

FROM JOLLY CORKS TO ELKS.

The dawn of February 16, 1922, marks an anniversary of keen interest to nearly 1,000,000 American men. Fifty-four years ago—on February 16, 1868—a little group of fourteen men sat in a stuffy room in New York city. Twice they voted on a matter they had been debating for weeks. On the second ballot, the now almost-forgotten fraternal order of the "Jolly Corks" was disbanded. And the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks was born.

The first membership report in the archives of the Elks is dated December 27, 1868. New York Lodge No. 1, the Mother Lodge of the Order, was then its only lodge. There were 76 members on the rolls.

The fifty-fourth anniversary of the Order's birth shows a membership of more than 818,000 Elks in more than 1,400 lodges that dot the United States of America. At Anchorage, Alaska, the farthest north Elk lodge stands amidst almost polar ice and snow. Elk lodges rise at Brownsville, Texas, and Key West, Florida—farthest southern points of the continental United States.

His body rests today in Mount Hope cemetery, Boston, Massachusetts, beneath a great granite boulder bearing a bronze plate with the inscription: "Charles Algonon Sidney Vivian. Founder of the Order of Elks. Died March 20, 1880. Aged 34 years. A lover of his kind, who founded a great Order and in so doing wrought much good."

Vivian, who was the presiding "Jolly Cork" at the momentous meeting in 1868 when the fourteen men voted to organize under the name of "Elks," died in Leadville, Colorado, after a life of theatrical vicissitudes that ranged from touring in affluence at the head of his own company, to being stranded penniless in Denver.

Only in Elkdom's archives and the memories of the few surviving "old-timers" is the history of the Jolly Corks held intact. And only one charter member of Elkdom still survives. He is "Joe" Norcross, of New York.

The "Jolly Corks," actor-folks all, met in those days of the '60s in cafes and bar-rooms of New York's theatrical district. The "cork trick" was their initiated ceremony. A group of Corks would bring in a candidate, who was assessed fifty cents. This was taken by Charles Vivian, and entered in a pocket memorandum book. Each "Jolly Cork" produced a champagne cork from his pocket.

The bar-keeper supplied the candidate with a new cork. The men lined up in front of the now-extinct American bar. Each man placed his cork in front of him on the bar. To the candidate it was explained that at the signal "Three!" of the "One - two - three!" called by the ruling Cork, the last man to lift his cork from the bar was "stuck for the drinks."

One other law the Corks obeyed. Any Jolly Cork, meeting another Jolly Cork, was at liberty to challenge his brother by producing his own cork from his pocket. If the challenged man could not also produce a cork, he must pay for the drinks. The champagne cork became the insignia of the Order.

seven to seven, deadlocked on "Buffaloes" and "Elks." Only a handful recall the name of W. L. Bowron, of New York, today. Yet it is to him that the "Elks" owe their name. On the second ballot, he switched his vote from "Buffaloes" to "Elk." Vivian, in the chair, though an ardent advocate of "Buffaloes," ratified the majority of one, and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks was born.

One other circumstance, little known, paved the way for the name of "Elks." The committee charged with selecting a name was to meet at Broadway and Ann Street, New York. Some were tardy. Others, weary of waiting, strolled into Barnum's Museum on that corner, and wandered through the famous animal collection. "Bears" was suggested, but discarded as animals of few inviting traits, coarse, brutal and morose. "Beavers" were brought up as examples of industry, but cast aside as too destructive. "Foxes," suggested, were voted down as too cunning and crafty. A large moose-head attracted attention, but was at last turned down. Then an Elk's head, with graceful, spreading antlers, met with general approval and divided honors with "Buffaloes," which Vivian had advocated strongly, but which half the committee opposed because they did not wish to copy the name of an existing order.

Since then the Order has grown by giant strides. It embraces American citizens from the humblest, to Warren G. Harding, President of the United States, and life-member of Marion (Ohio) Lodge No. 32, B. P. O. Elks. In 1922, Elkdom, with gifts to charity already totalling more than \$20,000,000, stepped out of the role of the purely fraternal organizations into the rank of one of America's greatest humanitarian brotherhoods.

