

Woman Witness Gets Lawyer All Tangled Up

The lawyer for the defense was conducting a cross-examination. The witness was a woman, and in reply to the first two or three questions she always qualified with "They say," or "I've heard," until the lawyer cautioned her:

"Now, madam, hearsay testimony is not acceptable in this court. If you cannot answer a question from your own personal knowledge, then you cannot answer it at all. We do not want to find out what you have heard about the case, but what you actually know at first hand."

Then the lawyer continued with the preliminary questions.

"You live here in Curryvale, I believe?"

"Yes, sir."

"How long have you lived here?"

"About five years."

"Where did you live before that?"

"At Stockton."

"Where before that?"

"I have lived only in the two towns—Stockton and Curryvale."

"Ah! So you were born in Stockton. When were you born?"

The witness was silent.

"I say, when were you born?" the lawyer repeated.

"I can't answer the question," the witness replied.

"But you must answer! When were you born?"

"But I can't," the witness insisted.

"All I know about the matter of my birth is mere hearsay, and you just said I couldn't give that kind of information!"

Old Documents Indicate Chinese Found America

In 1701 the distinguished sinologist, De Guignes, published a paper which he had found in the works of early Chinese historians, in which appeared the statement that in the Fifth century certain travelers of their race had discovered a country which they called "Fu-sang," which from the distance and direction described by them appears to have been northwest America. The original document, according to the author of "Fu-sang, or the Discovery of America by Chinese Priests in the Fifth Century," was the report of the priest-missionary, Hsü-shin, in the year 499 A. D., who returned from a long journey to the East. The report was entered in the year book of the Chinese empire, and while the evidence offered is limited, it has every appearance of being a serious state document.

Archie Bell, in his "Sunset Canada: British Columbia and Beyond," says there is a history of Vancouver island that is clouded in the vapor and incense of China. The stranger or the "native" of Vancouver island quickly and constantly observes the resemblance of the Indians to the Chinese and Japanese. Merely circumstantial evidence would point to very early visits of Chinese voyagers to this coast—whether intent on voyages of discovery, or in ships driven across the Pacific by storms is a matter of speculation. Chinese junks and vessels were blown across the Pacific as late as the last century, and the sailors captured and enslaved by the Indians.—Detroit News.

Pressure of Steam

Modern steam boiler practice is catching up with pure science. Some engineers may have remembered at high school or college learning something of what is called the "critical temperature" or "critical pressure" of a gas, the former being the temperature above which the gas might not be condensed at any pressure, and the latter being the pressure when the critical temperature was attained. All this was considered "pure science" or "high-brow stuff" with no application to practical affairs. But the critical temperature and critical pressure of steam are only 706 degrees Fahrenheit and 3,200 pounds a square inch, and boilers are now being used at pressures of more than 1,000 pounds with the tendency toward higher and higher pressures. Many interesting things happen to both water and steam when near the critical point and now practical engineers are beginning to take keen interest in what was formerly thought fit only for laboratory discussion.

A Deep Plot

The minister of a certain church called upon a woman, a member of his congregation, and, finding no one at home, slipped a card through the letter box, after scribbling upon it the words, "Sorry to find you out."

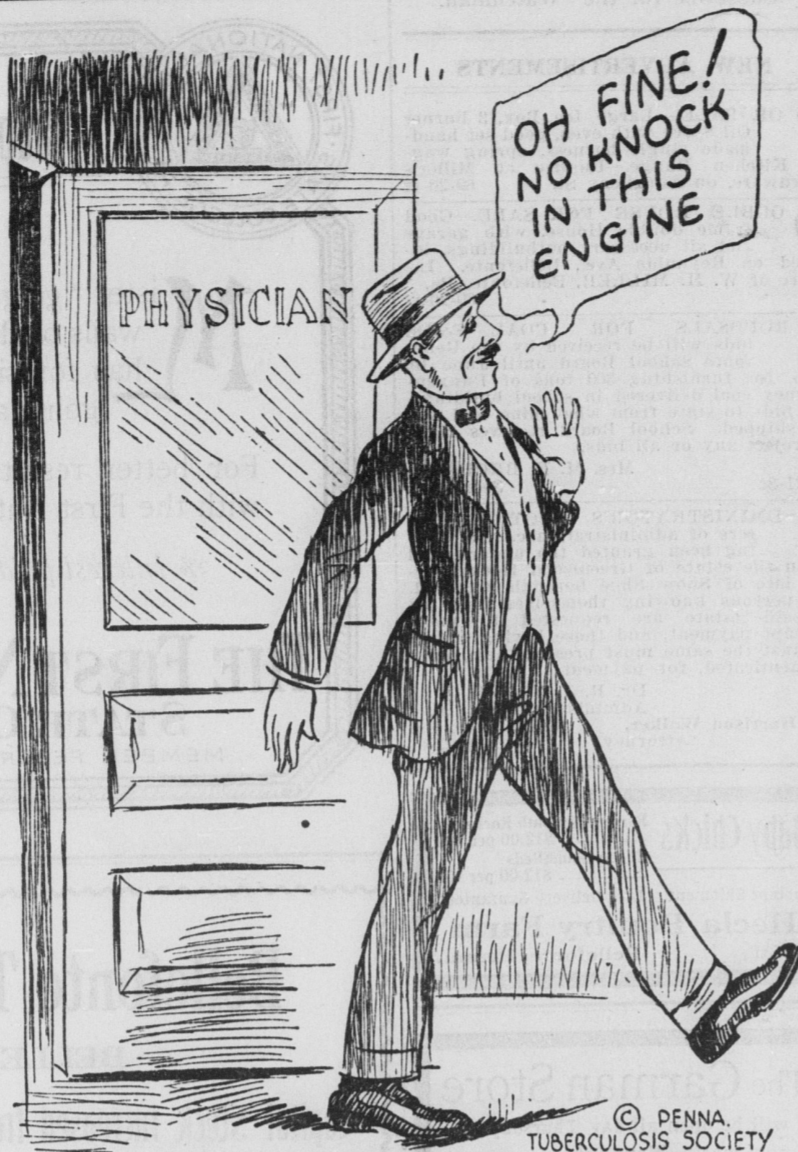
When the woman returned home, Mary, the maid, met her at the door and presented the card with a whispers: "Here, mum; I took charge of this. It would never do for the master to know the minister's found you out."

