

Bellefonte, Pa., April 23, 1926.

### Varied Ideas About

Money and Its Uses Probably more has been said and written about money than any other subject under the sun. Fielding, who spoke with the authority of a magistrate, once commented that "money is the fruit of evil as often as the root of it." Doctor Johnson said, "Money, in whatever hands, will confer power." eral as to silhouette, color and material "The Way of All Flesh," Samuel ial this season, with the lesser details in whatever hands, will confer power." Butler wrote that "money is like a it is showing some decided inclinareputation for ability—more easily tions.
made than kept." His modern disciple, G. Bernard Shaw, goes farther and says, "Any fool can save money; it takes a wise man to spend it." Bacon wrote, "Money is like manure; of little use unless it be spread." A quotation from Horace reads, "Money amassed either serves or rules us."

John Stuart Mill, in his monumental work, "The Principles of Political Economy," points out that furs, cowrie shells and even cubes of compressed tea have been used in various places as money. He goes on to say that "money is a commodity and its value is determined, like other commodities, temporarily by demand and supply, permanently and on the aver age by cost of production."

No article about money would be complete without quoting an American. It seems typical of the American mind always to couple money with work-they rarely refer to the one without the other. Thus John D. Rockefeller: "I determined that, in addition to working for money, I would make money work for me."-John c' London's Weekly.

#### Authors Who Evinced Interest in Cookery

If the stories of Brillat-Savarin which it is proposed to publish in commemoration of his centenary reveal their author to the world as a successful writer of fiction as well as a gastronomer, he may perhaps be regarded as repaying the interest which some noted novelists have taken in matters of the table. Balzac took a keen interest in cookery, as befitted a man of gigantic appetite. So also did George Sand, whose cookery must have been pretty good, since it was reputed to be as exciting as her romances. Joseph Conrad, as he admitted in connection with a cook book written by Mrs. Conrad, gave a high place in his esteem to the culinary arts, while George Meredith left a book of cookery receipts in his own handwriting which figured in a book seller's catalogue some years ago and may possibly yet appear in print.

### Food and Hibernation

Hibernating animals enter the state of hibernation more quickly and remain in it much longer when they do not get much to eat and when their air supply is limited. This fact seems to have been established by experiments performed by Dr. George Johnson. He found that ground squirrels on limited rations retired to winter quarters earlier and woke up less often than those given ample food, Animals when in a state of hibernation, he found, have a body temperature much lower than that in ordinary sleep. The results were similar when some of the squirrels were placed in cans where the air supply was limited. Strangely enough, variation in light and darkness seemed to have no effect whatever upon the dates of hibernation.—Pathfinder Mag-

### Old-Time Hosiery

Hose is really the old term for what amounted to our modern trousers and stockings combined, our ancestors at one period wearing a garment something like the "legginette" now so popular for small children.

The centuries passed and the fashions changed. First breeches and then trousers came in, and the old one-piece garment disappeared. We still kept its name, however, but only applied it to the tight-fitting covering of the lower limbs, and even this in time we took to calling by another name—the stocking. This name is a form of the word stock, which means in this case, part of the trunk.

### Had Benefit of Climate

The homes of the ancient Romans were imperishable because they were erected in a climate wherein there was practically no freezing and thawing. The same mortars used in our climate have not been at all successful. Furthermore, the same stones used by the Romans give a comparatively short life in our country. The mortar mostly used by the Romans was a mixture of lime and sand. To this was added some natural occurring ground volcanic rock. This corresponds to what is known as puzzolana, which, as indicated, has not been found satisfac-

### Supported by Eight

Calhoun Clay was a typical modern parent. As he loafed in front of the garage a minister stopped and said:

"Cal, why don't you go to work?"
"'Scuse me, sah," Cal answered
with dignity. "Ah's got eight chillun "Well," interrupted the minister,

you can't support them by loafing here in front of this garage." "'Scuse me, sah," Cal went on

Low me ter finish mah remark, sah. Wot Ah means ter say is dat Ah's got eight chillun toe support me."

#### FOR AND ABOUT WOMEN.

Take heed and listen while I speak A solemn word to thee; Earth's fairest. yea, but swiftest gift,

Is opportunity. It far outstrips the fleetest bird

That wings the furthest sky-Lo! all thy flowers to dust are turned If thou dost let it by.

No costume is smarter than its slightest detail, and as you fare forth these first spring days do not neglect the never more important incidentals of the mode. Purses, bags, gloves, shoes, all are necessary elements of chic, and while fashion is rather lib-

One or two-strap shoes of kid and the simple pump in the same leather are worn by the majority of French women. The plaited kid shoe, so attractive because of pattern and color, is also popular. Sport shoes are fashionable among women of all ages for the morning promenade. On morning and afternoon shoes fully two-thirds of the heels are low, a sign that the "bottier" type of medium height is gradually replacing the Louis XV. As regards evening wear, gold and silver are still to the fore, while some very pretty now brocades in crayon colors have been seen. In the case of day wear, colors must as a rule be discreet; but for evening footwear one may revel in brilliant

The handbag the Parisienne carries in the morning hours now, to do her shopping or for a simple walk, may be made of leather and rather lectures on etiquette, on applied psy-Some are made of buckleather and are as big as small traveling bags, and they are worn under the arm as a napkin is carried by a waiter. While handbags for morning are enormous, the bags worn with evening frocks are diminutive. They are just big enough to contain the most indispensable thing,—a silk handkerchief, or the rouge, powder and lip-

The gloves are worn with turn-over cuffs. The cuff one really can decorate at home, simply putting a stripe of bright silk on it or a strip of leather of a different shade. Walking shoes have always a sports character, with a low heel and a strong strap, with a buckle at the side.

