

CUT OUT THE EAVESDROPPER

New Device Is Expected to Eliminate "Listening in" on Wireless Messages.

Successful demonstrations of a new wireless invention, which marks a step toward the secrecy of wireless telephone and telegraph messages, have taken place in Great Britain.

Details of the invention are secret, but it may be stated that, according to the Continental edition of the London Daily Mail, an apparatus has been devised which, by what experts call an "electrical method of concentration," propagates the electric wireless wave in a "beam" in any desired direction and in that direction only.

Hitherto the electrical waves sent out from wireless stations have spread out in all directions and all who "listened in" could hear. The new invention will mark the end of the wireless "eavesdropper." When it is perfected a wireless station will be able to send out Morse or spoken messages which will be heard only by those for whom they are intended.

The new apparatus which is being worked at an experiment station in Great Britain with a short wave length, has recently been demonstrated by a number of experts who expressed the greatest interest in the discovery.

It is known that German wireless research has been lately closely directed to this problem of the "eavesdropper," for the Germans realized that we were able to pick up with our listening sets much valuable information about Zeppelin movements during the war.

HOW DOLLAR WORKS FOR YOU

Benjamin Franklin's Fund of \$5,000 Grew to \$431,383 in One Hundred Years.

How the dollar invested works for the individual himself has been best illustrated by that first great American teacher of thrift, Benjamin Franklin. In 1791, he bequeathed \$1,000 (\$5,000) to the commonwealth of Massachusetts and to the city of Boston as a mark of his appreciation for having appointed him as agent in England at the "handsome" salary of \$2,000 (\$10,000) and to make his bequest really valuable with his great foresight, Franklin provided in his will that this \$1,000 should be put out at 5 per cent interest for one hundred years; that at the end of that time \$1,311 of the fund accumulated should again be put out at interest for another hundred years and then the fund be divided one-fourth to Boston and three-fourths to the state.

Let us show how well that \$1,000 of Franklin's has worked. At the end of the first hundred years it had grown to \$431,383.62. It was then divided in accordance with the will; \$329,300.48 was set aside for "public work" and \$102,083.14 was started on its course of earning interest for another hundred years. That was in 1891. January 1, 1918, this sum had grown to \$267,895.15 and at this rate of increase the fund should amount to at least six million dollars when the second period is completed, and may be considerable more.—World's Work.

Title Fits the Duties.

The colored caretaker of a small town library boasted the title of "Custodian," which he had embroidered on the front of his cap, a source of lasting pride. Having marked diplomatic ability, he deserved a four-syllable title. One morning while he was sweeping off the front walk a wandering loafer, also of African extraction, paused in front of him and scrutinized the cap closely. "Cuss-todian!" he ejaculated. "Down whah I came from they calls common niggers like you janitahs."

Not All Blind.

Two charming sisters are engaged to two brothers, and their neighbors have been interested in this dual love affair. The young girls live in the second flat of a house on the south side of the street, and the other day the elder sister was stopped in the street by the young scion of the family who occupy the second flat in the house just opposite.

"Oh, Miss Miggs," said the boy, "my papa said last night that some one ought to tell you to pull down the blinds, 'cause if love is blind, the neighbors are not!"—London Tit-Bits.

From Ear to Ear.

Willie was away from home for the first time, staying with some friends. He was allowed to "sit up" for dinner. The servant came round with a plate of slices of melon, and the hostess noticed Willie hesitate about helping himself. "Don't you like melon?" asked his hostess encouragingly. "Very much, thank you," replied Willie, "only they taste your ears so wet."

WON NAME BY INGENUITY

Humorous Description of How Phrase "Wise Men of Gotham" Had Its Origin.

The phrase, "wise men of Gotham," came into being in a most peculiar manner. Gotham was a small town in Nottingham, far from the usual commerce of old England's highways. King John, at the head of a goodly company, decided one day to so journey that he would pass through the town. In those days the passage of a royal retinue through a village meant numerous hardships for the citizens. The king's guards demanded food for man and beast, and generally forgot to pay for it. In addition, horseshoers, carpenters and other tradesmen were called upon to do various work without any return. The citizens therefore devised a scheme to turn their king from his path.

When his majesty came within a mile or so of the hamlet he met various citizens engaged in the most outlandish pursuits. One was attempting to drown an eel, another attempting to drag the reflection of an early evening moon from a pond with the aid of a rope, another was building a fence around a cuckoo that had lit on a bush, and a fourth was attempting to sharpen a sword on a bit of cheese.

