

Country Correspondence

PLEASANT GAP.

Miss Mary Hile was home over the week-end, visiting her parents.

Harry Johnson and family spent Sunday at the H. T. Noll home.

Mrs. Edgar Houser and son Maynard visited friends at Julian last week.

The Lutheran congregation held Mother's day services on Sunday evening.

The John Millward family, of Osceola Mills, spent Sunday at the Frank Millward home.

Miss Grace Mitchell, of Lock Haven Normal, recently visited among her friends at the Gap.

Gilbert Rimmey and family, of Penn Hall, spent Sunday at the parental Rimmey home.

While at work at the Whiterock quarries, last week, Maurice Knoffsinger had one of his fingers crushed.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Clemens and Mrs. J. T. Noll went to State College on a shopping trip on Saturday morning.

Harry Grove and family, of Leont, spent Sunday at Harry Bilgers, Mrs. Grove and Mrs. Bilger being sisters.

Mr. and Mrs. Reuben Corl and daughter, Miss Hazel, motored to Philipsburg in their new car on Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Powell, of Harrisburg, spent the week-end with Mrs. Powell's parents, Mr. and Mrs. William Knoffsinger.

Willard Schreffler is now getting along very nicely at the Centre County hospital after an operation for an infection on his left elbow. The trouble came from a bruise which resulted in an infection at the bone.

Our public schools closed last Friday. In the afternoon Noll's hall was well filled with those anxious to witness the entertainment of Mrs. Magargie's intermediate schools. Rev. C. W. Rishell opened the exercises with prayer, which was followed with a violin solo by Samuel Noll. Recitations, music and a playlet by the little girls made up the balance of the program. Four prizes for progress were awarded by the teacher, the happy recipients being Samuel Noll Jr., Paul Knoffsinger, Grace Ishler and Margaret Baney. Special mention was also made of the excellent work of Kenneth Harris, Theodore Hoover, Anna Rumberger and Gladys Sampson, of the 5th grade, and Harold Dock, Edgar Spicher, Freda Horner and Harriet Showers, of the 4th grade. Out of 38 pupils only one missed being promoted, and twelve did not miss a day during the school year. Good teachers may live a century of years but they never grow old. I am satisfied Mrs. Magargie's pupils will honor her memory through all time. Her success is largely due to her skill as an organizer, her ability as a disciplinarian, her firmness and integrity in dealing with children, and her desire at all times to give value received for her services.

Old Bridge Renews Service to Public.

Motorists from this section to Harrisburg have viewed with interest the dismantling of the old covered wooden bridge at Clark's Ferry. This old structure has a history few have imagined as they drove over the new concrete bridge beside it.

According to C. R. Anderson, extension forester of the Pennsylvania State College, the wooden structure was erected a century ago, in 1826-28. Two million feet of lumber, sawed at Lock Haven, went into the construction.

After a century of usefulness the material in the bridge is destined to go on serving mankind. All of the lumber in four new houses near the Harrisburg Academy has been sawed out of the old bridge timbers. A quarter of million feet of lumber will go into the widening of the Market street bridge across the river at the capital city.

Set Commencement Dates at Penn State.

Commencement at the Pennsylvania State College will take place beginning Friday, June 11, to Tuesday, June 15 when over 500 will receive degrees. Many special events have been arranged by the Senior class, the college and the alumni.

Commencement week will be divided into two parts this year, the period from Friday to Sunday being devoted to undergraduate functions and alumni reunions, and Monday and Tuesday will have the formal academic atmosphere throughout, with Monday observed as Class Day for the graduates and Alumni Day for the reunion classes. A special invitation to all parents of members of the graduating class has been extended by Judge H. Walton Mitchell, president of the board of trustees, to attend the commencement week events.

Sweet Pea an Importation.

The sweet pea is a native of the island of Sicily and was first mentioned in 1695 by an Italian monk, who sent seeds to England and Holland. The seeds of sweet peas became an article of commerce as early as 1724. Sweet peas have grown for more than a century in America, and all of the varieties known in Europe were grown here. There was a wave of popularity for the sweet pea in America between 1885 and 1900, while the fide, which received its great impetus through the introduction of the waved, or Spencer, type, was just beginning to rise at the sweet-pea celebration in London in 1900.

Nation Saves by Using Radio.

Development of radio has limited nearly all of the government's communication activities from the telegraph wires into the air.

The maze of telegraph wires formerly used, largely has been supplanted by a network of radio stations manned by army and navy personnel and transmitting messages not only of the two military arms but of other government departments as well.

About two million words in government messages are broadcast monthly from Washington through the army and navy radio and wireless stations. Until recent years, about half of the government's messages were dispatched over commercial lines and army and navy officials pointed out recently that more efficient use of radio was saving the government thousands of dollars annually.

