

A VALENTINE BAZAAR.

The meeting dragged frightfully during the business part of it, for when the roll is called and less than a third of the girls are there to answer it is pretty solemn business. But as soon as this was over, Eulalie Armstrong told her "perfectly good idea" which was to have a Valentine Bazaar. "The girls at Lacombe, where my aunt Tilda lives, had one," she said, "and it was a splendid success. I wish you could hear Aunt Tilda tell all about how the girls did everything."

"Let's go over to your house," said Mildred, "and bring your aunt over here and adopt her for our general manager."

Well, for a club that had seemed to be almost dead, that was a very lively afternoon. Aunt Tilda said that even if the girls had "dropped out" they ought to be given a chance to come back and help make the bazaar a success. Frances Enright's father had a store with a great, big glass front and she was made chairman of the committee on finding a place. Of course Papa Enright gave the use of a front window and a showcase to the girls for their sale.

There were meetings of the club almost every night after school, and all the other girls were anxious to join. As the name of the club was "The Sweet Sixteen" and its membership limited to that number, however, no one else could come in.

The girls made hundreds of valentines. Those who could paint, painted them; those who could sew, embroidered them, and those who could cook, cooked them. You really do not know what jolly valentines you can make with cookie dough or tart pastry. Any tinsmith can make a heart shaped cutter for you. When the cookies were covered with frosting and decorated with candy hearts, candied cherries, nuts and coconut, they were what Florence McCabe called "perfect dreams." And when the tarts were filled with red currant jelly, they were valentines fit for the Queen of Hearts herself. Some of them were packed in dainty boxes covered with tissue paper, and others were wrapped in crepe paper napkins decorated with hearts and cupids. Enclosed with each valentine was a card on which some suitable rhyme was printed or type-written.

The girls went to the editor of the daily paper, and he ran a series of locals telling the people to be sure to visit the valentine bazaar at the Enright store. He did not charge a cent for this space; but on Valentine's day his little daughter received sixteen valentines, all hand-made. The girls put a large red paper heart in each window on "Front Street," and on each heart was printed: "Valentine Bazaar at Enright's Store on Saturday."

On the day of the sale the girl's turned Mr. Enright's front window into a place where even Don Cupid himself would have felt at home. A deep fringe-like portiere of white crepe paper hung from the top of the window, and hearts of pale pink, deep rose color and red were pasted to this fringe. They fluttered and quivered at every gust of air "just as though they were real excited." There were valentines of all sorts and sizes suspended by invisible black threads, and in the center of the window there was a big doll dressed in a heart-trimmed costume. She carried a little sign inviting people to come in and buy valentines.

Well, the girls sold everything. They did not make a fortune, but they made over nine dollars, and they had such a good time that they would have felt repaid even if they had not made a cent.

The Sweet Sixteen Club had a great time trying to decide what to do with their valentine bazaar. When they had bought a cute little club dictionary and had gone for an afternoon lark to a moving picture show, with ice cream afterward, they still had some money. They decided to make dainty little aprons and to have them as souvenirs of their first bazaar. It was then that Mildred Vince wrote to Auntibel for suggestions. The heart apron is the result of that letter.

This apron has a dainty design in daisies on it, because that is our Cozy Corner Club flower. It was so pretty that Auntibel knew that many another girl would love to have an apron like it and the design is so simple that any girl can embroider it herself.

The Sweet Sixteen girls did theirs on thin lawn in shadow embroidery; but it would be still easier to do it in "lazy daisy" stitch. Any grown-up who embroiders could show you how to make those long loops for the petals.

Some of Lincoln's Pithy Sayings.

Every man is said to have his peculiar ambition. Whether it be true or not, I can say, for one, that I have no other so great as that of being truly esteemed of my fellow men by rendering myself worthy of their esteem.

There is no grievance that is a fit object of redress by mob law. I made a point of honor and conscience in all things to stick to my word, especially if others had been induced to act on it.

Washington is the mightiest name of earth—long since the mightiest in the cause of civil liberty, still mightiest in moral reformation. On that name no eulogy is expected.

