

BARBERTON STORY OF THE BENNER TRAGEDY.

One of the Akron, Ohio, papers last week carried the following story of the murder, in Barberton, of William Herbert Benner, of this place.

BARBERTON, Jan. 4.—William Benner, 30, of 212 Diamond St., was shot and fatally wounded by an unknown assailant on S. Second St., near the Diamond Match Co.'s plant at 9:30 Sunday evening. One man is being held on suspicion in connection with the shooting.

Benner stayed at home all Sunday afternoon, leaving early in the evening for downtown. After he was gone a few moments a man called at the Brooks home where he had lodgings and inquired if Benner was in. When told he was not, the man seemed not to believe Mrs. Brooks. He said he wanted to see Benner on a business matter.

Persons who found the body of Benner told members of the Brooks family that the shot was fired from a passing touring car.

Barberton police were called at about 9:30 Sunday night and Officers Zwick and Head responded to the call. They found Benner lying in a pool of blood in a dying condition. Benner was unable to give police any information.

Campfield-Hickman's ambulance was called and he was taken to Citizen's hospital but death resulted from his wound, before the hospital was reached. Only one shot took effect in Benner's body and this entered just above his heart. A .32 caliber revolver was used.

POLICE INVESTIGATE.

Police were not able to say definitely what the motive for the murder was but officers said they were of the opinion that an enemy of Benner's was responsible for the murder. A watch was not taken from the body and a pocketbook containing about 40 cents in change was also found on the body.

It is said that Benner was sitting in on a rummy game in a pool room on Second St. for some time Sunday afternoon and evening. He is said to have borrowed money once during the game but whether or not he regained his losses and more was not known.

If it is found that he won a considerable sum in the card game the entire motive of the robbery would be changed, police said. If it is proved that he lost all he had the only motive left is the one which police are now working on officers claim.

He was employed in the forge department of the B. & W. Co.'s factory.

He was known by many Barberton residents and apparently had many friends among local residents, say officials.

SEEN AT POOLROOM.

Benner was seen leaving Charlie Blinn's poolroom at 9:15 o'clock.

Ralph Buskey told of having taken a man to Benner's home some time before that hour, the man trying to borrow \$2 from Benner and being refused. Police are questioning the man.

Benner was employed at the Babcock-Wilcox plant as a laborer. He was a member of the local United Brethren church and had served with the Rainbow Division overseas in the World War.

He had made his home with his aunt, Mrs. J. F. Brooks, since coming to Barberton.

PENNSYLVANIA STATE CONFERENCE SOCIAL WELFARE.

All the most important social workers and trustees of welfare agencies will be in attendance at the Eighteenth Annual Meeting of the Pennsylvania State Conference on Social Welfare, which will be held in Pittsburgh beginning Wednesday, February 3, and closing on Saturday, February 6.

An unusually large number of the members of the State Welfare Department and State Institutions will attend, inasmuch as the President of the Conference is Miss Mary F. Bogue, Harrisburg, State Supervisor of the Mothers' Assistance Fund. None of the seventeen annual meetings of the Conference held thus far has had the number of distinguished speakers that will address this Conference. Every branch of social work, including those which have made the greatest amount of progress in our own country, will be discussed by authorities in their respective fields.

"The entire program of our State Conference meeting next month," said President Bogue, "is one that persons interested in social work cannot afford to miss. Every social agency in the State is expected to send one or more delegates, and the presentation of welfare complete a representation of welfare interests as it is possible to make it. Pittsburgh has always been noted for its hospitality, and we feel grateful that the Conference was invited this year to meet in that generous city."

Accidents End 2022 Lives in Pennsylvania in a Year.

Harrisburg.—Industrial accidents reported to the Workmen's Compensation Bureau in 1925 totaled 176,392, of which 2022 were fatal, the Bureau's annual report, made public today, showed. In the ten years the compensation act has been effective the total number of accidents reported was 1,836,681, of which 24,699 were classed as fatal.

The fatalities last year showed a decrease when compared with 2209 in 1924 and 2412 in 1923. The non-fatal cases in 1924 were 175,330 and in 1923 198,023.

In the year the Bureau authorized

payment of compensation totaling \$12,748,266 in 80,261 cases. Since January 1, 1916, the compensation allowed in 692,863 cases totaled \$108,690,486 and of this amount \$75,645,325 was awarded in fatal and permanent disability cases.

Soldiers Are You Holding on to Your Insurance?

