

Democratic Watchman

Bellefonte, Pa., January 16, 1925.

TODAY.

So here hath been dawning
Another new day;
Think, wilt thou let it
Slip useless away?

Out of eternity
This new day is born;
Into eternity,
At night, will return.

Behold it aforesaid
No eye ever did:
So soon it forever
From all eyes is hid.

Here hath been dawning
Another new day;
Think, wilt thou let it
Slip useless away?

—Thomas Carlyle.

NATIONAL SONGS OF ALLIED NATIONS.

With the sounding of the first notes of "The Star Spangled Banner" any American audience instantly rises to its feet and remains standing until the last notes of the famous song, written by a young Southerner, dies away. It might fare badly with any one who remained seated, deliberately refusing to pay this tribute of respect to the song and the flag. Only very old people or some crippled person would be excused for not rising when this song is being played. No doubt the national patriotic songs of other lands receive the same tribute of respect and honor when their airs are played. Just now "The Star Spangled Banner" is being sung even more than the great national anthem, "America." No doubt this is partly because "The Star Spangled Banner" is more distinctly a war song and the flag is flying all over the land as never before in the history of the nation. "The Battle Hymn of the Republic," Mrs. Julia Ward Howe's immortal song, is probably being sung more by the soldier boys than either "America" or "The Star Spangled Banner." This is perhaps in part because of the fact that the air of the "Battle Hymn of the Republic" is what many would call "catchy" and it calls for martial music. Its

"Glory, glory, Hallelujah!" has something about it that appeals to the boys in khaki and they sing it with tremendous vigor if they are in the singing mood. They have added to it what they call their "hike songs" and they sing it when on the march.

The British national anthem, "God Save the King," is sung to the same air as that of our "America" and it is being sung today throughout the length and breadth of Great Britain. Its first stanza is as follows:

"God save our gracious King,
Long live our noble King,
God save the King!
Send him victorious,
Happy and glorious,
Long to reign over us:
God save the King!"

"L Marseillaise," the national anthem of the French people is a stirring song to which the people of France thrill as they have not thrilled before in many a year. The first of its three stanzas is:

"Arise, ye children of the nation,
The day of glory now is here!
See the hosts of dark oppression,
Their blood-stained banners rear.
Do ye not heed? Hounding the tyrants go,
Scattering homes and peace."

The chorus of this national song of the French people is well calculated to stir the blood of the French people today:

"To arms, ye warriors all,
Your blood battles call.
March on, ye free!
Death shall be ours,
Or glorious liberty!"

Very few people in our country are familiar with the words of the Russian national anthem which is entitled "Bog Vse—Ustrahayushch." It has but three stanzas of four lines each and they are as follows:

"God the All-Terrible, Thou Who ordainest,
Thunder Thy claxon and lightning Thy sword.
Show forth Thy pity on high where Thou reignest,
Give us peace in our time, O Lord.

God the All-Merciful, earth hath forsaken
Thy holy ways, and slighted Thy word;
Let not Thy wrath in its terror awaken,
Give us peace in our time, O Lord.

God the Omnipotent, Mighty Avenger,
Watching invisible, judging unheard;
Save us in mercy, and save us in danger,
Give us peace in our time, O Lord."

Never was there a time when the people had greater reason to pray for peace since the land is so threatened and beset by foes from without and within that its future is a matter of the greatest uncertainty and the outlook could not well be more ominous. It will no doubt be long before the prayed-for peace will reign throughout the land and the cry of the Russian people may well be:

"Save us in mercy, save us in danger."

No country has so short a national anthem as has Japan, since its national anthem, entitled "Kimi Ga Yo," has but these four lines:

"May our sovereign Lord remain,
Rooted for a thousand years and then again
Until rocks, vast and solemn, rise from stone,
Until moss never more is thickly grown."

The national anthem of Italy is called "The Garibaldi Hymn," and it has but two stanzas, the first of which is:

"Come arm ye! Come arm ye!
From vineyards of olives, from grape mantled towers,
Where landscapes are laughing in mazes of flowers;
From mountains, all lighted by sapphire and amber

From cities of marble, from temples and marts,
Arise, all ye valiant! Your manhood proclaiming
Whilst thunders are meeting, and sabers are flaming.
For honour, for glory, thy bugles are sounding
To quicken your pulses and gladden your hearts!"

