

VETERANS STILL NEED RED CROSS

Aid to Disabled Men Increases as Problems and Legislation Bring Complications.

20,000 MEN DIE EACH YEAR

Many Entitled to Benefits Still Uninformed of Just Claims to Compensation.

Eight years after the World War finds service to disabled veterans still a major responsibility of the American Red Cross.

This situation is due to the increasing problems involved and the complex character of veteran legislation. There is also an increase in numbers of "death cases" handled, as compared with claims for living veterans, though the work for the latter remains heavy. About 20,000 ex-service men are dying each year, a considerable percentage of these having service-connected disabilities.

In a majority of cases, Red Cross Chapters find their assistance is needed in helping dependents present their claims for death compensation, insurance payments, bonus, burial allowances, and other government benefits due them. An episode of the past year illustrates the difficulties frequently encountered by the Red Cross experts in rendering such assistance. A veteran dying from service-connected disease, was trying from his bedside to establish at that late time his claim for Government aid to his family, and the necessary proofs were in a physician's records across the continent from him. To obtain the needed affidavits before it was too late, a cross-continent airplane flight was necessary, then a Red Cross Chapter in Pennsylvania hurried the investigation, sending the papers back to the veteran and his Red Cross helpers in Oregon, by air-mail. It reached there in time.

Another discovery in Red Cross assistance to veterans and their families is that many dependents of these men unquestionably entitled to Government aid, have struggled along, ignorant of their rights.

Approximately 2,686 Red Cross Chapters carry on Home Service work, in assistance to veterans and their families. The Chapters also conduct campaign among veterans for reinstatement and conversion of their term insurance. Among its other duties, the Red Cross assumed at the request of the Canadian Government the administration of a fund allotted to the care of Canadian disabled veterans living in the United States.

In the United States the Red Cross assisted an average of about 80,000 disabled veterans and their families every month in the past fiscal year. Indicating the size of this undertaking, National Headquarters of the Red Cross expended \$1,641,178.18 on disabled veterans alone, and \$509,451.72 on assistance to men on active duty with the Army, Navy and Marine Corps, while Red Cross local Chapters expended a total of \$1,987,000. Red Cross assistance to service men overshadowed every other phase of its program, even its disaster relief, until the Florida hurricane.

Help for veterans covers many demands, from temporary aid until Government claims are adjusted or until the ex-soldier is properly hospitalized, to extending capital loans to rehabilitated veterans endeavoring to become self-supporting in business. Several such capital loans were to blind veterans.

Contact with veterans in hospitals is maintained by Red Cross personnel which doctors agree influences the veteran's welfare and improvement. The Veterans' Bureau was planned to carry on social work in its hospitals for mental cases, and in many cases the Government and the Red Cross are co-operating for the welfare of the men suffering war disabilities. The public is invited to assist this work by joining the Red Cross during the Annual Roll Call, November 11 to 25.

ALWAYS AT WORK TO RELIEVE DISTRESS

Since 1905 the American Red Cross has given relief to 854 disasters in the United States alone. A year seldom passes without a major calamity due to tornado, earthquake, fire or flood. The Red Cross in each case has remained on the job until relief was completed.

Last year the Midwest tornado which struck five states was the outstanding relief operation by the Red Cross. The Florida hurricane in September created a problem which exceeded in proportions any disaster since the San Francisco fire.

By joining the American Red Cross every American can do his part to make its services continuously effective. The Annual Roll Call from November 11 to 25, this year, is your opportunity.

The Watchman publishes news when it is news. Read it.

LOCAL MARKETS ARE ESSENTIAL

Equal Responsibility for Their Support Rests Upon the Farmers and Merchants.

MUST ASSIST EACH OTHER

Prosperity of Community Depends Upon Each of These Two Classes Buying Products and Goods of Each Other.

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The first essential in the development of any business is the possession of a market. The manufacturer must have a market for his products or he cannot succeed, no matter how valuable those products may be or how efficiently his plant may be operated. The wholesale merchant and the retail merchant may have the choicest stocks of goods, but they may as well go out of business if they have not a market where they can dispose of their stocks. The farmer may produce bumper crops, but they will rot upon the ground if he cannot find a market for them. The wage earner's skill and muscle bring him no returns unless there is a market for his labor.

