

# Democratic Watchman

Bellefonte, Pa., May 27, 1921.

## THE DAY OF MEMORY.

Bring the flowers, fair and sweet;  
Follow close the marching feet  
Of the veterans who go,  
With their loyal hearts aglow  
With the love of men for men  
To their comrades' grave again.  
Bring the blossoms, sweet and fair;  
Lay them down with love and care  
Where the little banners wave  
O'er each soldier's sacred grave;  
Say a word of grace and prayer  
For the hero buried there.  
Listen while the chaplain reads  
Office for the dead and deeds  
Are recounted once again  
Of the war stormed hill and plain;  
Listen while is called the roll—  
Death has taken heavy toll.  
Bring the little ones to see  
And to listen eagerly;  
Dirge and volley, prayer and speech,  
Deep into their hearts will reach;  
They the rites must carry on  
When the veterans all are gone.  
—Emma A. Lente, in Farm Journal.

## FIRST MEMORIAL DAY.

It Was Observed in May, 1866, in Charleston, S. C.

A description of the first Memorial day was found among the reminiscences of the founder of the day, Mrs. Mary Cotton Redpath, who died in 1914, at her home in Malden, Mass., at the age of ninety. Mrs. Redpath was in Charleston, S. C., at the time with her husband, who was on General Sherman's staff. She was troubled by the lack of attention given to the decent burial of Union soldiers. "Our men," she wrote, "had been buried as they died from exposure or disease in the very troughs they had burrowed for themselves in the ground as protection against the weather. The majority of these graves were unmarked and the field was uncultivated. My husband and myself and our friends formed a committee for consideration of the matter, and a memorial addressed to the loyal people of South Carolina was issued, calling upon every one in the State to aid in the erection of a monument and a suitable fence to protect it and to surround the place for burial. Response was promptly and generously made by freedmen and others, and in May, 1865, a great memorial service was held in Zion's church.

"At the close, escorted by a detachment of the regiment which under General Hatch occupied the citadel of Charleston and accompanied by a handful of whites and a large host of negroes, we proceeded to the race course. On the previous day the colored people had gathered great quantities of spring flowers, which they carried to decorate the graves. Mr. Redpath and I rode, and her home in Malden was one of the northern stations of the "underground railway" by which slaves were sent to Canada and freedom.

## "JUST FOR MEMORIES."

Nation Pauses on Memorial Day to Think of Dead and Living Heroes.

"Five minutes for memories" on Memorial day is observed more and more generally in the United States, especially by the members of the G. A. R. and similar organizations throughout the entire country. For five minutes those who love the memories of the men who fought for their country stand uncovered and pay tribute.

As the custom has been for several years, when the tribute to the dead was paid, so will it be this year. All the flags on public and many private buildings will be lowered to half mast, bells will toll each thirty seconds during this time, and those who honor the memories of the men who died that the Union might be saved will, as in the past, stand uncovered.

A specimen order of the commander in chief of the Grand Army of the Republic, issued in connection with this custom, reads thus: "At 12 noon on Memorial day the flag will be lowered to half mast, and so kept until 12:05. During these five minutes all comrades will stand uncovered as a mark of respect to the memories of those who have died."

## Bits of Sentiment for Memorial Day.

A veteran of the war is dearer and nearer even than the flag. He is a living flag starred and scarred.—O'Reilly.

Let the national flag float over every schoolhouse in the country and the exercises be such as shall impress upon our youth the patriotic duties of American citizens.—Benjamin Harrison.

Death never comes too soon, if necessary, in defense of the liberties of our country.—Story.

I only regret that I have but one life to give for my country.—Nathan Hale.

The nation's holy of holies is about the resting place of her soldier dead.—Green.

Flatbush—"Do you think a man profits by his mistakes?" Bensonhurst—"No, if he marries the wrong woman he doesn't."—Yonkers Statesman.

## BILL FOR LONGER SCHOOL TERMS.

Next to the teachers' salary measure the most important measure from State Superintendent Finegan's view is the bill which increases the school terms. The bill provides that, beginning next fall, all schools in first, second and third-class districts shall be open for at least 180 school days which is equivalent to a nine-month term. In fourth-class districts the schools must be kept open at least 150 days beginning next fall, and for the term starting in September, 1922, the term must be extended to at least 160 days.

The increased terms make the most changes in the fourth class districts, where investigations by Dr. Finegan and the State school officials showed that the attendance had been very lax and the terms entirely too short. Among the things that impressed Dr. Finegan with the Pennsylvania school system were the short terms permitted in the rural schools, and it is his determination that every change for a liberal education shall be extended to the youth in the country districts.

