

IF WE ONLY KNEW.

If we knew the cares and trials,
Knew the efforts all in vain,
And the bitter disappointment,

THE FIELD OF HONOR.

A Story of Courage and Self-Sacrifice.
(Concluded from last week.)

Jim Forrest, the day after, received
a registered letter containing a
check for eleven hundred dollars.

I am instructed by my client to
hand you this check, and to in-
form you that there will be mailed,

Jim did three things: The first was
to go to the lawyer who had sent the
letter and ask who had given the
money.

"Lawdy, suh," the old darkey chuk-
led guilelessly, "where you think I
gwine git 'leven hundred dollars?"

The third thing Jim did, when he
gave up hope of discovering the iden-
tity of his benefactor, was to enlist.

One of the charms of old Eph's
nightly performances had been that
he never asked for money. It was his
custom to remain sitting cross-legged

But about the time Jim Forrest en-
listed it was remarked that old Eph
began to get greedy. At first he in-
terpersed among his songs little half-

But all in all, his earnings did in-
crease. In the days before the war
he sometimes went home with one
dollar, sometimes with two, or even
five;

He believed, in the beginning, that
this would not be hard. He would
have to demean himself, to ask for
money, to invite gifts, and he must
make other sacrifices.

In the beginning, matters went well
enough. He was able to take the
promised ten dollars to the lawyer
every week, and to live on what re-
mained.

"O' Eph ain' here at all, Mis' Hop-
kins! Y'all jes' thinks he is."

"I'm tellin' you," he repeated, "Eph
ain' here. Ole' Eph's in de army now.
Ain' ol' Eph no more. He's a fine,
stroppin' boy big enough to cut the
Dutch."

"What you tryin' let out, any-
how?" she demanded. "You sayin'
somebody? Or is you jes' talkin'
'though yore hat?"

But he would not let bare his se-
cret to her. Eph knew white folks.
He knew that Jim Forrest wouldn't
want it noised abroad that a negro
street-singer was supporting his
mother.

"You understand, Eph," the attor-
ney explained, "this means he'll have
a good salary. So his mother can get
along all right now."

Eph's feet were shuffling on the
floor in a soft but jubilant hornpipe.
"My man's a captain, suh," he chant-
ed. "An' I put him in where he c'd be
it. Same as if I uz a captain in de
army, now."

"By love, Eph, you're right," the
lawyer agreed. And there was a sus-
picious moisture in his eyes when he
had shaken Eph's hand and seen him
go.

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near to hear. He bade Eph stop and
go home, but Eph protested.
"Please, suh, Mist' Ragan; dis is
my night tuh sing, suh."

Ragan, shivering in his warm gar-
ments, said harshly: "This'll be your
night to freeze to death. Get up and
go home."

Eph got up. There was nothing else
to do when a policeman commanded.
Ragan watched him cross the street
and called, "Good night."

Eph looked back and nodded.
"Good night, suh," he echoed. "I'm
gwine right along."

He started up Park Street; and Ra-
gan went on his way, trying the shop
doors, huddling in the doorways to
avoid the wind blowing on his aching
hands.

Eph went up the Hill. Half way
up Park Street he looked back and
saw Ragan disappearing; so when he
came to the top he felt safe in turn-
ing aside a little to pause before the
Memorial and report his triumph to
his colonel there.

He stood on the steps before the
monument, and took off his hat, and
explained the matter very respectfully
to do when a policeman commanded.

Whether it was old Eph's banjo and
old Eph's song he heard, or whether
it was indeed the shrilling of invis-
ible fifes, welcoming a hero home, I
cannot say. He says it was the "Ber-
tle Hymn of the Republic" that he
heard, so Ragan thinks it was only
old Eph. But I am not so sure.

At any rate Ragan found Eph in the
morning. The old darkey was hud-
dled at the base of the Memorial, cud-
dling his banjo in his arms, while
above his head the sculptured ranks
marched interminably on.

Ragan and the lawyer between
them decided to tell Jim Forrest the
truth of the matter; and it was Jim
who decided old Eph's epitaph. That
which he caused to be set upon the
small, white stone was a familiar
phrase enough, but glorious as simple
things may be:

OLD EPH
January 17, 1918
Dead on the Field of Honor.

By Ben Ames Williams, in American
Magazine.

Mother's Pension League.