The question of markets is the big one in every line of business and in every community the question is a vital one. In each community, which must be taken to include not only all the people who live in the town but the farmers who live in the surrounding country as well, there are two sides to the market question. The business men of the town must have a market for the things which they have to sell. Otherwise they cannot continue in business. At the same time the farmers must have a market for the things which they raise or they may as well go out of business.

When Either Fails Both Suffer.

The merchants of the town can provide a market for the products of the farmers and the farmers can provide a market for the goods which the merchants have to sell. As long as each class of citizens provides a market for the other class all is well and the goose hangs high, but when either class fails to provide a market for the other the goose is cooked, not only for the class which is deprived of the market but for the other as well.

The farmer has a right to expect the town which is his natural trading point to provide a market for his products, and the town is not performing its proper function as the trading center of its community if it does not see that such a market is provided. The responsibility of looking after the fulfillment of this obligation rests largely upon the merchants of the town. The farmer is a producer and he must dispose of his products before he can become a consumer. It is, therefore, not only right but necessary from a business standpoint that the merchants should aid the farmer in turning his products into money. Otherwise the farmer naturally will have no money to spend in the stores of the town.

Obligation on Farmers.

On the other hand, the merchants of the town have a right to expect the farmers to provide a market for the merchandise which they have to sell, and the farmers are not doing their duty to their community if they do not provide such a market. In this case, also, it is not only right but it is necessary to the prosperity of the farmers that they should aid the merchants in turning their merchandise into cash. Otherwise it is obvious that the merchants will have no money with which to buy the products of the farmers.

This is a double-barreled proposition and the obligation rests equally upon both the merchants and the farmers to maintain the markets which are essential to both classes of citizens. Any town which would import from points hundreds of miles distant the farm products which it could buy at home would be pursuing a very short-sighted policy, for it would be making it impossible for the farmers in its territory to buy the goods of its merchants. As a matter of fact no town does this unless it is forced by unusual conditions to do so. A town may be located in a community which is not productive enough to meet the local demands, and in that case it is forced to import farm products but the town which is compelled to do this is at a disadvantage from a commercial standpoint unless it is essentially a manufacturing town, in which case its products are sold to other communities and bring in enough cash to offset that which is sent away to purchase farm products.

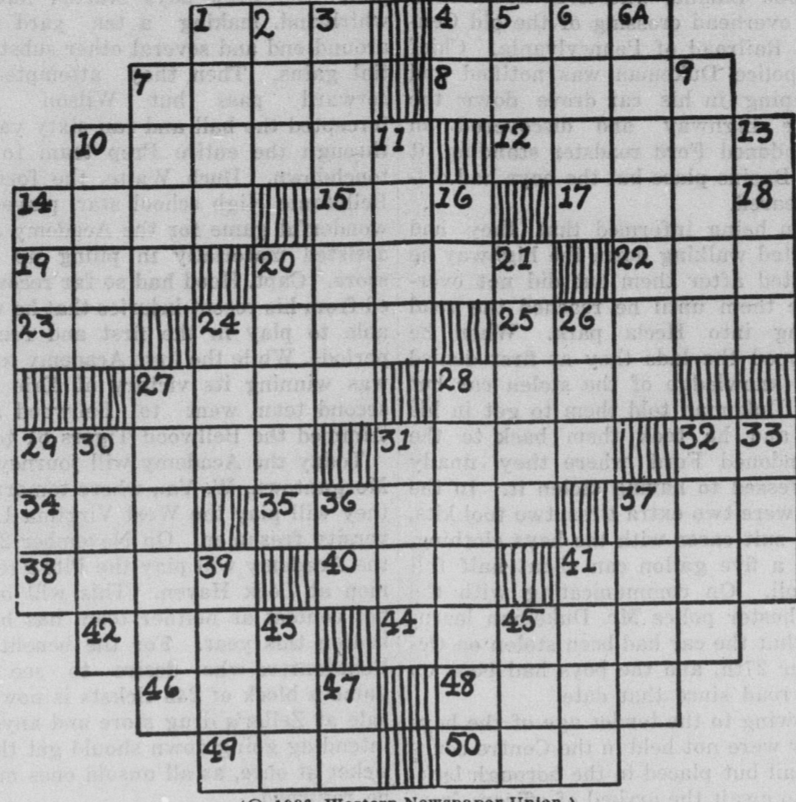
Must Have Outside Business.