The national hymn of the Serbian people is probably known to very few of the people of America. It is entitled Srpska Narodna Himna, and it is as follows:

"God! who in the bygone past saved us,
Thy people,
Great King of Justice, hear us this day:
While for our country, for Serbia's salvation,
We with devotion unceasingly pray,
Onward! onward lead us ever
Out of the shadow into light.
Till our ship of State be anchored,
Till the mercy of Thy might;
Till our foes be spent and scattered,
On the fullness of the Light,
Serbia's King, and Serbia's land,
Guard for evermore!"

"La Brabanconne," the national hymn of the unfortunate people of suffering little Belgium, must have a note in it akin to mockery in these days of bitter trial and tribulation. It may be, however, that the stout-hearted people of the land sing it in the hope that its words may be true in the near future if they are not literally true today. The first of the two stanzas of the Belgian hymn is:

"The years of slavery are past;
The Belgian rejoices once more;
Courage restores to him at last,
The rights he held of yore!
Strong and firm his clasp will be,
Keeping the ancient flag unfurled,
To fling its message on the watchful world:
For King, for Right, and Liberty."

The national hymn of the Roumanian people has the proper title of "Roumanian." It is in these twelve lines:

"Long be thy reign, O King!
Loudly thy praises we sing;
Thou to our land shalt bring
Honor, peace and glory!
May our Lord bless thy sword,
Bring aid to all!
Strive with might for the right,
Ne'er may'st thou fail!
Lord God, oh hear us!
Be Thou still near us!
Fall Thou Roumanian never,
Guard our crown forever!"

The title of "Portugal" has been given to the national anthem of the Portuguese people. In its first stanza it makes this heroic appeal to the people:

"All ye who love our nation,
For the faith put forth your might!
Be it ever your inspiration,
The law divine all hearts to unite,
The Law divine all hearts to unite!
Chorus.
Lead us onward, holy banner!
Guide us ever, immortal faith!
Every man will follow proudly
On the way to victory or death!
On the way to victory or death."

No person of truly patriotic feeling can sing or hear sung the national hymn of his native land without feeling a quickening of the pulse and a desire to be true to the land of his birth. Love of country is inherent in all good men and women, and this love and loyalty finds expression in a beautiful way in some of our national anthems.—Reformatory Record.

KEEP FARM ACCOUNTS FOR BUSINESS SAFETY.

Knowing where the dollars come and go in 1925 may mean the difference between profit and loss for many farmers of Centre county.

At this time of the year business men of all lines of work are taking their annual inventories and closing up their books for the year. Farmers of Centre county will find it to their advantage to take an inventory of their business some time within the next month and set an account if they are not already keeping one.

Farming is as truly a business as any other line of endeavor and methods used by other business men can be profitably employed by farmers.

"There is more necessity now for farmers to keep accounts than ever before," says E. L. Moffitt, farm management extension specialist at The Pennsylvania State College, "because of the competition between farmers, and between farming and other businesses, and because of the narrow margins between costs and selling price. When we have accounts of the operation of the farm we know where the extreme costs and leaks in the business are. If we constantly eliminate these and lower our costs, more money will be made for the labor and investment tied up in the farming business."

An example of this is quoted by Moffitt. Two farmers in one county each grew seven acres of potatoes. One used good seed and fertilizer and sprayed eight times. He received 286 bushels of potatoes per acre, raised at a cost of 39 cents per bushel. The other farmer used common seed and a small quantity of fertilizer, and he did not spray. He received only 89 bushels of potatoes per acre at a cost of 70 cents per bushel. Even if the potatoes were selling at only 75 cents per bushel one man would make a profit of 36 cents per bushel and the other only 5 cents per bushel. Farm accounts showed these farmers where they stood.

