

**AS THEY ARE.**

Do not frown at the way fate leads us,  
Do not fall 'gainst the law's decree;  
The earth was made by a sign obeyed,  
And by it was made the sea;  
To pause in the race is madness,  
When misfortune the way would bar;  
Let us learn this rule in life's great school  
We must take things as they are.  
We must bend our wills to the Master;  
What good is our puny might  
To stop the swing of the smallest thing  
That moves by the law of right?  
Some days we must toil in darkness,  
But faith is a constant star;  
'Tis a truth as plain as the falling rain—  
We must take things as they are.  
Do we envy the wise and noble?  
Let us delve in the mines as they;  
The toiler's hands with the wealth that  
stands  
And holds through the darkest day;  
Be silent when sorrows assail us.  
'Tis the shafts of complaint that mar;  
Forget not this, whatever we miss—  
We must take things as they are.

**20 CHURCHES MAY UNITE**

In National Merger of Christian Interests.

Commissioners of approximately 20 denominations have accepted an invitation from the Presbyterian church to confer in Philadelphia, Tuesday to Friday, February 3rd to 6th, on a proposal "for a national merger of christian interests under the name of the United Churches of Christ in America," according to announcement from the Presbyterian headquarters in Philadelphia.

The movement started some time ago by the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in the United States, proposes information of a council elected by the supreme bodies of the various denominations. The council would comprise two ministerial and two lay delegates for each 100,000 communicants.

The proposed constitution of the new organization, the announcement said, "looks forward ultimately to a complete organic union of the Protestant churches entering upon the membership of the council." The announcement added that the constitution "opens the way for a gradual merging of the interdenominational interests while retaining the present denominational ecclesiastical organization. It is an advance on the present organization of the federal council of the Churches of Christ in America, as it opens the way for consolidation of administrative agencies and the carrying forward of the general work of the churches through the council of the united church."

The proposed plan of the council calls for foreign and home missions in behalf of the united churches, as well as other administrative agencies, on the approval of the supreme governing or advisory bodies. It accepts the ordination and doctrinal views of the Evangelical churches joining the council and provides also for admission of community churches and independent organizations.

Among the denominations concerned are: Presbyterian Church in the United States of America, Methodist Episcopal church, Protestant Episcopal church in the United States, Reformed church in the United States, Congregational church, Disciples of Christ, Christian Union of the United States, Northern Baptist Convention, Evangelical Synod of North America, Reformed Episcopal church, Moravian church in America, United Presbyterian church of North America, Welsh Presbyterian church, United Brethren and Primitive Methodist.

Other denominations which have unofficially approached the proposed organic union with tentative approval are the Society of Friends, United Lutheran church, and Reformed church in America.

**Oregon Ratifies Anthony Amendment.**

The Susan B. Anthony Amendment to the Constitution of the United States, granting suffrage to women, was ratified by the Oregon Legislature. The ratifying resolution passed both Houses unanimously, having been made the first business after roll call.

Oregon is the twenty-fifth State to ratify the amendment.

The record of the States of the Union on the issue of the ratification of the Federal Suffrage Amendment is as follows:

- Number necessary to carry amendment, 36.
- Number that stand in favor, 25.
- Number that stand against, 1.
- Number needed of those yet to vote, 11.
- States that have ratified, with date:
  - Illinois—June 10, 1919.
  - Wisconsin—June 10, 1919.
  - Michigan—June 10, 1919.
  - Kansas—June 16, 1919.
  - New York—June 16, 1919.
  - Ohio—June 16, 1919.
  - Pennsylvania—June 24, 1919.
  - Massachusetts—June 25, 1919.
  - Texas—June 27, 1919.
  - Iowa—July 2, 1919.
  - Missouri—July 3, 1919.
  - Arkansas—July 28, 1919.
  - Montana—July 30, 1919.
  - Nebraska—August 2, 1919.
  - Minnesota—September 8, 1919.
  - New Hampshire—September 10, 1919.
  - Utah—September 30, 1919.
  - California—November 1, 1919.
  - Maine—November 5, 1919.
  - North Dakota—December 1, 1919.
  - South Dakota—December 4, 1919.
  - Colorado—December 12, 1919.
  - Rhode Island—January 6, 1920.
  - Kentucky—January 6, 1920.
  - Oregon—January 12, 1920.
- State that has refused to ratify, with date:
  - Alabama—September 17, 1919.