A canvass of the Pennsylvania Leg-
islature by the Mothers' Pension
League shows that sentiment is al-
most unanimous for a larger approp-
riation for mothers' assistance. As
a result of the influenza epidemic
more widows and small children have
been left in the State and a high
percentage of living has depreciated the
value of the allowance. The success of
the administration of the fund has
much to do with the favorable consid-
eration of the measure.

Forty counties in the State are co-
operating with the State authorities
and with the passage of the new ap-
propriation from ten to fifteen addi-
tional counties will join at once and
secure the appointment of local
boards. An attempt to divert the ad-
ministration of mothers' assistance in
unorganized counties into the hands
of the juvenile court has failed, and
before committees of the Legislature
that the Mothers' Assistance law of
Pennsylvania is regarded as the stand-
ard for every other State in the union
where mothers' pensions are granted.

The Mothers' Pension League, of
Allegheny, Pa., has appointed a com-
mittee of friends to present to the
State to bring before their representa-
tives in the Senate and House of
Representatives the necessity of a
larger appropriation to meet the
needs which are constantly increas-
ing. The recent influenza epidemic
has left more than 50,000 orphans in
Pennsylvania.

Treat Oats for Smut.

Thousands of bushels of oats are
lost every year in Centre county due
to oat smut. Last year 150 farmers
treated their seed and the average
savings was anywhere from \$2.00 to
\$8.00 per acre or a total saving of
over \$10,000.00 for those who treated
their oats.

The cost of treatment is about 24
cents per acre and no farmer can af-
ford not to treat. The following meth-
od is very simple and does away with
the old method of soaking the oats.

1. Mix 1 pint of formaldehyde
with 1 pint of water. This will treat
50 bushels.

2. Spray solution on the grain as
it is being shoveled over, taking care
that the mist is well distributed. A
small hand sprayer, the atomizer or
shoo-fly type holding a quart, does
very nicely.

3. When all the grain is treated
shovel into a pile and cover carefully
for five hours.

4. Oats may be sown at once with
a force feed drill or spread out and
allowed to dry thoroughly otherwise.

5. Disinfect sacks, bins and drill
with the same solution.

R. H. OLMSTEAD, County Agent.

Famous Sistine Choir to Tour the
United States.

New York.—The famous Sistine
choir from Rome will make a concert
tour of the United States under the
auspices of high dignitaries of Roman
Catholic Church this spring, it
was announced recently.

REAR AXLE NOISES.
Grumbles and Groans Mean Trouble
in Sight.

There are many perplexing noises
from time to time about the rear end
of a car probably after it has been
run some hundreds of miles. One
should never let any internal noises
go without immediate investigation,
if not attended to they may develop
into serious trouble and great ex-
pense.

The most common noise is a grum-
ble or groan not very loud, but most
noticeable going around corners. Such
a noise probably comes from the dif-
ferential, and it is a lack of lubricant.
Naturally, the trouble may be reme-
died by replenishing the supply of lu-
bricant.

Another noise is a grumble or
groan similar to the first, but much
louder and more distinct. The cause
of this noise is worn gears. It may
be quieted a little by keeping the dif-
ferential case full of a good grade of
heavy fibre grease.

The most serious noise is a knock
heard at irregular intervals. The cause
of this noise is that one or more
chips broken from the gears have be-
come mixed in the grease and churned
in between the cogs of the gears.
The reason that this is so serious is
that every time a chip gets caught in
between the cogs it tends to break them
off and make more chips. To detect
this trouble certainly, jack up both
the wheels and spin either of them,
listening carefully for the noise. If
the noise is not heard, but if the lu-
bricant could be removed and the
housing thoroughly washed out with
kerosene, causing the chips to fall to
the bottom of the casing. Sometimes
these chips get caught in between the
cogs and refuse to be dislodged with
this kerosene. If it happens they
should be removed with a hammer and
cold chisel, according to motor. After
all the chips are out one should file
(with a very hard file) all the rough
and sharp spots on the gears, making
them smooth. This may pre-
vent further trouble from breaking.

By jacking up the wheels, spinning
them by hand and listening carefully,
making due allowance for the absence
of lubricant, one can ascertain if all
chips have been dislodged from the
gears. When satisfied that all unde-
sirable matter has been dislodged and
washed to the bottom of the housing,
remove all such material. (The meth-
od used for this removal will depend
upon the type of housing). The lu-
bricant may now be safely replaced.