William W. Mountain, of Toledo, Ohio, Grand Exalted Ruler of the Order, announced his policy: "Make every Elk Lodge the civic and humanitarian center of the community in which it makes its home."

In Chicago, by Lincoln Park, overlooking Lake Michigan, the Elks are building their \$3,000,000 National Memorial to 70,000 Elks who served the United States in the world war, and the more than 1,000 Elks who died in that service. The building will also house the Order's central executive organization, and the National Elks' Magazine.

Only men of 21 years or more, American citizens, are eligible to membership. "The faults of our brothers we write upon the sands—their virtues upon the tablets of love and memory," is Elkdom's motto.

The four cardinal principles of the Order are "Charity, Justice, Brotherly Love, Fidelity." "I guess we built a little better than we knew," says old "Joe" Norcross, only surviving charter member. And from the Great Beyond, where those long-dead "Jolly Corks" look down upon this earth, they probably agree with him.

MAY REMOVE BEAVERS.

Officials of the State Game Commission may remove two beavers to another habitation next spring if they continue to interfere with the flow of the stream which supplies the source of water power for the summer home of Mrs. Charles Knobbs, near Milford. The beavers stopped the water supply so often for the Knobbs home during the summer and fall that Mrs. Knobbs complained to the State Game Commission.

The beavers wanted the water used by Mrs. Knobbs to operate a small power plant by means of a water wheel for their dam and blocked off the flow at the sluiceway as fast as workmen on the Knobbs place could remove the obstructions. Since fall they have quit their activities for the winter, but in the spring if they continue to cut off the water supply to the Knobbs home the Game Commissioner will move them to other quarters.

Seth E. Gordon, secretary of the Game Commission, says the two beavers on the Knobbs place are not any of those with which the State stocked various game preserves a year ago. They are from a colony of original Pennsylvania beavers discovered a couple of years ago along Bushkill creek. What caused them to migrate to the vicinity of Milford is unknown.—Exchange.

Over 400 Perfumes.

It is an interesting thing to know that 4,200 species of plants are gathered and used for commercial purposes in Europe. Of these 420 have a perfume that is pleasing and enter largely into the manufacture of scents, soaps and sachets. There are more species of white flowers gathered than of any other color—1,124. Of these 187 have an agreeable scent, an extraordinarily large proportion. Next in order come yellow blossoms, with 951, 77 of them being perfumed. Red flowers number 823, of which 84 are scented. The blue flowers are of 594 varieties, 34 of which are perfumed, and the violet blossoms number 308, 13 of which are pleasantly odoriferous.

SHE LOOKS SO WELL AND HAPPY.

See the Rich, Red Blood, the Sign of Health, Showing in Her Lovely Cheeks.

Some women have naturally beautiful complexions that tell you there is plenty of richness in their blood. Their figures become well formed, supple, rounded and graceful. Those are the results of rich, red blood, and plenty of it. There is no need of being thin and scrawny from poor blood. Get a few bottles of Gude's Pepto-Mangan—take it with your meals for a few weeks. It will give you plenty of red blood. By building up the blood, you give the entire system a chance to restore itself naturally, and that brings natural bloom and beauty and all the effects and joys of good health. Get Gude's Pepto-Mangan at your druggists in liquid or tablet form.—Adv.

ALASKA'S RAILROAD.

Anchorage, Alaska.—Uncle Sam's Alaskan Railway, talked of for two decades, and under construction for six years, is completed. The last spike was driven February 14th.

This last spike was on the completion day, driven into place on the bridge at Riley Creek, near McKinley National Park, by one of the track layers. Later, some time in the summer, it will be replaced by a golden spike when the formal dedication of the railway will be celebrated. The railroad runs from Seward to Fairbanks, 467 miles, and has branches of coal fields which make a total trackage of 539 miles. The cost was approximately \$56,000,000.

Work during the winter months brought many hardships. Supplies had to be carried by tractor and by truck through heavy snows, over forest lands and through streams. There were few roads—the gasoline conveyances made their own pathways as they ploughed their way along.

