

BEYOND ALL MEED OF PRAISE

Impossible to Form Words That Will Do Even Simple Justice to American Mothers.

Just before the war the "cellar mother" was spoken of with understanding (in America), if not with laughing sympathy—the woman who decoyed husband and sons into the cellar, and then sat on the door, resolved that no mankind of hers should engage in such a fool business as war!

Many of the mothers who so spoke had made the schoolmaster's life a burden by their nervous telephoning when Ned or Harry went to school; yet when the country demanded it and their boys were ten years dearer, they gave them to the war without a sign of anything but pride, Lucy H. M. Soulsby writes in the Atlantic.

They had never been trained, like English mothers, to live through ordinary life with a boy in danger on some frontier firing line; but they learned heroism and nerve when the need came.

The American mother learned daily self-denial, too; the most extravagant of nations learned thrift in food conservation; and the most set in her ways of any woman on earth, the New England house mother, altered those ways in that most unalterable part of her house, the kitchen, where everything had been "thus and so" for generations.

And this thrift and adaptability were not drawn out of her by the needs of her own men, but by a quick imaginative sympathy, which bridged 3,000 miles of ocean and felt, with all Sir Philip Sidney's chivalry, for the stranger of alien race, "whose necessity was greater than hers."

SOON WILL BE OF THE PAST

Georgia Wild Cows Seem to Have Served Their Purpose, and Are Fast Disappearing.

The piney woods cow, long a chum of the razorback hog, is fading from the Georgia landscape. It is a poignant thought, she is one of the last links that binds Georgia to the past. Thousands of her roamed over the great plantations that would now be condemned as undemocratic. She was usually red and white—a "pided" cow—inclined to have a poor figure, hump-backed and somewhat knockkneed, and her eyes were closely situated, in the manner which psychologists shake their heads over, because it indicates the criminal bent. But upon the piney woods cow Georgia in the old days depended entirely for milk and butter. Many planters had hundreds of them, but they all ran wild, and one of the spring sports was to round them up and mark them. If a choice specimen should be captured, she was hard to feed, being unaccustomed to civilized fodder, for piney woods cows eat grass in summer and souse their heads up to the eyes in ponds in the winter, looking for water grass and moss. They always have a forlorn air. Many of them still dwell on the islands of Banks' mill pond, which covers thousands of acres, and butchers of Valdosta hunt them with horses and dogs.—New York Post.

At Last! There are few cyclists who, when compelled to execute repairs to inner tubes by the roadside, have not longed for unpuncturable tires. This desideratum now seems to have become an accomplished fact in Sweden, where the shortage of rubber has caused great efforts to be made to find a satisfactory substitute for the pneumatic tire. The new device consists of a thin strip of hardened steel supported on the rim by springs, the combination being said to give results comparable with those obtained by the use of rubber. Skidding is prevented by the sharp edge of the steel tread, while such tires are, of course, quite unpuncturable. Whether the new device will survive when rubber again becomes plentiful is perhaps doubtful, but as a war-time measure it has proved very useful.—From Chambers' Journal.

The Sugar Shortage.

Colonel House at a Paris reception was talking about the French sugar shortage. "The French sugar ration is a pound a month—if you get it," he said. "Usually you don't get it, and then you buy your sugar clandestinely. The price is 80 or 90 cents a pound." "After enduring the French sugar shortage for a month or two," the colonel ended, "you think very longingly of the peace-time plenty soon to come, and you appreciate as never before the wonderful beauty of the dear old hymn, 'In the sweet by-and-by.'"

Reading by Ear.

A new invention for the blind enables them to read with their ears. It is a machine called an octophone, by means of which flashes of light from the letters as they are printed cause certain sounds, easily distinguishable by the initiated. The sounds vary with the shapes of the letters, and very high resistance telephones transmit these to the ears of the blind person, "reading" with highly satisfactory results.

For high class Job Work come to the "Watchman" Office.

TREASURY HEAD SPEAKS TO YOU

Secretary Glass Corrects Erroneous Statement Regarding Necessity For Loan.

