

HOPPERS TAKE TO LINGERIE

West Texas Insects Are Passing Up Crops and Eating Flappers' Silk Undies.

Now it is nature that is conspiring against the flapper! News comes from Breckenridge, in west Texas, that the grasshoppers are passing up the crops in the field and banqueting off silk hose and lingerie on clotheslines.

This indeed must be disturbing to the peace of mind—or, as some misogynists would have it, the piece of mind—of the flapper. It is a sign of modern times, and a not so healthful sign, that eaters generally are turning from the good old solid foods to the truffles, so the grasshopper may be excused for finding more delight in crepe de chine than cotton leaves. A pair of teddies or a cowbeby stocking even on a clothesline is a delectable confection that can be expected to appeal to any creature, whether he hops or walks with his two hind legs.

But in this is also demonstrated that the flapper, being a pioneer, must bear the brunt of adverse forces that otherwise would fall upon less forward sisters. The West Texas grasshoppers, it is said, when silk is lacking on the clothesline, attack cotton clothing. So the old-fashioned woman can thank her stars for the flappers. As long as there are plenty of them and they continue to wear stockings and underwear, the grasshoppers won't bother her.—Ft. Worth Star-Telegram.

FRANCE IS QUEEN OF THE AIR

She is Building Great Aerial Force For Safety Against Attack by Germany.

The kingdom of the air is France's today, says a contributor to the New York Aerial Age. Her military air force is now quadruple England's. In commercial flying she leads the world.

"France leads the world in air transportation," it is said. "This commercial application of the airplane keeps alive her factories, among which orders are widely distributed in order to nourish as large an industry as possible. The technical progress essential for the improvement of commercial air transport is just as essential for the development of aeronautics as a means of national security—self-defense if you prefer. Her military air force is now four times larger than that of England. This, added to her commercial possibilities, gives her world command of the air.

"France has reason to be interested in air defense. Her late enemy, by whom she has been invaded every fifty years since before Christ, is but three hours away from her capital. The Versailles treaty hasn't disarmed Germany in the air. It is estimated that Germany today could equip an air force of 5,000 airplanes, during a period of diplomatic tension lasting eight or nine months. It is figured that at least seven months are needed by any nation to inaugurate an intensive manufacture of aircraft and their engines."

Couldn't Join the Herd.

Usually it is the father of the girl whom the trembling young man has to see when he wishes to propose, but sometimes it is the mother.

One such unfortunate called upon his prospective mother-in-law, and was met with absolute frigidity.

When his mission was announced the mother had a fit. "No, sir!" she exclaimed. "I have not encouraged your visits. On the contrary, I have opposed them. I feel you have taken a mean advantage of our hospitality—that you intend to start on our ewe lamb."

Then the young man became angry, for he had received every possible encouragement.

"Madam," he said to the astonished woman, who expected and hoped he would go down on his knees to beg for the honor of an alliance with the family, "if I cannot have the family lamb, you will excuse me from continuing this interview with the family mutton."—London Tit-Bits.

More Compression.

The paper on the wall had become very faded and looked very much the worse for wear, but in spite of all Mr. Cityman said to the landlord he refused to do anything to it.

The house was small, but the owner assured his tenant that if he could not put up with the old paper he could soon find plenty of others who would be willing to do so.

At last one day Mr. Cityman said to his wife:

"It's no use, Margaret. We shall have to put on some new paper at our own expense."

"And take all the trouble to scrape the old stuff off?"

"Certainly not. We'll put it on over the other."

"John! And make the rooms smaller still!"

Unfortunate Circumstances.

A certain schoolboy who had regularly brought home excellent weekly reports at the beginning of last term just as regularly returned with unsatisfactory reports toward the end.

"How is it you are not doing so well?" asked his father, anxiously.

"It's teacher's fault," was the reply. "He's moved the boy that sat next to me."

\$100,000 PEACE PLAN PRIZE AWARDED

Advocates Entering World Court and Cooperation with League

Without Full Membership at Present—Suggests League Membership be Opened to All Nations and Provides for Development of International Law.