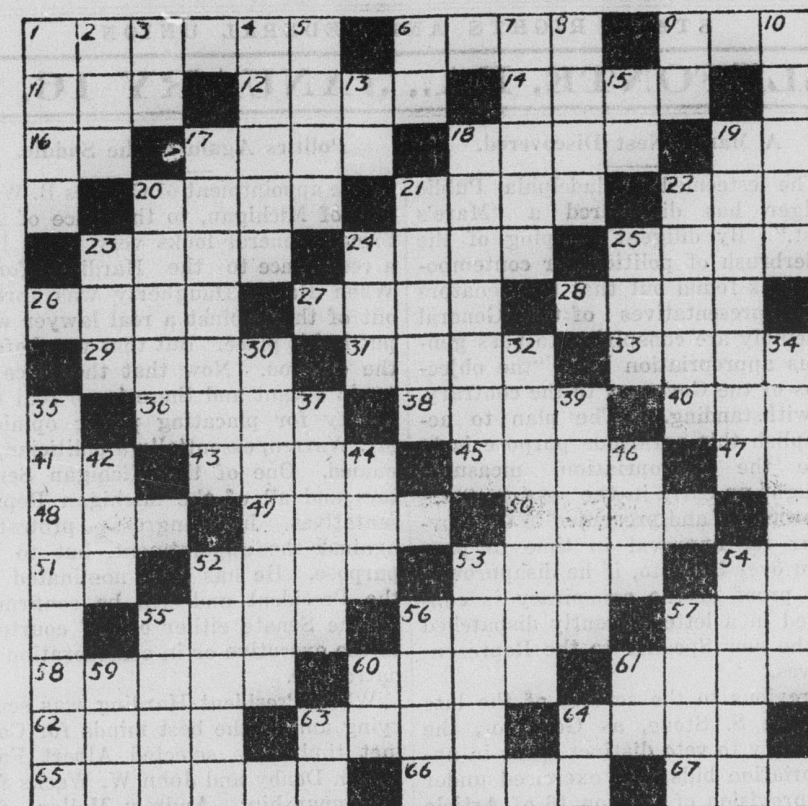
While it makes little difference when the account is started, Moffitt explains, usually this time of year it is easier to start because there is less material on hand to inventory and the account started and in operation before the rush of spring work begins.

"It takes very little time or effort to keep accounts on the farm if one has a convenient book and makes up his mind to do it," declares Moffitt. A book that many farmers in the State have found to be very satisfactory agent at Bellefonte. He has a supply on hand for distribution at just the cost of printing the book which is 45 cents.

HOW TO SOLVE A CROSS-WORD PUZZLE

When the correct letters are placed in the white spaces this puzzle will spell words both vertically and horizontally. The first letter in each word is indicated by a number, which refers to the definition listed below the puzzle. Thus No. 1 under the column headed "horizontal" defines a word which will fill the white spaces up to the first black square to the right, and a number under "vertical" defines a word which will fill the white squares to the next black one below. No letters go in the black spaces. All words used are dictionary words, except proper names. Abbreviations, slang, initials, technical terms and obsolete forms are indicated in the definitions.

CROSS-WORD PUZZLE No. 31



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- | | |
|---|--|
| Horizontal.
1—Stiffen
2—Part of a ship
3—Short poem
11—Play on words
12—Italian city
13—Acquire by labor
14—Month of Hebrew calendar
15—Part of the whole
16—Transportation charge
18—Point of compass
20—Strike an attitude
21—Possess
22—Obstruct
23—External opening of the ear (pl.)
24—Turn toward
25—Quite a few
26—Bell
27—Classify
28—Like
29—Pain
31—Long narrative poem
33—Open slightly
34—Baking accessory (pl.)
35—Only
36—Boy's name
41—Part of verb "to be"
43—Flesh
45—Part of a church
47—Note of musical scale
48—Number below eleven
49—Mud
50—Tern
51—Pristine measure
52—Small
53—Sort
54—Like
55—Linear measure (pl.)
56—English statesman (Eighteenth century)
57—Australian bird
58—Baking accessory (pl.)
59—Insignificant
61—Yawn
62—Chinese money of account
63—Want down
64—Crumbly deposit, chiefly clay and calcium carbonate, used as a fertilizer
65—Acquired by labor
66—Ancient capital of Phoenicia
67—Limb | Vertical.
1—Bridge
2—Yat
3—Article
4—Invisible
5—House
6—Personal pronoun
7—Quit
8—Challenge
9—Preposition
10—All
13—Not you
15—Note of musical scale
17—Cereal grass used for making molasses
18—Clique
19—Kind of shoes
20—Strike
21—Dwells monotonously on same subject
22—Stringed instrument
23—Snake
24—Easy
25—Any of a family of extinct flightless birds resembling the ostrich
30—Foes
32—Brilliance
33—Give out again
34—Spiller's stew flavored with wine
37—Corrupt
38—Happening
42—Humans
44—Attempt
46—Finish
52—Fit for insertion into a mortise (carpenter's term)
53—Curly
54—Enough
55—Be afraid of
56—Kick
57—English title
58—By way of
60—Father
62—Southern state (abbr.)
63—Middle-western state (abbr.)
64—Personal pronoun |
|---|--|

Solution will appear in next issue.