The king decided at once that the village was a gathering place of madmen, and ordered the route changed, and his troops and gentlemen passed around the supposed haunt of lunatics. From this came the local proverb: "More fools pass through Gotham than remain in it."

FOOD AT 18 CENTS A DAY

Laborer's Allowance Was Indeed a Mere Pittance During the Seventeenth Century.

In the early part of the seventeenth century the maximum wages a carpenter, stone mason or plasterer was allowed to demand was \$60 a year. Blacksmiths and shoemakers were permitted to earn up to \$50 a year. Tailors were limited to \$40 a year. If they worked by the day and supplied their own meat and drink, stone masons and carpenters were allowed to demand as much as 54 cents a day; if the master supplied the meat and drink, the maximum daily wage was only 36 cents.

Women servants were graded in three classes, the maximum wages being \$20, \$15 and \$10 a year, respectively, for the first, second and third classes. These yearly rates, of course, were in addition to food and drink. A woman worker in the fields was permitted to demand up to 12 cents a day and food and drink, or 24 cents a day if she provided her own nourishment.

From these figures it would seem as if 18 cents for men and 12 cents for women was deemed sufficient to cover the daily cost of food and drink. Even after allowing for the difference in money's purchasing power then and now, it is obvious that the laborer of that epoch was willing to live on much less than is his descendant of today.—Lee Meriwether in the Missouri Historical Review.

In Addressing the Stranger.

Every locality in America has more or less definitely defined nicknames the residents call strangers when addressing them. In Philadelphia, for instance, strangers are addressed as "Mack." A Philadelphian wishing to ask the time from some one he didn't know would say: "What time is it, Mack?"

Out in Seattle the common name for a stranger is "Bo." This is probably due to the influence of the I. W. W. Lumber jacks, mine workers and "blanket stiffs" all go by the familiar name of "Bo." The extensive use of this term has gradually been adopted by the more polite strata of society in that section, and is now considered good form.

In Denver they have the breezy western "Bill." In Chicago it is "Jack," in the army "Buddy." In Louisville it is "Colonel," of course. In Boston it is "Neighbor," while in New York one Broadwayite insists it is "Key."

Pianos Require Fine Wood.

There is no other industry for which a greater variety of fine timber is required, and none in which the timber must be seasoned more carefully than piano building. The varieties include Canadian spruce, American oak and whitewood, Honduras mahogany and best English beech. Sounding boards are made of Swiss pine, the "Albion excelsa," which is nothing but the familiar Christmas tree. All this timber has to be seasoned in a special heating chamber, where it is subjected for days together to a powerful draft of dry air.

It was not until more than half of the Eighteenth century had passed that the piano became popular.

In His "Ain Country."

As a boy Sir James Barrie was the despair of his teachers. In fact he was marked down by them, according to an English weekly, as the laziest lad in his school, Dumfries academy. This was remembered against him when, after achieving fame and fortune, he returned for a while to his native village of Kirriemuir—the "Thrams" of his books.

"Puir James!" they exclaimed, shaking their heads dolefully. "Puir James! He was aye that delicate, and aye that lazy! No wonder he had to tak to writing."

U. S. TREASURY ISSUES NEW SAVINGS SECURITIES

\$1 Savings Stamps and \$25 Certificates Ready Jan. 1.

An intensive Savings Movement under the direction of the Savings Division of the Third Federal Reserve District, with offices in the Federal Reserve Bank, in Philadelphia, will be stressed during 1921, according to the announcement made by George E. Lloyd, Director, following the statement issued by Secretary Houston of the U. S. Treasury.

Two new Treasury Savings Securities will be issued during the coming year—a \$1.00 Treasury Savings Stamp and a \$25.00 Treasury Savings Certificate.

The \$1.00 Stamp will be bright red in color imprinted on a green tint, and will bear the picture of Alexander Hamilton, first Secretary of the Treasury. It will sell for one dollar and will be simply a Thrift Stamp four times as big as the old ones, to be exchanged for Savings Stamps and Certificates.

The \$25 Certificate will be similar in design and terms to the present Treasury Savings Certificates of one hundred and one thousand dollar denominations. It will sell for \$20.60 on January 1st, 1921, bearing 4 per cent interest compounded quarterly. Its cost will increase five cents every month and its redeemable value will swell accordingly.

This means that the public will be able to buy next year Thrift Stamps in 25 cent and \$1 sizes, and interest-bearing Government Securities in denominations of \$5, \$25, \$100 and \$1000. The 1921 War Savings Stamp will be orange in color, larger than the present red ones, and will bear the picture of Lincoln. The 1920 series bears the portrait of Washington.

