

LOOKING INTO THE FUTURE

Matter of Saving Part of One's Earnings is Really Nothing but Display of Strength of Character.

To earn money is easy; to save money is easy, too, if you know the secret. To know what you want and what you don't want, that is the secret.

Don't argue with yourself when you see a thing. "Can I afford it?" To do this is a sure sign that you can't. Have the strength of character to say, "I can do without it."

Don't try to save money by investing all your spare cash. Keep a reserve in the bank. A banking account is a reference. It gives you a better standing in business and out of it and leads to other good things.

Don't argue with yourself as to whether you can afford to speculate. You can't, if you have to put that question to yourself. Invest instead, if you feel that you must put your money to some use. Investment means income; speculation means profit—or loss—often the latter.

But don't put all your eggs in one basket. In other words, don't keep on making investments in the same company, the same locality, or the same industry.

Statesmen Robbed Russia.

The congress of Berlin, consisting of Germany, Austria, France, England, Italy, Russia and Turkey, lasted only one month—from June 13 to July 13, 1878. Russia did not have a "look-in," but was treated in the most arbitrary manner by Bismarck and Beaconsfield.

The peace of San Stefano, although formally concluded between the victorious Russians and the conquered Turks, was torn up and Russia was practically robbed of all her success—given only Bessarabia, taken from Roumania, and the rocky citadel of Kars in Asia Minor. Nations that had not participated in the humbling of Turkey were liberally treated. Bulgaria, north of the Balkans; Serbia, Montenegro, Roumania were declared independent. Not a single "reform" promised by the sublime porte was carried into effect.

The congress of Berlin was nothing but a personal triumph for Beaconsfield and Bismarck and has been the direct cause of at least five subsequent wars.

Out of the Mouths of Babes.

The trouble was caused by father's chickens and his habit of calling them "chicks" for short. At least Bobby thinks it was. He and mother were in the car when one of mother's friends entered. She wore a new hat which was adorned with a beautiful green feather. Bobby was eyeing the feather when he heard mother say to the woman, "You're so chic, you know."

So he drew his own inferences and acted accordingly when the cross next-door neighbor, resplendent in new yellow furs, came to call. He looked at the furs on the woman and then at his mother. Then

"Now, you can call her a cat, mother," he informed her.

Cure for Malignant Measles.

Doctors Dumas and Brissaud of Paris report the case of a man in the last stage of malignant measles, with death in coma threatening. A transfusion of blood from a man who had recovered a week before from uncomplicated measles was resorted to. Two hundred mils of the donor's blood were received in 25 mils containing one gram of sodium citrate, and about 100 mils of the mixture were administered. Within a few hours there occurred not only a temporary fall in temperature but a complete transformation of the patient's general condition. A relapse occurred and another injection of blood was given. An unexpected recovery followed.

Good Opinion of Himself.

At the station the other day a naval officer on leave was met by his wife and small son. After greeting his wife the father lifted up the boy and kissed him several times and said, "Oh, you don't know how glad papa is to see you!" The boy answered, "You'll be gladder when you get acquainted with me."

When Did Civil War End?

Ask anybody the date of the Civil war's end. The answer will invariably be: "April, 1865." But, in a literal sense, that answer is all wrong.

The supreme court declared that the Civil war came to an end "at the period designated in the proclamation of the president of the United States."

That proclamation was dated April 2, 1866. Thus the Civil war came to a formal conclusion on that date, not in April of 1865.

"Up to and before that date" (April 2, 1866), says Secretary of State Bayard's decision, "the insurrection in those (the confederate) states was held to exist. After that date it was held to be at an end."

Some Proposal

Edith—So Mr. Bronson proposed to you. Did you accept him?
Ethel—Mercy, no! He's too awfully matter of fact. Why, he proposed by asking me if I felt favorably disposed toward a unification of interests.—Boston Transcript.

—Subscribe for the "Watchman."

PLANS TO KEEP WORKERS BUSY

Secretary Baker Explains War Contract Adjustments.

