

**Tribute to Loveliness
Age Does Not Wither**

It was long a reproach against our countrywomen that, while America was admittedly a land of pretty girls, their beauty did not wear well; too often it vanished with their youth. But the famous Spanish artist, Zuloaga, has noted that nowadays things are different. He praises the beauty of American women, not merely of American girls, declaring indeed, with gratifying emphasis, that it is "of a kind which increases with age."

England, not the United States, has been long the country of beauty well-preserved, and the beautiful grandmothers of England—vigorous and charming women of ageless beauty, not silver-haired old ladies in capes—were long the marvel not only of traveling Americans but of the continental nations of Europe. Edward Lear, the author of "The Owl and the Pussy Cat," "The Jumblies" and much other famous and delightful nonsense, has told how, while he was staying in Malta, he was invited to a dinner party at which were present, besides British officers from the garrison, several naval officers from foreign ships lying in the harbor.

"Sitting next to the captain of an Austrian frigate," he recorded, "a German officer said to a subaltern—the conversation was about the good looks of women—I do think the English woman conserve her aperiens galship longer than all the women; yes, even as far as her antics!"

"The poor subaltern withered with confusion till I ventured to interpret: 'The Englishwoman preserves her appearance of youth longer than all women, even if she be old.'"

No wonder the subaltern was puzzled; not every one would have guessed as quickly as Lear did that "galship" meant girlhood and "antics" neither sportive agility nor unseemly gambols, but simply antiquity or age.—Youth's Companion.

Toys Thought Wonderful

Mechanical toys, such as trains, dancing figures and swimming ducks, were produced as scientific wonders for grownups by the great experimenters of early days instead of as playthings for children, according to a writer in the Montreal Family Herald. The more ignorant people of the time believed them to be miraculous and sometimes the makers had narrow escapes from execution as wizards. One scientist made a fly which, after a flight about the room, would return to his hand. He also produced a mechanical eagle in honor of the visit of an emperor to Nuremberg. The eagle flew several times about the emperor as he entered the city. Lifelike canaries that sing naturally when wound up, are common today. The first of this type of toy was exhibited in 1851.

Hawaiian Relic

The famous Naha stone, one of the finest relics of early Hawaiian history, after having for many years been allowed to remain in obscurity, was not long ago moved and placed in a conspicuous position in the city of Hilo, the second city of the territory.

From the earliest ages there existed a prophecy concerning this stone to the effect that he who could turn it over would become king of the whole of the Hawaiian group. The great feat was eventually accomplished by Kamehameha the Great, then king of Hawaii, and undoubtedly inspired him to embark upon the brilliant career which finally brought the whole of the islands under his sway.

A suitable tablet commemorating the history of the relic has been placed near the stone.

Two Schools of Thought

Fundamentalists believe that the canon of the Scriptures is closed and that revelations are not now made. They also affirm belief in the miraculous happenings which are related in the Scriptures; that they are of divine origin and that the Bible was written through divine inspiration and is not subject to modern interpretation. Modernists believe that revelations are still being made and that it is quite possible according to developments of modern science to account for the so-called miraculous happenings in the Bible. They do not accept such doctrines as that of the virgin birth without question.—Washington Star.

Egg for Radiator

Does your radiator leak? Try white of egg—an old farmer's remedy, which several motorists have used with success. The theory is that after the white of egg is poured into the radiator the hot water carries it to the leak and cooks it there until it becomes virtually hard boiled. The remedy has lasted in some cases for two or three years at a stretch, indicating that the egg does not rot even in that length of time, or else attracts enough sediment to keep the hole plugged up.

Not a Farmerette

Little two-year-old Anita went to the country to visit her grandparents and was taken out to the rabbitry to see the New Zealand Red rabbits. When she saw the red rabbits, her eyes fairly danced and reaching out her little hands and beckoning with her fingers, she exclaimed, "Come on, little cows. Come on, little cows."

**EVOLUTION OF THE TIMEPIECE
COVERS PERIOD FROM
250 B. C.**

The history of the timepiece dates from the era when man told time by the sun by placing a stick in the ground and watching its shadow as the sun passed overhead. Then came the moon which allowed the estimation of time in periods of a month. As the idea of telling time developed the original crude sundial of a stick in the ground became an obelisk. About 250 B. C. Perousus, the Chaldean historian the priest, invented a sundial shaped like a bowl with a pointer placed on it. With this invention came the first accurate timepiece. Since the sky itself is shaped like a bowl the shadow cast along the lines of the "Hemicycle of Berossus"—drawn to indicate the hours—gave correctness to the instrument. For centuries this remained the best means of telling time. Cicero, it is recorded, had one of these sundials, and many of them have been found among the ruins of Pompeii.