Radio not only has expedited and effected economy in communication, but its wide use of government purposes has served to train a large force and erect a system that would be highly valuable in event of war.

The navy sends and receives an average of more than one million words monthly by radio, its own leased land wires and through commercial companies. Of this, little more than one-fifth is now transmitted by private concerns, with radio handling the larger part, and the navy thus has been enabled to dispense with a vast network of leased land wires used during the war.

Not only does it dispatch messages to its ships at sea and to distant ports, but it sends many across the seas for the army and other government branches. The army likewise handles many inland communications for the navy.

Development during the last year of experiments, with radio frequency, or short wave length sending has considerably increased the navy's capacity for handling messages, the short wave length having been found to leap across silent "areas in the ether and penetrate static readily." When the MacMillan arctic expedition was returning as refugees and exiles of seige and evacuation after the razing of the city in the last withdrawal of the Russian armies from the fortress.

At its most northern point, the navy's Bellevue station was able to reach the expedition during midday, when static ordinarily is very intense, with messages sent on short wave, when the longer waves carried only short distances.

The Bellevue station daily sends dispatches to London, Paris, San Francisco, San Diego, the Canal Zone and to ships at sea, all on the short



Above is one of the interesting attractions in the Christy Bros. big show which will exhibit in Bellefonte on Friday, May 28th.

wave length. When the battle fleet was in the Antipodes recently two-way communication was readily established with Washington.

In place of its telegraph wires of a few years ago, the War Department has established a net of sixty radio stations. One major station is located in each of the nine army corps areas, with two trans-continent relay stations at Fort Leavenworth, Kan., and Fort Douglas, Utah, and another major station in Washington. Each corps area has its own system of stations connecting the distant posts with headquarters, while 22 others are established in Alaska alone.

The War Department undertook its first great expansion of the use of radio for departmental business at the beginning of the fiscal year 1923, and transmitted through its stations that year less than 4,000,000 words. In the fiscal year, 1925, ending last July nearly 8,500,000 words were transmitted.—Reformatory Record.

—Subscribe for the "Watchman."

Elephant Has Most Brains.

The elephant is probably the shrewdest and most adaptable of living animals and has no enemies except man. He eats anything that is green, and seems equally at home on the plains or in the forests and jungles of the high mountain slopes or down in the swampy lowlands. His trunk is one of the most extraordinary organs of nature. It contains the finest smelling apparatus on earth, and when the proximity of man is suspected the trunk is raised in the air and carefully turned in all directions, "feeling" for man-smell in the wind. Once an elephant gets that smell he does one of two things. He either retreats quietly and rapidly or charges. Years of experience in matching his wiles against those of man and his high-powered rifle has taught the elephant that it is safer to remain in the dense forests. An elephant can move through these forests with no more noise than would be made by a mouse, and the growth in these for-

ests is frequently so impenetrable the hunter can make progress only by following the winding elephant trail.

—The "Watchman" gives all the news when it is news. Read it.

MEDICAL.

Backache Is a Warning!

Bellefonte Folks are Learning How to Heed It.

Are you miserable with an aching back? Do you get up lame and stiff; drag through the day feeling tired, weak and depressed? Then you should help your kidneys. Backache is often the first sign of failing kidneys. Urinary troubles quickly follow. Neglected, there's danger of gravel, dropsy or fatal Bright's disease. Don't wait for serious kidney sickness. Use Doan's Pills, a stimulant diuretic to the kidneys, before it is too late. This Bellefonte resident tells an experience:

Clyde G. Swartz, prop. of machine shop, 242 E. Logan St., says: "Kidney trouble caused many miserable hours and backache was very annoying. It became so intense sometimes, it was hard for me to straighten from a stooped position. My kidneys were sluggish, too and the secretions were scanty. A languid feeling took away my energy. Doan's Pills, from Runkle's Drug Store, straightened me up in fine shape."

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SKLINE WOODRING—Attorney-at-Law, Bellefonte, Pa. Practices in all courts. Office, room 18 Crider's Exchange. 51-3

J. KENNEDY JOHNSTON—Attorney-at-Law, Bellefonte, Pa. Prompt attention given all legal business entrusted to his care. Offices—No. 5 East High street. 57-44

J. M. KEICHLINE—Attorney-at-Law and Justice of the Peace. All professional business will receive prompt attention. Office on second floor of Temple Court. 49-5-17

W. G. RUNKLE—Attorney-at-Law. Consultation in English and German. Office in Crider's Exchange, Bellefonte, Pa. 68-5

PHYSICIANS.