December 15, 1925 was the opening date for an intensive drive to have all ex-service men reinstate their Government insurance. The following figures will show the necessity for a drive of this kind.

At one time there was carried more than \$39,000,000,000 worth of Government insurance by over 4,500,000 service men. On September 30, 1923 there was in effect but \$2,844,418,912 worth of insurance, carried by only 551,229 ex-service men.

The necessity and need for insurance is well known. The low cost of Government insurance may not be so well known. The fact that all permanent and total disability claims as well as death claims which are traceable to the hazards of the military or naval service are borne by the United States and do not affect the Government life insurance fund is one of the reasons for the low cost of Government life insurance. An ex-service man who is thirty years of age may carry an ordinary life policy for \$1,000 for a monthly premium of \$1.47. If he is younger than thirty years of age, the monthly premium is correspondingly less.

Another feature of the United States Government life insurance is that it is free from restrictions as to residence, travel, occupation, military or naval service. No additional premium is charged for the total and permanent disability provision nor is there any limit as to the age at which such disability may occur. The amount of insurance plus dividend accumulation less any indebtedness, becomes payable in monthly installments of \$5.75 per thousand, payable so long as the insured remains permanently and totally disabled even though such disability may continue for more than two hundred and forty months. Payment of premiums is waived for the period during which total permanent disability installments are paid.

After one of these policies has been in effect for one year or more the cash value, which is full reserve plus dividend accumulations, less any indebtedness, will be paid upon written request of the insured and surrender of the policy and all claims thereunder. The insured may at any time after the policy has been in force for one year or more, obtain a loan at a rate of interest not to exceed six per cent. per annum for an amount not to exceed ninety-four per cent. of the reserve value plus dividend accumulations and subject to deduction of any existing indebtedness.

A Quarter Million Trees Planted in Centre County in 1925.

Harrisburg, Pa., January 5, 1926. Figures compiled by the Department of Forests and Waters show that a total of 9,181,108 forest trees were planted in Pennsylvania in 1925. This is the largest number of trees that have been set out during any year since the Department began to plant trees on the State Forests and distribute them to private planters throughout the State.

In Centre county, 47 tree planters set out 240,714 forest trees, and in Clearfield county, 58 owners of forest land planted a total of 731,715 forest trees. Clearfield county stands first among the 67 counties of the State with a total of 731,715 trees. Cambria comes second with 537,900 trees, and Indiana comes third with 435,745 trees. Berks county again leads in the number of tree planters, for during 1925 100 different tree planters set out a total of 356,905 trees. Cambria county is a close second with 96 landowners who planted forest trees.

A Word for the Vegetarian.

Donald B. MacMillan, the Arctic explorer, says:

"Four years of eating whole wheat bread, chocolate, dehydrated fruits and vegetables, surely ought to constitute a very thorough test of the nutritive value of these foods. Just such a prolonged test has convinced me that I could live indefinitely even in the Arctic upon such foods." Shackleton, in "The Heart of the Antarctic," says: "During our entire trip from 1907 to 1909, we did not develop a single case of sickness, relying almost exclusively upon whole wheat biscuit, dehydrated fruits and vegetables, marrowfat peas, lentils, and kidney beans. We carried with us dried prunes, peaches, apricots, raisins, currants, apples, dehydrated potatoes, carrots, cabbage, onions, Brussels sprouts, cauliflower, celery, spinach, parsley, mint, rhubarb, mushrooms, and artichokes, to the extent of 3,500 pounds, with 2,240 pounds of whole wheat biscuits."

The Dromedary.