(Plans for an adjustment of the industrial situation which will complete the shift from war-time to peace-time requirements with the least possible inconvenience to manufacturers or wage-earners are here discussed by Secretary of War Baker. Mr. Baker's explanations are most reassuring and indicate why there need be no hesitancy on the part of employer or employe in giving the utmost support to the Victory Loan. Here is the outlook from Mr. Baker's viewpoint.)

By NEWTON D. BAKER, Secretary of War.

When the armistice was signed on the 11th of November there were outstanding some seven billions of dollars of contracts in the War Department. The signing of the armistice made it, of course, obvious that a very large part of the war material thus under contract would not be needed, and the first question which the war department had to face was that of the cancellation of those contracts.

It was clear that if we simply took a knife and cut off all the manufacturing facilities that were engaged in work for the War Department, sharply on the 11th day of November, we would close factories in every state and city of the Union, which would throw thousands of workmen out of employment; and, therefore, that it was imperative that a reasonable time be provided for those industries to reorganize themselves on a peace basis.

Therefore, a plan was devised by which, as the first step, we cut off overtime employment so as to reduce production without producing disorganization. The next step was to view this vast mass of contracts in an effort to find out how far the military necessities of the country would permit them to be reduced and how rapidly they might be reduced.

We have so far suspended operation upon contracts which would have cost five billion eight hundred and twenty-nine millions of dollars to complete; so that in the matter of saving, the War Department has suspended operations under contracts or has determined to cancel contracts which, in net effect, covered production to the extent of \$5,800,000,000 of war materials.

That does not mean, of course, that that entire sum will be saved. It is involved in something over 19,000 separate contracts, and of those contracts we have already settled 4000, effecting a saving to the Government on the 4000 already settled of \$151,000,000. While paying to the contractors, who still had some equity in the matter of new facilities created or materials in process of manufacture, the sum of \$29,000,000.

The hope of the War Department is that, without disorganizing industry, without turning workers into the street, without congesting the labor market, and thereby disorganizing the industrial situation, we will be able to save a very large part of this total of nearly \$6,000,000,000 involved in contracts for the production of war materials.

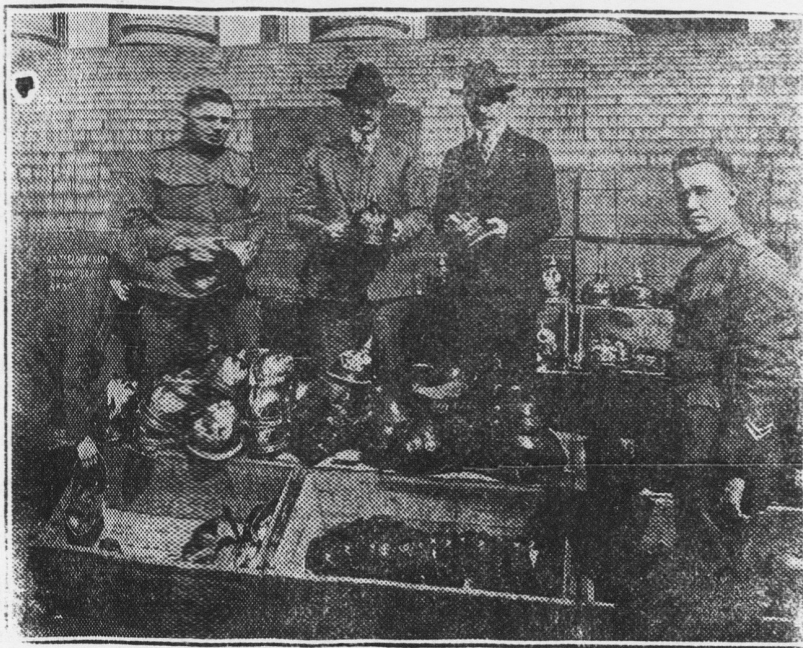
Obviously, with 19,000 contracts to readjust or cancel, either in whole or in part, it would have taken more than a lifetime, if we had undertaken by some central bureau here in Washington to review each contract separately and make a special determination about it.

So, instead of that, district boards have been established all through the country in the various bureaus of the War Department dealing with war supplies, so that a manufacturer in any city, whether of ordnance or quartermaster material does not have to come to Washington for adjustment of his contract. He goes to the local district board.

