

BAD EFFECT OF LABOR MONOTONY

Repression of Human Energy Most Unwise.

Monotony of work and the insidious growth of pessimistic revery under conditions of monotony are serious problems of our "machine ridden" civilization. The mental life of man is dynamic; an effort to achieve is essential. Deny this effort, or leave it unguided, and there supervenes a mental attitude described by the Freudians as "repression."

It is possible, of course, for an individual to mold himself to a routine and to compensate his falling interest in life by taking pride in his rose garden, house or family, Elton Mayo writes in Harper's Magazine. But the compensating achievement is not always so fortunate, and in any case some degree of defeat is implied—"some of him lived, but most of him died."

The human desire to achieve is essentially social; there is a fundamental urge not merely to stand well with one's fellows, but also to collaborate with them in a social task. When this initiative is denied and turned aside it only rarely finds another equally satisfactory outlet. More often than not it turns upon and manifests itself in the form of disintegrating moods of pessimism.

There are few machine shops in America or elsewhere which do not run a noisy accompaniment to a rising tide of human defeat. This is not necessary; some enlightened employers have demonstrated that it can be avoided, but widely over the industrial field the assertion remains true. The machine shop is a potent agency of repression or perversion of human energy; that civilization disregards this fact is the great stupidity of our time.

This is stupid because it is unnecessary; civilization does everything to accentuate the problem, nothing to mitigate it. Under present conditions of education and social life the average individual inevitably develops irrationalities of attitude, superstitions, fears, hatreds. These minor abnormalities of outlook matter little if by a fortunate chance life offers such an individual a happily vigorous and sufficiently varied occupation.

But should monotony chiefly characterize his daily work his fears and superstitions grow, his mental garden is uncultivated and is overrun by the poisonous weeds of unhealthful revery. It is this attitude in the mind behind the scenes of the defeated worker which gives rise to all forms of "unrest" and to the incessant shift of "travelers" from one occupation to another.

Dangerous Job

New photographers are accustomed to working in dangerous places, but G. A. Shoemaker of the army air service is said to be the only one who risks his life regularly by falling in order to take pictures, says Popular Science Monthly.

With three small motion-picture cameras strapped to his belt and a parachute on his back, this daring photographer, a senior instructor in parachute jumping, leaps from the wing of a Martin bomber.

As he falls, he looks about him calmly, taking photographs of bits of scenery or other objects of interest. If the parachute opens properly and he lands safely, he then has for sale several photographs that are of unusual value and interest.—Washington Star.

Electric Dredges

The channels of New York harbor cannot be dredged by the ordinary dredge because of the subway tunnels that run under it and at places comparatively near the floor of the harbor. An ordinary dredge might dip too deep and break through the wall of one of these tunnels.

So the United States government, which has charge of all navigable waters, has had large electric dredges built. These dredges lower a great sieve and tube to the harbor bottom and then powerful electrically driven suction pumps draw up the silt which is clogging a channel without running the risk of damaging the transportation tunnels built below the harbor bottom.

The Stage Robber

"There are no more stage robbers in the West," said Edgar Selwyn, the millionaire playwright, at an after-theater supper, "but here in New York—phew!"

"Were you ever held up by stage robbers?" a foreigner asked a New Yorker the other day.

"Well," said the New Yorker, "a Follies girl in a downtown cabaret last night got away with \$73 worth of broiled lobster and bootleg champagne at my expense."

New One

Frank and Vi have moved into a lovely mansion on Kingsley drive in Hollywood and Vi went down to the store to lay in a supply of food. Among other things, she asked for some lard.

"Lard?" asked the clerk. "Why," exclaimed Vi, "I didn't know it came in two shades!"—Los Angeles Times.

ARTIST IN PIQUE SPOILS ART WORK

Splendid Memorial Model Lost to World.

When Gutzon Borglum destroyed the models for the great Stone Mountain memorial, to be chiseled as a reminder of the South and her leaders, he set an example that has been followed by another artist 4,000 miles away.

The city of Milan has been holding a contest among artists for a design of a monument to be erected in honor of the city's sons who fell in the World War. Many and varied and beautiful have been the designs submitted. Yet none seems to have filled the want as expressed by the jury of award. They want something different from any memorial yet erected. They want something that shall be eternal, that shall breathe of sacrifice, liberty and glory. They want something everlasting but lyrical, E. M. L. writes in the New York Times.

The design entitled "Alla Gloria" by Giannino Castiglioni seems to have won the greatest number of admirers. It is a gorgeous thing. Upon the top of twelve great marble pillars are twelve figures representative of twelve great battles of the war. Six on a side, these pillars form a wide design in the center of which is a solitary stone. Flanked by wide marble steps are two figures which seem to indicate grief and pride of achievement. The whole is too beautiful to stand the wear and tear of the years.