The following statement from Carter Glass, Secretary of the Treasury, will be of special interest to the readers of this paper, due to remarks we have all heard in regard to the necessity for another Liberty Loan.

"A rumor has reached the Treasury that a mistake has been made by the authorities, that from \$15,000,000,000 to \$17,000,000,000 has been returned to the Treasury as a result of the armistice and that therefore another Liberty Loan is unnecessary.

"The rumor is absolutely unfounded. I suppose it has its origin in a failure to understand the discussion of the proposed repeal by Congress of \$15,000,000,000 of appropriations and authorizations. This does not mean a return of money to the Treasury, but a cancellation of authority heretofore given by Congress to expend money in the future. Such reduction in future expenditures was anticipated by Secretary McAdoo and fully allowed for when on November 14th he wrote to Senator Simmons forecasting an expenditure of some \$15,000,000,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1919, and suggesting a reduction in taxes for that year to \$6,000,000,000 and for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1920, to \$4,000,000,000.

"As a matter of fact, the whole proceeds of the Fourth Liberty Loan and of all previous loans had, at the time the armistice was signed, been expended or anticipated by Treasury certificates of indebtedness issued during the summer and early fall to finance the current requirements of the government and at that time outstanding and unpaid. It has been the practice of the Treasury since the beginning of the war to finance the current requirements of the government by the issue of Treasury certificates of indebtedness of short maturity at frequent intervals before each Liberty Loan and to refund these Treasury certificates from time to time by the sale of Liberty Bonds. This practice was followed in advance of each of the four Liberty Loans so that when any Liberty Loan was actually offered for subscription and the proceeds reached the Treasury only a very small part were available for the future requirements of the government, the greater part of the proceeds being required to retire the short term Treasury certificates of indebtedness issued in anticipation of the Loan.

"The \$2,300,000,000 net proceeds of the Fourth Liberty Loan were soon exhausted. To meet the current expenditures of the government since about the time of the armistice it has been necessary to borrow \$4,231,890,500 on Treasury certificates.

"The moment the armistice was signed America was approaching the peak of her effort in men and materials. American industry was approaching the peak of production. It is safe to say that without the unstinted effort the war could not have been brought to so early a conclusion. The bills incurred during this period of great military and industrial effort must be paid. It takes weeks—some times months—for the bills so incurred to reach the Treasury in the form of actual demands for cash payments. A very large part of the expenditures made by the government during the period since armistice day have been in payment of bills incurred prior to that day.

THE PEACE TABLE.



Here's the peace table all of us prayed for. But there's one whom a cover is laid for Who will sit with more grace (Yes, in Uncle Sam's place) It assured that the "feed" can be paid for.

LUXURY IN EARLY TRAVEL

"Safety Barges" Instituted for Those Who Feared Hazard of Voyage on Hudson River.

The frequency with which boilers blew up on the early Hudson river boats led to the use of what were known as "safety barges," and these, in their day, were considered the utmost luxury in travel, comparable to the private cars of the magnates of today. The barges were boats with main and upper decks and were almost as large as the steamers which towed them. The rabble rode on the steamers, inhaled the smells of the kitchen and the freight holds, endured the noise of the engines, and took the chances of explosions, while on the barges behind the elite traveled in luxurious state. Food was brought from the boat kitchen to the barge saloon over a swaying bridge between the vessels and was served with great aplomb under the direction of the barge captain, who was a noble figure in the setting.

The upper decks of the barges were canopied and decked with flowers, with promenades and easy chairs from which to view the scenery. At night the interiors were transformed into sleeping accommodations much the same as a modern Pullman, except that they were more commodious. Not the least attractive feature of these barges, according to a chronicler of their excellence, was "an elegant bar, most sumptuously supplied with all that can be desired by the most fastidious and thirsty."

Recent news dispatches which tell of plans to establish floating cafes on the ocean just outside the three-mile territorial limit when the nation goes dry, indicate that luxurious floating establishments somewhat similar to these "safety barges" may again come into use.

SCIENTIST TELLS OF TRIUMPH

Professor Claims to Have Perfected System for Underground and Submarine Messages.

