

Democratic Watchman

Bellefonte, Pa., October 19, 1923.

WHEN YOU KNOW THERE'S A BASS ON YOUR LINE.

By Edgar A. Guest.

There's a thrill to the whirr of the partridge in the fall and a thrill to the honk of the duck,
And a thrill to the sportsman, whatever the game, when he knows that his bullet has struck.
Oh, the wide out-of-doors is a red-blooded book of a red-blooded man to enjoy;
With the sun beating down and the wind in his face he's a man with the heart of a boy.
And it's boy that I am, though my temples are gray—its boy though I crowd forty-nine,
And the thrill that I crave is the thrill that you get when you know there's a bass on your line!

There's a time when forgetfulness wipes out your cares and shuts out the world from your view.
When the wrongs you have borne are erased from your mind and none is existing but you;
There's the high peak of bliss where no stranger intrudes and where nothing distracting you see,
Where from sorrow and heartache and hurt and despair and hunger and thirst you are free;
There's that brief space of time when you're conscious of naught but a glorious thrill down your spine.
And a tug you have felt and a leap you have seen, and you know there's a bass on your line!

It is seldom we're blinded to wrongs that exist, it is seldom our senses grow numb;
By countless distractions we're buffeted round, except when the big moments come.
And but few of the minutes life gives us are big; not oft we're allowed to forget.
The burdens we carry, the pain that we bear, the failures and sorrows we've met,
But they all disappear in a flash when it comes—that time when the minutes are fine,
When you see the rod bend and you hear the reel click and you know there's a bass on your line!

WHAT DO YOU KNOW ABOUT YOUR OWN WATCH?

For most of the things in the daily routine of your life probably you depend most on the watch tucked away in your vest, your trousers or on your wrist, yet we venture the assertion that, aside from the fact that you know how to wind it and know when it is gaining or losing time, you know absolutely nothing about this constant companion upon which you rely so much.

Among its "Daily Talks with Thinking Philadelphians on Subjects They Know Best," the Philadelphia Ledger, last Friday, published the following interview with Ira D. Garman, Mr. Garman, as most of you know, is a Bellefonte boy. He has, for years been in the jewelry business at 101 South Eleventh St., Philadelphia. As a person who has been successful, both in business and public life in that city the Ledger reporter sought an interview with him and, naturally, his talk turned to the subject he knew best. It is rather long, but so full of information on a subject that so few of us know anything about that we republish it here, thinking that you will probably be as much interested in reading it as we were.

To have the correct time is now recognized as one of the most important things in business and social life, as in these days pretty nearly everything is regulated by that factor, and yet the average man pays little attention to the condition of his watch, although it is this upon which he depends for the keeping of virtually all his engagements, says Ira D. Garman, for years the president of the Pennsylvania State Retail Jewelers' Association.

"The average man expects a great deal from his watch," said Mr. Garman, "and at the same time he knows very little about it and about what is necessary for him to do if the watch is to give him the service which he demands from it. At the same time, after an experience of forty-five years in the business I have come to the conclusion that most persons know more about time-pieces now than ever before, and that a great many more men are now paying attention to their watches than at any previous time.

WATCH VERY COMPLEX.

"A watch is a very complex and complicated machine and more than any other, it may be compared to the human body in its construction and in its workings. There are more than 150 separate pieces in a watch, and each of these must fit perfectly and be kept in perfect condition if the watch is expected to run right. One imperfect part may not stop a watch, but it will certainly cause it to run incorrectly and either to gain or lose time.

"As I said, many persons, perhaps the majority of them, are careless about having their watches cleaned and oiled. Oil is one of the most important things about a watch, and it is also very important that the right kind of oil be used. Less than one drop of oil is required to keep a well-made watch running and in good condition from six to twelve months, but that one drop must be there. The length of time depends upon how much dust that particular watch collects.

"To clean and oil a watch properly the watch must be taken entirely apart and each separate part cleaned and re-oiled; the old dry oil is taken out and all the pivots are repolished. Then it is put together again and the new oil put in the proper places. Great care must be taken that too much oil is not used.

OIL CUPS VERY SMALL.

"As is to be expected, the oil cups of a watch are extremely small, especially in the wrist watches and others of very small pattern, which have come so much into vogue during the last few years. These cups are so

small that the repairer has to use a magnifying glass to see them.