SOME PEOPLE BELIEVE THESE.

If your ears burn, some one is thinking of you.

If your nose itches inside, you will be pleased; if outside, you will be kissed, cursed, vexed or shake hands with a fool within an hour.

When you sneeze, count "Once a wish, twice a kiss, three times a wedding." Or:

"Sneeze on Monday, sneeze for danger;
Sneeze on Tuesday, kiss a stranger.
Sneeze on Wednesday, sneeze for letter;
Sneeze on Thursday for something better.
Sneeze on Friday, sneeze for woe,
Sneeze on Saturday, a journey to go.
Sneeze on Sunday, see your lover tomorrow."

If your palm itches, "Rub it on wood, it's sure to come good." It is reputed to be a sign of money coming to you.

Now kill a money spider. If several people are together and a money spider is seen, see upon whose hand it will crawl. It is a fact that when several people were present a money spider would only crawl up one person's hands, and that person had a large present of money a few days afterward.

To drop the cutlery foretells that visitors are coming; if a knife, the visitor will be a man; if a fork, a woman will come to see you; and if a spoon falls, a child.

"They say" that, if when you wake on your birthday, you say the first man's name that comes into your head, that is the name of the man you will marry.

Of course, everybody must know how to count cherry-stones, but in case "everybody" doesn't, here it is. Count them, saying "This year, next year, some time, never," and the word that comes on the last stone tells you your fate; to find out what profession your fate will follow, say this when counting the stones, "Army, navy, doctor, divinity, law."

Put wedding cake under your pillow, wear a borrowed wedding ring or put a ring on the fourth finger of your left hand, stand your shoes in the form of a T, and you should dream of your future husband.

Highway Department after the "Road Hog."

Secretary of Highways, Paul D. Wright, Saturday warned motorists that observance of the motor vehicle law with respect to driving on the right hand side of the road was being violated and that patrolmen will be called upon to enforce this provision.

The "road hog" is the particular offender at whom the highway chief is aiming this "gentle reminder." Driving or pausing in the center of the

road is prohibited by law where free passage of other vehicles is prevented.

"It is particularly important that operators of heavy vehicles remain as far to the right of the pavement as possible," said Wright. "There is no appreciable crown on our modern roads. The driver has no more ease driving the center than he has the sides."

It would appear from this statement that certain truck drivers have become offenders of the law quoted by the Highway Department in the warning.

DISASTERS OF THE OLD YEAR.

While there was in 1924 no such terrific disaster as the Japanese earthquake of the previous year, the list of quakes, conflagrations, mine explosions, tornadoes and other visitations was long and the loss of life was heavy. The Red Cross was kept busy throughout the year. The worst of these occurrences were as follows:

January 3, explosion in starch factory in Pekin, Ill., 36 killed; January 10, British submarine with crew of 43 sunk in collision; January 15 and 16, severe earthquakes in Japan, India and Colombia; January 26, coal mine explosion at Shanktown, Pa., 40 killed; February 5, 42 killed when pond broke through into iron mine near Crosby, Minn.; March 1, explosion of TNT at Nixon, N. J., killed 18; March 4, San Jose, Costa Rica, half wrecked by quake; March 8, mine explosion at Castle Gate, Utah, killed 175; March 26, landslide near Amalfi, Italy, killed 100; April 28, mine explosion at Wheeling, W. Va., fatal to 111; April 30, destructive and fatal tornadoes in Southern States; May 27, tornadoes in South killed 45; May 28, Bucharest arsenal blew up with great loss of life; May 31, 22 inmates of defective girls' school in California burned to death; June 12, turret explosion on battleship Mississippi killed 48; June 28, tornado killed 150 and did vast damage at Lorain, Ohio; in August, thousands killed in floods in China and Formosa, and 80 lives lost in Virgin Islands hurricane; September 16, mine explosion at Sublet, Wyo., killed 39; September 21, storms in Wisconsin fatal to 58; October 20, 14 killed by explosion on U. S. S. Trenton; November 12, hundreds of lives lost in earthquakes in Java; November 14 and 16, destructive conflagrations in Jersey City, N. J.