Father's Surprise

Sutor—I hope my proposal for the hand of your daughter hasn't taken you by surprise, sir.

Her Father—Well, to tell you the truth, it has. You've been so infernally slow in getting around to it, I thought it wasn't coming off at all.

—When you see it in the "Watchman" you know it's true.



HE VISITS HIS DOCTOR ANNUALLY FOR A HEALTH EXAMINATION

Do you want to be healthy? Do you want to live long and happily in good health?

One of the surest ways to do this, according to the Periodic Health Examination Committee of Pennsylvania, is to have a medical examination regularly, say once a year.

A Health Examination is a thorough physical appraisal or stock taking of an individual by a competent physician. It shows the condition of the human machine and how to enjoy life.

Dr. Edward Martin, former Commissioner of Health of Pennsylvania, and chairman of the Pennsylvania Committee on Periodic Health Examinations, says:

"The arguments for the periodic health examination are convincing, the main one being based on the proven fact that those who take such examinations live a distinctly longer

able-bodied life. There are many conditions leading to crippling and premature death which, if detected early, may be arrested or cured. The purpose of the periodic examination is to give assurance that there are no beginnings which, if unchecked, will lead to disaster, or if there be beginnings that they be stopped in their incipency."

Physicians all over Pennsylvania have been enlisted. The movement was sponsored by the State Health Department and one of the organizations assisting is the Pennsylvania Tuberculosis Society, together with its affiliate county organizations, whose work is supported by tuberculosis Christmas Seals.

It is urged that the health examination be secured on a person's birthday or on some date easily remembered. This human "overhaul" is a fine gift to one's self, and often the gift of life itself.

HOW

FACTORIES MAKE PAPER STRAWS BY THE MILLION

—In the manufacture of what are now popularly called "paper straws" there are some interesting features. The paper of which they are made is cut into strips at the factory, about 2,000 sheets being cut at a time, each descent of the knife making that many strips. The paper is rolled by a long steel spindle operated by machinery. In less time than is required to tell it, the strip of paper is rolled into a tube and held in that shape by a bit of paste, which was applied to the free end before the winding began.

The next operation is to coat the straws with paraffin, which is accomplished in a tank half full of melted paraffin. Through this tank passes a vertical shaft and it is furnished with platforms in which wire baskets are placed. Hundreds of the paper tubes are piled into the baskets, which are dropped into the hot paraffin for a moment and then hoisted into the upper part of the tank. By this time the outside of the tubes are coated and the insides filled with the paraffin.

Then, to remove the paraffin contained in the tubes, the baskets are whirled around in the upper tank until the unnecessary paraffin is thrown off and the coating dried. Before this coating the straws are easily crushed, but when they have been dipped into the paraffin and turned out upon the table, where they are cooled and dried, they become tough and are easily handled.

The next step in the process is to cut the newly manufactured paper straws into proper lengths so that they may be packed for shipping. Six rubber bands are placed around a bunch of the long straws at such places that when the bundle is sawed into three sections, each short bundle will show a band at each end. The saw used for the cutting is thin and its teeth are quite thin. About 600,000 straws a day are turned out by the factory, but in the busy season this number is sometimes increased to 1,000,000.

Hunter Tells How Lion Brings Down Buffalo

Denis D. Lyell in his "Memories of an African Hunter," gives an interesting account of how a lion seized his

prey. If his quarry is a herd of buffaloes, "he squats and waits behind a bush or in the grass. When an animal gets near enough he makes a sudden rush, which may start off his victim. Owing to his great muscular development, the lion accelerates quickly and is soon up to the buffalo, when he rears upon his hind legs and seizes his prey by the nape of the neck, fairly far back, using (if on the left side) his left paw to drag the buffalo's face toward him.