D. R. L. CAPERS, OSTEOPATH. State College Bellefonte Crider's Exch. 66-11 Holmes Bldg.

W. S. GLENN, M. D. Physician and Surgeon, State College, Centre county, Pa. Office at his residence. 65-41

E. V. B. ROAN, Optometrist. Licensed by the State Board. State College, every day except Saturday. Bellefonte, rooms 14 and 15 Temple Court, Wednesday afternoons and Saturdays 9 a. m. to 4:30 p. m. Both Phones. 68-40

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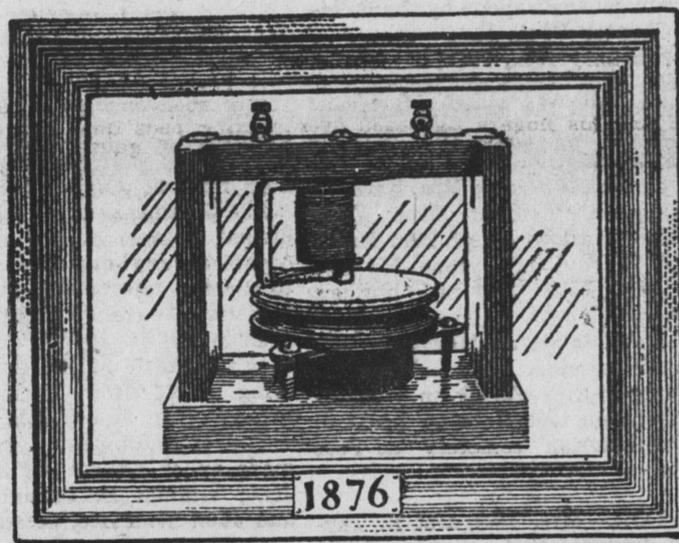
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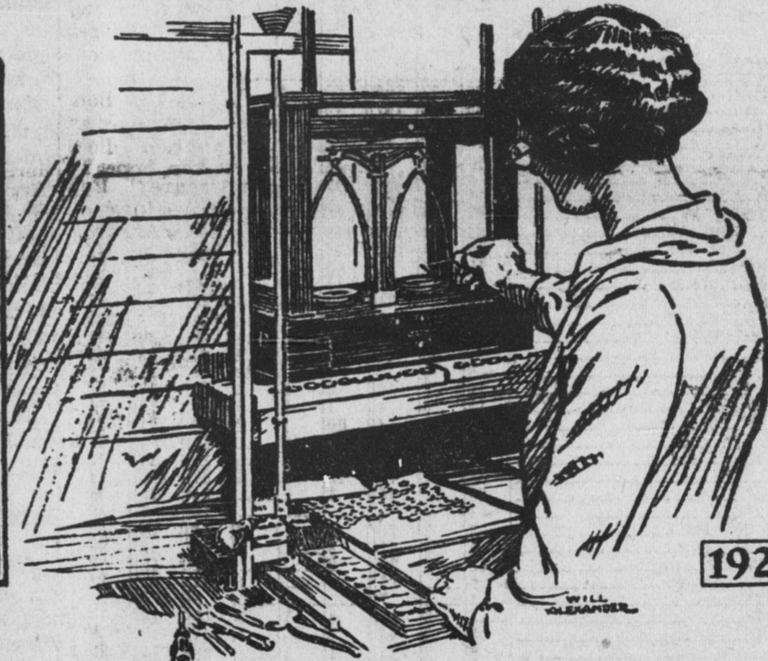
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This is the original telephone made from a few simple materials. The modern telephone contains materials from the four corners of the earth. One of the most important is carbon made from Pennsylvania coal. It is used as a fine powder in the transmitter and must be measured to the grain.



A PRODUCT OF SCIENCE

Alexander Graham Bell's first telephone comprised a few simple materials, such as wood, iron, and leadbeater's skin.

The present instrument comprises a range of materials that runs from Pennsylvania coal to Russian platinum, from Brazilian rubber to Irish linen.

The product of the mines, forests, and factories of every continent enter into the modern telephone system, which guarantees to a town in the Poconos or the Cumberland Valley the same dependable universal service that Philadelphia and Pittsburgh enjoy.

But more to the product of the scientist and of the engineer is modern telephone service attributable. Without the results of their research and development, the sky would now be clouded with aerial wires, Scranton would be shouting in vain to make itself heard in Harrisburg, and the switchboard limitations would be such as to restrict the service to a mere handful of users.

Further extension of the service, at its present rate of growth, puts increasing premium on this scientific development. It is largely what has made possible a million interconnecting telephones in Pennsylvania. It is what guarantees the accomplishment of further expansion, and in such a way as to insure always increasing facility in the use of this indispensable agency of communication.

F. L. RICHARDS, Manager

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