After the sundial came the clepsydra or water clock. This device told time by water escaping through a hole. These clocks were used to time the speeches of lawyers in the law courts of Rome. A lawyer was permitted to plead his case until all the water had run out of the clock. The hour-glass invented at Alexandria in 300 B. C. was another type of time recorder. As late as 1839 this device was still in use in the British navy. Real clocks made their appearance at the beginning of the middle ages. They were developed and placed in cathedrals and monasteries. According to the best authorities Gilbert, the monk who was later raised to the papacy, constructed the first clock about 990.

Some clocks have run for centuries. The "father of all modern clocks" ran for over 400 years, and is still in its original position, although its ticking has ceased. This is the renowned clock which Charles V of France ordered constructed for his palace in the 14th century. Henry de Vick was called from Wurttemberg, Germany, to make the clock for the king of France. Some authorities claim that for the next 300 years de Vick's mechanism was copied by the clockmakers of all Europe.

The forerunner of the watch was the portable hourglass which was carried in the hand in the Athens of the early days. Then after the making of clocks had reached fairly advanced stage, the invention of the watch was easy. Peter Henlein, a locksmith of Nuremberg, invented the portable timepiece or watch in 1500. Known as the Nuremberg egg it was a weighty, awkward instrument with only one hand and without a crystal. The minute hand did not take its place on the face of the watch until 1678. The first crystal was used in 1650, but the second hand did not appear until more than 100 years later.

England's watch and clock industry began about 1627. Switzerland soon be-

gan to manufacture timepieces and by 1799 Geneva had more than 6000 watchmakers. France also made rapid strides in watch production. It was invented. But it was well after the Revolutionary war before America had any home-made clocks. Our first clock was made in Connecticut about 1800 by Eli Terry, who made clocks of wood—wheels and all. Thus the foundation of our clock industry was formed in New England. These old-fashioned wooden clocks still adorn the walls and mantelpieces in many American homes today. Wooden clocks were driven from the market in 1837 when Chauncey Jerome, of Massachusetts, first used machinery in the manufacture of clocks with metal works. The first watch factory in this country was established at Roxbury, Mass., in 1850.—Reformatory Record.

The Farmer and the Fur Trade.

Seventy million dollars a year the fur industry says it distributes to farmers' boys in return for the skins trapped by them. It further says, "Opposition to anti-steel-trap legislation will come from the farmer, who will not be content to be deprived of his most efficient and economical means of protecting his stock and crops from vermin, and who will not care to forego the comforts and luxuries provided by the income from the sale of this by-product from his farm."

These are rather interesting statements. First we are rather surprised to learn that so many of the furs with which women adorn themselves are from vermin, and that the farmers should be able to collect \$70,000,000 annually to rid themselves of these same vermin. In the second place we can't help wondering how far the farmers of the United States will be willing to be held responsible for so large a bulk of the suffering caused by the steel trap—one of the cruelest devices ever invented by man.

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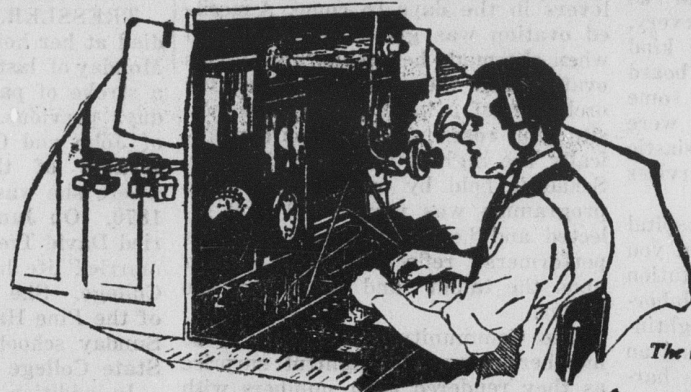
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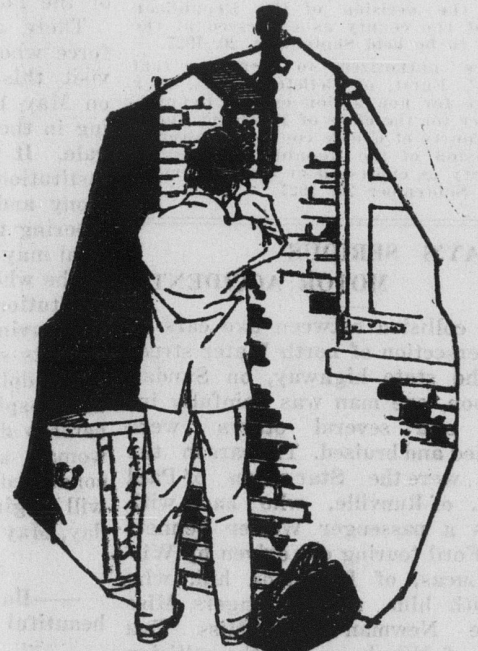
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