The compulsory attendance laws have been considerably strengthened by amendments. Regular attendance now is required of pupils between 14 and 16 years of age unless they have completed a course of study equivalent to six yearly grades in the public schools. Under existing law, boys and girls were permitted to leave schools and seek employment when 14 years old, without any limit of the amount of schooling they had received.

It also is provided that permits for farm service or domestic service in private homes that have been issued by the school board of the district in which the pupil resides must be granted in accordance with regulations prescribed by the Superintendent of Public Instruction. It is not Dr. Finegan's desire to stop the practice of permitting older pupils to help their parents on farms in the busy seasons, but he wants to break up a practice that has been abused in many rural sections and see that the boys and girls manage to get a maximum amount of the schooling prescribed for each year.

Several measures that will help the school districts to meet the additional expense exacted by the teachers' salary increases of the 1919 session and the past one were enacted. One increases the borrowing capacity for temporary school purposes in first and second-class districts from two-tenths to four-tenths of one per cent. of the assessed valuation of the district, and in third and fourth-class districts from one-half to one per cent. of the assessed valuation.

Another measure authorizes school districts with outstanding indebtedness for operating purposes to make refunds and spread the indebtedness over a period of ten years. The professional ratings for occupation tax purposes are repealed in another measure and a uniform per capita occupation tax on both male and female residents of not less than \$1 nor more than \$5 is now provided.

## Baby Teeth Important.

Not until very recently has it come to be realized that at least four-fifths of all troubles people have with their teeth during their lifetime are due to neglect of the first set.

Parents generally have a notion that it is not worthwhile to concern themselves much about a child's first teeth, inasmuch as they are merely temporary and must in the nature of things be replaced by new ones later on.

This, it appears, is a very grave mistake, because the wearing quality and proper development of the second set depend largely upon the welfare of the first teeth. If they are allowed to decay the subsequent and permanent teeth are bound to suffer. Even the regularity of the arrangement of the latter in the mouth is liable to be importantly affected.

Nature does not seem to make the first teeth of such good material as is provided for those that follow. This is indicated by the fact that a first tooth will often suffer in a couple of months as much decay as its successor would be likely to do in two years. The process of deterioration is far more rapid.

As a result, far more attention is being given to the health of the mouth than ever before and the newest idea, which many dentists are taking up, is to make a regular contract to keep a child's mouth in good order at a flat price yearly, beginning when the youngster is only three or four years old. The child is fetched every two or three months for treatment, which is usually trifling on each occasion, and, as a result, the prospect of good and sound teeth through life is greatly enhanced.

## Crippled Child May Soon Walk.

James McClenahan, a little crippled boy from Centre Hall, was taken to a surgeon in Harrisburg last week by the State College Red Cross. Miss Shipp, the secretary, and Miss Hil-da Thompson, drove down in the Red Cross car with the youngster in order to take him to Dr. George B. Stull, who has been doing some splendid work in orthopaedic cases. James stayed in the Harrisburg hospital a couple of days while a very thorough examination was made and he was measured for braces; in three or four weeks he will be walking around in his new braces and, as he is now ten years old and has never been able to walk at all, that will be quite an event for him. James is a plucky little chap and readily made friends in the hospital; he is delighted with the prospect of being able to walk so soon.

The Chapter is making arrangements for Dr. Stull to go to State College some time next month, and with the co-operation of Drs. William and Grover Glenn, he will hold an orthopaedic clinic at the hospital. Miss Shipp is making the preliminary arrangements with the prospective patients and says there will probably be fifteen or twenty children who are crippled one way or another to take advantage of the opportunity to have the services of a specialist.

## THE DECADENT BACK YARD.

Many of the folks who are fairly particular about their front lawns are utterly regardless about the rear of their places. They are much like the man who shaves regularly but never blacks his boots.

The arrays of litter that will gather in a back yard are depressing. There will be tumble down chicken coops, loose ends of boards, piles of ashes, heaps of tin cans, discarded

metal, and all the waste and refuse of an active home. It is regarded as a kind of universal dump and catch-all.

People think all this mess of stuff is not visible, but it is. Almost every back yard can be seen from the streets. An ill kept one helps make a town look frowsy and decadent. It gives the whole neighborhood a discouraged air. If one man keeps his yard poorly, others with an inclination to untidiness feel that they can do the same. Those who would like

to clean up, feel it is not much use as there is so much disorder around them.

In that way a neighborhood soon degenerates. It may not be particularly congested, but it has all the disorder of a metropolitan slum. Landlords feel that tenants will not cooperate to keep the property up, and they delay about painting and other repairs. Every piece of property on the street will run down hill.