"If too much oil be used and the smallest amount of it gets into the hairspring, the tiny coil will stick together and the watch will gain as much as two hours in every twenty-four. It is a good plan for the owner to allow his watch to remain under the observation of the watch-maker for a couple of weeks after being cleaned, as it takes that long to get a watch to its proper adjustment after being cleaned.

"There is no such thing as regulating a watch which needs cleaning. It simply cannot be done. A watch which has become impregnated with dust or with corroded oil is just as apt to gain time as to lose it. This is usually a puzzle to the owner, who finds it difficult to understand why a watch can be out of oil and still run too fast. So if after a year or so a watch begins to run too fast, it is pretty nearly a sure sign that it needs reoiling.

MAY INJURE THE WATCH.

"Many fine watches are so well constructed that they will continue to run for months after every bit of oil has dried up, but injury to the watch invariably follows. When it finally does stop the finely finished and highly tempered steel pivots are usually so worn that not only is the cost of repairing very high, but the watch will never again give the satisfaction which it would had it received the proper care in time.

"The importance of this accuracy in time-keeping is appreciated by the great railroads to the extent that they have a rule requiring the watches of those employees who have to do with the running of trains to be examined every ten days and cleaned at least once every twelve months.

"One of the most damaging things which can happen to a watch is a severe bump caused by being dropped. It is possible for a watch to fall and sustain no injury, but the better plan for the owner is to take it immediately to a watch-maker and have it examined. Often a slight bump will bend a pivot; the watch continues to run and the owner forgets all about the fall. Then in a week or so it stops. The fall bent a small pivot, but not enough to stop it at once. The pivot revolves in its setting until it becomes worn and has to be replaced. If given immediate attention it might have been straightened at small cost.

"Many times a bump will crack a jewel, and often the watch will continue to run. When a jewel is cracked it leaves a rough edge and the pivot revolving against this edge is soon cut, and instead of a new jewel the watch may require both a jewel and a pivot—an expensive bit of work.

"But in most cases a fairly hard fall will break the balance staff, this being the pivot which holds the balance wheel in position, and when it is broken the watch stops at once. The balance wheel is what makes the watch tick, and it ticks five times to every second, or more than 400,000 times a day. If by a fall or other

trouble the watch loses or gains only a tick every second it will be a deviation of several hours a day.

"A grain of dirt as small as the point of a needle will stop a watch if it lodges in the right places—either in the hairspring or between the teeth of one of the wheels. These wheels fit so perfectly that any firm substance, no matter how small, will cause them to bind. When this occurs it is exceedingly unwise to try to start the watch either by shaking or bumping it.

WHAT JEWELS ARE.

"There is a good bit of popular misunderstanding as to what the 'jewels' of a watch actually are. They are the points in which the pivots run, and they must be made of the finest material if the watch is to give good service. There are from seven to twenty-three of these points or jewels in a watch. They have nothing to do with the time-keeping qualities of a watch except that unless they are of good quality and fit perfectly the watch will not run properly.

"It was found in the early days of watch-making that pivots which were set and run in jewels were more lasting and better in every way than those set in brass or nickel plates. A roughened (cracked) jewel is very harmful to the time-keeping qualities of a watch, and it should be immediately replaced.

"The best jewels are made of cut rubies, although in the cheaper watches they are often made of glass. The ruby, however, has been found through years of experience to be very much the best substance which can be used for this purpose.

GOOD WATCHES LONG-LIVED.

"If a good, well-made watch is kept in proper condition constantly it will last a life time. Much, however, depends upon the care they receive and the fact that properly qualified workmen do the repair work which is needed. A watch is so delicate and so finely adjusted an instrument that the utmost care is required when anything goes wrong with it. A watch that will not keep correct time is not of much use to any one.

"In the last few years there has been a great demand for the wrist watch, and it undeniably has many points of convenience and utility. It started as a fad, but the excellent points of such watches were soon recognized, and they are now more in use than they ever were before. They have come largely into vogue among men, and the idea which at first prevailed that it was effeminate for a man to wear a wrist watch has now been superseded.

