

# Democratic Watchman

Bellefonte, Pa., March 12, 1920.

## A PRAYER TO ST. PATRICK.

St. Patrick, who drove all the snakes out of Ireland,  
Receive our petition this day:  
That power which you used to sweep clean the old Ireland  
Devote to fresh marvel, we pray!

The green snake of envy,  
The serpent distrust,  
The adder of malice,  
The monster of lust,  
The rattler called anger,  
The viper called hate,  
The python of slothfulness,  
Waiting on fate;  
The cobra of selfishness,  
Asp of despair,  
The copperhead murderer,  
A-lurk in his lair,  
The blacksnake of treason,  
The moccasin fear,  
The dark anaconda  
Of doubt and of drear,  
The scorpion falsehood,  
Alive with his darts—  
All these by thy magic  
Drive out of our hearts.

St. Patrick, who banished those pests of old Erin,  
Oh, grant our petition this day!  
Take heed of the snakes in our hearts that we're fearin'  
And drive them divinely away!

## GRAVE SITUATION FARMERS DECLARE.

Indications of a widespread spirit of unrest and dissatisfaction among the farmers of the country, so threatening as likely to disturb the existing economic structure, is considered by government officials to be revealed in more than 40,000 replies to a questionnaire recently sent out by the Postoffice Department.

The views of the 40,000 or more farmers were obtained by the broadcasting of 200,000 copies of a questionnaire throughout the agricultural States asking for suggestions where by the Postoffice Department might aid in cutting down the cost of living.

A Washington dispatch says that answers to the questionnaires have been coming in since the middle of December at the rate of a thousand a day, and as summarized by officials show the major complaints of the farmers in numerical order to be:

Inability to obtain labor to work the farms, hired help and the farmers' children having been lured to the city by higher wages and easier living.

High profits taken by middlemen for the mere handling of food products, and lack of proper agencies of contact between the farmer and the ultimate consumer.

Probably as many as fifty per cent. indicate that the writers contemplate either leaving their farms or curtailing acreage under cultivation because of one or more of the three major grievances and because of the growing feeling against non-producing city dwellers.

Complaint was made in a majority of the replies, the report said, of the high prices paid by consumers as compared with the low return to the farmer, indicating an entirely disproportionate profit for the middleman. Many farmers, the report said, drew comparisons between "the hours of labor required of the farmer and his compensation with those of the urbanite of which the farmer bitterly complains, setting forth the soft and luxurious living of the latter as compared with the hard and bare living of the farmer, who is no longer willing to toil and produce for the striker, the profiteer and the short-hour, high-wage man."

Excerpts from a number of letters taken at random from the more than 40,000 already on file at the Postoffice Department showed the trend of thought among at least a considerable proportion of the farmers of New England, the Middle Western States, Georgia, and the Eastern agricultural sections.

"The time is very near," wrote a farmer at East Chatham, N. Y., "when we farmers will have to curtail production and raise only what we need for our own use and let the other fellows look out for themselves. Labor unions are more to blame for the high prices than any one else. People are trying to get pay for what they don't earn."

Writing from Palmyra, Mo., another farmer said:  
"I almost fear a famine. Farm help everywhere is flocking to the city, lured by short hours, high wages and the promise of a room. Some one, I fear, is going to suffer if this condition is not remedied shortly."

Declaring that the whole burden of proof of the high cost of living rests with the middle man, another Missouri producer advocated the establishment of municipal markets, to be served by parcel post direct.

"I sell butter to the dealer for forty-five cents a pound," his letter said, "and the same butter sells to the consumer for eighty cents a pound. In the distribution we lose nearly half and we lose money on the butter at the first price. Such conditions are causing the farmers to leave the farm by the thousands. We have reached a crisis. You may ask what we would do with the middle man. I would suggest that it be arranged for them to go on the farm and help produce things. I understand that they might not relish working fourteen hours a day, but if we get by the near future there will have to be some useful work done by everyone."

Declaring that he worked a 240 acre farm without help and that hundreds of other farmers are doing the same, a Revere, Missouri, man declared that "the place to start to lower the cost of living is to cut the wages in the city, which have called our farm help here. We need them on the farm to help increase production and then we can cut the cost of living."

His return for last year averaged one dollar a day for himself, a White Water, Mo., man said: "I hope soon to see the farmer and consumer going hand in hand. If not, then I'm quitting, for one. Work fourteen hours a day for \$1 and let the middle man get

the biggest part of it? Not me."  
"I have just finished figuring up what the eggs, poultry and cream that I sold last year brought me," another farmer said, "and I will not be in the business next year."

The tendency away from the farm to the city was blamed by another Middle Western farmer for the high cost of living.

