

War Song's First Trial.

Sioux Falls, S. D.—Colonel Thomas H. Brown, a pioneer resident of Sioux Falls, and a veteran of the War of the Rebellion, had the honor of being present at the first rendition of the famous war song, "Sherman's March to the Sea." While in a reminiscent mood he told about it.

Colonel Brown was with General Sherman on that famous march as a member of the 5th Corps. He was in the Third Division of the First Brigade. Colonel Brown was with the first Union troops under General Logan to enter Columbia, S. C., this being on Saturday morning, February 16, 1866. Just as the troops were nearing the city some negroes came running up to the men composing the Union army, telling the latter that there were Union prisoners over in the asylum. Colonel Brown and his comrades saw a few ragged, dirty men coming from the asylum. They were escaping prisoners. They told the Union troops that the rebels had removed some of the prisoners before Sherman's army reached the city, but these escaping prisoners, who had made their way to the Union lines, had eluded the rebel soldiers by hiding in a garret until they saw "Old Glory," when they hastened to make their way to the approaching Union troops. Colonel Brown relates that these escaping prisoners were terrible looking human beings, almost naked and very dirty.

"One of them," said Colonel Brown, "accompanied me to Logan's headquarters. He was barbered and bathed and when he appeared in a new suit of regulation blue he was an elegant-looking gentleman. He asked for a good singer, saying he had a song which he had composed while in prison and would like to have it sung to General Logan and others. Logan always had good singers at his headquarters.

"He and the singers," said Colonel Brown, "repaired to a nearby vacant house and soon returned, and, in the presence of several generals, the author, assisted by others, sang for the first time under the Stars and Stripes that popular song, 'Sherman's March to the Sea.' The author, as most everyone knows, was Major S. H. H. Byers, now a resident of Des Moines, Ia. While I was calling on Mr. Penfield, of Boston, Mass., he took from his library an old diary, and, turning to a page, showed me the song in Major Byers' own handwriting, saying: 'I was a prisoner with the author of "Sherman's March to the Sea," he could not be found when the rebels moved us from the asylum.'"

U. S. Sells \$200,000,000 Worth of War Supplies.

Washington.—Sales to foreign governments of more than \$200,000,000 worth of surplus war supplies has been announced by the War Department. Most of the material went to France, whose purchases included smokeless powder, acids, copper, cannon and steel plates, for which \$155,000,000 was paid.

Italy bought \$41,000,000 worth of machine guns and ammunition, and other supplies. The Netherlands bought \$685,000 worth of nitrate of soda. About \$1,000,000 worth of airplanes and supplies, \$496,000 worth of soldiers' personal equipment, \$285,000 worth of machine guns and \$171,000 worth of hand grenades went to Czechoslovakia.

Supplies were sold to other countries in the following amounts: Great Britain, \$2,300,000; Cuba, \$108,000; Liberia, \$14,500; Switzerland, \$9500.

Live Hogs at Fifteen and One-half Cents a Pound.

"At present," says one of the largest pork dealers in the county, "I would not pay over 20 cents a pound for the very finest dressed hog that could be offered me. I am buying the best kind of live hogs for from 15 to 15 1/2 cents, and am finding as many as I can handle at such prices. This is in striking contrast with last year when the farmer was paid from 22 to 25 cents a pound for live hogs, and they were not very plentiful, even at that price. There has certainly been a great deal of interest taken in the production of hogs the past year or so.

Absent Treatment.

Mrs. Newrich—We shall not give the lady's real name—took her young niece abroad with her. Everything went well until about two months after their arrival when the girl became ill and a physician was sent for. "The child is suffering from nervousness and nostalgia," said the physician. "Take her home and she will be all right."

"If she has nostalgia," said Mrs. Newrich, "give me the name of some European specialist and we will have her cured. I have no faith in our home doctors."

State Militia Muster July 12.

Harrisburg.—Formal announcement was made by Adjutant General Frank D. Beary that the Pennsylvania Reserve Militia camp of instruction would be held at Mount Gretna July 12 to 19, and that the camp of instruction for officers would be held June 8 to 13. The current season for gallery practice of the reserve militia will open April 1, and outdoor rifle practice on May 1, and run until November 30.

At the Little Window.

Clerk—We can't pay you the twenty-five dollars on this money order until you are identified.
Man—That's tough! There's only one man in town who can identify me and I owe him twenty.

Not the Same Thing.

"Aren't you paying too much rent for this studio, old man?"
"No; but I'll admit that the rent is too high."

—Subscribe for the "Watchman."

**BIGGER NAVY
BOON TO LABOR**

Secretary Daniels Sees Ship-yards Busy For Months.

(Another incentive for the public, particularly the wage-earner, to make a success of the Victory Liberty Loan is found in these remarks of Secretary of the Navy Daniels. The naval expansion favored by Mr. Daniels and the prospective labor boom are industrial developments that will be aided by the new loan.)

By JOSEPHUS DANIELS,
Secretary of the Navy.