"Most of these watches are very small, and some of the foreign watches which have been made in this style are so tiny that it requires an unusually expert workman to take care of them. It is a good plan to wind these very small watches frequently; some of them run better if wound twice a day instead of once, as is the case with the ordinary sized watch.

THE AMERICAN WATCHES.

"The United States has forged

ahead wonderfully in the matter of the making of watches within the last few decades, and there are now four or five establishments which do not have to be afraid for their product even when compared with the best of the foreign watches, especially the Swiss.

"The demand for finer watches among the buyers in this country is now greater than it ever has been before in the history of the watchmaking industry. As the public has become better educated in the care of their watches, so they have come to demand a better grade of watch than formerly. While the appearance of a watch has a good bit to do with its sale, the requirement first of all is that it must keep good time."

GOOD BREEDING IN WRITING.

If you would only take time to read *The Life and Letters of Walter H. Page*, it would not be necessary for you to quote what he said about style in a letter to his son Ralph. As a matter of fact you ought to read those books for a number of other things, and I keep on saying that every chance I get, for I feel that in recommending them I am doing a genuine service. The writings of Walter H. Page help one to get a true international viewpoint. And no man can be in the truest sense an American who lacks that.

However, this hasn't anything to do with what I started out to talk about, namely, style in writing. This is what Mr. Page wrote on that.

"Style is good breeding—and art—in writing. It consists of the arrangement of your matter, first; then, more of the gait; the manner and the manners of your expressing it. Work every group of facts, naturally and logically grouped to begin with, into a climax. Work every group up as a sculptor works out his idea or a painter, each group complete in itself. Throw out any superfluous facts or any merely minor facts that prevent the orderly working up of the group—that prevent or mar the effect you wish to present.

"Then when you've got a group thus presented, go over what you've made if it, to make sure you've used your material and its arrangement to the best effect, taking away merely extraneous or superfluous or distracting facts, here and there adding concrete illustrations—putting in a convincing detail here and there, a touch of color.

"Then go over it for your vocabulary. See that you use no word in a different meaning than it was used 100 years ago and will be used 100 years hence. You wish to use only the permanent words—words, too, that will be understood to carry the same meaning to English readers in every part of the world. Your vocabulary must be chosen from the permanent, solid, stable parts of the language.

"Then see that no sentence contains a hint of obscurity. Then go over the words you use to see if they be best. Don't fall into merely current phrases. If you have

a long word, see if a native short one can be put in its place which will be more natural and stronger.

Avoid a Latin vocabulary and use a plain English one—short words instead of long ones.

"Most of all, use idioms—English idioms of force. Say an agreement was 'come to.' Don't say it was 'consummated.' For the difference between idioms and a Latin style, compare Lincoln with George Washington. One is always interesting and convincing. The other is dull in spite of all his good sense. How most folks do misuse and waste words!"—The Treasure Chest.

BOALSBURG.

Miss Mabel Brown spent Monday in Bellefonte.
John Weber, of Centre Hall,

spent Monday with his brother and sister.

Miss Anna Sweeney spent Tuesday with friends in Lemont.

"Squire and Mrs. J. F. Zechman are contemplating a trip to Snyder county this week.

Mrs. Goss and baby and Miss Bernice Reed, of Milroy, were guests at the Henry Reitz home from Friday until Sunday.

Mrs. Robert Meyer and son Joseph, and Miss Marjorie Shugerts, of Altoona, arrived in town Saturday to visit friends in this vicinity.

Mrs. William Stover, Misses Mary Reish and Nora Miller, and Louise Shuey, accompanied Ralph Rishel to Altoona on Saturday for a week-end visit.

—Get your job work done here.



New Touring Car

Looking at the new touring car from the side, you are at once favorably impressed with the effect of longer, more graceful lines secured by enlarging the cowl and raising the radiator.

Slanting windshield and one-man top lend material aid in giving the entire car a lower, more stylish appearance.