"I attribute it a great deal," he wrote, "to the good times in the cities. The young men can go to the city and get big pay for eight hours work while farmers have to work 14 to 16 hours a day at hard manual labor. All of the young men of this vicinity of any account go to the city, and there are only a few old men left to farm."

Declaring that while the farmer has to take what the commission man and retailer will pay him for his product, he is compelled to pay whatever the dealer asks for his clothes, farm machinery and other necessities, another farmer said:

"Farmers work from twelve to six teen hours a day. City labor works six to eight hours a day. The city man makes two or three times as much as the farmer. The farmer labors and produces, but gets a smaller return than any other class."

"The time is coming, if not here," another letter declared, "when the cost of my food stuffs to the consumer you must first furnish men with first class labor at reasonable wages, and, second, you must eliminate thousands of middlemen, who are robbing the people wholesale."

"The price of everything the farmer has to buy is still going up, and the quantity we can raise and put on the market is steadily going down," a Missouri farmer wrote. "I am a small farmer and don't know much else. We are all loyal citizens, but there is an awful uneasiness."

"If you would reduce the cost of living," another farmer said "curtail the possibilities which are now afforded capital to hoard and profiteer under fake legislation. Then efforts will produce results."—Ex.

## GRADUATE 1000 SERVICE MEN FIRST YEAR.

Students from Every State in Union Enrolled in Present Class.

During the first year of its existence, the Ford Service course, organized January 1, 1918, by the Ford Motor company, graduated more than 1000 service men who went to Detroit from Ford dealers in various parts of the United States to learn the proper and most efficient way to repair Ford cars. It is the intention of the company to eventually have every service man and mechanic employed by authorized Ford dealers go to Detroit to take the course.

Appointments are made through the Ford branches, one of which sends five delegates each day. The time occupied is one month and it is divided between theory and practice. The students are paid by the Ford company for their time—a part of which is spent doing actual work on cars in the factory. In the present class are 120 students, and every State is represented.

The expenditure of \$150,000, which was the cost of beginning this course, is looked upon by company officials as a good investment because it will help to give standard service to car owners.

Former Soldiers to Show Students Theatrical Stunts.

Uncle Sam has detailed more than 100 of his former soldiers who were wounded in the service to take up studies in various lines at The Pennsylvania State College. These men have formed themselves into the "Rehabilitation club," better known as the "Rehab club," which is rapidly becoming identified with the general student life at the college. The men in their desire to show their willingness to enter into all forms of college activities, have made plans to stage a big minstrel show in the Schwab auditorium at State College on the evening of March 26.

They have engaged E. G. Moyer, of Schuylkill Haven, as coach and are hard at work rehearsing for the performance, which will be the first of its kind seen in that place in many years. In addition to the minstrel show, they will stage at the same time a one act farce comedy, "On the Morn of the Eleventh," depicting the "trials and tribulations" of some of the boys while overseas. On the evening following the presentation at State College, they will repeat the performance in Bellefonte.

Christianity and sleep at the same time. His sermons were apt to be complex and obscure.

The modern minister presents his message in clear, concise English, and in a natural voice. He talks directly to his congregation and brings them to Christianity thoroughly wide awake. This change in pulpit method was uncovered in an Interchurch World Movement survey and is one of thousands of interesting side lights disclosed in its work to bring the Protestant churches into closer co-operation.

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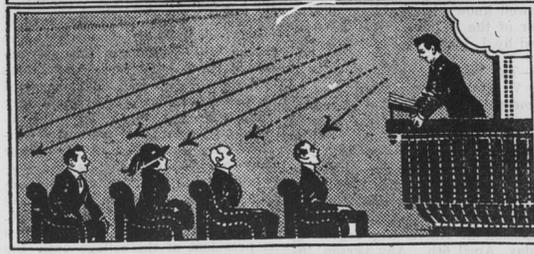
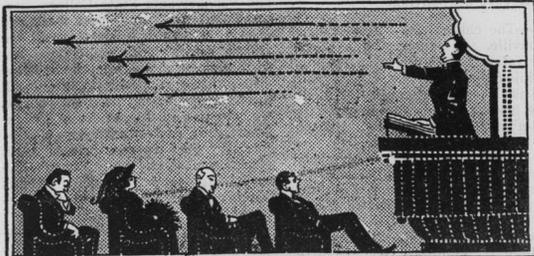
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## Flock No Longer Put to Sleep By 'Pulpit Voice' of Preacher



You wouldn't think of applying the word "jazz" to a church sermon.

Yet that bit of modern slang is the word which most adequately describes the new manner and voice in which pulpit messages are delivered. Jazzed music is fundamentally simple and easy to understand.