Marriage Licenses.

G. Russell Rossman and Fannie H. Miller, Millheim.
John W. Hoy, Tyrone, and Hazel G. Hepburn, Bellefonte.
Oliver O. Borest and Mary C. Bohn, Pine Grove Mills.

FARMING TO BE ON SCIENTIFIC BASIS

Writer Sees Agriculture Becoming Centralized.

After studying the existing facts carefully and seriously, I can imagine the future unfolding in somewhat the following fashion:

With the progress of science and a more thorough diffusion of knowledge than there has been in the past, the development of agriculture should compare favorably with that of mechanical industry. Though the odds are against revolutionary discoveries, there will be a marked advance in agriculture as an art; and in a country having a considerable density of population this will require a real metamorphosis in agriculture as a business.

As the complexity of the situation increases, thus demanding more and more in the way of capital and knowledge, both the little farmer and the inefficient farmer will be forced to the wall. There will be a survival of the fittest.

Paralleling the tendency of the last 20 years in manufacturing there will be a trend toward larger units. Successful farming will require competent managers and highly paid specialists, and these can be retained only where there is a relatively large production.

To what lengths centralization will go, no one can say. The limit will surely be different in the various branches of husbandry. It is not likely, for example, that individual control can become as extensive in growing fresh vegetables for immediate consumption as in raising wheat and corn. But it seems quite probable that ultimately there will be agricultural undertakings comparable in size and scope to the United States Steel corporation. They will build up voluntarily because of the advantages offered.

There will be large farms growing as few crops as the exigencies of scientific farming permit, managed by business executives of high caliber and superintended by men adequately trained in the natural sciences and in farm practice. These farms will be firmly united into mutual-benefit associations having a single directive policy.

Planting will be controlled and over production prevented. Standardized products will be sold, and sold throughout the year in quantities just meeting the current market demands, thus eliminating outside speculation. Margins now eaten up by middlemen, both from small quantity buying and from lack of economy in selling, will go to swell the annual balance of the growers themselves.

In brief the methods which have made the American manufacturer successful will make the American farmer successful.—E. M. East in Scribner's Magazine.

To Observe Sun Spots

A very small telescope, or even an ordinary field glass or opera glass, will afford the reader a view of sun spots at a time of solar activity. The safest way to observe them is to point the instrument at the sun and focus the eyepiece until a sharp image of its disk, several inches in diameter, is projected on a surface of smooth white cardboard held at a distance of from two to four feet. The spots can easily be distinguished from specks on the eyepiece by noticing that they move with the sun's image. At present we are just emerging from a period of solar calm during which no spots have been seen for weeks at a time. But a new cycle of activity has already begun, and a few spots are beginning to appear. The reader hardly needs to be warned that if he wishes to look directly with his telescope, field glass or opera glass he must protect his eyes with the blackest of smoked glass as the intensely bright image would otherwise seriously injure them.—By George Ellery Hale in Scribner's.

Cluck! Cluck!

A tourist was driving her motor car along a narrow road in Maine, when she noticed a farmer with a yoke of oxen attached to a wagon approaching.

Thinking that the team might turn off at a side road which she was near she stopped the car where the road was widest and waited. Three or four hens gathered around and one sat down in front of the machine.

When the farmer drew near he aimed a toothless grin at the fair driver and a handful of dirt at the hen, saying:

"I'll roast her out for ye. These daunted hens be always agethin' in the way."

Gold in Australasia

A rich gold reef was recently discovered near Ardethan, New South Wales, samples from which assayed 15 ounces gold to the ton. Another vein was found near the old Bodangora mines on property previously worked. The width of the new vein is about two feet, and an assay taken from it showed free gold ranges from 1 ounce 13 pennyweight to 2 ounces 7 pennyweight per ton.

Huge New X-Ray

To reduce the cost of treatment and increase its effectiveness, an X-ray tube has been invented which is said to radiate five or six times as many curative rays as ordinary tubes. Thus the time of exposure is cut down. Another process is being perfected to extend the use of the X-rays to internal cancer.

FOR AND ABOUT WOMEN.

DAILY THOUGHT

Music is the first, the simplest, the most effective of all instruments of moral instruction.—Ruskin.

Shoes in Paris have taken on a curious new sort of heel. It is rather higher than formerly and, while straight on the inside, it curves outward a bit on the outside. It is exceedingly smart in appearance.