If you could take a neighborhood of

badly kept back yards, and clean them all up so that the whole thing looked just neat, even without effort at beautification, you would add ten per cent. to the selling value of the real estate on that street. Then if you could go in and plant shrubs and flowers and develop good grass, you would add another ten per cent. It is the easiest known way to acquire more property value.

—Subscribe for the "Watchman."

Every Dollar you Spend in Bellefonte will "COME HOME TO BOOST"

## The Watchman's Buy-at-Home Campaign

Read these articles with care. They may present something you hadn't thought of before. Patronize the people whose ads appear here. They are your neighbors and will treat you right. The money you spend with them stays in circulation in Bellefonte.

If You Buy Out of Town and I Buy Out of Town, What will Become of Our Town?

Everything in Furniture.

Phonographs and Records.

## NAGINEY'S

Send Us Your Grocery Order Today It Will Pay You.

CITY CASH GROCERY Allegheny St.

## The Latest

in Dry Goods and Ladies' and Misses Ready to Wear.

## HAZEL & CO.

The Headquarters for Athletic Goods in Bellefonte. Smoker Supplies. Barber Shop in Connection.

## RUHL'S

Under First Nat. Bank.

## Our Grocery

Line is always complete and we invite your patronage.

## BROUSE'S

High St.

## Willard

is the Storage Battery of Service. Any make battery repaired and recharged.

## WITMER'S

## Studebaker

Expert Repairing on All Makes of Cars.

## BEEZER'S GARAGE.

## The House

of Service when it Comes to Hardware

## THE POTTER-HOY Co.

## Our Meats

are always fresh and wholesome

## Phone Your Order.

## ECKEL'S MARKET

## We Do Not Recommend

Ford parts that are not genuine. Make our garage your headquarters, Ford owners.

## BEATTY MOTOR CO.

## This Week

A Special on Belle Meade Sweets, Milliard's and Lonis Sherry Candies.

## THE MOTT DRUG Co.

## Gross Bros.

Good Broom..... 68c  
5 pounds Coffee..... 98c  
5 Soap..... 25c  
3 Jersey Flake..... 25c  
1 Large can Peaches..... 28c  
BELLEFONTE, PA.

## LAUDERBACH-ZERBY CO.

## Wholesale Grocers

## YOUR HOME OPTOMETRIST

Fitting glasses for 15 years. Satisfaction guaranteed.

## CASEBEER'S

Registered Optometrist.

## The First National Bank

invites your patronage.

## THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF BELLEFONTE.

## When You Want

Hardware of any description call and see us. We invite your patronage.

## BELLEFONTE HARDWARE CO.

## LOCAL MARKETS ARE ESSENTIAL

Equal Responsibility for Their Support Rests Upon the Farmers and Merchants.

## MUST ASSIST EACH OTHER

Prosperity of Community Depends Upon Each of These Two Classes Buying Products and Goods of Each Other.

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The first essential in the development of any business is the possession of a market. The manufacturer must have a market for his products or he cannot succeed, no matter how valuable those products may be or how efficiently his plant may be operated. The wholesale merchant and the retail merchant may have the choicest stocks of goods, but they may as well go out of business if they have not a market where they can dispose of their stocks. The farmer may produce bumper crops, but they will rot upon the ground if he cannot find a market for them. The wage earner's skill and muscle bring him no returns unless there is a market for his labor.

The question of markets is the big one in every line of business and in every community the question is a vital one. In each community, which must be taken to include not only the people who live in the town but the farmers who live in the surrounding country as well, there are two sides to the market question. The business men of the town must have a market for the things which they have to sell. Otherwise they cannot continue in business. At the same time the farmers must have a market for the things which they raise or they may as well go out of business.

When Either Fails Both Suffer. The merchants of the town can provide a market for the products of the farmers and the farmers can provide a market for the goods which the merchants have to sell. As long as each class of citizens provides a market for the other class all is well and the goose hangs high, but when either class fails to provide a market for the other the goose is cooked, not only for the class which is deprived of the market but for the other as well.

The farmer has a right to expect the town which is his natural trading point to provide a market for his products, and the town is not performing its proper function as the trading center of its community if it does not see

that such a market is provided. The responsibility of looking after the fulfillment of this obligation rests largely upon the merchants of the town. The farmer is a producer and he must dispose of his products before he can become a consumer. It is, therefore, not only right but necessary from a business standpoint that the merchants should aid the farmer in turning his products into money. Otherwise the farmer naturally will have no money to spend in the stores of the town.

