Democratic Watchman

Bellefonte, Pa., October 10, 1919.

TRAVELED BY DEVIOUS WAYS

Correspondent Experienced Acute Discomfort While on a Journey Through the Holy Land.

It is eight or nine miles, as I estimate, from the Euphrates to Constantinople, if one follows the course of the Bagdad railroad, whose track is laid a part of the way where the feet of the "ten thousand" had marched, where St. Paul had tramped in his first and second missionary journeys, and where Godfrey of Bouillon, Tancred, Baldwin, Raymond and Bohemond had passed, and Frederick the First had perished.

In my anabasis (if I may give my lonely expedition a name so ambitious and yet so contemned by many a youth) from the Euphrates toward Constantinople I had to make a circuitous journey, as did St. Paul from Damascus, writes John H. Finley in July Scribner's. I went first from Aleppo to Damascus, then to Jerusalem, then to Haifa (near old Caesarea where St. Paul took ship), and then by sea to Beirut and Herina, on the coast of Asia Minor, a few miles from St. Paul's "home town" Tarsus, which was also the same town as that toward which Jonah sailed from Jaffa, when evading the call to Nineveh. But the reader would, I fear, find this an uncomfortable and perhaps a tiresome trip, even to read of, for I traveled most of the way in freight cars (of the type known to our soldiers in France, accommodating "forty-five hommes or eight chevaux") on a trawler (which was absolutely the most uncomfortable means of transportation that I had ever endured) and on a British "destroyer" which might very fitly have borne St. Paul's name before he changed it, in the days when he was "breathing out threatenings and slaughter."

There is a shorter and less indirect way, for, speaking generally, there is no direct way from one place to another in that part of the world. This is probably the reason why the street in Damascus called "Straight" got its distinguishing name.

SUFFERED FOR THEIR FAITH

French Huguenots Driven Into Exile by the Revocation of the Edict of Nantes.

The Huguenots were the Puritans of France in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. The name was first used about 1560; its origin is unknown. The Huguenots suffered severely in the reigns of Francis I and his immediate successors, and after 1562 were frequently involved in war, under the leadership of such men as Admiral Coligny and King Henry of Navarre, afterwards Henry IV of France. Coligny and from 20,000 to 30,000 others fell in the massacre of St. Bartholomew, August 24, 1572. It is disputed in history whether this was suddenly caused by the discovery of Huguenot plots or had been premeditated. In spite of all this, they continued numerous and powerful and the edict of Nantes, issued in 1598 by Henry IV gave them full political and civil rights. Their power was broken after the surrender of LaRochelle and the revocation of the edict of Nantes by Louis XIV in 1685, and hundreds of thousands of Huguenots went into exile, going to Prussia, Holland, Switzerland, England, Scotland and America.

Dancing in Haiti.

Dancing to the music of a drum, saxophone and flute is the chief source of amusement for Haitians in their little villages on Saturday night, according to an article by William Almon Wolff in Collier's. Beginning at sundown every Saturday night, he writes, one will come to a wine shop, if one follows the sound of the drum. The drummer sits outside. His unceasing drumming marks the rhythm of the music; what melody there is, is borne by a flute, and almost always there is a saxophone. The music is the same at every dance. It is in common tone; a single cadence is repeated, over and over again.

Dancing in Haiti resembles the saturnalia among the Australian aborigines, Mr. Wolff writes. The dancers are frank and unashamed and one gets little or no feeling of a personal note between the two one sees dancing; rather they are staging a spectacle.

Materials for Buttons.

For no other human purpose are so many different kinds of materials used as for button-making. Products of the tilled field, the forest, the stream and the sea—vegetable, animal and mineral—are turned to this account.

Buttons are common, middle-class and aristocratic—from the bone button of the laboring man to the jeweled one in the turban of an Indian rajah or the symbol of rank on a Chinese mandarin's cap.

Among the by-products of the pearl button industry are poultry grit, fish food and "condition powders" for hogs and chickens. The waste shell is a constituent of artificial marble and floortile, and an ingredient of jewelry polishes, soaps and cleansing powders.

Hardly Flattering.

She—I appreciate the compliment, but I'm afraid I could never make you happy.

He—Oh yes, you could. You don't know how easily pleased I am.

DR. CHAS. L. FRY

Dr. Charles L. Fry, of Philadelphia, field secretary of the United Lutheran Brotherhood in America, will deliver his address on "The Brotherhood and the New Era" in the Bellefonte Lutheran church at 7:30 o'clock this evening.

Dr. Fry is one of the leading men in that denomination, and a most forceful speaker. His address will deal with the matter of organizing for service the man-power of the church, and the presentation of such a timely subject by a man of Dr. Fry's calibre should be not only interesting but highly instructive.

Marriage Licenses.

E. E. Smith, Spring Mills, and Corrie McKinney, Millheim.

John L. Rimmey, Boalsburg, and Grace E. Neff, Centre Hall.

John L. Meiss and Blanche S. Walker, Bellefonte.

John G. Ishler, Juniata, and Helen Coxey, Boalsburg.

Albert O. Crain, Clearfield county, and Edna Caroline Scott, Philipsburg.

——Put your ad. in the "Watchman."

Raised Sufficient Dust.

"Prices are so high that several women of this town chipped in and bought a community broom.—Braymer Bee.

300 Influenza Cases.

Washington.—More than 300 cases of influenza were reported to the Public Health Service the past week by fourteen States, but the disease has not reached the proportions of an epidemic in any State. The service announced the cases reported generally were of a mild type.

States reporting and the numbers in each follow:

Alabama, 20; Arkansas, 14; California, 51; Florida, 22; Georgia, 23; Kansas, 31; Kentucky, 13; Louisiana, 5; Maine, 5; Massachusetts, 62; Montana, 4; New Jersey, 20; New York, 31; Washington, 8.

Surgeon General Rupert Blue said: "The wisest thing to do is for every person to avoid contact with those affected; to keep out of crowds and crowded places; to be on the lookout for the first symptoms and when these appear to go directly to bed and summon a physician."

Outfitted.

Briggs—What would you do if you were in my shoes?

Griggs—Congratulate myself that I had one good pair, at any rate.