

## Democratic Watchman

Bellefonte, Pa., February 27, 1920.

### SMILES.

It isn't the fellow who has a smile  
Because of the smile of others.  
But the fellow who counts is the fellow  
Who smiles  
In spite of his scolding brothers;  
Or whether they smile or whether they  
don't.  
If he's true to his own soul's light  
He will keep on smiling through thick  
and thin;  
He will smile for the sake of the right.  
The old song says if you smile for them  
They will have a smile for you;  
But the man who smiles if they smile or  
not  
Is the man who will put things through.  
The man who smiles because it's his heart  
That brings to his face the glow  
Of the peace and the power of doing his  
part  
In the great world's daily show.  
To do things just to gain in return  
Some gift or some grace of life  
Is only a half-way style to win  
In the toil and struggle and strife.  
For the best old grace is the grace of joy  
In doing and serving along  
With a smile that is sweet as the smile of  
a boy  
Till your smile makes labor a song.  
—Baltimore Sun.

### PLEASANT GAP.

Your correspondent is in receipt of a beautiful little booklet entitled "Pierpont Morgan's Greatest Transaction." It was received by mail and is duly appreciated. The author says "what a sure and certain trust Mr. Morgan had when he passed into God's presence, resting, as he did, on God's word! This is the first positive assurance we had that Mr. Morgan had changed his address from Wall Street to his heavenly abode above. We sincerely hope this is true and have no reason to doubt it. The neat little booklet treats largely on Sin and is quite interesting and instructive. Theologians talk of original sin, actual sin, venial sin, and many other vanities. These prefixes, however, only serve to confuse the mind. It is the same sin, and carries its consequences with it, disguise it as you will. The whole matter is very neatly summed up in these two quotations: "Whosoever committeth sin transgresses also the law; for sin is a transgression of the law." "Therefore, to him that knoweth to do good, and doeth it not, to him it is sin." There ought to be no difficulty in understanding language as plain as this; in fact, no one who has a grain of sense can misunderstand it. A good many claim that the scriptures must be taken in a spiritual sense, and that one not born of the spirit cannot take them in that sense. In order that the moral law might be easily remembered it was boiled down into ten short paragraphs. This epitome is known as the ten commandments. These were again boiled down into: "Whosoever ye would that men do unto you, do you even so to them; for this is the law and the prophets." Then again, in order to present the whole duty of mankind in such a clear, yet concise light that even his enemies could not gainsay it, the Saviour summarises the whole moral law thus: "Thou shalt love the Lord thy God with all thy heart, and with all thy soul, and with all thy mind. This is the first and great commandment. And the second is like unto it; thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself. On these commandments hang all the law and the prophets." There it is in substance and detail, and so plain and so simple that a man, though a fool, need not make a mistake. It must be remembered that these are laws of nature, as well as of God, and that any infraction of them is punishable either in this life or the next, and that without fail. It is not because men do not know what is right, or how they ought to conduct themselves, but because they have not been taught the importance and necessity of doing right. Children are raised as religious as if they were to be made priests, yet they turn out as mean as skunks. Why? They didn't understand what it was all about. They couldn't see the use of prayers, the catechism was an unpleasant task and the Sabbath sermon an intolerable bore. The result was that they were disgusted with the whole business. The disgust of children is rarely overcome. People are wicked because they have not been taught to appreciate the advantages of being good.

There are handsome men as well as handsome women. Handsome signifies a form agreeable to the standard of correct taste; endowed with a certain share of beauty along with dignity; having symmetry of parts; gracefulness of manner; and marked with propriety and ease. If the prevailing desire was to be handsome, and rational effort made to become so, no fault could be found with either woman or men on the score of physical culture. It is possible, even probable, that our progress in science, our increase in wealth, and our fame as a rising nation would not be so great, but we would be a healthier and happier people. The happiest people in this world are those who are so constituted that they grow to full size, have good appetites, can witness the antics of a rat without screaming, and get their feet wet and not take their death of cold. Compare the life of a brilliant woman with that of a good, every-day sort of housewife. Which is the happier? The brilliant woman is tortured with the blues, racked with pains, rendered miserable with nervousness. The every-day, all around woman sleeps soundly, laughs without fear or a stitch in her side, eats heartily without a thought of unpleasant results, hangs out of a window to chat with a neighbor, or stands bare-headed on the corner to see a circus go by, with never a twinge of neuralgia. When carefully dressed the brilliant woman may be pretty and have a distinguished look, but the every-day specimen, when she gets her best dress on is handsome. The greater difference, however, is to be noted in

