Saturday and ended at sunset Sunday. The holiday commemorated the deliverance of the Jews of ancient Persia from the hands of Haman, an official of the court, through Esther, who saved her people. Haman was hung, according to the story in the book of Esther.

New Advertisements.

TRIENNIAL ASSESSMENT.—In accordance with the provisions of Acts of General Assembly, regulating Triennial Assessments and constituting a Board of Revision, the County Commissioners of Centre county give notice that Thursday, March 6th, and Friday, March 7th, 1919, have been fixed upon which finally to determine whether any of the valuations of the Assessors have been made below the just rate of assessing, however, the right to perform the duties of a Board of Revision, and to reserve, however, the same time and place, of holding the appeal for the several Townships and Boroughs as provided by Act of Assembly.

NOTICE OF TRIENNIAL ASSESSMENT APPEALS FOR 1919. Notice is hereby given that the Commissioners of Centre county, Pennsylvania, will meet the taxpayers of the various Districts of the county for the purpose of hearing appeals at the following times and places:

FRIDAY, APRIL 4—Bellefonte borough, at the Commissioners' office, 9 a. m. to 4:30 p. m. SATURDAY, APRIL 5—Henner and Spring townships, at Commissioners' office, 9 a. m. to 4:30 p. m. MONDAY, APRIL 7—Milesburg borough, Walker and Boggs townships, at the Commissioners' office, 9 a. m. to 4:30 p. m. TUESDAY, APRIL 8—Snow Shoe borough, and Snow Shoe, Liberty, Howard and Mt. Union townships, at the Mountain House, Snow Shoe, 11 a. m. to 4 p. m. WEDNESDAY, APRIL 9—Phillipsburg borough, South Phillipsburg borough, and Rush township, in the Public Building, at Phillipsburg, 8 a. m. to 4 p. m. THURSDAY, APRIL 10—Worth, Taylor, Patton and Half Moon townships, at the hotel at Port Matilda, 9 a. m. to 2 p. m. THURSDAY, APRIL 10—Unionville borough, Union and Huston townships, at the Election House in Union township, from 2:30 to 5 p. m.

FRIDAY, APRIL 11—State College borough, College, Harris and Ferguson townships, at the hotel at State College, 10:30 a. m. to 4:30 p. m. MONDAY, APRIL 14—Centre Hall borough, Potter and Gregg townships, at the hotel at Centre Hall, 10 a. m. to 4 p. m. WEDNESDAY, APRIL 16—Millheim borough, Haines, Penn and Millow townships, at the hotel at Millheim, 9 a. m. to 4:30 p. m. THURSDAY, APRIL 17—Howard borough, Curd, Liberty, Howard and Mt. Union townships, at the hotel at Howard, 10 a. m. to 4 p. m. WEDNESDAY, MAY 22 and THURSDAY, MAY 23—A General Appeal for all Districts will be held at the Commissioners' office, 9 a. m. to 4 p. m. Persons wishing to be heard at this Appeal must have the Assessor present and arrange with him as to his compensation.

NOTICE.—No exoneration will be allowed on State tax after the appeal day of the respective districts. FOR UNSEATED LANDS. Appeals will be held as follows at the Commissioners' office: TUESDAY, APRIL 29—Ferguson, Harris, Potter, Gregg, Penn, Haines, Miles, Marion and Walker townships, 10 a. m. to 4 p. m. WEDNESDAY, APRIL 30—Liberty, Curd, Howard, Boggs, Union, Patton, Half Moon, College and Henner townships, 10 a. m. to 4 p. m. THURSDAY, MAY 1—Snow Shoe, Burnside, Rush, Taylor, Worth, Huston and Spring townships, 10 a. m. to 4 p. m. The Assessors will hereby take notice that they shall meet the Commissioners in their districts at the time and place mentioned above, and bring with them all books and papers pertaining to their assessments. All persons wishing to appeal from their assessments should meet the Commissioners at the place designated for holding the appeals for their respective districts. They may bring such witnesses as they may see fit to establish valuations. No appeal will be heard after the time above stated.

DANIEL A. GROVE, WM. H. NOLL, JR., ISAAC MILLER, Commissioners. Attest: Harry N. Meyer, Clerk, Commissioners' office, Feb. 7, 1919, 64-10-4 Bellefonte, Penna.

IRA D. GARMAN DIAMONDS, MILITARY WATCHES AND JEWELRY. FINE REPAIRING 11th Street Below Chestnut, 63-34-6m. PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Shoes. Shoes.

Yeager's Shoe Store. I PURCHASED SEVENTY PAIRS OF Men's Sample Shoes in sizes 5 1/2 to 7. These shoes were carried on the road by the salesmen of one of the very best shoe manufacturers in the United States. Not one pair of these shoes sold for less than \$10.00, and Many of them are Worth \$12.00 Your Choice for \$6 You can have your choice of any pair for \$6.00 if you can wear any of these sizes. This is an opportunity to purchase a good pair of shoes at the price of a poor pair. Yeager's Shoe Store THE SHOE STORE FOR THE POOR MAN Bush Arcade Building 58-27 BELLEFONTE, PA.

Come to the "Watchman" office for High Class Job work.

Lyon & Co. Lyon & Co. Spring Coats, Capes and Suits for Ladies. We are showing a wonderful line of Ladies' Coats and Suits; also the new Dolman Cape and Coat. Everything up to the minute. Exquisite styles, lovely colorings; guaranteed lowest prices. New Georgette and Crepe de Chene Waists. We are receiving New Waists every few days. New Spring Footwear. Women's High and Low Shoes, Colonials, Oxfords and Pumps. Misses' and Children's High and Low Shoes. Men's Dress and Work Shoes. PRICES THE LOWEST. Rugs, Carpets and Linoleums. See our new Rugs in Wiltons, Axminsters and Brussels. Also new Carpets, Linoleums, Draperies and Tapestries at new prices—which means lower than wholesale price today. Lyon & Co. 69-10-1y Lyon & Co.

Americans Do Not Save! Many of them happen to earn more than they spend and thus acquire a surplus, but the saving habit is not general. During the past two years the number of those who have acquired the saving habit has been largely increased. They have economized; they have saved and invested. They have learned to do without many things that they thought necessary. Why not make saving a habit, and, as a necessary aid to this habit, why not start a bank account? A Bank Book showing a growing balance is one of the most attractive things in the world. The First National Bank. 64-16-1y Bellefonte, Pa.