## Obligation on Farmers.

On the other hand, the merchants of the town have a right to expect the farmers to provide a market for the merchandise which they have to sell, and the farmers are not doing their duty to their community if they do not provide such a market. In this case, also, it is not only right but it is necessary to the prosperity of the farmers that they should aid the merchants in turning their merchandise into cash. Otherwise it is obvious that the merchants will have no money with which to buy the products of the farmers.

This is a double-barreled proposition and the obligation rests equally upon both the merchants and the farmers to maintain the markets which are essential to both classes of citizens. Any town which would import from points hundreds of miles distant the farm products which it could buy at home would be pursuing a very short-sighted policy, for it would be making it impossible for the farmers in its territory to buy the goods of its merchants. As a matter of fact no town does this unless it is forced by unusual conditions to do so. A town may be located in a community which is not productive enough to meet the local demands, and in that case it is forced to import farm products but the town which is compelled to do this is at a disadvantage from a commercial standpoint unless it is essentially a manufacturing town, in which case its products are sold to other communities and bring in enough cash to offset that which is sent away to purchase farm products.

## Must Have Outside Business.

In the average community, however, the town is dependent for its prosperity upon the money received from the farmers in the ordinary channels of trade, rather than upon that obtained from the sale of its own products. In the average town the merchants cannot make money and continue in business if they are dependent solely upon the people of the town for their business.

No business can last long with "everything going out and nothing coming in," and it is equally true that no business can be operated on the principle of "everything coming in and nothing going out." To maintain the balance which is necessary to the maintenance of prosperity in a community there must be an even trade between the business men of the town.

Shoes for the entire family at right prices

## YEAGER'S

The Rexall Store and that means quality. Special attention given to prescriptions.

## Runkle's Drug Store

The Home of the famous Butter Krust Bread. Confectionery and Baked Goods.

## The City Bakery

Everything in Lumber, Sashes, Doors and Blinds.

## The Bellefonte Lumber Co.

The Home of Hart, Schaffner and Marx Clothing for Men. Also a complete line of Men's and Boy's furnishings.

## MONTGOMERY & CO.

## The Edison

is the peer of Phonographs. Come in and hear one today. Records, Pianos, Player-Pianos.

## GHEEN'S MUSIC STORE.

## We Are Still

in the Hardware business at the old Stand. Everything complete always.

## OLEWINE'S

Wholesale and Retail fruits and produce.

A complete line of imported Olive Oil.

## CARPENETO & CO.

## When In Town

See the best in Motion Pictures at the Scenic.

## SCENIC THEATRE

## Weaver, Grocers

Bellefonte, Pa.

## The Best

in Dry Goods and Ladies Ready to Wear.

## SCHLOW'S

## The Bellefonte Trust Co.

Courtesy. Safety. Service.

## The Bellefonte Trust Co.

## COHEN'S

The Complete Department-Store. Everything for the family.

## COHEN'S

## A Special

Sale of all Sizes of Tires for this Week.

## WION GARAGE

## W. S. Katz

## DRY GOODS

Ladies Ready to Wear

## Queen Quality Shoes for Women

## Regal Shoes for men

We fit the Youngsters, too, MINGLE'S SHOE STORE.

## Special This Week

50 lb. Cotton Mattress, \$10.75  
50 lb. Cotton felt Mattress \$13.75  
BRACHBILL'S.

This Market is now under New Management and we Solicit Your Patronage

## FRESH MEATS DAILY

## KLINE'S

Formerly Lyon's Market

Quality at the lowest prices is our Motto. Satisfaction guaranteed on every purchase at

## The Mens' Shop

## WILLARD & SON

HABERDASHERS.

## The Grocery Store of

Wholesome Goods and Prompt Service

## HAZEL'S

## Clothing of the Best

for men who are careful of appearances. A full line of Men's and Boy's furnishings.

## SIM THE CLOTHIER

## The Watchman

has always advised buying at home, and it buys at home itself.

## Books, Stationery and Post Cards.

## The Index Book Store

## Everything in Electric Supplies.

## THE ELECTRIC SUPPLY CO.

Firestone, Gates' super tread and Mohawk Tires.

Atlantic, Mobiloil, Sonoco and Waverly oils.

Mobiloil tractor oil a specialty.

## BELLEFONTE STEAM VULC. CO.

## NEW GROCERY

A full line of groceries at reduced prices. A full line of foreign and domestic fruits in season. Kline's bacon and ham, fresh from the market. Cream cheese a specialty. With every 50c. purchase we give free a coupon for Rogers silverware. Ask for them.

## ALTERS & STOVER

High St., opposite P. R. Station. Successors to Sechler & Co.

## The Variety Store

## SPIGELMYER & CO.

## Everything in Hardware

for Farm, Dairy and Home.

## GLENWOOD RANGES,

## SCHAEFFER'S