The American Peace Award brought forth 22,165 plans and many thousands of letters. Since many of the plans were the composite work of organizations, universities, etc., a single plan often represented the views of hundreds or thousands of individuals. The content of these plans is therefore an index of the true feeling and judgment of hundreds of thousands of American citizens.

These plans come from every group in American life. Some are obviously from lifelong students of history and international law. Some are from persons who have studied little, but who have themselves seen and felt the horror of war—or who are even now living out its tragedy.

But among them all are these dominant currents: that, if war is honestly to be prevented, there must be a face-about on the part of the nations in their attitude toward it; that by some progressive agreement the manufacture and purchase of the munitions of war must be limited or stopped; that while no political mechanism alone will insure cooperation among the nations, there must be some machinery of cooperation if the will to cooperate is to be made effective; that mutual counsel among the nations is the real hope for bringing about the disavowal of war by the open avowal of its real causes and open discussion of them; and finally that there must be some means of defining, recording, interpreting and developing the law of nations.

Statement of Jury of Award

The Jury of Award realizes that there is no one approach to world peace, and that it is necessary to recognize not merely political but also psychological and economic factors.

I. ENTER THE PERMANENT COURT

That the United States adhere to the Permanent Court of International Justice for the reasons and under the conditions stated by Secretary Hughes and President Harding in February, 1923.

II. COOPERATE WITH THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS, WITHOUT FULL MEMBERSHIP AT PRESENT

That without becoming a member of the League of Nations as at present constituted, the United States Government should extend its present cooperation with the League and propose participation in the work of its Assembly and Council under the following conditions and reservations:

Safeguarding of Monroe Doctrine

1. The United States accepts the League of Nations as an instrument of mutual counsel, but it will assume no obligation to interfere with political questions of policy or internal administration of any foreign state.

In uniting its efforts with those of other States for the preservation of peace and the promotion of the common welfare, the United States insists upon the safeguarding of the Monroe Doctrine and does not abandon its traditional attitude concerning American independence of the Old World and does not consent to submit its long established policy concerning questions regarded by it as purely American to the recommendation or decision of other Powers.

No Military or Economic Force

2. That the only kind of compulsion which nations can freely engage to apply to each other in the name of Peace is that which arises from conference, from moral judgment, from full publicity, and from the power of public opinion.

The United States would assume no obligations under Article X in its present form, or under Article XVI in its present form in the Covenant, or in its amended form as now proposed, unless in any particular case Congress has authorized such action.

The United States proposes that Articles X and XVI be either dropped altogether or so amended and changed as to eliminate any suggestion of a general agreement to use coercion for obtaining conformity to the pledges of the Covenant.

No Obligations Under Versailles Treaty

3. That the United States will accept no responsibilities under the Treaty of Versailles unless in any particular case Congress has authorized such action.

League Open to All Nations

4. The United States Government proposes that Article I of the Covenant be construed and applied, or, if necessary, redrafted, so that admission to the League shall be assured to any self-governing State that wishes to join and that receives the favorable vote of two-thirds of the Assembly.

Development of International Law

5. As a condition of its participation in the work and counsels of the League, the United States asks that the Assembly and Council consent—or obtain authority—to begin collaboration for the revision and development of international law, employing for this purpose the aid of a commission of jurists. This Commission would be directed to formulate anew existing rules of the law of nations, to reconcile divergent opinions, to consider points hitherto inadequately provided for but vital to the maintenance of international justice, and in general to define the social rights and duties of States. The recommendations of the Commission would be presented from time to time, in proper form for consideration, to the Assembly as to a recommending if not a law-making body.

Author's Name Not to Be Revealed Until After Referendum

In order that the vote may be taken solely upon the merits of the plan, the Policy Committee, with the acquiescence of Mr. Bok, has decided not to disclose the authorship of the plan until after the referendum. The identity is unknown to the members of the Jury of Award and the Policy Committee, except one delegated member.

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NEW LIGHT ON EARLY HERO

Letters Found in Washington Tell of Col. R. H. Harrison's Career and Its Climax.