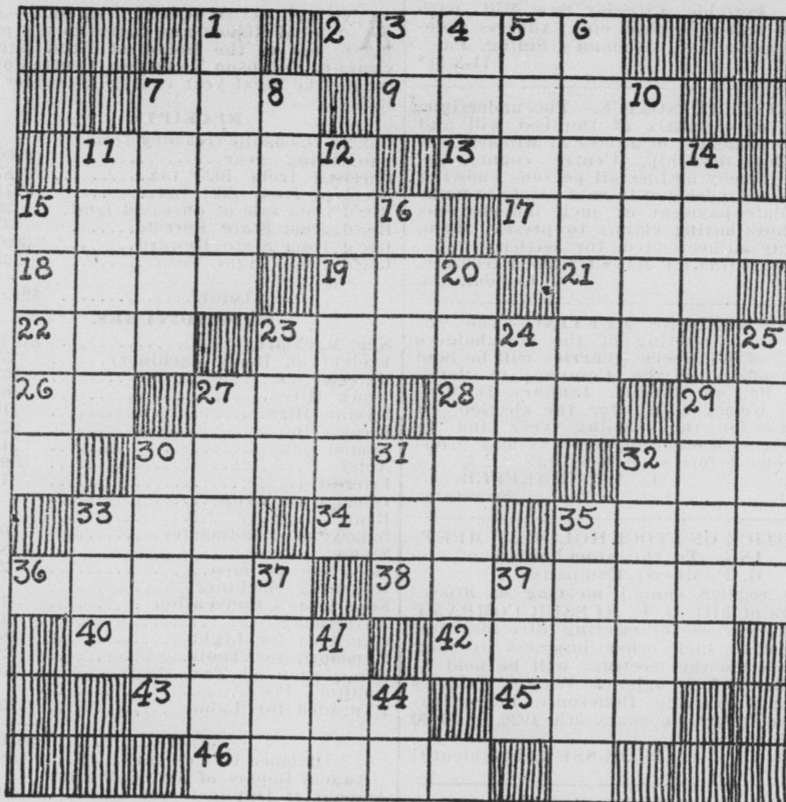
The Arabian Camel has but one hump. The two-humped breed is slow and of little use except as a beast of burden. The one-humped camel is the dromedary. It is the Greek word for a camel that runs.

Although camels can go for long periods without water, when they do drink, they more than make up for lost time. It takes a half hour to water them, but each camel can accommodate a nice little swallow of twenty gallons. They usually live for about twenty-five years. Over good ground first-class Arabian dromedaries can trot up to twenty-nine miles an hour, canter up to twenty-eight miles an hour, and gallop up to thirty-two with their legs going like huge pistons.

From "With Lawrence in Arabia."

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. 3.



(© 1925, Western Newspaper Union.)

Horizontal.

- 2—Constellation on the equator
7—Before (poet.)
9—To follow
11—Bold and fearless
13—The copy of the Old Testament
15—Satisfied
17—Raisin
18—Native metals
19—Head covering
21—Coarse ribbed material
22—Middle-western state (abbr.)
23—A heading letter
26—Economics (abbr.)
27—To obstruct
28—The sun
29—Note of musical scale
30—Preparation of fruit and sirup
32—Horse-drawn vehicle
33—To make a mistake
34—Word meaning reason in Chinese, and base of a Chinese religion
35—Airplane (coll.)
38—Hobo
39—Small automobile (slang)
40—Asunder
42—Quantity of yarn
43—To trap
45—Before (poet.)
46—Knitting

Vertical.

- 1—Children
3—Note of musical scale
4—India (poet.)
5—Ridges
6—Number
7—Sea eagle (pl.)
8—First woman, according to Bible
10—Artista's standard
11—Kind of acid used to soothe the eyes
12—Formed into a camp
14—To arrest during development
15—To cringe
16—To strike gently
20—Revolvers
23—Rotating piece on a shaft
24—Pedal digit
25—Rigidity
27—Sleeping
29—Loud whistle
30—Dice game
32—To compete again
33—Period of time
35—To avoid
37—To entreat
39—Nickname for Isaac
41—Prefix meaning "three"
44—Half an em

Solution will appear in next issue.

How Clay Turns Into China.

Most of us sit down to a meal and put our food into dishes that we don't stop to realize were once only common clay. If the dishes are of the finest porcelain, they were made from pure white French, German, or Austrian clay. Cheaper dishes are made from gray or yellowish American clay.

When first dug out, the best clay, which is found between layers of fine sand has a soapy touch but after being exposed to the air it becomes hard. The clay selected for making dishes is then ground to a very fine powder, mixed with exceedingly fine, white sand and thoroughly kneaded by machinery, after which it is ready for the magic touch of the potter.

All of the best china is still made on a potter's wheel and requires the skill of the human hand to give it the desired shape. The cheaper grades of china are formed in molds. The modern potter's wheel is somewhat different from the old foot-power forms, but the principle of handling the clay is the same. After the potter has put a lump of kneaded clay on the rapidly revolving wheel, he uses his fingers to shape the clay into a cup, saucer, plate, or any other dish desired. Handles and other attachments are made separately and put on the dish forms while the clay is still soft.