"If the buffalo is still moving the lion still keeps his hind paws on the ground, advancing with the buffalo by hops, so to speak. The weight of the lion and the tearing of the face backward makes the buffalo stumble, with the result that he often, although not always breaks his neck. If not, the lion, having him down, breaks it with his teeth."—Detroit News.

A Javanese Invention

Japan and China embroider their colors on their materials. Sumatra dyes the threads and weaves them in, India stamps, and the South Sea islands paint them on, but Java paints the pattern on in wax, and dyes the colors in. Batik, the process used in Java, is a science, an art, an industry, a religion, a mystery, an inheritance and a treasure peculiar to this tropical island. Batik makers draw their designs in hot wax on white cotton cloth, and then color the uncovered portions of the pattern by dipping into vats of vegetable dye. That the Javanese have been able to make the plain cotton so rich and magnificent a fabric entitles Java to a high place in the world of art. As the batik draws, the hot wax flows from the miniature spout of a very small copper cup, or janting, which is fastened securely in one end of a short bamboo handle. This instrument was invented by the Javanese.

Navajo Story of Creation

George Rogers, who has recently returned from the Navajo country in New Mexico has obtained some interesting information concerning these tribes. Most interesting is the Navajo tradition of the creation of the world which is practically identical with that described in the Bible.

First, there was a great god Ya. There was nothing but water and space. Then Ya put forth his hand and the land came up out of the water. Again Ya put forth his hand and the sun, stars and moon appeared. Then Ya created a man and a woman. These two were the first Navajos.

The legend goes on, says Mr. Rogers in the Mentor, paralleling Genesis even to the rainbow, which appeared in the sky as a sign between Ya and his people.

ANNOUNCEMENT OF "DEFENSE TEST" FOR SEPTEMBER 12th, 1924.

The Secretary of War has made the following statement: The President has authorized the War Department to proceed with its project for a demonstration of national defense plans on September 12th, 1924, the sixth anniversary of the Battle of St. Mihiel.

The object of the demonstration is to represent the mobilization requirements of our National defense policy. The "Defense Test" should inform the public of the plans and methods by which American armies will be raised in the event of any National emergency. We have no need as a nation to conceal our military purposes. They have no hostile object and our plans contemplate actual mobilization in our own defense. It is vitally necessary for the success of those plans that they should be known and understood in advance by our people. The "Defense Test" of next September is designed to give our people that information.

Our program provides for individual and community co-operation and the exercise of decentralized authority by so many elements. National, State, municipal, and private, that it is desirable to portray the functions and missions of each of those agencies, civil as well as military. The "Defense Test" should illustrate to citizens and communities the initial services required for National defense. It is designed to make plain how the government plans to utilize and combine community units and energies so as to obtain the maximum orderly results in conformity with the thoroughly democratic character of our military policy as laid down in the National Defense Act of 1920.

The organized peace establishment, including the Regular Army, the National Guard, and the Organized Reserves, shall include all of those Divisions and other military organizations necessary to form the basis for a complete and immediate mobilization for the national defense in the event of a national emergency declared by Congress.

The demonstration will be local in nature, and will not involve any increased expenditures of public funds. So far as practicable arrangements and ceremonies will be in accordance with the wishes of local civil committees, as the War Department only desires an opportunity to illustrate in each community the effect of its plans for the national defense. Not only is public knowledge of the plans essential to their operation, but every citizen should know their effect upon his obligations.

Stars and Stripes and Stars and Bars.

For a long time there was a rigid rule against erecting any but Federal monuments in Federal battlefield cemeteries and Confederate monuments in Confederate cemeteries. But as the bitterness healed slabs were placed here and there denoting that a time enemy slept among the others. When Memorial day came the flowers were placed ungrudgingly on the alien's mound. In one of the southern cemeteries where a northern soldier rests there was for a long time a practice of decorating every Confederate grave with a tiny Confederate flag—the stars and bars. As time passed and the southerners' grief lessened they placed flowers on their foe-man's grave also.

A Shortened Life.

Hic—What's the life of this coal furnace? Hoc—Bout twenty-five years. "My! You'd think such a sturdy looking thing would last longer than that." "It might if it didn't smoke so much."—Denver Parakeet.

MEDICAL.

Have You Uric Acid Trouble?

Many Bellefonte Folks are Learning How to Avoid It.

Are you lame and aching; tortured with backache, and rheumatic pains? Feel nervous, depressed, and all played-out? Then look to your kidneys! When the kidneys weaken uric acid accumulates, poisoning blood and nerves, and many mysterious aches and ills result. Help your kidneys with a stimulant diuretic. Use Doan's Pills! Your friends and neighbors recommend Doan's.

Mrs. H. W. Raymond, Reynolds Ave., Bellefonte, says: "My kidneys were weak and I had a dull aching and soreness across my back. I could hardly sweep. I tired easily and had nervous headaches. My kidneys acted too often and annoyed me. I used Doan's Pills from Kunkle's drug store and was relieved of the backache. My kidneys were in good order, too." Price 60c. at all dealers. Don't simply ask for a kidney remedy—get Doan's Pills—the same that Mrs. Raymond had. Foster-Milburn Co., Mfrs., Buffalo, N. Y. 69-21

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