

WHAT ARE YOU HERE FOR?

If you've never made another
Have a happier time in life.
If you've never helped a brother
Through his struggle and strife;
If you've never been a comfort
To the weary and worn,
Will you tell us what you're here for
In this lovely land of morn?
If you've never made the pathway
Of some neighbor glow with sun,
You've never brought a bubble
To some fellow heart with fun;
If you've never cheered a toiler
That you tried to help along,
Will you tell us what you're here for
In this lovely land of song?
If you've never made a comrade
Feel the world a sweeter place
Because you lived within it
And had served it with your grace;
If you've never heard a woman
Or a little child proclaim
A blessing on your bounty—
You're a poor hand at the game!
—Chicago Elk News.

**WILL BURN CORN
IN NEBRASKA.**

Nebraska is going to burn corn instead of coal this winter. And she is going to save money by doing so.
Although the State does not produce a ton of coal, a cubic foot of gas, a gallon of oil, and scarcely a cord of wood, the farmers of the State are practically independent of the fuel situation. If coal is not available, Nebraska farmers will simply load up their stoves with corn and will keep warm just as though they were burning the best Pennsylvania anthracite. Seven million, five hundred thousand and Nebraska acres are at work producing the State's fuel for this winter. It is true, however, that if Nebraska burns its corn and Iowa the corn produced in that State, and Kansas and one or two other western States follow the lead of Nebraska, some coal miners may lack something to eat. There will be a shortage of bread and wheat.

Last year when a coal shortage threatened, the University of Nebraska made a scientific investigation of the relative value of coal and corn for fuel. The result was rather surprising. The University found that when soft coal is selling at \$15 a ton, and corn is worth only 50 cents per bushel, it is just as cheap for the farmer to burn his corn as it is to sell the corn and buy the coal. In addition to which the farmer would have to haul his corn to market and haul the coal from the railroad to the farm.

Today coal is not selling quite up to \$15 per ton in the country towns. But there is no coal to be had at the prices quoted by the coal dealers. "We will take your order and fill it when we can," is the usual answer to the order for coal.

Likewise, corn is not selling quite up to 50 cents per bushel on the farm. Corn is about 60 cents per bushel in Chicago and considerably less than that on the western farms. At the present prices of coal and corn, according to the University report, it is cheaper to burn corn than coal. And especially so since no coal is to be had.
One of the finest growing seasons Nebraska has ever experienced is on right now. With abundant and frequent rains, and hot, moist weather, the Nebraska corn is growing so rapidly it can actually be heard. Stand near a big corn field and the rustle of the unfolding blades of corn can be plainly heard. This is called "hearing the corn grow."

Nebraska is cultivating 7,418,700 acres of corn this year. The estimated yield on July 1 was 200,313,000 bushels. Since that estimate was made the corn plant has made vast improvements. Some experts, unofficially, estimate the yield as high as 250,000,000 bushels.

With 250,000,000 bushels of corn, Nebraska has the equivalent of 10,000,000 tons of coal stored on its vast farms. And this will easily take care of the fuel needs of all the farmers in the State.

But while the farmers and the citizens of the small towns will be taken care of, the city dwellers in Nebraska will have to turn to coal as usual. And should there be no coal the people in the cities will suffer. City furnaces are not built to permit the burning of corn. But in the old-fashioned "barrel" stoves, so popular on the western farm, corn can be burned as easily as coal.

Last year corn got down to about 17 cents per bushel. And coal went up to something like \$16 and \$18 per ton. During the period thousands of Nebraska farmers burned corn in their stoves instead of coal. In an earlier day, before the coming of the railroads, Nebraska farmers had nothing else but corn to burn, and practically no coal was used in those years. So to burn corn instead of coal is not new to Nebraska farmers. They know all about it.—Ex.

Gather Seeds by Tons in Forests.

Harrisburg, Pa.—Tons of seeds of forest trees are being gathered by employees of the State Department of Forestry, for planting in the State's nurseries, but it has been found that this is a poor year for pine cones, only 300 of the 800 being in sight.

The remainder of the amount needed will be bought, as well as other kinds of seeds.

Free distribution of trees grown from these seeds is planned as a reforestation measure.

Want National Day of Prayer.

President Harding has been petitioned by the Allegheny Presbytery of the United Presbyterian church to proclaim a "day of prayer," in order that "the Christian peoples may seek divine guidance for the solution of the problems that so sorely trouble the nation at this time."

The "problems" enumerated include industrial strife, low moral standards and general unrest.

NEW DIAMOND FIELD OPENED.

A "rush" such as frontier America knew in its free-land days, but in this case to peg out claims in a newly discovered diamond field was mentioned in recent dispatches from South Africa. This new diamond country opens up possibilities of a rival to the great Kimberly diamond field in the same general region, the world's greatest source of the sparkling white gems.
The methods of mining diamonds at Kimberly, which may be followed in the new fields if the formation proves the same, are outlined in a bulletin from the Washington, D. C., headquarters of the National Geographic society.