If he and the district board can agree upon the terms of the cancellation or modification of the contract, that agreement is written in the form of a recommendation and sent down to Washington for the Board of Claims, and is here passed upon by the Board of Claims of the bureau or division of Ordnance, Quartermaster, Signal Corps, or whatever it may be. Now, if they cannot agree there is another agency set up in Washington, known as the Board of Contract Adjustment, composed of three eminent men. So the contractor does not have to take the judgment of the local district board, but he can lay his matters before a disinterested tribunal here in Washington. Of course, he does not have to accept the decision of the Board of Contract Adjustment. If he prefers he can go to the Court of Claims and start litigation which is, however, always unfortunate, because of the length of time it takes; but that remedy is not closed to him.

We have had this thought in mind from the beginning, that the most important thing the War Department could do, so far as industry and commerce are concerned, is to bring about a speedy adjustment of these claims, in order that the people of this country, who are engaged in industry and commerce may know exactly what they can expect in the way of payment from the Government, just as much they can rely upon in opening their new business or reorganizing business, and to speedily set about doing it.

GERMAN HELMETS AS LOAN PRIZES



These Full Dress Headpieces Were Intended For the Adornment of the Hun Army That Captured Paris, But They Got There by Freight.

Eighty-five thousand German helmets, captured by Allied troops in Coblenz, are to be awarded as prizes by Federal district committees in the Victory Liberty Loan Campaign.

In the picture shown above, taken on the Treasury steps in Washington, may be seen a number of the helmets just unpacked from the cases in which they arrived from Germany. Frank R. Wilson, director of Loan publicity, created a panic in the helmet market by buying the entire \$5,000 allotment from the War Department for \$1. It cost the German government more than that amount to manufacture each one of the helmets.

These helmets were a special supply held in reserve for a triumphal entry into Paris. Eventually they arrived there by freight.

THIS CAT EXPERT ANGLER

English Writer Tells of Feline That Catches Fine Trout Without Bait or Line.

Cats have a passion for fish and will hover about a room plaintively mewling long after the piscine substance has gone and only the smell is left; but it is not generally known that they are expert anglers, says a writer in the Family Journal (London). A Hampshire sportsman whose garden bordered on a well-stocked stream stated that his cat takes more trout out of it than he does. All fish love to bask in the sun and, taking advantage of this on fine summer days, Mr. Tom lies in ambush, concealed in the reedy grass bordering some bright pebbly shallow. He needs neither rod nor line; unlimited patience is his whole stock in trade. Not a move does he make, his quivering tail merely rustling the slender bents as if stirred with the gentlest southern breeze. Presently there is a splash and a flounder, and a fine fat trout, bursting with condition, comes flapping up to the shallow for its morning sun bath. For an instant only it lies there contentedly gasping in the soft, warm air, but in that instant the four-footed angler has made his spring and fastened his claws firmly in the fish's shimmering back.

WHY AVERAGE MAN WORKS

Labor May Be Its Own Reward, but the Home Is Thing That Inspires Him.

The \$:30 Sausalito boat was disgorging its crowd of Marin county commuters in the morning. Said one commuter to another, according to the San Francisco Bulletin: "I've timed this crowd getting off the boats. It takes more than twice as long to get them off at the ferry, when they are on their way to work, as it does to land them at Sausalito at night, when they are on their way home."

In spite of sundry wholesome precepts about labor being its own reward, the fact is that we do not live to work, but that we work to live. The little brown house back in the manzanita trees, with the porch lights burning, the rush of little feet, the welcoming arms, the good dinner, the books and the pipe—this is life. These are the things eternal to which the eager shuffling feet are hastening. They make and motivate the things temporal toward which move the lagging footsteps of the morning.

Joy in your work? Of course, but the fact remains that you wouldn't build those skyscrapers and string those railroads around the world and send big ships into far seas if it wasn't for the "wife and kids."

Mark Twain's Toast to "Babies."

Responding to the toast of "Babies" at the memorial Chicago banquet in honor of General Grant in 1879, Mark Twain concluded with a sentence that set the gathering in an uproar. In his inimitable drawling voice he said: "In his cradle, somewhere under the flag, the future illustrious commander-in-chief of the American armies is so little burdened with his approaching grandeur and responsibilities as to be giving his whole strategic mind, at this moment, to trying to find some way to get his own big toe into his mouth, an achievement which (meaning no disrespect) the illustrious guest of this evening also turned his attention to some fifty-six years ago. And if the child is but the father of the man there are mighty few who will doubt that he succeeded!"