Speaking recently of his work for the navy, Prof. James R. Rogers, the inventor of a wireless system for underground and submarine transmission, stated: "Six or seven years ago, I began experiments with the transmission of electric impulses by the ground. They were renewed during the war with the audion bulb, which renders the receiving apparatus more sensitive. I first established contact with nearby points and before long received with perfect distinctness impulses sent from Europe. I placed my antennae in trenches radiating from a center and pointing by the compass toward the distant station from which I wished to receive. I demonstrated to the navy department that eight operators may receive at once from eight separate wires. My system was installed at New Orleans, the Great Lakes station, and Belmar, N. Y., and is now used at the principal wireless stations in the United States. I have found the best results with my wires buried six feet below the surface in damp ground. Some of my experiments were conducted in water 25 to 50 feet deep."—Scientific American.

Monkey as Labor Possibility.

The pig-tailed macaque or brok of the Malays is a highly intelligent animal, and the Malays train them to pick coconuts. The modus operandi is described by R. W. C. Shelford in "A Naturalist in Borneo." A cord is fastened round the monkey's waist and it is led to the coconut palm, which it rapidly climbs. It then lays hold of a nut, and if the owner judges the fruit to be ripe for plucking he shouts to the monkey, which then twists the nut round and round till the stalk is broken and lets it fall to the ground. If the monkey catches hold of an unripe fruit the owner tugs the cord and the monkey tries another. I have seen a brok act as a very efficient fruitpicker, although the use of the cord was dispensed with altogether, the monkey being guided by the tones and inflections of his master's voice.

Burgundy at Its Best.

Burgundy wines of 1915 are reported by the most eminent connoisseurs of Paris to be the best since 1865. In fact their verdict is "perfect." The summer of 1915 was hot, so was the autumn, with light rains now and again at exactly the right intervals. M. Mathieu, celebrated savant on the subject of wines, writes: "Since 1865 there has been no Burgundy like that of 1915 in delicacy or strength. The 1915 vintage is a remarkable synthesis of bouquet, aroma, body and flavor." But of course all this is of merely academic interest to us.

Less Crime, Fewer Carpets.

There does not at first glance seem to be much connection between crime and carpets, says the London Daily Mail, but it is a fact that the decrease in crime brought about in India, as elsewhere, by the war has led to a decrease in the supply of Indian carpets. The reason is that most of these carpets, especially the finer and more expensive kinds, are made by convicts, notably in the great jail at Peona. They are made entirely by hand, so it is a case of few convicts few carpets.

Hard to Distinguish.

"In Shakespeare's day the liver was thought to be the seat of love." "Maybe the Elizabethans were not so far wrong, after all. The symptoms of love and an acute bilious attack are very similar."

FARM PROFITS WILL AID LOAN

Rural Business Men Are Well Able to Take Up Share of Bonds.

More than ever before the American farmer finds himself in the position of comfort and prosperity which is his just due. Lean years are for him no longer.

Last year the average of farm earnings broke all records. Six million farms in 1918 produced crops worth \$12,280,000,000. This year it is estimated that a greater wheat acreage than ever will be shown. Naturally, the farmer is making the most of his opportunities, and with guaranteed wheat prices and higher prices for everything he grows, the outlook for him is most encouraging.

And Europe will furnish a market doubtless for all he can grow, including his fat hogs at \$50 and his steers at \$150 per.

It would be interesting, if possible, to assemble comparative statements of the farmers' bank accounts now and five years ago, and, incidentally, the list of mortgages that have been cancelled. And it would be more interesting perhaps to have a statement of the Liberty Bonds now in the hands of these tillers of the soil.

For it has been charged that the farmer as a buyer of Liberty Bonds has cut a sorry figure. Which may have been the case in spots, but not generally.

And very soon the farmer will have an opportunity to prove that he is not without loyalty as well developed as any man's. For another loan is almost in sight, a loan that will draw heavily upon us all.

Because of his price guarantee of \$2.25 a bushel, Uncle Sam stands to lose from 50 to 75 cents upon every bushel of wheat harvested next season. Having made this guarantee to the farmer, he will make it good. That is Uncle Sam's way.

But what is Mr. Farmer going to do for Uncle Sam in the next Liberty Loan?

