Across the mountain's utmost rim, And on until you reach the sea, Where something seems a-calling me! And when I can no longer wait. I shall go out the garden gate,

With eager feet and shining eyes, As one goes out to Paradise: O little road, that windest away, Lead me where those sweet wooers stray-

The wind that sings such varied songs, The chant that to the sea belongs, And something I may never find, That keep a-calling down the wind; O little road, sometime I'll be Your comrade till we reach the sea! -Emma A. E. Lente.

#### WAR PREPAREDNESS.

War preparedness leads to war. The coast-line between Canada and the United States, from the Saint Lawrence river to Lake Superior, is about two thousand miles.

In the year Eighteen Hundred Twelve, there were forty-six forts, big and little, on the United States side, and about the same number

frowned at us from Canada.

At Fort Niagara alone there were at one time six thousand troops. Altogether we had on the Great Lakes over a hundred craft devoted to the art of fighting—this in the interest of

peace.
In one little battle we had with our British cousins, on Lake Erie, Commodore Perry, a real youth of twenty-seven, captured six British ships and killed three hundred men. A little before this the British destroyed tenships for us and killed two hundred Americans.

After the war of Eighteen Hundred Twelve was ended and peace was declared, both sides got busy, very busy, strengthening the forts and building warships. At Watertown, Conneaut, Erie, Port Huron, Cleveland and Detroit were shipyards where hundreds the strength of the stren of men were working night and day building warships. Not that war was imminent, but the statesmen of the time said there was nothing like "pre-paredness." In Canada things were much the same, and there were threats that Perry's famous message, "We have met the enemy and they

"We have met the enemy and they are ours," would soon be reversed.

Suddenly, but very quietly, two men in Washington got together and made an agreement. One man was acting Secretary of State, Richard Rush, of Philadelphia; the other was Charles Bagot, Minister to the United States from England. Rush was of Quaker parentage, and naturally opposed to the business of war.

Bagot had seen enough of fighting to know it was neither glorious nor amusing.

Rush wrote out a memorandum of agreement which he headed. "An Arrangement." The document is written on one side of a single sheet of paper and is dated April twenty-eight, Eighteen Hundred Seventeen.

Here is a copy:
"1. The Naval Forces henceforth to be maintained upon the Great Lakes shall be confined to the following vessels on each side:

On Lake Ontario one vessel not to exceed one hundred tons burden, carrying not more than twenty men and one eighteen-pound cannon. "3. On the Upper Lakes two vesels ,of same burden, and armed in a like way.
"4. On Lake Champlain one ves-

sel of like size and armament. "5. All other armed vessels to be at once dismantled, and no other vessel of war shall be built or armed along the Saint Lawrence river or on the Great Lakes."

This agreement has been religiously kept. Its effect was to stop work at once on the fortifications, and cause disarmament along the Great Lakes. So far as we know, the agreement will continue for all time. Both parties are satisfied, and in fact so naturally has it been accepted, very few people know of its existence. Here is an example that our friends

in Europe might well ponder over. If those forts on the frontier had been maintained, and had the ships of war continued to sail up and down, it would have been a positive miracle if there had not been fighting.

Probably they would have forced us into a war with England before this. We have had several disputes with Canada when it would have been very easy to open hostilities, if the tools had been handy. Men who tote pis-tols find reasons for using them, and the nations that have big armies will find excuse for testing their efficiency.

If two countries can make an "arrangement" limiting the extent of armament, and this arrangement holds for a hundred years, cannot nine countries do the same?

Then all that is needed is a few sol-

diers to do police duty.

Nations cannot afford to be savages, any more than individuals.—By Elbert Hubbard.

#### Geniuses at Early Age.

Handel had produced an opera before he was fifteen. Carneille had planned a tragedy before he was ten. Auber wrote an operetta for the stage before he was fourteen. Pitt was chancellor of the exchequer before he was twenty-five. Schiller was widely known as a poet before the age of twenty. Kant began his philosophical and meatphysical speculations before the age of eighteen. Goethe had produced a considerable number of poems and several dramas before he was twenty. Raphael showed his artistic abilities at the early age of twelve, when he was widely known as an artist in oil.—Kind Words.

#### Shinbone's Version.

"De pahson tol' us las' Sunday," remarked Shinbone, "dat it was de apple tree dat caused all de trouble in de worl,' but Ah 'spects it was a banana tree, kase troubles am like bananas, dey come in bunches."