their homes. In one there may be order of that cold, formal type which makes one doubt that "order is heaven's first law." Rigidity about heavy furniture, and an atmosphere that would check the growth of anything fungus. In the other there are care and dignity, light and warmth, health and happiness. Who wields the wand that controls the lights and shadows that fall upon the hearthstone? Who touches the clouds that fill the house with sweet harmonies? Whose taste blends the element of domestic life so that disagreeable features and annoying contrasts pale before those that glow with warmth and good cheer? The enthusiastic school boy holds up his hand and cries: "My mother, my mother," is the boy's type of woman-kind; therefore, she should be handsome, winsome, and strong, that his impression may be such as to generate respect and admiration for the sex, develop a spirit of chivalry, and lead him to add dignity to his respect and manliness to his admonition.

### 800 Miles of Highway to be Built This Season.

The State Highway Department during 1920, it has been announced, proposes the awarding of contracts for the construction of approximately 800 miles of durable thoroughfare in various portions of the State. The major portion of this mileage is situated on the highways which comprise what is known as the primary system, or those roads which are of benefit to the State at large. The opening of bids for 1920 construction began in December and will continue at frequent intervals until contracts have been awarded for all the projects scheduled for 1920.

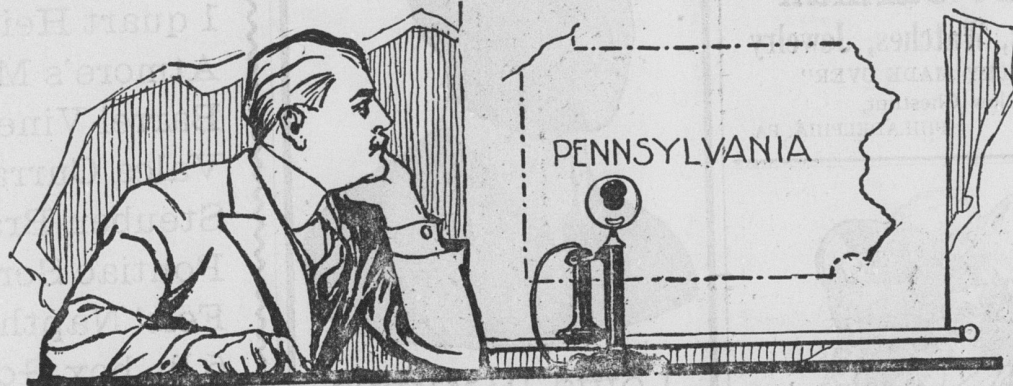
During 1919 the State Highway Department awarded contracts for the construction of 665.60 miles of new roadway. There were 138 projects. In 1918 contracts were awarded for the construction of 129.66 miles. It is the aim of Governor William C. Sproul and Highway Commissioner Lewis S. Sadler to complete as early

as possible the roads which comprise the State's primary system. The program of the Department contemplated preparing for advertisement projects involving approximately 600 miles of highways; the field work, however, has progressed to the point where plans for a large mileage of local roads may be included.

The 1920 projects comprise some of the most important sections of highway in the State. The idea of Governor Sproul and Commissioner Sadler being to connect as rapidly as possible already constructed sections of highway forming parts of main trunk lines so that substantial and continuous arteries of communication are made possible for the transportation of foodstuffs and products of industry.

### Poor Peck!

Friend—Is your brother still the level-headed, sensible fellow he used to be?  
Peck—Yes, he's still a bachelor.



## The Telephone Situation in Pennsylvania

THIS Company is confronted by a problem, which unaided it cannot solve.

Briefly, the situation is this.

Our operating costs have for several years been steadily rising—have now practically doubled. In this respect we have been experiencing only what you have, in your factories, your offices and your homes. The income with which we pay our bills is derived from the rates charged for our service, and—

*These rates are now what they were before the war!*

The problem, then, is one of making ends meet; and this, despite every practical economy, we have for some time been unable to do.