**No Room to Turn.**

"I suppose you will turn over a new leaf the first of the year?"  
"Gracious, no! We live in a flat."

**HAVE SIMILAR FINGER MARKS**

Important Discovery Made by California Professor as to Peculiarities of Family Groups.

Prof. J. A. Larson, instructor of physiology in the University of California, announced a new discovery in connection with finger prints which is likely to have a remarkable influence on many important cases that concern the law courts of California.

Briefly, Professor Larson's discovery indicates that a similarity of finger prints among members of a family is sufficiently marked to enable scientists to trace family groups and determine positively whether a given individual is really a member of the family to which he claims relationship.

The importance of the discovery in probate cases such as the Slingsby case is obvious.

Should Dr. Larson's new discovery be accepted by law and science, the Slingsby decision may be reversed, as well as many other analogous cases.

Dr. Larson's investigations began in 1913 at the Boston university.

"Since that time I have examined prints of members of approximately 100 families," he said, "and I am satisfied in my own mind that such a means of identification is possible. I am preparing detailed reports of my work now in order that science may be benefited by my discovery. Before I complete this, however, I expect to investigate the prints of fifteen or twenty additional families so as to remove all doubt as to the accuracy of my discovery."—San Francisco Chronicle.

**AMBER FORMED BENEATH SEA**

Natural Resin of Pines Turned Into Precious Material by the Action of the Elements.

The world's supply of amber, that rare and therefore precious substance, the "gold of the north," as it has been called, comes from the coast of Samland in the eastern Prussian peninsula, between the towns of Bustrort and Palmnicken, and here the shafts of a famous mine run out under the Baltic and the miners are actually working under water. Ages ago the country was a land of pine forests which the ocean overwhelmed; the pine trees vanished beneath the surface of the sea, and then, century by century, the wood became fossilized and the natural resin of the pines was turned into amber. Millions of years were needed to transform the resin into amber, and the search for amber has developed romantic and picturesque episodes like those that have become part and parcel of the story of gold and diamonds. An amber mine, however, is not necessarily under water, and there is an open-air mine at Palmnicken where amber is dug for in much the same way as diamonds are sought in the mines of Kimberley. In normal times this one mine provides occupation for about 3,000 amber seekers.

**Our Own Masters.**

We have been told that America is to save the world and rescue civilization from dissolution, but we must do it in our way; in the way that has made us, in a little more than a century, the most unified, the most virile, and the most potent single power in the world. And when we ask ourselves what it is that has given us this unity, this virility, and this potency, the answer is, that we have founded this nation upon principles of law, and upon the guarantees of individual rights under the law. That is our great contribution to civilization; and if we are to be of use to other nations, old or new, our first thought must be to remain our own masters, to preserve our independence, to control our own forces as a nation by our own laws, and to protect our heritage of organized liberty from any form of detraction or perversion.—David Jayne Hill in the South American Review.

**Giant Warrior of Middle Ages.**

The pride and magnificence that played their part in the days of chivalry can hardly have a better illustration than the suit of equestrian armor which has recently been placed on exhibition in the Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York city. Sieur Jacques Gourdon de Genouilhac wore the suit in the sixteenth century, and Sieur Jacques was an uncommonly large and powerful warrior, who served under Louis XII, and Francis I. of France. As may be deduced from their armor, the knights of the period were not noticeably large men, and Sieur Jacques must have seemed a veritable giant, for a six-foot attendant at the museum has tried on his armor and is said to have "merely rattled around in it."