And that is also a description of the modern sermon. The old style minister, with his intoning, rhetoric and oratory, too often talked over the heads of his congregation. He lulled them into

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## Children Cry for Fletcher's



The Kind You Have Always Bought, and which has been in use for over 30 years, has borne the signature of

*Chas. H. Fletcher* and has been made under his personal supervision since its infancy. Allow no one to deceive you in this. All Counterfeits, Imitations and "Just-as-good" are but Experiments that trifle with and endanger the health of Infants and Children—Experience against Experiment.

## What is CASTORIA

Castoria is a harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Drops and Soothing Syrups. It is pleasant. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other narcotic substance. Its age is its guarantee. For more than thirty years it has been in constant use for the relief of Constipation, Flatulency, Wind Colic and Diarrhoea; allaying Feverishness arising therefrom, and by regulating the Stomach and Bowels, aids the assimilation of Food; giving healthy and natural sleep. The Children's Panacea—The Mother's Friend.

## GENUINE CASTORIA ALWAYS

Bears the Signature of

*Chas. H. Fletcher*

In Use For Over 30 Years

The Kind You Have Always Bought

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

## HOOD'S SARSAPARILLA.

This Spring Take Hood's Sarsaparilla—A Good Blood-Purifying Tonic Medicine.

It is a medicine in which the people can and do have entire confidence as pure, clean and safe.

All the claims made for it are justified by the testimony of the gratifying results attending its use in a multitude of cases of scrofula, eczema or salt rheum, psoriasis, blood-poisoning, catarrh and rheumatism, and of loss of appetite, that tired feeling, and low or run-down conditions common in the spring.

It is not adulterated; it is not misbranded, but honestly labelled. It originated in a physician's prescription and is recommended and used by many physicians today. It has a record of nearly 50 years of wonderful success.

Hood's Sarsaparilla "makes food taste good." Get it today. If you need a mild laxative or cathartic, take Hood's Pills. 65-11

## Get the Best Meats

You save nothing by buying poor, thin or gristly meats. I use only the LARGEST AND FATTEST CATTLE and supply my customers with the freshest, choicest, best blood and muscle making Steaks and Roasts. My prices are no higher than the poorer meats are elsewhere.

I always have DRESSED POULTRY—Game in season, and any kinds of good meats you want. TRY MY SHOP. P. L. BEEZER. Hight Street, 34-34-1/2 Bellefonte Pa.

## Always in Stock

- Watches
- Jewelry
- Clocks
- China
- Glassware
- Electric Lamps
- Bracelet Watches
- Diamonds

## A Thoroughly Equipped Store

## F. P. Blair & Son,

Jewelers and Optometrists

Bellefonte, Pa.

61-22-11

Shoes.

Shoes.

## Yeager's Shoe Store.

\$4.85. \$4.85 \$4.85

## MEN'S HIGH TOP WORK SHOES

I have received another shipment of those good High Top Work shoes that I sold last fall for \$4.85

These shoes are made of all solid leather and are less in price than the very cheapest shoddy shoe on the market today.

It will pay you to purchase your work shoes now and lay them away until you need them.

## Yeager's Shoe Store

THE SHOE STORE FOR THE POOR MAN  
Bush Arcade Building 58-27 BELLEFONTE, PA.

Come to the "Watchman" office for High Class Job work.

## Lyon & Co. Lyon & Co.

## Easter Opening

We have just remodeled and improved our store-room, which gives better light, better facilities for showing merchandise, and are just in time for a big Easter opening.

## Coats and Suits

We can truthfully say, without boasting, our Ready-to-Wear Department never was more complete; and in addition to the large assortment, the prices are phenomenally low. We are showing the new Spring Suits in all colors—Navy Blue, Copenhagen, Reindeer, Pekin; in Serges—Poiret Twill, Tricotine, Silvertone. Jersey Cloth Suits are very popular in the heather mixtures in blue and green colors. We have sizes to fit the small lady, the medium sizes and extra sizes. Our price we can guarantee from 25 to 30 per cent. less than any other store.

**Coats**—We are showing a big line of Spring Coats, all colors; styles with narrow leather belts or narrow self belts; sport length or full length.

**Dress Goods**—See our new assortment of figured Georgettes. All the new combinations in different colors for the new over-blouses; satins and taffetas to match. White Silk Kumsi Kumsa and Silk Jersey for the new sport skirts or suits.

**Easter Accessories**—Neckwear, Kid and Fabric Gloves, Silk Hose, Corsets, Bags and Pocket Books—everything the woman of good taste needs to brighten up her Easter outfit.

**Winter Coats at Sacrifice Prices**—All sizes and all colors (including black) Winter Coats must now be sold regardless of cost.

**Spring Shoes**—New Spring Styles in Men's, Women's and Children's high and low cut Shoes.

Lyon & Co. 64-10 Lyon & Co.