In the average community, however, the town is dependent for its prosperity upon the money received from the farmers in the ordinary channels of trade, rather than upon that obtained from the sale of its own products. In the average town the merchants cannot make money and continue in business if they are dependent solely upon the people of the town for their business.

No business can last long with "everything going out and nothing coming in," and it is equally true that no business can be operated on the principle of "everything coming in and nothing going out." To maintain the balance which is necessary to the maintenance of prosperity in a community there must be an even trade between the business men of the town.

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. 2.



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|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------------|---|
| 1—Ember | 22—Stick | Vertical. |
| 2—Famous corn state | 23—A pitfall | 1—Small particle |
| 3—Greek portico | 24—To fly | 2—Ancient French coin |
| 4—Slams, as a ball | 25—To stir | 3—Small ax |
| 5—Reconnoiter | 26—To loiter | 4—Part of "to be" |
| 6—Liquid measure in metric system | 27—Moving vehicle | 5—Bird of night |
| 7—Heavy plank | 28—Scant | 6—To moan |
| 8—Vehicle for hire | 29—Chinese plant | 6A—Clothed |
| 9—Simplest geometric figure | 30—A pitfall | 7—Mark left by a wound |
| 10—Organ of hearing | 31—To stitch | 8—Title of address (Spanish) |
| 11—Baked | 32—To fly | 9—Place where two pieces are put together |
| 12—Printing measure | 33—Night bird | 11—To embark |
| 13—Part of a shoe | 34—Skyward | 12—Communists (coll.) |
| 14—States | 35—Vegetable from which sugar is made | 13—Insect |
| 15—Money making establishment | 36—God of love | 14—Part of "to be" |
| 16—Happy | 37—Heavenly body | 15—Dispatches |
| 17—Apparatus for lime making | 38—To open a keg | 16—To loiter |
| 18—Thus | 39—To observe | 17—To hasten |
| 19—Period of time | 40—Sun god | 18—Moving vehicle |
| 20—Well-lighted by the sun | | 19—Scant |
| 21—To bend the body | | 20—Chinese plant |
| 22—Salary | | 21—To stitch |
| 23—Not (French) | | 22—A knoll |
| 24—To close tightly | | 23—Night bird |
| 25—Saucy | | 24—Skyward |
| 26—To bother | | 25—Vegetable from which sugar is made |
| 27—Loud shouts | | 26—God of love |
| 28—Tidy | | 27—Heavenly body |
| 29—Watering place | | 28—To open a keg |
| 30—German (abbr.) | | 29—To observe |

Solution will appear in next issue.

Locusts to Visit This Country in 1927.

Pennsylvania is due for two visits by the 17-year locusts within the next two years, T. L. Guyton, State entomologist, said. The first brood will appear in 1927 in Adams, Franklin and Cumberland counties, and the second brood will make its appearance the year following, in Berks, Bucks, Chester, Dauphin, Delaware, Lancaster, Lebanon, Lehigh, Montgomery, Northampton, Philadelphia, Pike, Potter, Schuylkill and Wyoming counties.

"It will be advisable for persons planting orchards in these counties either to delay the time of planting until after these years, or to make some provision for protecting the young trees during the period that the locusts are present," Mr. Guyton said. This insect causes damage by the egg-laying habit of the female. The eggs are thrust into the center of a small limb in a row from an inch to an inch and a half long, running lengthwise on the limb. After the small insects have hatched and dropped to the ground, the limb becomes very much weakened and, in heavy storms may be broken off, thus destroying the shape of the trees. If not broken off in later years, these places will provide entrance for rot fungi, which may cause the loss of the limb after it has reached considerable size."

Airplanes Must Show Numbers 3 Feet High When Over Los Angeles.

Los Angeles police are now enforcing an ordinance providing for license tags on airplanes. They aren't tags, such as tacked on the front and rear bumpers of your car; they are numbers three feet high painted on the bottom of the plane.