If frequent trouble is experienced
from the breaking of cogs, it may be
wise to make the following change:
Drill two holes one-quarter inch in
diameter, about one inch apart, in the
wheel, in the under side of the rear
axle housing. Take out the old grease
and fill the differential case with
heavy oil (gear box oil). If now any
chips are broken off they will fall to
the bottom of the case and not become
a menace to the gears. The holes in
the axle housing will prevent the oil
from running out on the wheels and
internal brake bands, if such exists,
and the loss of oil will be found hard-
ly noticeable. After every 5000 miles
of travel, oil should be drained off and
replaced with fresh lubricant.—Phil-
adelphia Record.

Seals Bring in Revenue.

Washington, D. C.—Uncle Sam
now receives about \$1,000,000 annual
revenue from his Alaskan fur seal
service according to a statement
made today by H. M. Smith, Com-
missioner of Fisheries of the Depart-
ment of Commerce. For several
years the killing of seals was stopped
by law, but by an act of Congress in
1917 it was resumed to a limited ex-
tent during the last year under vigi-
lant official supervision.

Under the new methods adopted
only the surplus males are killed.
The herds off the Pribilof Islands are
estimated to be made up of about
525,000 individual seals. The num-
ber killed during the last year was
about 35,000. The skins, after being
prepared for use, were sold at an
average of about \$70 dollars each.

The change in plan of marketing
has been of greatest benefit, Com-
missioner Smith states. The old plan
was to send skins to London in a
raw state and sell them for \$9 or \$10
apiece. They were then prepared in
England for commercial use and
sent back to this country we paid
a duty of about 75 per cent. on
them. By doing the curing and treat-
ing here we have greatly increased
our revenues, besides saving Ameri-
can consumers large sums formerly
paid in duties.

Wishes to be Thought Dead.

According to word just brought
from France, Harold McWilliams, one
of Uniontown's best-known young
men, was so badly disfigured by a
bursting shell that he permitted his
astonishing news that he was not
dead, but that they left him in a
French hospital, so badly mutilated
and disfigured that he preferred his
family to think him dead. Relatives
of the young man will ask the Red
Cross and the War Department to in-
vestigate the report.

Discover 4000 Tons of Coal.

Danville, Pa.—Dredgemen on the
Susquehanna river have discovered a
big deposit of river coal near where
the Roaring Creek empties in the river.
The deposit covers an area of
about an acre and at most places
has been found to be two feet thick.
It is estimated that the discovery will
yield about 4000 tons of coal.

The deposit lies under about 12 feet
of water, but with the dredgemen us-
ing improved machinery, it will not
be a difficult matter to get it. With
the removal of this coal the Susque-
hanna in the vicinity of Danville will
be almost completely cleaned of coal,
until another old-fashioned flood on
the North Branch brings down a fresh
supply from the mines.

—They are all good enough, but
the "Watchman" is always the best.

EASTER POEMS.

By Ella McMillen, Dayton, Ohio.

Hark! the Easter joy bells ringing,
Praises to our risen Lord.
Beauteous flowers their perfume bringing
All the earth, with love accord.

Christ is risen, Alleluiah!
Alleluiah! Christ our King.
Praise the Lord sing Alleluiah!
Christ is risen, 'Tis His own day;

Let the earth proclaim the message,
Praising Him in joyful lay.
Christ is risen, Alleluiah!
Alleluiah! Christ our King.

Lo! 'tis God's own angel watching
O'er the tomb wherein Christ lay;
Mary, He's not here, but risen,
Risen triumphant, Easter day.

Christ is risen, Alleluiah!
Alleluiah! Christ our King.
Praise the Lord, sing Alleluiah!
Christ our Savior, Lord and King;

Over death, He's risen triumphant!
Listen, God's own angels sing:
Alleluiah to our King!

Praise the Lord, sing Alleluiah!
Christ is risen, 'tis His own day;
Let the earth proclaim the message,
Praising Him in joyful lay.

Alleluiah to our King!

RIM NEGLECT.

Broken and Ruined Tires Often Re-
sult from Bent Rim.

The average motorist, despite his
constant endeavor to decrease his tire
upkeep cost, frequently overlooks one
of the most important long mileage
factors, according to some of the tire
experts of Akron, where most of the
tires are manufactured. Rim neglect,
they say, is just as serious a tire men-
ace as low-grade rubber or defective
fabric.