Umbrellas, sadly needed so often in Paris, are very fanciful at present. The handles are made of ivory or wood, sometimes painted, sometimes carved in the shape of an animal's head. The handkerchiefs which a little while ago were so exceedingly tiny, go now to the other extreme and become huge.

The only evening coiffure one sees in these days is the classical bandeau which goes straight around the head. For young girls who dance a lot, a velvet ribbon with a bit of jewelry on it makes a simple and very tasteful headwear.

fashion. You must wear quite a series of them, nearly from the wrist round of a hospital with a very eminshaded rings made of the same stone, one of the students who accompanied as, for instance, of various shades of jade.

Cleanse the face with cream, soft, melting, put on with an up-and-out stroke; then wipe off cleanly with a tissue or soft cloth. Now spread on a glorious and quite new-to-thisworld special astringent cream, all over the throat and face, up and out, and lie back, eyes closed, not one clumsy attempts at examination had heavy or sharp thought anywhere about you, full of peace, no time but all eternity stretching around you. Lie there till the cream has dried. Now wet a face-cloth in cold water. Lay it over your face until the cream is all soft and will wash off easily. Dry the face. Pat a bit with a pad of absorbent cotton wrung in cold water, and then wet with cold face tonic. Now take the powder base, dilute it a little with water—it is sent out in concentrated form—pat or work it in well for three or five minutes; then run a piece of ice swiftly over face and throat. Then a dash of rouge right where that artist, Nature, put the color when you were seventeen; then a fluff of powder. Look! You not only feel as if you had been lying for an hour in an apple-orchard with the trees in full bloom or the apples hanging on the trees in October ripeness, but you look astonishingly new as please-to-be! Lines are relieved and sometimes, unless they are too deep and permanent, are wiped out, and your skin glowing softly, all the tenseness gone.

THE CHILDREN WHO WONT EAT. First and foremost, don't let them form the habit of not taking food. Tackle the problem in infancy, and you can solve it. There are two things to consider; the kind of food and the way in which it is given. can not go at length in this article into the question of the child's diet from babyhood through school age, except to say in a general way that he should be given simple food, and that important health builders, such as milk, cereals, vegetables and fruit, should constitute the greater part of his menu. Highly seasoned food is not good for children, nor is it well to use a great variety of flavors to

conceal the taste of milk. Foods other than milk may be introduced into the diet early, as it is best not to keep a child on an exclu-sively soft solid diet after the teeth have made their appearance. Nor should the baby be fed on the bottle more than a week or two longer than

the first birthday.

Another point: Don't let meal-time be turned into play-time, either for the infant or the school child. It is not a good thing to tease the baby while he is eating, or to try to amuse him, or to make him the center of a single of admiring relatives. ring of admiring relatives.

A third important rule is: Teach as early as possible to feed himself. Many children are still being fed years after they ought to be eating without assistance.

-It's all in the "Watchman" and

#### Training Tomorrow's Screen Stars.

In the first school of its kind, sixteen hand-picked students from thirty thousand applicants for movie honors go through a rigorous course of training in the technique of motion-pic-

ture acting.

I spent the day with Sam Wood and his pupils—the Paramount Junior Stars they voted to call themselves, and the name has been adopted officially. It would be difficult to conceive of a more enlightening day for lover of the movies. "How did you start these kids?" I

asked him.
"I set them to getting into perfect physical condition. Both girls and boys were taught swimming, horseboys were taught swimming, horse-back riding and general calisthenics. The girls were also given esthetic dancing, and the boys fencing and boxing. These exercises are part of the course, and will be continued till

the end.

"As an important factor in physical training, the students are required to keep regular hours. They are quartered in hotels in New York City, chosen by the company. They must be in bed by 10:30 every evening, except once a week when they may stay out until about two o'clock. The boys have been placed upon their honor to observe the rules. The girls are in charge of a chaperone, Mrs. F. Walter Taylor the widew of a celebrated ter Taylor, the widow of a celebrated

"With athletics well under way, the next steps were to teach the stu-dents how to use theatrical make-up, how to carry their bodies gracefully on the stage, how to express themselves in pantomime. At fixed interlectures on etiquette, on applied psychology, on the technical aspects of producing motion pictures. Under this last head, for instance, lighting and photography have been thoroughly explained to them. They're already wiser than the greage movie ready wiser than the average movie actor, who knows nothing about the camera."—From Everybody's Magazine for February.

### Urges Students to Play Piano.

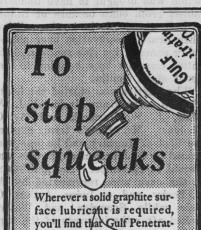
Considerable interest and astonishment has been caused in both the professions of music and medicine by a recent letter in the British Medical Journal from the pen of a doctor in Gloucester advocating the practice of instrumental music as an aid to surgical skill. He argues that for the development of manual dexterity, as in the case, for instance, of eye surgery and, indeed all operations of a delicate character, there is no better training for the hand and wrist than learning to play the organ or piano —preferably the latter. Such a train ing, he says, gives precision and ambidexterity, independence and flexibility of fingers and wrist, delicacy and lightness to touch in manipula tion in a degree difficult to overesti-

Dr. Dykes Bower, the author of Bracelets are more than ever the the article, recalls an occasion, many him to percuss the chest of one of the After the student public patients. had completed the operation under

goes without saying that gentleness of touch, even when sureness and firmness are likewise necessary, are a great asset to a doctor in gaining the regard of his patients.

—After the football game a stu-dent went into a crowded restaurant and ordered six cups of coffee, which the waitress brought in massive mugs. "You don't want all that coffee, Joe," suggested a companion. "Maybe not, but in case anything starts I'll need a little artillery."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

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