**Sea Moss.**

Owing to the war the supply of "sea moss," of which several hundred thousand pounds, valued at almost \$50,000, have been imported annually, for the most part from France and Germany, has virtually come to an end. Sea moss (not seaweed) is the popular name of several kinds of small marine animals that grow in colonies of a branching, plantlike form. Their commercial value arises from their having a horny skeleton which preserves the general plantlike shape of the growth.

**Difference of Custom.**

"In old England people showed their excitement by saying 'Zounds!'"  
"And in New Jersey the commuters say 'Zones!'"

**Red Cross Funds Total Millions.**

The American Red Cross has in its treasury, available for closing up wartime obligations and carrying on peace-time activities, \$30,000,000, after setting aside as a reserve the United States government bonds donated to the Red Cross, the amount of which is not stated. Of this amount, \$13,750,000 will be used to cover obligations to soldiers, sailors and their families, and to meet special relief demands, and \$15,000,000 is to be set aside for European relief.

"When we turn toward the rest of the world," said Dr. Livingston Farrand, chairman of the central committee, "we are confronted by a degree of suffering and helplessness which is infinitely beyond the possibilities of any funds at the disposal of the Red Cross and of all other relief organizations combined adequately to meet. It is, however, clearly the wish of the American people that as large sums as possible shall be available to meet emergencies abroad now existing and sure to present themselves in the immediate future.

"The Red Cross, of course, can only consider in detail the wise application of its own funds, but it should be everywhere recognized that it holds itself ready at all times so far, as it may be practicable, to administer any other funds which may be entrusted to it to relieve distress in all parts of

the world where it maintains commissions or representatives or where the organization is able effectively to reach. From its own treasury, the Red Cross will appropriate \$15,000,000 for general European relief.

"Of this appropriation of \$15,000,000 for European relief a considerable reserve must be held for emergency calls incident to such possible events as the opening of Russia to intercourse with the United States, or other fundamental changes in foreign conditions.

"It is also estimated that the completion of our work in Siberia will call for an appropriation of \$1,250,000.

"These proposed appropriations and reservations represent the ability of the Red Cross at this time to meet the conditions brought about by the war. The Red Cross will also be in a position to co-operate effectively with all other governmental and private agencies and to administer any special funds which may be entrusted to it for special relief purposes."—Reformatory Record.

**Finite Knowledge.**

"Gabbells seems to be well informed on any subject."

"Except when he will be able to pay me what he owes me. He is absolutely stupid on that point."

—Subscribe for the "Watchman."

**Bellefonte Trust Company**

Bellefonte, Pa.

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To protect your loved ones.  
To safeguard your estate.

By making a Will you can appoint the Bellefonte Trust Company as your Executor or Trustee.

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**How Have You Made Your Will?**

Do not write your own Will. "Home-made" Wills are dangerous and often cause law-suits, because, when drawing a Will the law must be known, both as to wording and terms. Consult a lawyer today about the making of your Will and have him name the Bellefonte Trust Company to act as your Executor and Trustee.

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**Benjamin Franklin**

—whose picture appears above, was one of the great men of the earth. He constantly preached Thrift. He knew that civilization could not advance unless people saved and used their accumulated savings for new enterprises. Banks gather these savings and make them available for use. Will you not join the great army of the prudent and let us help you with a bank account? We feel sure that we can help you in many ways.

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61-46-1y

Bellefonte, Pa.

Shoes.

Shoes.

**--1920--**

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**Union Table Damask**—56-inch Union Table Damask, worth \$1.25 per yard wholesale; **sale price 85c.**

**Georgette Waists**—One lot that is slightly soiled, light and dark colors, value up to \$10; **sale price \$5.00**

**Reductions in Every Department**

**Winter Coats**—45 Winter Coats for ladies and misses, all sizes and colors including black; three-quarter and full length. Must be sold regardless of cost.

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