All airplanes flying from Los Angeles fields must have a number, so that machines flying too close over the city or committing any other breach of aerial etiquette can be checked.

Enforcement of the ordinance followed the death of two young girls who were recently killed on the beach when struck by a low-flying plane, and as a result of the penchant of certain giddy pilots for flying at a dangerously low altitude over the Los Angeles coliseum during football games.

Adjusted Compensation Claimed by 3,250,000.

The benefits of the adjusted compensation act have been requested by about 3,250,000 World War veterans up to the present time, according to the national rehabilitation commission of the American Legion, which has been in close touch with the working out of the bonus law for which the American Legion made a determined fight. The number of death claims which have been paid under this law is 20,678, totaling \$21,342,715. Claims of dependents for benefits on account of deceased veterans, under the provision of the law, numbering 22,455, have been disallowed, but the opinion has been expressed by officials of the veterans' bureau that on review under terms of amendments passed by congress on July 3, 1926, a large number of these claims will finally be paid.

Solution of Cross-word puzzle No. 1.

HOLOCAUST
SOFA O PORT
SELF PLY DIES
TAT WATER PAT
AT JAW AIR RA
N TORN RAIL M
DARK DEEM
A YELL RAGE E
RE SEA ONE OR
DAW TROUT AWE
STEP KIT TIER
SEAM L FIRS
PLEASURES

Grouse Wanted for Disease Study.

An examination of specimens of ruffed grouse secured from various sections of the State has developed the fact that a number of these birds contain parasites which prove detrimental to the health of these wonderful game birds.

As the grouse situation in this State is particularly acute at the present time, and the supply must be protected to the full extent if we are to be assured of any future stock, an urgent request is made to all sportsmen throughout the State who secure any grouse during the coming season to forward the entire alimentary tract to the Bureau of Animal Industry, in care of Dr. E. L. Stubbs, director, 99th and Woodland Avenues, Philadelphia, Pa., advising the office of the Board of Game Commissioners of such action, and sending as complete data as possible to Dr. Stubbs, requesting him to make a report to Dr. H. J. Donaldson, president of the Board of Game Commissioners, 410 Pine street, Williamsport, Pa.

Real Estate Transfers.

Frances S. Barnes, et al, to Phillipsburg Veterans Association, tract in Phillipsburg; \$14,000.

George H. Musser, et ux, to James L. Leathers, tract in Boggs Twp.; \$2,000.

Joanno Gentzel, et bar, to M. L. Newman, et ux, tract in Penn Twp.; \$1,000.

Nannie M. Lucas, et al, to Trustees of Lick Run Lodge 311 I. O. O. F., tract in Howard Twp.; \$4,000.

Frank D. Gardner, et ux, to C. D. Lauck, tract in Ferguson Twp.; \$325.

Della Bowes, et bar, to Anna Bowes, et bar, tract in Liberty Twp.; \$900.

Mary C. Osman to Ida B. Shuey, tract in College Twp.; \$1.

Boyd Osman to W. W. Shuey, tract in College Twp.; \$115.

Marriage Licenses.

Melvin A. Pletcher and Grace M. Kerchner, both of Bellefonte.

Andy Oppman and Minnie C. Allen, both of Connelville.

Henry A. McCreanor, of Pittsburgh, and Carrie J. Arner, of Ford City.

William E. Mingle and Irene E. Knarr, both of Schuylkill Haven.

Thomas H. Green, Indianola, and Elizabeth M. Sicks, Pittsburgh.

Andrew Rodkey and Margaret Stine, both of Houtzdale.

Why should you consult us about your investments?

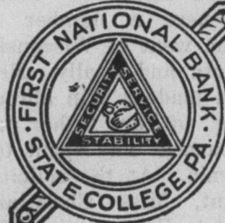
BECAUSE we have data covering every important Company and this information may Help you decide as to the value and prospects of Securities.

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...Sweaters...

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...Scarfs...

Silk and Wool Scarfs in a great variety of colorings

...Wool Fabrics...

Sport Flannels, plain, checked and plaids, in all the bright shades, 54 in. wide.

...Blankets...

Blankets for sheets that will keep you warm these cool nights. Grey Blankets, double size for large bed. All wool, plaid Blankets. All these are specially low priced.

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