An interesting Parisian dinner frock is of black velvet with a rounded neck and the merest hint of sleeves. Its one trimming is a long and narrow front panel of chiffon lightly but brilliantly embroidered with rhinestones, which falls straight from the neck to a point three inches below the hem.

Long sleeves are to stay for the winter at any rate. The newest version is very long and decidedly narrow.

Among the attractive sports coats for young girls is one in deep rose color, in a shaggy woaden mixture. The rose has a dim black and green plaid. A big American opossum collar of the shawl type is the finishing touch.

A shade known as copper rust is new for street wear. Shutter green is also good, and for such accessories as wrist bags, gloves and stockings there is the delightful somber rose.

It is strange, but true, that we see no signs of the vogue of the impertinent little felt hat lessening. On the contrary, it has practically routed the larger shapes from the streets, and as the collars of our coats grow higher and fuller, the wider hat will be less and less popular.

One of the chief reasons why the scarf has had such a long reign and why women are so loath to give it up, is because it does such flattering things to the neckline. This is the opinion expressed by a leading designer not long ago, and I am certainly inclined to agree with him.

The woman, no longer young, with a throat which whispers her age all too plainly, can wrap a beige scarf nonchalantly about her scrappiness or her double chin, and take years from her appearance. She used to do it with a length of floating chiffon, but no one else was wearing chiffon and her purpose was all too apparent. Now, however, when old, young and middle-aged wear a scarf, she is foolish indeed not to take advantage of it.

When it can be a part of the frock it is far better, for the separate scarf, simply because it is so often seen, is in grave danger of being commonplace.

I noticed a very stunning scarf treatment worn by a matron who is as charmingly gowned as she is smart. Her frock was black rep, very fine and lustrous, a straight line affair and as amazingly short as all the newer French gowns are. Its yoke, coming out over the shoulders, was of a very becoming shade of beige crepe, and a scarf of the same crepe was wound about the throat, with the ends finished in beige dyed squirrel.

One must consider the neck you see. But the greatest mistake any woman can make is to add a little white collar to "soften the neckline." This is a trick of the amateur, and nothing stamps a gown as amateurish so quickly as this. If the collar doesn't belong there, away with it!

One can sometimes build the neckline which is unbecoming up or out, as the case may be, with harmonizing embroidery or fur or a fold of contrasting silk, repeated elsewhere on the frock.

A most charming evening gown of gold and white from a famous Paris designer was found to have a wretched straight-across neckline, which the buyer could not endure. The modiste calls in her assistants and together they evolved a V-shaped piece of rarely rich gold and green embroidery which came from the shoulders and ended down around the wish bone. The effect was marvelous and might easily be copied if your frock isn't right at the neck. Unless you have a lovely neck and shoulders, the model which ends below your armpits and is held up merely by straps is not for you. But with the addition of this V of embroidery, preferably in metal threads or jeweled, it may easily be worn.

The V-neck is very popular for dinner and dance frocks. Certainly this is a godsend to the woman who has struggled so bravely to look charming in a bateau neck, which is so very harsh and hard to wear. Bateau necks softened by a fold of gold or silver lace are frequently seen. And a dashing little model of brown satin crepe from Paris has a very narrow gold lace collar outlining its bateau neck.

Perhaps it was this desire to soften a harsh line which led to the adoption of the small collar, smaller than we have ever seen, which is smart at the moment. But the woman with the too thin or too long neck must evade it as she would poison. For her, the collar with rolls across the back is her best friend. But it should not end in a Directorate closing unless it is done by an artist, for this tends to lengthen her face and neck.

There is no doubt that the collar which was banished from the realms of the smart for so long is in favor again. A tour of the smart French houses shows many distinctive collars. Cheruit likes the Directorate cravat with its aristocratic black satin sheen. Jenny has a little round collar of lace, topped by narrow velvet ribbon knotted under the chin and falling in uneven lengths finished with tabs of gold. Capucine collars are liked and Vionnet has a classic model like the lines of the roman toga at the neck.

A salad sandwich is served often as the main dish of a luncheon or supper. Chicken and lobster salad sandwiches are especially good. So, too, is the club sandwich, which may be served hot or cold and contains chicken, bacon, lettuce and mayonnaise. Tomato, cucumber or celery is added sometimes. For these sandwiches the bread should not be cut too thin, and toasted bread is better than plain.

—The best job work done here.