In every Liberty Loan to date the farmer, as a class, has bought less bonds than men in other prosperous classes. He has been able meantime to get more sugar, and coal, and everything else upon which the government puts a restriction, than others have.

Of course, there were exceptions to this rule. There were whole communities, whole counties, and in a few instances, whole States, where the farmer showed signal patriotism. Among those States were Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Delaware.

The big question now, when he stands to cash in at a 25 per cent premium upon his wheat crop, is what is he going to do next Liberty Loan drive?

And it interests every one of us, for in the finality we will pay the bill. The chances are four prices will still keep right where they are.

Europe is buying wheat right now from the big accumulations of the last two or three years in Argentine and Australia at something like \$1.50 a bushel.

Without the government guarantee the American farmer would be getting no more than this price now.

And if he is to save his face, if he is to retain the respect of the American public, if he is to continue to be regarded as the backbone of the nation, he must do his part in this next bond issue.

Some Liberty Loan officials are suggesting that the farmer should buy a \$100 bond for each 100 bushels of wheat that he sells to the government. He has made the profit and should have no hesitancy in taking a high grade security in payment for the difference between what the government gets and what he gets for his wheat.

CLIP YOUR COUPONS

The Saturday Evening Post gives the following advice:

It seems that many holders of Liberty Bonds are not collecting the interest when it falls due. If it is a small bond the half-yearly interest is a small sum. Perhaps it does not seem to the holder worth bothering with. Perhaps he does not know how to do it. Every six months an interest coupon, attached to the bond, falls due. It is as good as money at any respectable bank. Cut it off and hand it in at the bank. Then put the amount into War Savings Stamps or into another Liberty Bond subscription.

We have found bondholders who failed to clip coupons with the idea that by letting the government keep the interest money they were helping on with the war, but that is not the way to do it. When interest falls due the Treasurer must hold in readiness a sum sufficient to pay it all. By collecting the interest and investing the proceeds in stamps you take it off the Treasurer's hands and clean up the books.

Take your Liberty Bond investment seriously. Clip the coupons when they fall due.

Investments

BUY a "High Art" Suit!

Behind your investment is a thousand stitch insurance policy, insuring the permanence of the smart lines of your Spring suit, preventing sagging shoulders, bulging collar and binding, wrinkling arm-holes.

THE MERIT THAT HAS SOLD HIGH-ART CLOTHES to America's discriminating men for fifty years, is OUTDONE this Spring and Summer season

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The same energy and money is expended in feeding inferior Dairy Feeds as is expended in feeding your Milk Cows a Good, Wholesome BALANCED RATION. The difference is in production. Our Dairy Feed is 100 per cent. pure; is composed of Cotton Seed Meal, Wheat Bran, Alfalfa Meal, Gluten Feed, Molasses, Fine Ground Oats, Etc., Etc.; is high in Protein, is a GUARANTEED MILK PRODUCER and at the RIGHT PRICE.

Ryde's Calf Meal

A substitute for milk; better for calves and pigs and not nearly as expensive. Every pound makes one gallon good, rich milk substitute.

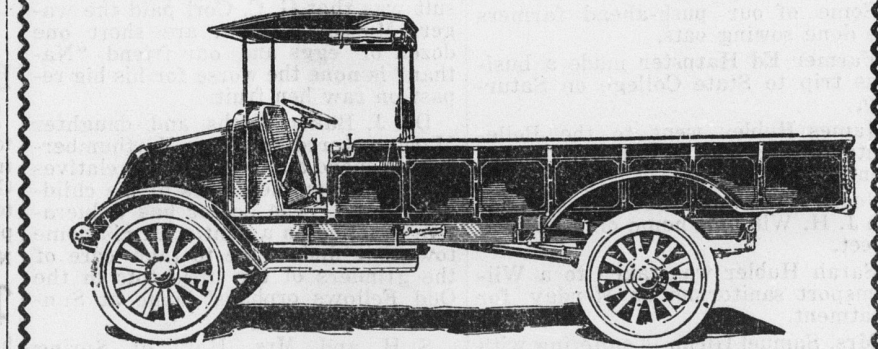
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