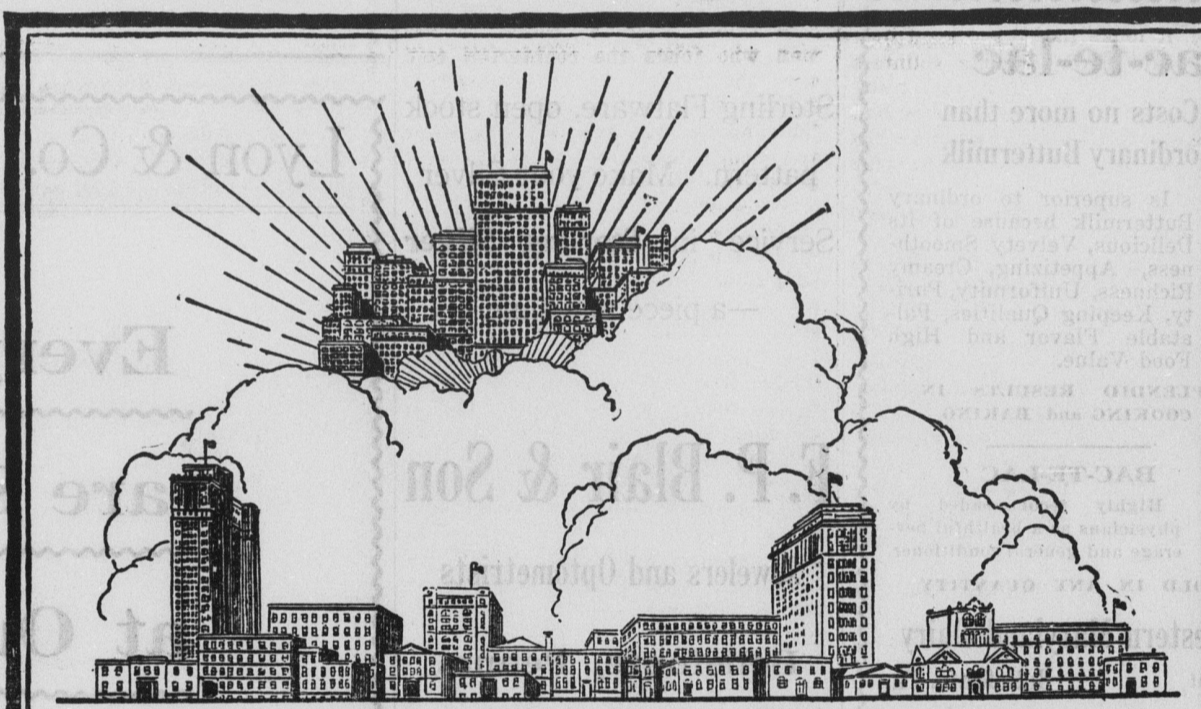
An apron connecting the radiator with the fender skirts is also a decided improvement.

A comfort feature much appreciated by owners, is the additional leg room provided by the enlargement of the cowl.

Allow us to show you the entire line of new Ford cars now on display in our show room.

These cars can be obtained through the Ford Weekly Purchase Plan.

Beatty Motor Co., Bellefonte, Pa.



Twenty-Two New Buildings

That's only one phase of the construction program we're working on this year in Pennsylvania.

It does not include 30 large additions to other Bell Telephone Buildings in the state.

And in 1924 our expenditures for building operations will be greater than this year.

The staggering demand for telephones—more and more telephones—has brought about the greatest telephone construction program ever attempted in one year.

This year we are adding 76,000 telephones; some ten millions of dollars' worth of new switchboards and other Central Office equipment; half a million miles of new wire.

With just one purpose in view—to keep pace with the needs of the people of this state for communication facilities.

The Bell Telephone Company of Pennsylvania

C. W. Heilhecker  Manager

ONE POLICY, ONE SYSTEM, UNIVERSAL SERVICE, AND ALL DIRECTED TOWARD BETTER SERVICE



Purse Strings....

are always open to Boys Clothing like this

The notable thing about boys clothes selling is not the number of people coming in but the number of boys' suits going out.

Value—that little word with five letters plus this new, clean stock of hundreds of suits is the best orator known to bring parents to immediate action.

If you have a son to clothe—no matter what you can afford to spend—come and let us show you how much you can't afford to lose.

Boys Suits	\$6.50 to \$18.00	
(with 2 pairs of Trousers)		
School Shirts	1.00 "	1.50
School Waists75c "	1.00
School Underwear50c "	1.50
School Caps75c "	1.50
School Trousers	1.25 "	2.50

A. Fauble