At that conclusion the audience broke into cheers and roars of laughter in which even the reserved Grant joined.

U. S. A GOOD FINANCIER

Other Nations' Cash Helps to Pay Liberty Loan Interest.

Uncle Sam has done some clever financing in this war. Almost one-half of the interest due to patriotic Americans subscribing to the Liberty Loans, including the Victory Loan, will be paid by interest which Uncle Sam, as a result of judicious credits, will collect from foreign governments.

With the Victory Loan included the United States will face annual interest payments of about \$1,100,000,000. This money goes into the pockets of American investors. But something like \$500,000,000 of it will be offset by the interest payments which the big European powers must make to Uncle Sam.

Great Britain is debtor to the United States in the sum of \$4,175,961,000. She pays about \$205,000,000 a year interest on her loans. France has loans totaling \$2,436,427,000 and her interest payments to Uncle Sam are about \$121,000,000 a year. Italy with loans of \$1,310,000,000 pays us about \$67,000,000 a year in interest. The smaller powers also swell the total.

All of these loans were negotiated, of course, on the best of security and they are doing a big share in lightening the taxation out of which the interest on Uncle Sam's own borrowings must be paid.

GERMANY OWES SOME BILL

Victory Liberty Loan a Trifle by Comparison.

"Germany debtor to the Allied Powers: To one defeat (delivered November 11, 1918). . . . \$120,000,000,000. "Please remit."

One hundred and twenty billions. That's the way the bill reads.

People who think victory comes high at six billions—the estimate of the Victory Liberty Loan—will do well to study the above bill. It is the just indemnity which the Peace Conference Committee on Reparations has decided Germany ought to pay.

And a large part of it is to be collected immediately. France alone insists upon an immediate payment of \$5,000,000,000 on account. The other nations which suffered from Germany's method of war making will also present sight drafts for collection. Payment of the total sum is to be made in 25 to 35 years.

Paying off this staggering debt is a job that makes the flotation of a six billion loan seem trifling. The German people will not have the opportunity to pay it through the easy means of popular loans. This is a method of financing war debts reserved for the victors.

And the Allied indemnity is not based on a theory of loot. It is an honest claim for damages suffered.

King John's Bath.

As to the washing habits of royalty in former times, there is one thing, at least, to be remembered to King John's credit. His accounts show that that constantly traveling king nearly always had a bath at his resting places during his journeys.

His "water man" could generally reckon upon getting the bath fee of fivepence. For to our early king, as to the modern sojourners in most hotels, a bath was officially accounted as an extra, to be paid for as such. The royal water man obtained his special fee every time his majesty demanded a bath—except upon the three great church festivals.—London Chronicle.

Saw Another Chance. "Say, that lot you sold me is three feet under the water."

"Is it?" "Yes, it is, and you know it." "Well, it's a good thing you told me. I can let you have a bargain in a canoe.—Kansas City Journal.

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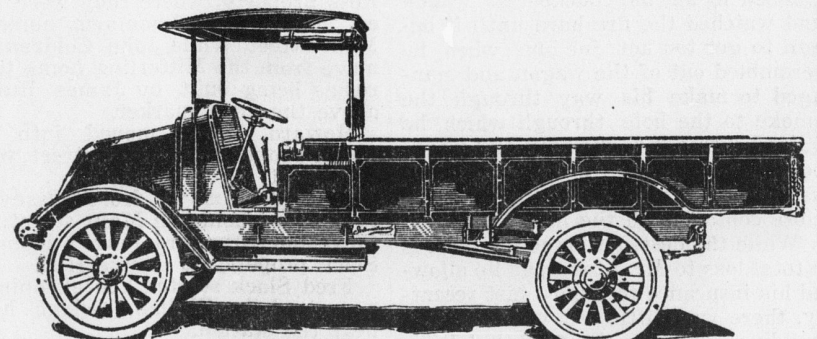
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