And the judges want something that will last forever. They seem to want a great pyramid, not a Temple of Ephesus; they want an Alp or a Himalaya, not a Leaning Tower of Pisa or a Milan cathedral. They seem willing to abandon beauty for durability. They want something set upon a hill in Milan that will strike the visitor immediately upon his arrival, something that will be seen from afar.

"Alla Gloria" was a beautiful thing. It is so no longer. The artist was disgusted with the failure of the jury to accept his design. He did not take an ax in hand and destroy it in a fit of temper. He, it seems, talked it over with other artists whose designs had not received recognition. These artists—since misery loves company—did not continue to advocate the surpassing beauty of their own efforts. They concentrated their displeasure upon the failure of "Alla Gloria" to win recognition. So, apparently with the concurrence of the designer, they destroyed the model of a very beautiful memorial.

Paper From Asphalt

Heavy paper is now being made by the use of asphalt. After the fibrous materials have been treated, to remove impurities, they are macerated, pulped, with water and formed into sheets by pressure and dried by heat. Much paper and cardboard for wrappers, cartons, and the like consists of a layer of cheaper material between sheets of better quality. The aim of the new process is to give a better product, made proof against water and vermin, and this accomplished by substituting the asphalt layer for the inferior filling. This layer is a thin sheet of pulp into which an emulsion of liquid asphalt with a small amount of suitable clay and sufficient water are introduced. One or more of the impermeable asphalt layers are used between the sheets of plain pulp, and the resulting heavy paper or fiber board is claimed to be not only waterproof, but about 20 per cent stronger and more durable than ordinary paper or pulp-board of like thickness.

Famous Athletic Clerics

It is over 96 years since the first boat race was rowed between crews from the great universities of Cambridge and Oxford. It is interesting to note that a number of the men who composed the first crews reached high degrees in the church. The Oxford crew included Charles Wordsworth, a cricket as well as a rowing blue, who became bishop of St. Andrews; J. J. Toogood, afterward prebendary of York; T. F. Garner, dean of Lincoln; and W. R. Fremantle, dean of Ripon. Of the Cambridge men, A. F. Bayford was later chancellor of the diocese of Manchester; C. Merivale became dean of Ely and G. A. Selwyn was the famous bishop of New Zealand and afterward of Lichfield.—London Mail.

Thought She Meant It

Buddy and Doris were washing, getting ready for the evening meal. They are five and three, respectively. Fearing Doris would not be able to wring the wash cloth dry, Buddy was told to do it for her.

At the end of half an hour neither of the children had come from the bathroom, and on investigation the mother was told by her young son:

"You told me to wring it dry, mother, but I just can't."

Mother says she will never again ask a five-year-old to wring another wash cloth "dry."

Useful Airplane

William Jeffries of Cedarville, N. J., wanted to profit by the rain which had fallen. His field was all prepared for a heavy planting of sweet potatoes, but the roots were not on hand. He telephoned to Vineland and found that he could obtain plants there. An airplane got the roots and brought them direct to the farm in ten minutes. The pilot did not stop, but dropped his burden unharmed as he circled low over the field. The field was comfortably planted before the ground dried.

THE FAIR SEASON IS ON. Fairs to Bring Farm to 25,000,000 People in 1925.

The approaching Patron's fair symbolical of remarkable growth of agricultural exhibits in the United States.

In 1810, one fair; in 1925, two thousand fairs. In 1810, an attendance of about five thousand; in 1925 an estimated attendance of approximately twenty-five million.

These figures, in a nutshell, tell the story of the marvelous growth of the American fair from the humblest beginning to its present day status as an important factor in agricultural education. They are of especial interest here in view of the approaching fair which will be held from August 29th to September 5th, at Centre Hall.

While the fair idea has been taken hold of tremendously in the United States, it is not native to this country. Fairs run back to ancient days, but in the olden times they were more after the manner of a bazaar or market, only held with less frequency, very much like the fairs in vogue in Germany and other European countries today. The American fair traces its ancestry back only to about the middle of the eighteenth century, when a group of progressive farmers in the Tees River valley in northwestern Britain joined to bring their livestock together for comparison. It has been termed the first agricultural fair and was the model after which were patterned the hundreds of country fairs both here and in England.

ORIGIN OF FAIRS.

Elkanah Watson, of New York, has been credited with being the father of the American fair. In 1815 Watson organized the agricultural society of Albany, N. Y., and proceeded to establish fairs and cattle shows in the neighboring counties. In 1819, due mainly to his influence, the New York Legislature appropriated ten thousand dollars a year for six years for premiums on agricultural and home manufacture products. In 1832 the State agricultural society was founded and work started in other eastern States. But while Watson was busy converting farmers and Legislators to the value of fairs, the Columbian Agricultural society held what is believed to be the first exhibition of its kind in Washington, D. C., in 1810.