Inasmuch as most discussions concern-
ing tire conservation deal largely with
the tire itself, one of the larger
rubber companies is sending out a
statement concerning the rim situa-
tion. It is pointed out that bent,
loose, creeping and rusty rims are
conditions that the tire consumer must
always guard against.

A bent rim, for example, has ruined
many tires under 500 miles of service,
while that same tire would have
run six or seven thousand miles if
proper attention had been paid to the
rim. The bend in the rim caused a
break in the tire just above the bead
—such a break is most destructive
and costly.

Loose demountable rims also cause a
lot of tire trouble, if not watched care-
fully. When one of the wedges be-
comes loose the rim starts "working"
and gradually the other wedges be-
come loose. A "creeping" rim is the
result and the valve stem bears the
whole strain until it is finally pulled
off. Furthermore, these wedges are
loosened up unevenly, so that the
ends in what is referred to as a "wob-
bly" tire, and the tread is worn down
prematurely. At other times motor-
ists pound both the rim and the tire
with a hammer to get the rim off or
on. The pounding of the rim doesn't
do any particular harm, until it bends
the rim, but every blow on the tire
may cause a fabric break and that is
very serious.

Rusty rims are dangerous because
they corrode tubes, make it hard to
change tires and sometimes result in
"freezing on" of the tire. Rims should
be cleaned at least once every six
months. Ordinary paint sometimes
placed on the rims after the cleaning
process is not good practice inasmuch
as the heat generated by the tires
melts the paint and the tire sticks to
the rim. Graphite is much better for
this purpose.

Puddlers' Wages are Reduced \$3.50.

Lewisport, April 16.—The Logan
Iron and Steel company, Burnham,
have posted notices announcing a re-
duction of \$3.50 per ton to puddlers
with sliding scale reduction amount-
ing to about thirty per cent. in other
departments. The cut affects six hun-
dred men and was made according to
the statement of the company, to cover
the twenty-seven per cent. reduction
in steel and iron prices agreed
upon by the War Labor board and
steel magnates and to permit the
plants working under the Lebanon
scale competing with other mills
throughout the country. This plant
returned to work a short time ago
after being idle several weeks owing
to a strike of the Amalgamated As-
sociation of Steel, Iron and Tin Work-
ers of America in which the men fail-
ed to gain their demands.

Chicks From "Lady Victory" Eggs
are Sold at \$10 Each.

"Lady Victory," the world's champion
hen, owned by the Pennsylvania
Poultry Farm, on the Columbia pike,
near Lancaster, is still on the job—
laying like a "house afire"—and the
first chicks that will be hatched from
her eggs have already been contract-
ed for at the rate of \$10 each. A
Massachusetts man has placed his
order for two chicks, and when they
are hatched and ready for shipment,
within the next month, they will be
given the company of a dozen or
more chicks of ordinary parentage,
warm during their transit down East.
Two chicks—\$20! Some money.

The owner of this wonderful hen
was formerly an employee at the
Hamilton Watch Works. One of the
bosses aided him financially and he
ventured into the business, and after
ups and downs is now reaping suc-
cess.

Not in the Manual.

Farmer (to one of his laborers, re-
cently demobilized)—Well, Pat, which
do you prefer, being a farmer or a
soldier?

Pat—In one way, sir, I'd rather be
a soldier.

Farmer—And how's that?

Pat—Well, you see, you'd be a long
time workin' for a farmer before he'd
tell you to stand at ease.

Kitchen in Mourning.

"Here, waiter. This steak is posi-
tively burned black."

"Yes, sir. Mark of respect, sir.
Our head cook died yesterday."

MAKE THE GARDEN WORK ALL SEASON.

The importance of keeping the gar-
den working during the entire grow-
ing season is now becoming better un-
derstood, with the result that a fair
proportion of our amateur gardeners
now plan their ground with this end
in view. It does seem absurd to pre-
pare land by heavy manuring and
careful digging, and yet only work it
for two months or so. This, of
course, refers to a short season crop
such as lettuce, early beans, peas and
such like, which will have finished
their season of usefulness by mid-Ju-
ly, and from this time on throughout
summer and fall in many, many gar-
dens, the ground occupied by these
vegetables remains idle. In addition
to the untidy appearance of the gar-
den created by allowing the old vines
or plants to remain, it is a most
wasteful procedure to allow a single
foot of ground to stand uncultivated
as by making successive sowings we
may keep the ground working for us
right up to frost.