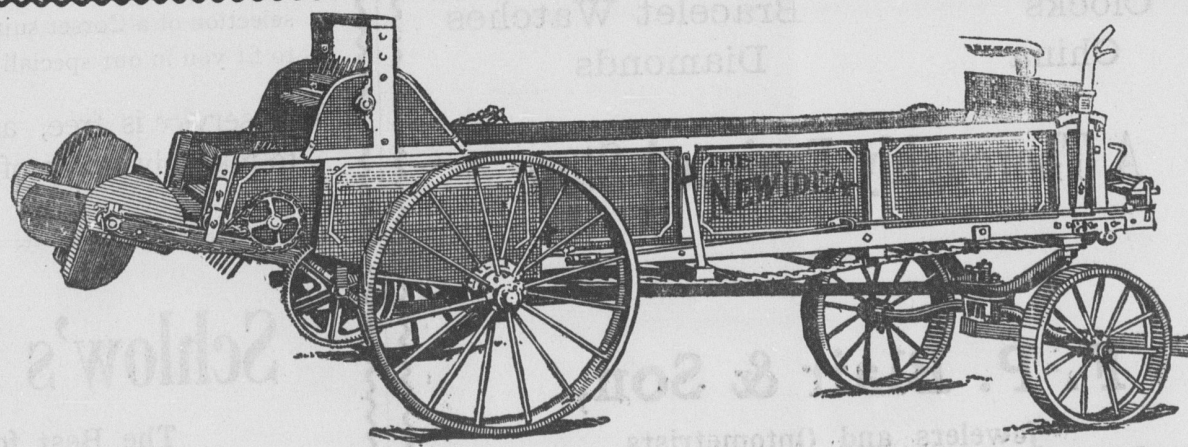
The seriousness of the situation concerns every user. We are certain that no one wants the quality of the service to slump badly. It is a service that plays too vital a part in the every-hour life of the community.

We are asking the Public Service Commission of this Commonwealth to consider the inadequacy of our present revenues and to approve schedules of rates that will guarantee permanency, extension and improvement to the business and the service.

It is our duty to present the situation to the public in its essential details, and this we shall endeavor to do by frequent statements that will set forth its many aspects of immediate concern to telephone users.



## The Bell Telephone Company of Pennsylvania



BUILT like a wagon. Solid bottom bed with heavy cross pieces, and supported by full width of sides. Front and rear wheels track. Axles coupled together with angle steel reach; coupled short, dividing load between front and rear axle. Wide-tired wheels. No moving parts on rear axle. Axle not used as a bearing for gears to run on. Chain-Driven Exclusively. Positively not a worm or cog gear on the machine. No clutch. Operated by only two levers. The lightest, easiest running and most practical Spreader.

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that you buy your  
next Spring or Winter  
Suit and Over-  
coat

## Now

It will mean a Big  
Saving

## Fauble's

## Bellefonte Trust Company

Bellefonte, Pa.

### Why You Should Make a Will

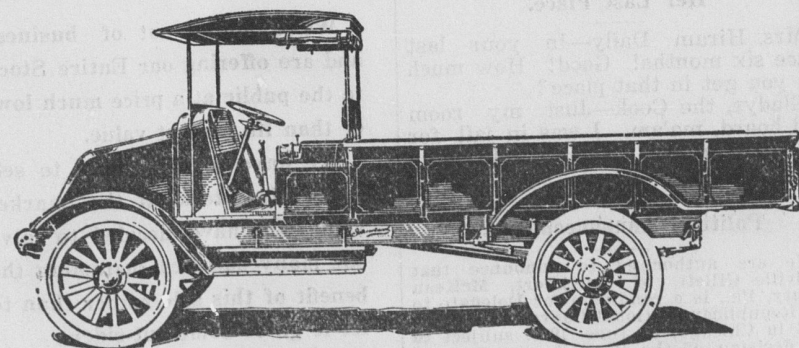
To protect your loved ones.  
To safeguard your estate.  
By making a Will you can appoint the Bellefonte Trust Company as your Executor or Trustee.  
You can thus assure to your heirs the business management and financial responsibility which this institution affords.  
Your wishes can be observed in the distribution of your property, for if you do not leave a Will the law may divide up your possessions in a way that you might not desire.

### 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.

J. L. Spangler, C. T. Gerberich, N. E. Robb,  
65-3-1f President Vice President Treasurer

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