Pittsfield, Mass., shortly thereafter inaugurated regular agricultural exhibits, and from these first small efforts grew up our system of community, county, State, district, national and international fairs which cover practically every section of the country.

INSPIRES AMBITION.

The appealing thing about the county fair is the opportunity it offers the farmer to compare his own work with that of his neighbors and so inspires in him a healthy ambition to improve himself and his work. Within easy distance of his home, he can examine the best animals, grains, fruits and vegetables, poultry and honey and determine where he falls short of the mark. Likewise his wife can pit her needlework, her baking and pastry, her canned fruits and vegetables against those of other farm women and enjoy the thrill and reward that comes of victory. Altogether the country fair stimulates friendly competition that has been responsible for much of the farm progress in the past century.

The educational value of the farm implement and equipment displays

that are part of all the better fairs is one of the most commendable features. State and federal government exhibits bring home to the farmer lessons in growing his products more economically and efficiently, and household furnishings and labor saving devices in view work directly for the improvement of country life.

Following is a list of fair dates in which "Watchman" readers will be interested:

- August 29 to September 5.—Grange fair, Centre Hall.
- September 1.—Huntingdon county.
- September 8.—Indiana county.
- September 14.—Cambria county, at Ebensburg.
- September 15.—Juniata county, at Port Royal.
- September 22.—Clearfield county.
- September 22.—Northumberland county, at Milton.
- September 29.—Union county, at Lewisburg.
- September 29.—Bedford county.
- October 5.—Columbia county, at Bloomsburg.
- October 13.—Lycoming county, at Hughesville.

Real Estate Transfers.

Elizabeth E. Tate to Verda E. Tate, tract in Spring township; \$1,500.

Samuel C. Martz to R. A. Kerstetter, et al, tract in Harris township; \$1,100.

W. M. Bickford, et ux, to J. Stuart McAleer, tract in Liberty township; \$1.

Edward Bubb, et ux, to Charles E. Peters, et al, tract in Potter township; \$300.

E. R. Taylor, sheriff, to Paul Vinyaz, tract in Rush township; \$75.

Anne E. Homan, et al, to Anna B. Meek, et al, tract in State College; \$12,000.

John Adams, et ux, to Dorie Adams, tract in Worth township; \$20.

S. D. Ray, et al, to James E. Decker, et ux, tract in Bellefonte; \$500.

Sarah Long to Lester F. Schreckengast, tract in Walker township; \$650.

MEDICAL.

Are You Tired, Achy-- All Run Down?

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Tired all the time? Lame, stiff and achy? Tortured with nagging backache? Knife-like twinges when you stoop or lift? Miserable with headaches, dizzy spells and bladder irregularities? All are signs of kidney sickness! Use Doan's Pills—a stimulant diuretic to the kidneys.

Here's Bellefonte testimony: William Bottorf, E. Lamb St., says: "A cold settled in my kidneys and I had backache. A dull misery in the small of my back made my work tedious. Mornings my back felt stiff and sore. My kidneys became weak and I had to pass the secretions often. A tired, worn-out feeling took away my energy and I also had headaches and dizzy spells. After using one box of Doan's Pills, from Parrish's drug store, I was cured." 60c. at all dealers. Foster-Milburn Co., Mfrs., Buffalo, N. Y. 70-34

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Connections for Cedar Point, Put-in-Bay, Toledo, Detroit and other points. Ask your ticket agent or tourist agency for tickets via C. & D. Line. New Tourist Automobile Rate—\$7.50.

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Specials For the Month of August In Every Department

A visit to our store will mean money-saving for you. We have slashed prices again. All Summer Ready-to-Wear and Piece Goods must go to make room for our New Fall Arrivals.

Silk and Light Wool Dresses at \$10.75; Voile and English Broadcloth \$2 up; Spring and Fall Coats—a good range of colors and sizes—at \$8.00.

All Summer Dress Materials included in this sale—Crepes, Voiles, English Broadcloths and Gingham.

For the School Kiddies we have Gingham Dresses as low as 98 cents; Wash Suits and Crepes 98 cents. One Special Lot of Children's Socks—3 pairs for \$1.00, all sizes and colors; ¾ lengths.

The Biggest Bargain Ever Offered—table of Shoes for Ladies and Children—just the thing for the kiddies for school wear—\$1 up.

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Canton Crepes, Crepe de Chine, the New Flannels 54 in. wide, in all the latest shades—Pansy, Pencil Blue, Jade, Tan, Brown, Russian Green, Cuckoo, Burgundy.

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