During the war the business of the Navy Department expanded, but the end of the war will not see us go back to the small navy which we had when the war began. The pending bill in Congress carries, and any bill that passes must carry, for the present and future needs of the navy, a five-fold increase of navy personnel and naval expenditure over that which prevailed in the early part of 1917.

This means, of course, that we shall not return, in employment of labor, in the repair of our ships, in the construction of our ships already authorized, or any other agencies of a peace navy, to the conditions of two years ago. In 1917, or the early part of it, 36,000 skilled men were employed in our navy yards. When the armistice was signed, there were employed 86,000, and today 92,000. We are employing more men in the navy yards today than at any time during the war, and necessarily so.

You may ask why is this, with the end of the war. There are three reasons. The first is the imperative necessity of repairing and altering and equipping and keeping in repair for constant service the older types of battleships and cruisers which we are employing to bring soldiers back from France. Not only that, we have fitted out and helped to keep in repair scores of transports of the army and the Shipping Board. Ships have returned with many accidents, minor, to be sure, and this has imposed a heavy burden upon the navy yards in keeping their ships in repair.

When the war began there was a lack of enough ships of smaller capacity in the navy to engage in the new warfare against submarines, and we took over yachts and all kinds of small craft with the contract that, at the end of the war, we would return them to their owners in the same condition as we received them. We had to make changes in these ships, and they have had a rigorous service, and that is a large work which, for months, will give employment to skilled men.

With all speed, we are completing the ships already begun, and beginning work on those authorized by the last Congress. So that with the navy, for the next few months, there will be no unemployment, and the men who are skilled in shipbuilding have jobs at their hand at high wages, and I we are enabled, by these reasons, to tide over the days before normal conditions will return.

When the armistice was signed there was a drastic necessity to annul contracts or to make such readjustments as would save many millions of dollars. At the same time there was the compulsion upon us, the strongest in America today, that every returning soldier should have his job when he came back home. And in the naval service we have seen to it that every man who left our service at navy yards or stations to go into the war should have his job when he came back; and then there was the compulsion not to discharge men who had rendered faithful service in the war. And how have we done this?

We have sought to give naval work so it will be a stop-gap in the months before normal conditions shall return. For example, we have in these last few days made it possible for every manufacturer in America with a small machine shop to bid on contracts for the small parts of torpedoes. We will assemble them, and instead of giving a contract to a manufacturer of torpedoes—all of them—to a single concern, we are making it possible for any small machine shop in the country to make a part of these torpedoes, assembling them in our new plants. So, in other words, we are giving work to small factories and keeping the work going.

Now the duty comes to us in these days of transition for State governments to enter upon the work of public improvements; for city governments and for county governments, so that employment may come to labor until conditions in individual enterprises make a demand for labor.

I am not one of those who have fear of the future employment of labor. I am one of those who believe that as soon as we tide over the present conditions the demands of the world for what America makes will be so great that, with ships to carry our products, there will be abundant labor for every man in America who wishes to work. As soon as the terms of peace are signed and the country of Belgium and that portion of France which was devastated, begin their work of rebuilding, there will be demand for almost everything that America makes, and he is the wise business man who, with vision, is getting ready to supply that demand.

Lamb and Mutton.

The difference of a few cents in the cost of a pound of meat determines whether that meat appears on the table in many households. Yet that difference of a few cents just as frequently is caused by the limited knowledge of the housewife of the meat which she desires.

Take the cost of mutton and lamb; it is regarded as high. But the average housewife who so regards it speaks only in terms of chops and hind-quarters. The fore-quarter of mutton is just as dainty, just as full of flavor, just as eatable in every way if it is properly prepared. It also is many cents cheaper per pound.

Your butcher, if he is up-to-date, knows how to bone and roll a shoulder of lamb or mutton so that it may be cut into Saratoga chops or made into a roast of unusual sweetness.

Breeders of sheep have paid more attention to raising a better flavored meat in the last few years, and their efforts show clearly in the resulting product.

Some objectors to lamb and mutton say that they cannot eat it because of the "woolly taste," and that they know of no way to remove it. That is merely a case of pulling the wool over your own eyes. If the fell, or tough outer membrane that covers the meat, is removed, there will be no "woolly taste."

You are taking no chances when you order lamb. The healthfulness and strength-building qualities of this meat have long been recognized by physicians, who have prescribed its extensive use in the diet of convalescents.

These facts are worthy of your studied consideration. They have long had that from the New England housewife, as is attested by her continued buying.

Kaiser Growing Feeble.

The Hague.—The Kaiser was seen taking exercise on the grounds of Amerongen Castle. He seems to have considerable difficulty in walking. He rested every few steps and a chair was being carried after him.

According to the Telegraaf, the former German Crown Prince is renting the manse at Wieringen for another three months.

Overheard.

"Don't you find old crusty rather hard to deal with?"
"Heavens! As hard to deal with as a worn out pack of cards."

U. S. Bureau Has Vacancies Paying \$10,000 Per Year.

If you worked in some sort of government position during the war the professional and special section of the United States employment service will find you something to do at from \$1000 to \$10,000 a year.