BELLEFONTE ACADEMY. With the opening of the many education institutions in September, Bellefonte Academy, at Bellefonte, Pa., romantically known as "The School in the Mountains," will enter upon its one hundred and fourteenth year. This historic school has outliv-ed fifty other academies in Pennsylvania that started with it in the beginning of 1800—a most significant fact indeed—and today, unendowed as it is, is competing most successfully with the endowed schools of the country, attracting from them year after year desirable boys, who are contented at the Centre county preparatory school and remain there until ready to pass into college or business life. The names of ex-Governors Curtin, Beaver and Hastings are closely associated with the brilliant career of this academy. A writer in one of a series of articles on "Public Men in Pennsylvania," published some years ago in a leading newspaper in Philadelphia, said that "the Bellefonte Academy had educated more Governors, more Senators, more Judges and more public men generally than any other preparatory school in Pennsylvania." This Academy has had a remarkable record. It has enjoyed the certificate privilege for many years. Boys prepared at the New England schools for such col-leges as Harvard, but receiving con-ditions, have tutored during the summers at Bellefonte and passed off their conditions. Three Bellefonte boys—belonging to the athletic team—took the Yale Sheffield scientific school entrance examinations on one occasion and passed 47 points out of a possible 48, each having 16 examinations. Princeton's honor rolls have again and again included the names of Bellefonte Academy students, and so the record goes in many other col-leges. In athletic life, the citizens of Pittsburgh and vicinity will easily re-

Pittsburgh and vicinity will easily recall the names of Pitt's 'varsity football and baseball players and track men who were Bellefonte boys, namely: Capt. "Red" Smith, Capt. "Red" Carlson, Capt. Purcell Beattie, "Steve" Dillon, "Pud" Seidel. "Jake" Stahl, Carl Miksch, "Tip" Stanford, "Pork" Kennedy, John Hugus and others. The beautifully illustrated catalogue of this institution details the many points of merit that account for its success. Forty-two boys from Pittsburgh and vicinity attended Beilefonte Academy last year. The new golf links arrangement with the Nittany Rod and Gun Club and the aerial mail and radio stations adjacent to the Academy's athletic field are among the new attractions of this

are among the new attractions of this popular school.

Eleven teachers for 100 selected young men, aged 15 and upwards, tells the story of the school's success.

—Pittsburgh Dispatch, July 28.

#### WASPS ATTRACTED BY CON-TRASTING COLORS.

Some interesting investigations made by an English scientist, Dr. Harold Wager, into the color sense of wasps are described by the London Times as follows:

Dr. Wager made his experiments by observing wasps fling towards and settling upon pieces of sugar placed upon sheets of colored paper. The experiments show that in seeking their food wasps (vespa vulgaris) are guided by their social instinct. their remembrance of locality, and their power to distinguish conspicuous color color-contrasts. They are probably also guided by smell, but no experiments were made to test this.

Under the conditions of the experiments wasps were attracted by the strong color-contrasts of white sugar on yellow, red or black paper, and less strongly by the weaker color-con-trasts of white sugar on blue or white paper. They showed very little discrimination among the various coldiscrimination among the various col-ors, but, so far as could be judged, when they had a more or less free choice, untrammeled by their strong-er instincts, they flew to the colors in the following order: Yellow, black,

red. blue, white. The wasps in the experiments showed a very pornounced tendency to come back always to the exact place where they had previously obtained sugar, irrespective of any col-or that might happen to be there. When the sugar was removed only a short distance away they were much puzzled, and only after flying about for some time were they able to dis-

cover it in its new place. Their social instincts were clearly indicated by the fact that they were always more strongly attracted by other wasps than by place or color. This attraction for other wasps was so strong that they would frequently fly at first to a piece of sugar sur-rounded by dead wasps in preference to other pieces of sugar in the immediate neighborhood which were free of wasps. They were rarely settled, however, on a piece of sugar surrounded by dead wasps.

#### Wealth in Crops.

The wealth in the United States in the form of crops promises to exceed that of 1918 and perhaps equal the record-breaking amount of 1917. The Department of Agriculture reports that the corn yield promises to be 2,815,000,000 bushels. This is larger than the yield of 1918 but not so large as the yield of 1917. Wheat, however, promises to outstrip all records with a yield this year of 1,161,000,000 bushels, as against 558,900,000 bushels in 1918 and 412,900,000 bushels in 1917. The oat yield will be slightly The wealth in the United States in 1917. The oat yield will be slightly less than 1918 or 1917 and will reach 1,403,000,000 bushels. Rye will go ahead of the last two years, reaching 103,000,000 bushels.

The high cost of living will not

worry the farmers very much.—Clearfield Republican.

#### The Key to Success.

George Stevenson was a man who accomplished very much during his lifetime. The motto which he had adopted and followed is credited with having had much to do with it. This motto was, "Make the best of everything and think the best of everybody, hope the best for yourself." Such a motto means optimism, charity, and ambition—all of those in their smallest manifestation. It is a motto well worth copying .- Ex.