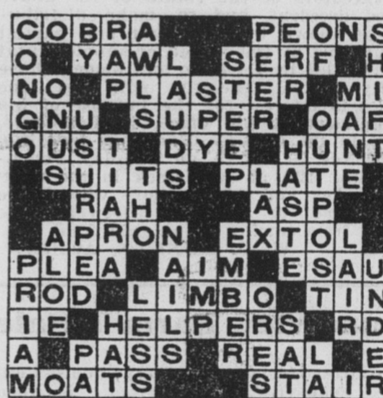
The shaped clay now goes into a large gas furnace for the first rough firing. While there, the dishes must have an even heating and, of course, should not be placed so that they will adhere to each other. Men who have spent a lifetime in the business are usually the ones who stack the dishes in the furnace, the largest of which are forty feet in height and hold several thousand dishes for a single firing. Pieces of burned clay called "stills" are placed between the flat dishes. The actual firing process lasts about three days, but three additional days are required for the dishes to cool. As this cooling must take place very slowly, the gas jets are extinguished one by one in order to accomplish the desired result. If all the jets were turned off at the same time and the door of the furnace opened, the entire lot of the dishes would crack when cool air rushed in.

The dishes are now porous, and known as "bisque ware." The finishing touch is given when they are dipped into "glaze," which fills in the pores and gives each article a smooth, glossy surface, after it is again baked in the furnace for a short time. This glazed product is called "plain white ware," and is finished, unless some decoration is desired.

Perhaps you may be surprised to learn that practically all of the gold designs are put on with a rubber stamp. The cheaper dishes are stamped with a solution known as "liquid bright gold," while the more expensive ones are decorated with pure gold that has been made into a solution by being treated with various acids. Color decorations are put on by a more intricate process in which art transfers are used. Hand-painted china is the most expensive variety, but this method of decoration is seldom used on any ware, except ornamental fruit and salad bowls, or cake dishes.

After the designs are put on the "plain white ware," it must go into

Solution to Cross-word Puzzle No. 2.



the furnace for twelve hours so that the decorations will mingle with the china and actually become so much a part of it that they will not wash off. It is interesting to know that everything used in the making of china dishes must be of a mineral or non-burning composition.

Real Estate Transfers.

Julia V. Bond to Mary N. Craig, tract in Bellefonte; \$6550. William T. Bailey, et ux, to Jacob S. Williams, tract in Worth Twp.; \$600.

Robert S. Ross, et al, to Herman Williams, tract in Worth Twp.; \$200. Bellefonte Trust Company, trustee, et al, to Calvin M. Sharer, tract in Rush Twp.; \$310.

Walter E. Dreibeis, et al, to Ann S. Taylor, tract in Ferguson Twp.; \$1900.

J. D. Keller, et al, to John D. Musser, tract in State College; \$1. J. D. Keller, et ux, to Earl H. Ishler, tract in State College; \$1.

Henderson Tire & Rubber Co., to T. A. Pletcher, tract in Howard; \$250. Greenbriar Hunting Club to Elmer Hoover, tract in Penn Twp.; \$185.

Florence Fox to C. M. Fox, tract in Howard; \$1.

J. Thompson Henry, et ux, to D. Porter Woodring, tract in Worth Twp.; \$175.

J. Kennedy Johnson, et ux, to Harry G. McKean, tract in Howard Twp.; \$950.



C. M. PARRISH,

Slaughtering of Sea Lions.

The following news item appeared in the New York papers last fall:

"The Government of the Dominion of Canada has authorized the destruction of sea lions preying upon salmon and other edible fish in the waters off Vancouver Island. The Government patrol boat 'Givenchy' was assigned recently to this duty and was instructed to proceed among the productive salmon areas in the vicinity of Virgin Rocks. The crew used machine guns and rifles and killed 2,500 sea lions in the first two weeks."

The report has just been made that this year's hunt for sea lions netted a larger number of individuals, the total being 2,827 killed.

Scientific examination of the stomachs of sea lions has shown that they feed chiefly on squid, cuttlefish and octopus, and rarely touch salmon and other "edible" fishes.

Authorizing the wholesale destruction of these animals is not excusable on the ground of ignorance, for it is known that the British Columbia Government is well informed as to the natural history of the sea lion and that salmon are becoming scarce not because of sea lions, but because of canneries.—Exchange.

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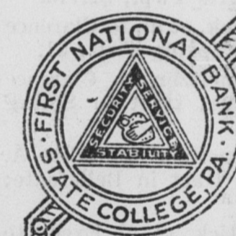
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