

**BITTER BREAD.**

(Continued from page 2, Col. 6.)  
 ed forever from this kind spot, from the benign and gentle influences that were most dear. He sprang up in shocked recoil. His whole body went rigid; sweat rolled from his forehead. In that struggle, the sharpest of his lifetime, the sense of other presences than his own left him. Ethan was no longer near. His wife and children, who dwelt in his heart of hearts, retreated to far spaces. He and that black wraith of himself, to whom he had given harbor in the dark and secret regions of his being, were locked in fierce combat, where no quarter was asked or given.

Four times he started toward the house to carry out his purpose, and four times was halted as by the pull of an unseen hand.  
 It was a shaken and humbled man who made his way at last toward the light shining from the kitchen window. Jessie had been right. He could not do it. Something outside his own volition, his own will, had decided that. Perhaps it was true that the man who lives kindly and justly toward all men cannot at a given moment make havoc of the inhibitions that have ruled him. Between his ordinary life and that dream world wherein his passion for revenge had raged, there had been no link forged. Perhaps the faith of those two who had loved him and whom he had so loved wrought a flaming sword, barring him from the Hell he would have entered. He was too tired to probe longer. Enough: he could not do it.

He stopped for a few minutes' conversation with Ida Baines. He found his old enemy twisted by rheumatism, gnarled and shrunken, her bony frame covered by a heavy patchwork quilt. Her face was drawn and parchment-yellow, the china-blue eyes lifeless and faded. Andrew thought her a pitiful figure, so helpless, so alone, unloved and futile. He hoped the slatternly woman who sat by the stove and a handy teapot was good to her; and the idea of consulting Jessie with regard to a nurse registered in his mind.

Little passed between them and that of a commonplace nature; no reference to the will or to things past. He told her he would try to get down for the spring plowing, and she had her old sneer at him, "Ain't come up much in the world, have ye, Andy?"

He laughed good-naturedly; he would never again mind anything she could say.  
 He ran down the road, whistling like a boy. He had never before experienced a heart so light that his feet, too, seemed light as Mercury's winged heels. He reckoned up the hours it would take to reach his family. He thought of his town-bred little girls and how the color would come into their cheeks when they were turned loose on the farm. They could make chains out of the buttercups and daisies, paddle in the brook, and play house by the stone wall. He thought of Jessie with a swelling heart, how her gayety would bloom again; and if the child that was coming. He stopped short in the road. The child—the son?  
 Sign of defeat, seal of victory, gift from Heaven itself, in this hour Hope sprang where Fear had been. Andy's heart sang. A son!—By Alice Dyar Russell.

**Minister Finds Editor's Chair is Hard to Fill.**

No one can run the other fellow's job as well as his own, though he may, until he has tried it, be fully convinced that he is able to do so, said Rev. D. W. Ferry of Yakima, Wash., after a week as editor pro tem of the Yakima Daily Republic.

The Presbyterian minister took the position after a series of arguments with the editor, Col. W. W. Robertson, about the Republic's editorial policy especially in regard to the prohibition law and its enforcement.

"Lots of persons think they could run newspapers and write editorials without the least difficulty," said Mr. Ferry. "I wish they could all try it once. It would develop a fine spirit of tolerance, though after the experience they might not survive long enough to exemplify it. If I have to retire from the ministry I certainly am not going to try to find rest in the editorial chair. It isn't there."

Ferry said that he had learned that preaching every Sunday is nothing like the strain of filling editorial columns day by day. "The demands of newspaper space and time are so relentless that I could not stand up under them long."

**Real Estate Transfers.**

- Jacob F. Homan to Susan Homan, tract in Potter Twp.; \$1.
- Charles M. Rimmey to Herbert Showers, tract in Spring Twp.; \$100.
- Joseph J. Puhalla, et ux, to Stefan Sutika, et ux, tract in Snow Shoe Twp.; \$1.
- W. L. Witmer to W. L. Witmer Hunt and Fish Club, tract in Miles Twp.; \$2100.
- John H. McCulley, et ux, to Edward H. Shields, tract in Bellefonte; \$500.
- Oscar J. Harm to Isaac Gittlen, tract in Snow Shoe Twp.; \$1.
- Bellefonte Trust company, guardian, to LaRue A. Porter, tract in Walker Twp.; \$666.67.
- M. D. Kelley, et al, to Tine Wagner, tract in Snow Shoe Twp.; \$800.
- Tine Wagner, et ux, to Andy Retorick, et ux, tract in Snow Shoe Twp.; \$1.
- Charles C. Davis, et ux, to David T. Noll, et ux, tract in Harris Twp.; \$8,200.
- Mary C. Stahl to Musser E. Coldren, tract in Potter Twp.; \$300.