As to the young men. You must not wait to be brought forward by the older men. For instance, do you suppose that I should ever have got into notice if I had waited to be hunted up and pushed forward by older men?

The way for a young man to rise is to improve himself in every way he can, never suspecting that anybody wishes to hinder him. Allow me to assure you that suspicion and jealousy never did help any man in any situation.

The leading rule for a lawyer, as for the man of every other calling, is diligence. Leave nothing for tomorrow that can be done today.

Fabric and Cord—a Comparison.

An Explanation of the Distinctive Characteristics in the Construction of These Two Types of Tires—Why the Cord Proves to Be More Resilient.

THE one sure standard by which to judge a tire is mileage. To the motorist the tire that gives the most miles of travel for the money is the best tire. The car driver expects, of course, that his tires will be

good looking and will be comfortable to ride on, but all standard makes of tires have long since adopted standards along these lines which make these points negligible when he purchases his tire equipment. So that the one question before him as he selects his tires is the question of mileage.

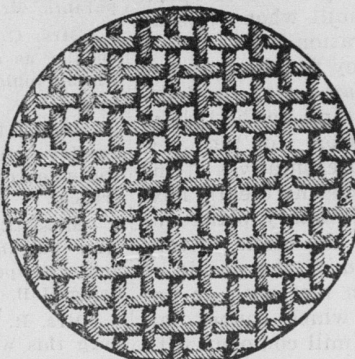
It is in regard to this very point of mileage that the cord tire is displaying its superiority over the fabric tire. A simple change in the method of arranging the strands of cotton which form the body of the tire carcass is accountable for the greatly increased durability given by the cord tire.

Since the day of the old solid rubber bicycle tire it has been quite natural that vehicle tires should be thought of as rubber tires because the outward appearance presents nothing but rubber. As a matter of fact, however, the modern tire can reasonably be described as a cotton tire in which the purpose of the rubber is principally to bind the cotton fabric together and to serve as a protection from the abrasive action of the road. The so-called "fabric" tire is built up of layer upon layer of closely woven cotton fabric. The threads which go into this class of fabric are stout and tough and the finished product is a credit to American cotton mills.

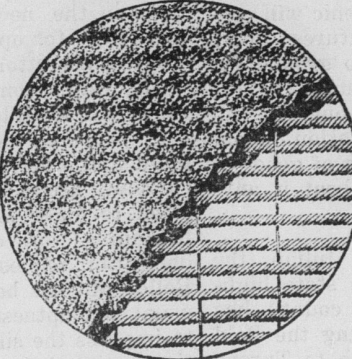
But the very compactness which marks these fabrics is the real reason why fabric tires are inferior to cord tires. In the weaving process one thread is bent closely under and over other threads (See fig. 1) and this bending of the threads is the beginning of a process of breaking which becomes complete when the friction, caused by the use of the tire, is developed to a sufficient point. When the tire goes into use these cross threads begin to saw against each other and ultimately saw through, and the tires break down.

As an example of successful cord tire construction the United States Tire Co.'s "Royal Cord" Tire is used here. In this tire the cord fabric is in reality not fabric at all, but is a layer of separate cords, lying side by side, all running in one direction. (See fig. 2.) It would be difficult to handle the cord fabric if it were not held together in some way, and for this reason delicate threads are woven through at intervals. These threads keep the cords together until the fabric is worked into the tire, but are so slender that they break down immediately when the use of the tire begins.

Each layer or ply of this cord fabric is dipped in a rubber solution, so that each individual cord is completely covered with pure rubber. Each new layer that goes into the tire has its cords running diagonally across those of the layer beneath it (See fig. 3), thus giving strength to the carcass. Careful tests made at the United States Tire Company's factories show that these cord tires are better able to stand shocks than fabric tires. Comparisons by means of the shockograph prove this conclusively. The strength test showing the resistance against bruises and punctures also gives the verdict of superiority to the cord tire. A drop hammer weighing 100 pounds with a round head about an inch in diameter is dropped from various heights on the tire under full air pressure. This test shows that the cord tire has the strongest tire body, with the best defense against puncture. Another feature of superiority is resiliency. The slender cords have free play in every direction and are capable of instantaneous adjustment or displacement when road obstructions are encountered. Besides, they are more buoyant, requiring less air pressure up to 20 pounds to the inch. With cord tires, 15 pound pressure to the inch is sufficient, and that reduction of 5 pounds is a big factor in increased riding comfort.