Secretary Houston in his announcement declares there has been a reaction since the armistice from the habits of saving, but that the demand for Savings Securities has continued strong in many parts of the country. He stated that "The Treasury is committed to the continued sale of Government Savings Securities and feels that as time goes on continuous sales of Savings Securities over the counter, at post offices and banks throughout the country should play an increasingly important part in the current financing of the Government."

"The Savings Division will also continue to devote its best efforts to developing the secondary market for Liberty Bonds and Victory Notes," continues Secretary Houston. "At current market prices Liberty Bonds offer a unique opportunity to investors, large and small, and are being widely absorbed for investment. Many employers, banks and other agencies throughout the United States are re-establishing partial payment plans in order to provide facilities for installment purchases at prevailing prices. At the same time, great numbers of bonds are being purchased outright by small investors as savings become available. With reduced prices for commodities and lower money rates, the market prices of Government Securities, like the long term Liberty Bonds, are bound to rise. Government purchases of Liberty Bonds for investment will serve the best interest not only of the country as a whole, but also of investors themselves."

THE SAVINGS MOVEMENT AND OUR SCHOOLS

The Savings Division of the United States Treasury Department in instituting the Government School Savings Movement in all the schools of the country aims to meet the present national need for economy and to instruct the youth in those habits which will be of permanent value to themselves and to this nation.

Never before has the teaching of thrift in our schools occupied such a prominent place as it does now. The nation of tomorrow is being moulded in the classroom of today. The home and the classroom determine the standard of intelligence, the measure of safety of the country's future.

Integrity, industry, thrift and simple living rightly impressed upon the minds of our school children will in delibery stamp themselves upon the mind and character of the nation. Our pupils should be taught to conserve personal and public resources.

Let each teacher and parent visualize to the children the unlimited opportunities that lie before those who acquire frugal habits early in life: A good saver can get a high-school or technical education. He will develop initiative, self-reliance and will power.

He will be in a position to engage himself in business early in life. He will secure influence, credit and good standing in his community.

He can help his parents or members of his family in their old age. He will lay a firm foundation for his own home and family.

He will protect himself against any emergencies of the future. He will make himself independent in his old age.

Thrift will give him peace of mind and contentment.

FAMOUS DOORS OF HISTORY

Marvel of Workmanship Seen on Many of Those of Churches of the Old World.

Among the famous doors of history are the carved wooden doors of the church of Santa Sabina, Rome, depicting in relief, scenes from the Old and New Testaments. These are one of the most remarkable examples of early Christian sculpture extant.

In the earliest times, as in Babylon, doors swung on sockets instead of hinges.

In Roman days wooden doors were decorated with bronze and inlaid, and throughout the Middle ages richly carved doors of wood adorned the churches.

In the Gothic period, wooden doors were decorated with wrought-iron hinges which were often elaborated into intricate ornamentation covering a large part of the door.

The doors of the cathedral of Notre Dame in Paris of the Thirteenth century are the finest examples of this class.

During the Renaissance in Germany and France, elaborately carved doors were among the most beautiful products of wood sculpture.

Some of the old English doors were formed of narrow planks placed side by side and in dwelling houses generally, in the Middle ages the doors were small and fairly simple, meant for strictly practical purposes and often provided with some means of defense.

The doors of the Norman period were round headed, while with the Thirteenth century, came the doorway with the pointed arch and later the flattened arch. In the case of interior doors, splendid old polished mahogany doors were important features in some old English homes and there were old oak doors of wonderful beauty, especially when found in oak-paneled rooms.—From the National Lumber Manufacturers' Association.

SAMPLE OF DUTCH THRIFT?

Hollanders Said to Be Greatest People in the World to Abbreviate Written Words.

The Dutch are the greatest people in the world for abbreviations, says the Detroit News. It seems to be a national trait of the Hollander, and not only are the missives between Neerow and her daughter and Myrbeer and his son liberally sprinkled with the shortening of Dutch as she is spoke, but the advertisements in the Dutch newspapers are also thrifflily abbreviated so as to permit of the maximum amount of expression with the minimum of type.

Private correspondence as well as business correspondence in Holland is a network of abbreviation, so much so that a Hollander who has not been in his native land for a good many years, but still retains a knowledge of his mother tongue, is likely to fall by the wayside in reading a letter from an old friend from whom he has not heard in a long time.