Joseph D. Stites, in charge of the local office at 1518 Walnut street, Philadelphia, said he has 184 opportunities on file, including vacancies for a superintendent of a paper mill, mining engineers, electrical sales engineer, power plant, construction engineer, draftsmen and chemists of nearly all kinds.

For instance, a chemist who is experienced in pigments, dry dyes, can have a good position. A similar good opening awaits a machine tool designer. And one of the leading technical schools wants a man as head of its electrical engineering department.

A \$10,000 a year position is ready for a man who has had fifteen or twenty years' experience in Philadelphia real estate to act as an estimator on realty values. The positions are many and the workers few, according to Mr. Stites.

More Relief for Europe.

New York.—A Methodist relief ship laden with food, clothing, medicine, farm implements and portable houses for war sufferers will start within a few weeks for France, Italy and southeastern Europe, the Methodist Board of Foreign Missions announced.

The Department of War Emergency and Reconstruction of the Methodist Centenary Commission, has appropriated \$977,850 for immediate relief work in Italy this year, \$796,000 for France and sums for other countries which bring the total to be spent in Europe to \$2,906,850. An equal amount has been allotted for reconstruction needs in the United States.

Mistaken.

Maud—Your friend, Miss Blank, going to be married? Why, I had the impression that she was a woman in her declining years.

Ethel—Oh, dear, no, she's in her accepting ones.

Concrete Illustration.

Physiology Teacher—Robert, you may explain how we hear things.
Bobby—Pa tells 'em to ma as a secret and ma giv's 'em away at the bridge club.

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

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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.

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Women's High and Low Shoes, Colonials, Oxfords and Pumps. Misses' and Children's High and Low Shoes. Men's Dress and Work Shoes.

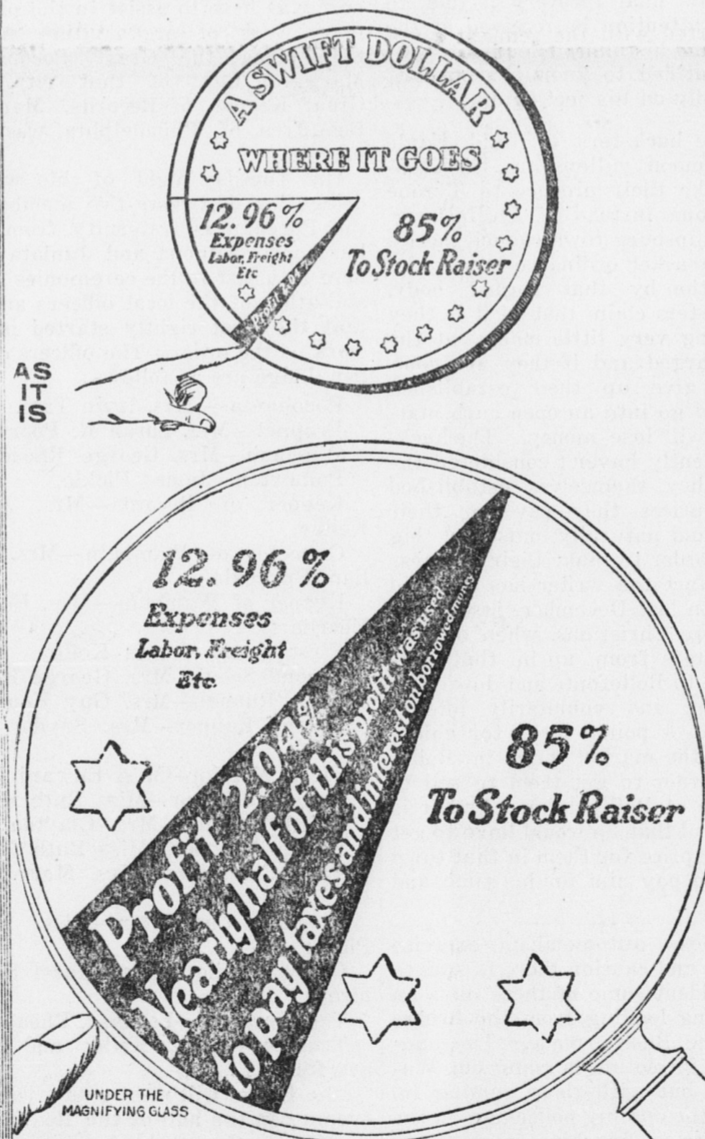
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Lyon & Co. 60-10-17 Lyon & Co.

**A "Close-Up"
Swift & Company's Profit of 2.04 cents on each dollar of sales**



The diagram at the top shows the distribution of the average Swift dollar received from sales of beef, pork and mutton, and their by-products, during 1918. The magnifying glass brings out the distribution of the 2.04 cents profit per dollar of sales:

- .94 of one per cent goes to pay interest on borrowed money, taxes, etc.
- .50 of one per cent goes to pay dividends to shareholders.
- .60 of one per cent remains in the business to help in improving and financing the business.

Total 2.04 percent

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