Cross-woven Fabric



Cord Construction

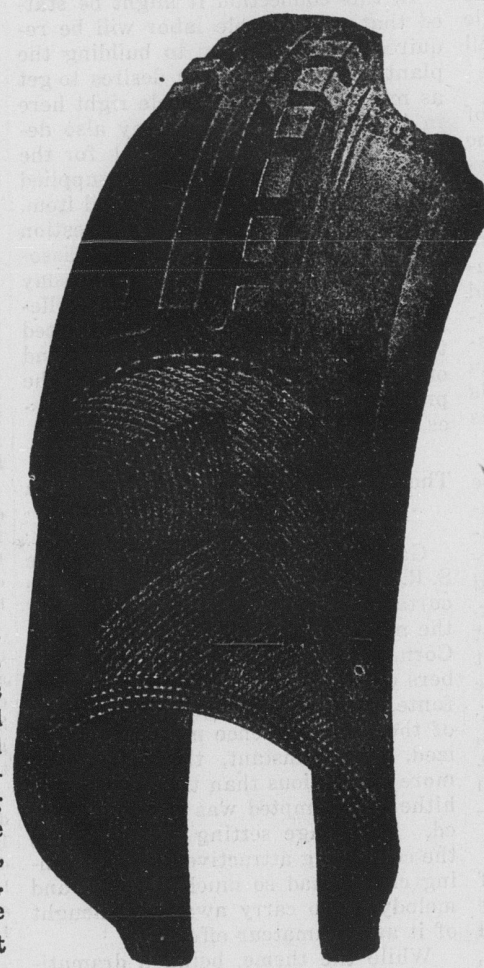


Figure 3

As a peacemaker the lawyer has a superior opportunity of being a good man. There will still be business enough.

Equality in society alike beats inequality, whether the latter be of the British aristocratic sort or of the domestic slavery sort.

Free labor has the inspiration of hope; pure slavery has no hope. The power of hope upon human exertion and happiness is wonderful.

Our government rests in public opinion. Whoever can change public opinion can change the government practically just so much.

Commandeering Does Not Invalidate a Contract.

A jury in Erie county, Pennsylvania, in a case tried before Judge Rossiter, has just rendered a verdict for the Atlantic Refining company for \$60,054 against Erie Forge & Steel company. The suit was based upon an oral contract to deliver fuel oil. The defense was, first, that the oral contract had not been entered into, and secondly, that it had been superseded by reason of a commandeering order which had been given on the data of the alleged oral contract.

Judge Rossiter instructed the jury that under the facts of the case, it was beyond the power of the United States Navy Department to interfere with the performance of a contract duly and lawfully entered into in the particular case, or by the exercise of the extraordinary power of commandeering, to prevent the performance of a lawful contract.

It has been repeatedly held by the Supreme court of the United States that the commandeering power is an extraordinary exercise of the functions of government and should not be used except as a last resort. The purpose of the National Defense Act was not to wantonly disrupt the regular course of business but merely to give authority in an emergency.

In the Erie Forge & Steel company case, obviously there was no necessity for commandeering because fuel oil was readily obtainable in the market.

The real pinch of the case was an attempt through the commandeering power to compel producers of fuel oil to accept less than market price, but the Navy Department nevertheless saw fit by commandeering to attempt to obtain property of a citizen for less than the price for which the citizen could sell such property to others.

The ruling in this case is interesting as a clear-cut adjudication of the extent of governmental authority over private rights.

Capitol Afire for Fourth Time.

For the fourth time within two months, the capitol building at Washington was afire. This time the damage to the building was slight, amounting to only about \$500. A peculiar coincidence is that the last three fires started about the same hour. The watchman on duty in the Senate wing turned in the alarm at 1:30 a. m. in each case, so it is thought some firebug must be at work.

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

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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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