William Tyler Page, clerk of the house of representatives, made a fortunate discovery in the dusty record shelves of the house this summer. He brought to light in one dusty package seven letters in the hand of George Washington and letters as well from Thomas Jefferson, James Monroe, John Jay, the Marquis de Lafayette and Col. Robert Hanson Harrison, who was General Washington's secretary for six years of the Revolutionary war and concerning whom all of the letters were written.

Historians, especially those of Maryland, will set high store by Mr. Page's treasure trove, says the Detroit News, for one of the letters throws a new light on a hero of the Revolution and will require a correction to be made in every biographical cyclopedia that relates his career. It shows that career had a dramatic climax not hitherto suspected by the history writers.

It tells how Col. Robert Hanson Harrison, who had given the best years of his life to the young republic as a soldier, was prevailed upon, against his private desires and interests, to come to its aid again, this time as one of the first judges of the newly created Supreme court; and how he was unable to complete his journey to New York, then the capital, but was dragged down by illness on the way and obliged to return home, there to die.

HE KNEW THE HIDING PLACE

How General Sherman, Inspecting West Point, Found Contraband Cigars in His Old Room.

Speaking of West Point and its traditions recalls a story that is told of General Sherman when he was commanding general of the army, after the Civil war.

With several other distinguished visitors, he made an inspection of the West Point barracks. Finally he entered a room in one of the divisions and the two cadets occupying the same sprang to attention.

Sherman saluted, as is the custom, then drawled, "Any contraband in this room?"

When neither of the cadets replied, the general, with a smile on his face, stooped down before the fireplace and, reaching up, removed a loose brick. Putting in his hand he drew forth several cigars. This was in the days when no smoking was allowed.

"Thought so," said the general. "I used to hide 'em there myself." It was Sherman's old room. Of course the general didn't report the find. That was Sherman's way.

Twenty Miles of Pearl Oysters.

The government inspector of Madras fisheries is reported as having located no less than twenty miles of pearl oyster beds in the Gulf of Manar, between Ceylon and the southernmost coast of India. The beds are still young, according to advice received by the far eastern division of the Department of Commerce, and the earliest date of maturity is 1926, but in 1926 extensive operations are anticipated, in accordance with the industrial development policy of Madras, which may restore to some extent India's former prestige in the pearl export trade. The only pearl fisheries of any importance in India at present are along the extreme southern coast and the Mergul islands off southern Burma. The latter are exploited by Japanese divers, and the production enters only slightly into Burmese exports.

To Develop Southern Mountains.

A wealthy philanthropist has given a million dollars to the University of Kentucky to be spent in studying how to make the southern mountains produce a good living for the people who inhabit them. The problem is to discover the crops and the methods best suited to the hill lands. Through experiments that will begin at once the men in charge will test in the hill regions the commercial possibilities of raising various kinds of live stock and the suitability of different grasses and crops. With proper methods and more knowledge the isolated mountaineer may be able to make a better living than he has made hitherto.—Youth's Companion.

Seventy-Three Years Married.

The longest matrimonial record in the history of the pension office of the Department of Interior at Washington was a claim for a pension by Catherine A. Wheeler of Union, Okla. It showed that Mrs. Wheeler had lived with her husband, a Civil war veteran, for 73 years, 3 months and 9 days. She was married to him in Edgar county, Illinois, on December 9, 1849, and he died March 18, 1923, in Union, Okla. Mrs. Wheeler is ninety-one years old, and her husband, Andrew Y. Wheeler, was ninety-eight at the time of his death. He served in the Twenty-eighth Illinois infantry, and was on the pension rolls for many years.

Novel Divorce Case.

In the court of Tioga county, Pa., Aizna M. Mosher was recently granted a divorce from her husband, Albert J. Mosher. Mrs. Mosher, who brought the action, is well past the three-score-and-ten mark. Fifty years ago she lived with her husband two years and bore him two children, after which they separated. All these years they have lived in the same neighborhood, but after a half century of deliberation the woman was bitten by the bug of "emancipation" and claimed her freedom. Her chief witnesses were "girls" of her own

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