"The mines at Kimberly," says the bulletin, "are in very ancient volcanoes which ages ago lost all semblance of activity. But during their youth the great heat and pressure of these volcanoes created gigantic laboratories in their depths in which thousands of the hard white carbon crystals, which are diamonds, were created. The precious little lumps are embedded in a great volume of worthless rock known as 'blue ground,' and under old conditions were as hard to find as the proverbial needle in a haystack. But just as a clever searcher could probably locate his needle with a powerful magnet, despite the straw, so engineers have evolved mechanical means cleverly to separate the few tiny diamonds from the many tons of dirt in which they are hidden."

"The effectiveness with which Nature has concealed the crystals is evidenced by the fact that when the 'blue ground' weathers it crumbles, and great harrows like those used on the bonanza farms of the west, are dragged over it to facilitate the process."

"Eventually the material is broken down into relatively fine particles. It is then taken in truck-loads to the mechanical plant of the mine for treatment. The ground is mixed with water in great mixing machines and passed over screens of fine wire meshing."

"When as much as possible of the foreign material has been removed in this way the coarse residue, containing the diamonds, is passed over sloping, vibrating tables covered with thick grease. Because of some little understood physical property diamonds stick to the grease while the worthless material flows over the edge of the tables. The grease with its load of crystals is then scraped into a perforated container and heated by steam. The grease melts away and leaves the small but highly valuable object of these months of work."

"How widely spaced the diamonds are in their matrix of earth can be shown best perhaps by a comparison of volumes. The earth taken out in a year by the largest mining company in the world, would form a cube more than 430 feet in each dimension. This would fill a large city block to a height of more than thirty stories. The diamonds found in this vast amount of earth would fill only two or three desk drawers or a cubical box less than three feet in each dimension. But these few pecks of stones for which a mountain was moved were worth perhaps in excess of \$25,000,000.
"One of the most striking features of the mining of diamonds by the large companies in Kimberly is the existence of the unique labor compounds. Since diamonds are so easily stolen, only native laborers are employed who will agree to 'enlist' for at least three months and remain for that period, (when not in the mines, or on the 'floors') within a walled enclosure. In the largest compound, covering more than four acres, 3,000 men live. Not only are these compounds surrounded by high walls, but they are also covered overhead by fine wire netting so that diamonds cannot be thrown outside to confederates."

"Laborers entering or leaving a compound must go through a procedure not unlike that when entering a foreign country having strict immigration and customs laws. They must pass a health examination and if diseased are rejected or placed in quarantine. Only certain articles may be taken into a compound, and no boots, shoes, or other hard or solid materials may be taken out, only clothing which has been searched. In the largest of the compounds, where some laborers have chosen to stay for years, are stores, a church, a school, a hospital and dispensary, athletic grounds and a swimming pool. The manager of the compound is a sort of mayor and judge rolled into one and is called upon to decide innumerable disputes."

Real Estate Transfers.

Jacob Andrew Gettig, et ux, to William C. Johnston, tract in College township; \$1,100.

Louise V. Harris to Theodore Davis Boal, tract in Harris and Potter townships; \$20,000.

Harold Gill Bell, et al, to Grace Bell, tract in Rush township; \$1.

Sarah E. Garis to Dennis Edward Haley, tract in State College; \$6,750.

Edward J. Kinze, et ux, to Russell D. Casselberry, tract in State College; \$9,000.

Boyd N. Johnston, et ux, to Mrs. Eliza Freeman, tract in State College; \$7,500.

John L. Holmes to Clarence L. Weaver, tract in Ferguson township; \$200.

Orlando C. Bowes to Roy Buck, tract in State College; \$16,000.

I. G. Gordon Foster, et al, to Harry M. Coll, tract in State College; \$1,000.

Samuel V. Styers, et ux, to Fred F. Styers, tract in Haines township; \$150.

David Chambers, et ux, to Lehigh Valley Coal Co., tract in Snow Shoe township; \$1.

Fred W. Zettle to Ammon F. Snyder, tract in Gregg township; \$200.

Horace W. Orwig, et ux, to J. W. Wagner, et ux, tract in State College; \$1,200.

Anna Frances Jackson to Hugh M. Moore, tract in Rush township; \$800.

J. Howard Musser, et ux, to Emma M. Campbell, tract in State College; \$15,000.

Arabella Keen to John C. Barnes, tract in Spring township; \$2,200.

Kate Parker Hile, et bar, to John C. Barnes, tract in Spring township; \$550.

Mahlon Shank, et al, to Mary M. Shank, tract in Howard; \$1.

John F. Harris to Charlotte R. Musser, tract in Boggs township; \$3,600.

I. G. Gordon Foster, et al, to Martin R. Bower, tract in State College; \$500.

C. N. Showalter, et ux, to Mary McCormick, tract in State College; \$6,000.

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Shoes.

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27 inch very heavy unbleached Canton Flannel 18 cents.
36 inch unbleached Muslin 12 1/2 cents.
Heavy gray and white Toweling 10 cents.
Dark Dress Gingham only 25 cents.
Ladies' Silk Hose, black and white, \$1.00.

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