**Term "Scapegoat" Is From Biblical Days**

During the war, especially, many a man was removed from office or from a high command more as the victim of a policy than for any sin or omission of his own. He was said to be a "scapegoat," because he was, more or less, suffering for faults that were by no means all his own.

This passage, from the Bible, illustrates the present use of the term "scapegoat": "Aaron shall cast lots upon the two goats; one lot for the Lord, and other lot for the scapegoat, and Aaron shall bring the goat upon which the Lord's lot fell, and offer him for a sin offering. But the goat on which the lot fell to be the scapegoat shall be presented alive before the Lord, to make an atonement with him, and to let him go for a scapegoat into the wilderness. . . . And Aaron shall lay both his hands upon the head of the live goat, and confess over him all the iniquities of the children of Israel . . . putting them upon the head of the goat, and shall send him away by the hand of a fit man into the wilderness: And the goat shall bear upon him all their iniquities unto a land not inhabited: and he shall let go the goat in the wilderness."

Thus, through three thousand years or more, has this pitiful picture of the scapegoat come to us, to be used today as the symbol for a man who is the victim, more or less innocent, of other people's mistakes and errors.

**Phrases That Have Been Worn "Ragged"**

The initiative faculty so noticeable in children is responsible for the ease with which a phrase often half understood spreads through the community. Thus the words "psychological moment," which as a joke were originally tolerable, have been used in season and out of season until the repetition is unbearable.

To some extent the phrase is illiterate, for if translated out of Greek it means "the study of the mind moment." What Oscar Wilde intended his character to say was the critical, right, suitable or opportune moment—no more than that. "Psychological" is not the synonym for any of these terms.

Another silly phrase which has caught the fancy of our grown-up children is, "I had a brain wave," when all that is meant is, "It suddenly occurred to me." This is oftener used by those who know little or nothing about the brain or about waves. There is a third or fourth-rate type of mind which rejoices in phrases and proverbs such as "the aching void," "the better the day the better the deed," and other superficial non-sequiturs.—D. Fraser Harris in the Contemporary Review, London (Living Age).

**First "Potter's Field"**

Outside Jerusalem in biblical times was a piece of land called Akeldama, meaning "field of blood." It was used for the burial of strangers. According to Matthew 27:3-9, it was originally a potter's field, and received the name Akeldama from the fact that it was bought with the money paid Judas to betray Jesus, and subsequently returned by him to the chief priests. According to Acts 1:18, it was called the "field of blood" because Judas here committed suicide. At any rate the fact that it had been a potter's field and a place of burial for strangers gave rise to the present meaning of the term. Since the Seventh century a place called Akeldama has been pointed out in Jerusalem as the original potter's field, and its possession as a holy place keenly contested for by the Christian sects.

**Reward of Ambition**

He was lonely. He wanted to make friends. He saw an ad in a magazine which said: "Play a saxophone and get ahead socially." "My chance!" he thought. "Now I will get to know people."

He sent for the saxophone. It arrived. He blew in it for some time. He didn't know anyone in the apartment house when he started blowing into it. He knows them all now. And some people from next door besides. He did get ahead socially—about three blocks ahead of the nearest pursuer.

However, he's lost interest in music.—Life.

**Pictures on Doors**

Often in bedrooms there are so many doors that the effect is not particularly attractive. In such a case it is possible to select a series of pictures which may be mounted on the doors, in the upper panels. Subjects which are related to each other should be chosen, such as a number of flower prints, or architectural scenes, or silhouettes, or something else attractive. The picture should fit the panel or else be of the general proportions of it. It may be carefully and smoothly mounted, and then a coat of colorless shellac applied, to protect it.

