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| AMERICAN LEGION RAISING $\$ 5$,000,000 ENDOWMENT. |  |
| The American Leeion is making a country-wide drive for a five-milion |  |
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| from which will be used for rehabilitation work and in the care of the orphans and families of veterans of |  |
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| orphans and families of veterans of the world war. The quota for Wy- |  |
| Tunkhannock, $\$ 820$. Of this latter sum, over one-third- $\$ 307$, to be exmen of the town. |  |
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| struction which have followed the world war the very large responsihas not been met by the Legion without assistance from other Americans. |  |
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| It could not have been met without help, and it should not. The duty is one shared by every citizen, and |  |
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| Legion because the comrades of those who gave most to their country are peculiarly equipped to perform this service. |  |
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| In realization of this fact, as shown by experience, the American Legion 1925 , an endowment fund of $\$ 5,000$, 000 , of which the income (estimated |  |
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| 000 , of which the income (estantee aat $\$ 225,000$ yearly) will guarante solid financial basis in perpetuity for the programs of disabled men's re- |  |
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| The Legion is asking this endowment fund from its own members and the American public jointly. The Le. |  |
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| edge that it will be given, and that it will be the backbone of the most important public service confronting the |  |
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| portant public service confronting the American people today. Each dohar accepted in this trust means a vitalresponsibility to the Legion, and a esponsib |  |
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| to this service, and to other unselfish and public service. The sum total of the absolutely necessary financial en-dowment is relatively small. The extent of the spiritual endowment which |  |
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| tent of the spiritual endowment which goes with it is unlimited. <br> The providing of an American |  |
| The providing of an American home for the orphan of every man who fell in the nation's service is so |  |
| obviously right that it needs no disis-cussion. These children are plainly cussion. These children are plainlyentitled to the same chance in life which they would have received had their father not given his life to |  |
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| red in the need. The accumulating discovery of |  |
| these children in almshouses, in unhappy and unfit homes of distant rela- |  |
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| tives unable or unwilling to give proper care, in the very streets and alleys sometimes, has wrung the heart of |  |
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| the Legion. It is determined that shall have a fair and square chance at life, an honest, happy American home; a proper education. |  |
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| Water Softening Based on Taste of Consumer Rather Than on Health. | joseph E. Widener, noted connoisseur, said at a luncheon in Philadel- |
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| The problem of water softening seems to be a question of consumer health, acording to Ross A. Thuma, chemist and bacteriologist, of St. |  |
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|  |  |
| Paul, Minnesota. <br> Figures of the United States Geo- |  |
| logical Survey indicate that there are more than twenty-three million peoin the United State who |  |
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| water under a certain degree of hard ness with apparently no ill effects. |  |
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| There are more than sixteen million people who drink water over that degree of hardness with no ill effects. |  |
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| From this it is deduced that hard ness of water has no noticeable effect softening removes from water two elements, calcium and magnesium, |  |
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| says Mr. Thuma. But since the aver-age diet includes thirteen of the fifteen elements needed by the human body, it is believed that the two elements rence foom water may also be fo |  |
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| therefore, leaves only the taste of the |  |
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| consumer to be considered. This characteristic is important from the consumers' point of view. Because |  |
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| of this it is believed that water companies would secure a distinct adform hardness. |  |
| Century Ago. |  |
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| Just a hundred years ago Thomas C. Wales, a Yankee boot and shoe |  |
| wandering sailor a number of crudely made shoes fashioned from "India rubber" by South American natives |  |
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| The sailor had picked them up in Para, Brazil, as curiosities. All he wanted |  |
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| of them was to obtain a few dollars to chase the creature comforts that sailors loved. |  |
| what Dr. Johnson once called "the potentiality of wealth beyond the dreams of avarice." He conceived the standard lasts so that they might be worn over shoes to protect them from the weather. His plan was so suc$a$ ready sale that a country-wide mara ret, which shortly became world-wide, was developed. <br> It was not until 1858 that Mr. Wales patented the waterproof and coldproof overshoe made of cloth and rubtion "Wales' Patent Arctic Gaiter," and from this name rose the familiar that is heard even to this day from the lips of the elder generation.Minneapolis Journal. |  |
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