All of Alaska is looking forward to the formal dedication, when President Harding with most of his cabinet is expected to be present, as well as thousands of people from all over Alaska and the United States.

Scott C. Bone, Governor of Alaska, and Lieutenant Colonel Frederick Mears, head of the Alaskan Engineering Commission, and builder of the road, are in Washington making plans for the big event.

The railroad will make vast changes in Alaska's commercial affairs. The Yukon River will still be a factor, but time, distance and expense for interior transportation will be cut considerably.

The big coal fields of Manatuska have been reopened and coal is already starting toward the ocean, and ships for the Pacific Coast States where there is a big demand for coal at reasonable prices.

Several choice farming districts, isolated by lack of transportation, are now able to dispose of products. A flour mill has been opened at Fairbanks, to supply people who heretofore had to send thousands of miles for this product. Other plants to supply local markets are also springing up.

And, in the meantime, Governor Bone is working to have all the Alaskan governmental agencies in the national capital co-ordinated and put under one head. He also wants liberal mining and land laws to aid in colonizing the area opening by the railroad.

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To Colonel Mears is given much of the credit for the big construction job. He made good despite his base of supplies, Seattle, being 200 miles distant, and the fact that the field was too snowbound for track work five months of each year.

When President Wilson appointed the Alaskan Engineering Commission in 1914 to build the railroad, he named Mears, on the recommendation of Major General Goethals, Panama Canal builder. Mears had risen from location and construction work to head of the entire Canal Zone railway system.

—The "Watchman" gives all the news while it is news.

Honor System Store Helps Pay His College Expenses.

A student at The Pennsylvania State College a few days ago conceived the idea of setting up a little candy store on the campus which, operated on the "Honor System" of purchase, would earn money to help with his college expenses while he was busy attending classes. He is Louis L. Kaufman, a Sophomore, from Pittsburgh, and after a week of daily sales he reports the venture a great success.

He has arrayed a tempting display of five and ten cent sweets, and each morning places a little small change in an open pasteboard box, trusting to the honor of the student purchasers to pay for the goods they desire. He states that the students have implicitly observed his "Candy sold on honor system" sign. The store is on the open porch of Old Main just outside of President Thomas' office, and so far as known, he is the only college student to make a venture of this kind.

THE BOY THAT IS WANTED.

"Wanted—a boy you can tie to, A boy that is honest and true; A boy that is good to old people, And kind to the little ones, too. A boy that is nice to the home folks And pleasant to sister and brother, A boy who will try when things go awry To be helpful to father and mother. These are the boys who are wanted, In the workshop, the home and the store."

Children Cry for Fletcher's



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

Charles 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. Never attempt to relieve your baby with a remedy that you would use for yourself.

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 Comfort—The Mother's Friend.

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Lyon & Co. Lyon & Co.

Your money commands the greatest variety of good quality here. We will give you wider choice of honest value than you find anywhere else in town.

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Dress Goods are here, stripes, figures in light and dark grounds.

Radium Sport Stripes in all the new colors for Skirts, in all wool, silk and cotton from \$1.75 up.

NEW SILKS.

Our line of new Silks are in. Satin Crepes, Canton Crepes, Crepe Failles, Baronet Satins, Georgetown and Crepe de Chenes, all the new dark and high colors at prices one half.

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Our Ready to Wear department is receiving new models every day.

All Wool Tuxedo Suits at \$10.00 up All Wool Coats \$10.00 up All Wool Jersey Jumper Dresses \$3.98

SHOES

SHOES

A big reduction in men's, women's and children's Shoes.

Men's Fine Dress Shoes that were sold for \$8.00 now \$4.98.

Men's Working Shoes that were sold for \$6.00, now \$3.50.

Women's Dress Shoes that were sold for \$8.50, now \$4.50.

Women's Oxfords in Tan and Black, that were sold for \$8.50, now \$4.50.

Children's Shoes from \$1.50 up.

Lyon & Co. Lyon & Co.