**Why, to Be Sure**

It was raining terribly. The playing field was a sea of mud. The players came up out of every scrimmage like pulling a flivver out of a mud-hole. Everything was a mess. The football jerseys had lost their brilliant hues and the white pants of the officials were a dark gray shade. "Isn't it terrible that they should get so dirty! Look at that fellow's shirt. How will they ever get them all clean?" "Say, what do you suppose they got the scrub team for?"—Grinnell Malteaser.

**STRAIGHT TALKS WITH AUNT EMMY ON HOUSEHOLD BUDGETS**

"Aunt Emmy," asked Helen, "won't you explain what is meant by a household budget? You said something the other day about budgets, but I don't seem clear in my mind about it."

"A budget is simply a plan," said Aunt Emmy. "You plan what you are going to do with your income. You divide your income systematically so that you can meet your needs. You lay aside a part of your income for rent, other parts for food, clothing, heat, light, telephone, recreation, savings and so on."

"How are you going to know how much you should spend for each thing—on rent for instance, Auntie?" asked Helen.

"Experts have studied the question carefully and have worked out budgets to suit every income. Of course, you can alter these typical budgets slightly to suit your particular needs. For example, the average budget that covers incomes of from \$2,000 to \$10,000 a year divides your income into six parts. Ten per cent for savings, twenty per cent for rent, twenty per cent for food, twenty per cent for what is called betterment and includes education, amusement, entertainment, books, music, sports; fifteen per cent for clothes and fifteen per cent for operating expenses."

"No matter how you change the other items you must not change the savings allowance—except to increase it. A great majority of men who reach sixty are dependent on relatives or charity. If they had saved only ten cents out of every dollar, they would not have been in that plight. There is nothing like money in the savings bank to help you through the emergencies that come in everybody's life. If everybody kept one year's income in the savings bank, much misery would be averted. If you always have enough money to see you through one year, you are pretty safe. Beyond that, it is wise to let your money accumulate until you have enough to buy some good securities. Your banker will advise you about the securities that suit your needs."

"But, Aunt Emmy, suppose you wanted to alter your budget?" inquired Helen. "How would you know how to do it? A young married couple might start on a certain budget and then, when they had children to feed and educate, they might want to change it."

"Well, my dear, if they were in doubt about their financial affairs, they could always consult their banker. That is why it is so good to establish friendly relations with a bank when you start out in life. Any banker will be glad to advise young people about making their money go farther."—A. B. Aymes.

**WHAT THE FEDERAL RESERVE HAS DONE FOR BUSINESS**

What the Federal Reserve System has done for business is summed up in these points: It has (1) given business greater confidence in the ability of the banks to care for credit needs; (2) introduced an elastic currency and eliminated money panics; (3) eliminated extreme seasonal fluctuations in rates of interest; (4) brought business safely through the war and post-war crises; (5) saved millions of dollars to business through its efficient system for check collection; (6) made the gold reserve more effective as a basis for credit extension in times of extraordinary demand; (7) aided in the financing of foreign and domestic trade by developing a discount market for acceptances; (8) provided a means for handling huge financial operations of the government without interference with business; (9) aided in the re-establishment of the gold standard abroad; (10) given us an experienced banking organization which will assist us in meeting the future exigencies of business at home and abroad with courage and confidence.

**BANKERS EDUCATIONAL FOUNDATION TRUSTEES**

John H. Puelicher, former president of the American Bankers Association, has been named chairman of the board of trustees of the American Bankers Association Educational Foundation for which \$500,000 has been pledged by the bankers to provide for scholarships and research in economics in colleges throughout the country. The other trustees are Leonard P. Aymes, Vice-President Cleveland Trust Company; Stephen I. Miller, Educational Director American Institute of Banking; Lewis E. Pierson, Chairman Irving Bank-Columbia Trust Company, New York; George E. Roberts, Vice-President National City Bank, New York; Francis H. Sisson, Vice-President Guaranty Trust Company, New York; Evans Woollen, President Fletcher Savings & Trust Company, Indianapolis; W. Espey Albright, Deputy Manager American Bankers Association, Secretary.