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

#### Chicory and Coffee.

For more than a hundred years all manner of coffee adulterants have been tried, but chicory alone has won a permanent position, has acquired many staunch friends and seems to have come to stay. Therefore, says the New York Evening Post, it may be of interest to explain something about the chicary root as used as a about the chicory root as used as a coffee adulterant and, in a few places like Belgium, as an independent bev-

The part of the plant that is used for this purpose is the carrot like root, which is dug up, washed, cut into small pieces and dried in a kiln. It emerges from the kiln a shriveled mass not a quarter the weight of the original. The stuff is then roasted in a rotary cylinder like a coffee roaster. a rotary cylinder like a coffee roaster, and that causes it to lose almost another third of its weight and to give off an odor like that of burned gingerbread. Butter or lard added during this roasting process gives a rich, glossy appearance to the sub-stance, which, when ground, can hard-ly be distinguished from ground cof-

Analysis shows that chicory containing a considerable amount of sugar, has no ingredient of any food value to man; but it has a decided flavor, and its decoction adds a seeming richness to coffee that is pleasing to the eye even if it really supplies little

of palatal charm.

Quantities of chicory formerly came from Germany to Belgium and Switzerland, and at one time during the war the price of the root rose until it was more expensive than coffee. Then only the most enthusiastic "chocoadded it in normal quantities to their Rio; but in the past year the price has tumbled, whereas that of

#### Statues for Indian Women.

coffee has risen.

The statues of American women can be counted upon the fingers of two hands, yet out of the small number two have been erected in honor of Indian women, and one Indian woman has two statues to her memory, says Gaines Halle in the Daily Oklahoman.

The school children of America are as familiar with the story of Poca-hontas as they are with that of George Washington, while the story of Sacajawea, who guided the Lewis and Clark expedition across the Rocky mountains to the Pacific, and to whom, more than any other one person, is due the success of the expedition, is practically unknown, though equally poetic, dramatic and of far greater historic value.

It remained for a number of enthusiastic women of the Northwest to brush away the dust of a hundred years, and call from out of the misty past this Indian heroine and give her the place she so bravely won among the makers of history. They started a movement for the erection of a stat-ue to the Indian woman's memory.

The statue now stands in the City Park at Portland. It is an historic

The statue is the work of Alice Cooper, and when it was unveiled 300 Indians took part in the ceremony. "The Star Spangled Banner" was sung in the native tongue of the Alaskan Indians.

#### Ligh the Country Highways.

We expect to see electric lights strung along the country highways within a few years. Is that expecting too much? Certainly not. Many of us can remember when we took our lantern and rubbers to negotiate the hometown streets after nightfall. Now we walk on cement, and with its Now we walk on cement, and with its electric light globes up to midnight hometown is almost as light as day. The cost is not considered. We want lights in the hometown and we have them. In the country, too, there will be also the country at interbe electric globes swinging at intervals along every pike road. Where water power is available, the current for these lights will cost almost nothing. Where it is convenient, the wires will be circuited from central lighting plants. In many cases the farmer's own private lighting plant will be used to illuminate the roadway along his land. There will be a light at every cross road, at every bridge or culvert and at every turn-ing. Towns people will co-operate ing. Towns people will co-operate with the farmers in maintaining these with the farmers in maintaining these lights and will share the cost, not because the towns people use the roads but because they are interested in encouraging the fullest and most convenient travel between country and town. The ancient demand for "more light" is being supplied and the world is becoming a more cheerful place.—

#### Fight Influenza Now.

The bill in Congress to appropriate \$1,500,000 for warfare against influenza deserves favorable action. If the fund is wisely expended, although it is not large, it may be made to assist greatly in combatting the recurrence of the epidemic that is feared by medical authorities next winter. Since health officials are convinced that the disease is likely to come back no steps should be omitted in preparing to fight it. Surely in such a case

as this an ounce of prevention is worth many pounds of cure.

There is something the average citizen can do now to prepare for the struggle. These days of sunshine and fresh air are the time to build up physical reserve power by means of physical reserve power by means of which to withstand the rigors and variations of the winter seasons. The wise man will set his house in order this summer.-Ex.

-Mrs. Smith hired a Chinese servant and tried to teach him how to receive calling cards. She let herself out the front door and when the new servant answered her ring she gave him her card. The next day two ladies came to call. When they presented their cards the alert Chinaman hastily compared them with Mrs. Smith's card and remarked, as he closed the door: "Tickets no good; can't come in."