Imagine being without snap beans
after mid-July, when we may enjoy
them until the vines are killed by
frost. To accomplish this we make
successional sowings at intervals of
three weeks until late July and in
some sections up to mid-August.
There may be a little danger attend-
ing the latest sowing, but such a risk
is well worth taking and it is a simple
matter to protect crops suscepti-
ble to frost by covering them for a
few nights with old sacking or even
paper, as it does not require very
heavy covering to throw off a little
frost, and if we can bring the plants
safely through the earliest visitation
of Jack Frost the plants may be im-
mune for several weeks thereafter.

If we except the grower for mar-
ket, Bush Lima beans are not as a
rule sown more than once, but in this
vicinity we can sow them up to late
June or even early in July and depend
on receiving a nice late crop.

We cannot refer too often to the
advisability of having young beets
for table use during the entire season.
There is no comparison in flavor and
tenderness between these half-grown
roots and the fully matured article.

To enjoy them always at their best,
successional sowings must be made
every two weeks or so up to late Ju-
ly. This also applies to the small ear-
ly carrots, such as Amsterdam For-
cing and Golden Ball.

Cabbage for fall and winter use
should be sown toward the end of May
or first week in June. From this sow-
ing good plants should be ready for
planting out during July, to follow
some early crop. Planting at this
time, try to have them set out follow-
ing or just preceding a good shower,
otherwise the plants will require to be
watered at planting and perhaps fol-
lowing, according to local conditions.

Cauliflower may also be sown at the
same time, but use early varieties,
such as Dry Weather and Best Early.

When planting out cabbage or other
members of this family during sum-
mer the leaves should be shaded with
half back, and the plants will recov-
er much quicker from the shock or
check received during the operation
of transplanting. If you have never
grown Chinese cabbage do not omit
to give it a trial this season, but do
not sow the seed until August; sown
earlier the plants will bolt to seed
without forming heads.

Celery, as a rule, follows some ear-
ly crop, such as beans or peas, and
the seed for this planting should be
sown towards the end of May. The
seed bed (if sown in the open) must be
made quite fine, though if only a lim-
ited number of plants are required it
may be sown in a wooden flat or pan,
using a very light and porous com-
post. The seed should only have the
merest covering of fine soil, not more
than one-eighth of an inch, shading
it from the bright sun so that fre-
quent watering will not be necessary
until the seed germinates.

When an inch or so high, transplant
to other flats, cold frame or in a spe-
cially prepared bed in the open, spac-
ing them fully two inches apart. The
soil should be rich, and it is an excel-
lent plan to have a layer of old rotted
manure or leaf mold two inches thick
and two inches under the surface.
The seedlings will quickly send their
roots into this cool and nourishing
soil and growth thereafter will be
rapid and sturdy, and they will form
a mass of fibrous roots which will
later insure safe transplanting to
their permanent position in the gar-
den.

When not limited to space, sweet
corn should be available from July
until frost. This, of course, entails
successional sowings, starting from
late April (according to location) and
sowing at intervals of ten days to two
weeks, according to the varieties
used. When using an early variety,
such as Golden Bantam—that sweet-
est of all sugar corn—a sowing should
be made every ten days, but if we
sow a first early, mid-season and late
variety each time, then an interval of
three weeks should elapse between the
sowing, the last being made about the
middle of July.

Kohi Rabi, a comparatively short
season vegetable, is now becoming
very popular and it well deserves a
place in all gardens. Small sowings
should be made at intervals of two or
three weeks until early July. It is
fairly hardy and will stand a little
frost in the fall. The roots should be
used while small.

Lettuce, our most important salad
plants should be on our table every
day throughout the summer and well
into the fall. Therefore, to accom-
plish this, repeated sowings must be
made at regular intervals. In the ear-
ly spring we will sow such varieties
as Earliest Wayhead, Black Seeded
Tennisball and Big Boston, or
when a particularly hard-padded
lettuce is desired, Tom Thumb
will fill the bill.

Okra, or gumbo, is a desirable addi-
tion to the vegetables grown in the
home garden. It has been grown and
used for years in the South, where it
is found in almost every garden, and
is increasing in popularity in the
North.

In regions where the growing sea-
sons are very short, okra plants may
be started in a hotbed or greenhouse
and transplanted to the open ground.

Okra is easily grown on any good
soil, and a few plants will be sufficient
for the average family.