The banks of Washington, Ia., believe in giving the pupils of the public schools simple and practical information in regard to banking practices as a matter of education. Talks were made during the year to grade and high school students by representatives of the banks.

**WHY GOVERNMENT PRICE FIXING WON'T WORK**

One of the most persistent fallacies is government price-fixing on competitive commodities. There is already government price-fixing in commodities and services where competition plays no part in price determination. These are railway transportation, electricity, gas, telephone and telegraph, and so on. Here government price-fixing is solely to protect the consumer. There are two fatal objections to government price-fixing for agricultural products, which represent the most competitive business in the world. These are, first, that it will not work; second, that it is always done for the consumer as against the producer.

Government price-fixing for agricultural products would work if at the same time the government regulated wages, profits, middlemen's margins, the production of all commodities and the rationing of all consumers. In short, if the population were enlisted in one vast army, directed and rationed, price-fixing would work, but otherwise not. If the price is fixed on the wheat the farmer sells, then he cannot keep on producing wheat if wages or the cost of harvesting machinery rise, or if the cost of other material he buys rises. So the next step would be the fixation of other prices, and yet other prices.

The United States government fixed the price of wheat but once in our history, and then it was to benefit consumers, not producers. The government might, in an emergency, fix some agricultural prices for the purpose of elevating such prices. Such action would inevitably and speedily lead to outcry from city consumers and a consequent reversal of policy. Indeed, the consumers, not the producers, are most likely to demand and secure food price regulation by government authorities. The farmer, therefore, who favors any form of governmental price-fixing is working against his own interests. He is putting his head into a noose.—James E. Boyle, Professor of Rural Economics, Cornell University, in the Banker-Farmer.

**STRAIGHT TALKS WITH AUNT EMMY**

**On Fifteen Per Cent Bonds**

Mrs. Norris beamed as she greeted Aunt Emmy and exclaimed, "Now I know all my financial worries are over! I wanted to tell you right away—"

"What have you bought this time?" Aunt Emmy demanded suspiciously.

"Well, I haven't paid the money over yet, but I have found the loveliest investment where my money will be perfectly safe and will earn a nice income for me right away," Mrs. Norris said. "I'm going to buy bonds, good safe bonds, that will pay me fifteen per cent interest—"

"Wait a minute, you'll have to go some, Maud Norris, to tell me about 'good safe bonds' that pay fifteen per cent!" Aunt Emmy broke in.

"They are safe—the man said so and this booklet says so too!"

"Do you know what a bond is?" asked Aunt Emmy.

"No, but it's awfully safe. I'm sure of that," Mrs. Norris said. "Everybody knows that bonds are safe—"

"My dear, some bonds are safe and some are not. When you buy a bond you simply lend your money to the company putting out the bonds. Bond issues are secured generally by the company mortgaging or pledging some of its property. In other words, it offers a certain asset as security that it will return your money to you on the date the bond matures. It agrees to pay you a certain sum each year for the use of your money, usually something between five and eight per cent. No company can afford to pay too much for its money—and as to fifteen per cent bonds—why it would be very unusual for a company to be able to earn enough to enable it to pay fifteen per cent for the privilege of using other people's money—moreover, if it is good enough to borrow money at all it can borrow it more cheaply than that!"

"Oh dear!" wailed Mrs. Norris, "then a bond isn't a good safe investment—"

"Don't jump at conclusions so fast!" said Aunt Emmy. "I did not say that. A bond is as safe as a church if the company that issues it is financially sound, has a high credit rating and is making money. Before you buy bonds assure yourself that the company behind them is above reproach."

"But the man who told me about these fifteen per cent bonds was so earnest—I felt sure I could believe him."

"Don't turn over any money to him until you have some advice on the bonds from your bank," admonished Aunt Emmy. "Then, if you find out that the bonds are questionable you will escape another bad investment."—A. B. Aymes.

Mason County, Michigan, bankers are pushing hard to replace scrub stock with pure-bred cattle. The plan as outlined by the county agent is to purchase young pure-bred sires and place them wherever a farmer is found who is willing to co-operate in the proposition. The bankers will advance the purchase price and take a note for one year without interest. The idea is to make it as easy as possible for the farmers to procure thoroughbreds.

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