#### SOME CLIMBING EELS.

Some years ago near New Haven, Connecticut, I observed something which may be common enough, but which may be common enough, but which I never have seen reported or heard spoken of. On the invitation of a friend my family spent the "day we celebrate," July 4, with him and his family under the greenwood trees in a secluded dell, through which flowed a lovely brook. We found in the woods an open space sloping gradually to a pool of considerable size. The pool, evidently had been excavated by the freshets of the springtime. At the upper side of the pool, whence the stream flowed, was a great rock jut-ting upward some six or eight feet. Its breadth was not determined, as its sides were covered by the earth. It was perpendicular, and its face was as smooth as though dressed by a stone-cutter. When the water was abundant this rock would cause a gener-

ous waterfall. On this July day there was very lit-tle water trickling over the rock, yet enough to wet a large portion of the exposed surface and to encourage the

growth of scattered clumps of moss.

I had discovered on examining the pool for depth that it was inhabited, that it contained, in fact, large numbers of small eels four or five inches in length. This was no great surprise to me, for in my boyhood days I had been wont to catch by night lines fine messes of eels from the brooks near our home. The surprising ing to me about these Connecticut eels came when I observed first one and then others of them swim up to the face of the rock, then lift themselves against its smooth, wet surface and make the attempt to climb six feet or more of height in an instinctive effort to get to the waters which were higher up. I was able to catch a number of these small eels. I examined them carefully as they swam about in a small pail of water. I do not remember that any suceeded in reaching the top of the rock on that day; but, doubtless, when conditions were more favorable

they might succeed. I have read that salmon and other fish surmount obstacles in getting to higher water, and that common eels will not only live for hours removed from water, but will even cross rewy meadows from pond to pond. But this experience with the eels is unique in my reading or observation. As such, it seems worthy of record.—By W. H. Burgwin.

### Care of Records.

The longevity of phonograph records may be doubled if proper care be exercised in their use. When we have the privilege of listening to the great artists through the medium of the record, we should see to it that the reproduction is perfect, as far as our care of the machine and record may make it. Nothing can be so irritating as to listen to an otherwise artistic performance on a record which ing as to listen to an otherwise artistic performance on a record which produces a grating, grinding sound. Too many people blame the machine in an instance like this, when the fault lies in lack of care for their records—assuming of course, that their machine is cared for and in order. Refore using a record it is well to every the contract of the Park at Portland. It is an historic bronze figure, with a papoose on her back, pointing the way up the gorges and over the mountains, and is the most artistic statue ever erected to the memory of woman. It rests on an ivy-covered ledge and bears the following inscription: "Erected by the women of the United States to Sacajawea, the only woman in the Lewis and Clork party, and in memory of the pioneer mother of Oregon."

The statue is the work of Alice making your machine a real musical making your machine a real musical

instrument: First, see to it that the turntable of your phonograph is revolving at the correct number of revolutions per minute, so as to secure the proper tempo at which certain compositions

should be played.

Second, always clean off your record before playing. Use clean, soft cheesecloth for this purpose, with a very little oil on it—not enough to grease the record, but just enough to lift the dust and lint.

Third when using steel needles.

Third, when using steel needles, change each time after playing. When using jeweled needles, wipe the dust off each needle every time. Fourth, never let a record rub against a hard surface. When it is not resting on the baize surface of the turntable it should be replaced in

a stiff cardboard envelope or record Strict observation of the foregoing rules will double the life of all rec-

ords, while securing 100 per cent. of

pleasure to their happy possessor.

-The State of Pennsylvania has on its preserves hundreds of thousands of dollars worth of chestnut wood, with no means of getting it to market. Officials of the State Forestry Commission say if all of the dead, dying and blighted chestnut trees in the State forests could be marketed speedily at least \$1,500,000 could be realized. Pennsylvania now owns 1,realized. Pennsylvania now owns 1,041,491 acres of forest land, in 53 State forests scattered throughout 27 counties. The land cost the State \$2,375,110.55. Last year 14,459 acres were added to the preserves and during the first half of this year 9,258 acres were bought. An interesting fact in connection with the State laws governing forests is that all income governing forests is that all income from that source goes into the State permanent school fund and up to July

#### 1st, \$191,219.49 had been realized. King and Queen of Belgium to Visit America.

Washington.—King Albert and Queen Elizabeth of Belgium, will vis-it the United States, arriving here either late in September or early in

October, it was learned here.

Their present plans will call for an extensive tour of the country. While in Washington they will be the guests of President and Mrs. Wilson at the White House.

#### Return Roads to Owners by First of Year.

Washington.—The country's rail-ways will be returned to their private owners by January 1, 1920, with protective legislation, Senator Cummins, of Iowa, chairman of the Inter-State Commerce committee declared. For two weeks the committee has been working on proposed legislation for the return of the roads.

#### But Not Before.

When the cost of living comes down there will be a chance for the joy of

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42 Ladies' Coats; all this season's styles, all sizes, all colors and black; must be sold now at sacrifice prices.

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