The Dutch lover is quite accustomed to be told in a letter by his sweetheart how much she loves him in abbreviations that suggest more a Russian stock ticker news item than the love-laden words of a romantic maid.

Which Way Do You Sleep?

Do you sleep with your body lying from east to west or are your toes pointing southeast while your head lies northwest? If you are lying in this position, you are under the pressure of the magnetic meridian. In other words, you are sleeping under a tension and there is a bad effect on the blood pressure and the pulse rate. "Change your bed with the head north or south and you'll sleep better."

These are some of the theories propounded by Dr. W. W. Bailey of Dayton, O., secretary of the Central Society of Physical Therapeutics, which held its convention in Chicago a short time ago. The convention was made up of licensed doctors of the Middle West who rely more on physical methods of curing diseases than on medical methods.

Pigs Squeal for Squalis.

Animals will often tell us all we want to know about the weather. Watch your dog. If he refuses food in the morning, and is found subsequently chewing grass on the lawn, a downpour may be anticipated. Sheep will scatter far and wide over a hillside during fair and settled weather but prefer to huddle together under shelter when a storm approaches.

Some people say that the higher the sheep on the hillside, the finer the weather. If cattle go reluctantly to pasture in the morning, or lie down early in the day, bad weather is imminent, as it is when the morning's milk supply is scanty, or the beasts themselves low and look at the sky.

Pigs, of course, are infallible barometers; they squeal and grunt incessantly when storms approach.

Egypt Grew Cotton in 200 B. C.

Cotton has been grown in Egypt since 200 B. C., but it was not until a hundred years ago that Jumel, a French engineer, suggested the introduction of the commercial varieties. In 1822 the famous American sea island cotton was the first sown. Five years later a Brazilian variety was introduced. The two strains were intercrossed and from them came the famous "Sea-Island" plant and the still finer "Upland" which is one of the most

Just Like Going "Bare-Footed" —that's what the "Kiddies" say about Youngster Shoes. An ideal shoe for the active "wide awake" boy or girl. A shoe that laughs at "hard-knocks" and comes back for more. Good looking enough for most any occasion—rugged enough for any service. Youngster shoes are Light, Cool, Strong and Comfortable. Fit the foot properly and bend with every step, a shoe for strenuous every day usage—that will wear like iron. And youngster shoes are not expensive— as the first cost is no more (in many instances less) than any other grade of children's shoes, and besides this, we give you two pair at a little more than the cost of one. Our Factory Rebuilding Service. Makes an old pair of "Youngster" shoes wear like new, by re-building them from the "ground up," with all necessary parts, such as new out soles, new in-soles, counters, laces, buttons, in fact everything that is needed to make the shoe wear like new. Please don't confuse this "rebuilding service" with the ordinary job of "repairing" or "cobbling." Youngster shoes are re-built at the factory, by expert shoemakers, over the same "last" that the shoe was originally made on. Come in and let us show you how well this work is done. Let us prove to you that we can furnish you with two pairs of shoes, for a little more than the cost of one. Youngster shoes run in all children's sizes—at prices from \$2.25 to \$4.00. "Re-building Service" costs \$1.35. YEAGER'S SHOE STORE, Bellefonte, Penna.

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

Lyon & Co. Lyon & Co. THE STORE WHERE QUALITY REIGNS SUPREME. Smashing High Prices. We are making every day "Special Sales Day." We are trying to reach everybody's means. By doing this we are able to sell at the "Old Prices again." Come in and see our Big Line of Christmas Gifts, we have presents for all your friends. Hosiery, silk, wool and lisle for men, women and children. Gloves, ladies' kid gloves in black and colors at \$2.50. A big line of woolen and fabric gloves and mittens for the entire family. Handkerchiefs for everybody in linen, silk and cotton. Collars, Fillet, Vandyke and Embroidered Organ-dies. Pocket Books, leather, velvet and bead bags. Ties. A large assortment for men and boys. Dresses, Coats and Suits at Clearance Sale prices. Furs of all kinds. ....SPECIAL.... Lancaster Gingham for aprons or dresses per yard..... 18c Muslin, unbleached, 36 inches wide, per yd..... 15c Outing Flannels, light and dark, per yd..... 30c Georgette Waists all colors and black..... \$4.75 Ribbons for fancy work and hair ribbons, all colors, per yard..... 25c Convince yourselves by coming in and allowing us to prove that we are selling the "Best Qualities" at the "Lowest Prices." Lyon & Co. 64-10 Lyon & Co. THE STORE WHERE QUALITY REIGNS SUPREME