

Bellefonte, Pa., November 23, 1928.

MANY WAR VICTIMS STILL UNDER RED CROSS CARE.

For some, the war has never ended. Some will never be whole-limbed or strong in health again. That devastating enemy—mental illness—has blighted the lives of many. For more than one would think possible, the experiences that some soldiers had in those months of the World War prior to Nov. 11, 1918, have left their permanent mark, making them unable to cope successfully with the high-tensioned, competitive business world.

It will probably surprise many that the Red Cross care of the disabled ex-service man has not decreased, and that the Red Cross, like the Veterans' Bureau, does not even expect a decrease until 1932! This is accounted for by the fact that a discharged soldier may go about for many years and then suddenly find that tuberculosis has settled upon him or that rheumatism has developed, or a gunshot wound again become troublesome. Or his nerves, over-wrought by the tension of those ghastly months of war, cannot stand the noise and racket of modern business life.

Only last year, 7,100 ex-service men were admitted to hospitals for the first time, about half due to incipient tuberculosis in the ninth year after the war. This was an increase of 2,528 over the previous year. The number suffering from mental diseases, the majority of whom must stay in hospitals permanently, has shown a steady increase since the war! The number of appeals and death and insurance claims handled by the Red Cross has increased more than 100 per cent. in five years!

When the Red Cross entered the World War to care for the American soldiers, it made its promise to the American public "to see the whole job through." In New York City this is done by several departments—Home Service and Medical Social Service, the Claims Department, the Employment Bureau, the Red Cross Club and the always willing Volunteer Department.

A veteran applies for a job in all confidence, then later on finds he cannot undertake it as he could be forewarned. He loses one job after another, becomes discouraged, finds that a disturbing cough has developed and has neither the money nor the time for treatments.

It is then that the Red Cross steps in. It sends him to a hospital to be examined and, if necessary, cared for. While he is there the Volunteer Department sees that he is comfortable, arranges special diet, if that is called for, brightens his day with magazines and small gifts, gives parties and entertainments to while away the weary hours. Meanwhile, his family is being looked out for by the Red Cross Home Service Department, thereby relieving his mind of the worry of what is happening to them while he is laid up. The entire family problem is studied, readjustments made, financial help given along with experienced advice.

The Red Cross Medical Social Service Department traces back the disabled man's case and if it is found that his disability is due to the war, the Claims Department takes up his case and, if he has legitimate claim against the Government, prosecutes it.

No practicing attorney is allowed to appear before a Government board to try a soldier's case for a claim. This law is designed, of course, to protect the ex-service man from grasping lawyers. The Government therefore looks to the Red Cross for proof of the man's disability and its connection with the war. The burden of proof is naturally upon the veteran. In many cases he does not know how to present his proofs, and often times has neither the time, strength nor money to do so alone. The New York City Red Cross office successfully adjusted 869 claims last year.

Fifty per cent. of the New York City Red Cross budget is spent for the care and help given to sick and disabled ex-service men and their families. The Employment Bureau placed 674 men last year in positions. This number may not seem enormous, unless one realizes that often the disabled ex-veteran must be placed not once, or twice, but often five or six times—until at last the round peg is no longer in the square hole.

Ten years ago this November, when New York City, with the rest of the country, went mad with joy, nothing was too good for our returning heroes, no honor too great. But the real patriot is he who still can carry high the torch of duty though the sound of martial music has ceased. The New York City Red Cross organization invites every one from Armistice Day to Thanksgiving to join its ranks.—By Mortimer N. Buckner.—New York.

Short Winter is Predicted.

Dr. J. W. Sweeney of St. Marys has turned weather prophet. He stated that the coming winter is not to be an extremely hard one but that the worst part of it would be the first part. Dr. Sweeney has noticed for a great many years about the 20th of October the brown caterpillar travels south in great numbers, and that on Friday of last week the road between St. Marys and Ridgway was well covered over with them and all slowly crawling across from the north to the south side, and as the time of crossing this year is about three days later than last year the winter will not set in any earlier than it did last year.

The way he prophesies that the first part of the winter will be the harder is that these caterpillars are brown over the main part of the body with black portions at front and back ends and when the longer portion of the black portions is on the front end of the reptile the first part of the winter will be more severe, or vice versa, as the case may be.

—Subscribe for the Watchman.

RABBIT DISEASE SCARE EVIDENTLY OVERWORKED.

The bureau of research and information of the Game Commission with the aid of the laboratory of the bureau of animal industry is examining dozens of cottontail rabbit specimens in an attempt to locate the mysterious, much discussed and dangerous disease tularemia or rabbit fever.

While numerous specimens sent in have had various sorts of parasites or "warblers"—the larval stage of a bot-fly—none, so far, has had tularemia. This disease is so virulent among rabbits and allied rodents that among these mammals it is nearly always fatal.

In the very first stages of the disease the affected animal becomes weak, sleepy, and utterly defenseless. The hunter who kills a fast-running, well-muscled rabbit, though it is badly infested with parasites, need not fear tularemia. Rabbits affected with this fever cannot run away. In the mid-stage of the disease they seem oblivious to their surroundings.

Rabbits affected with the disease usually will be found dead. A rabbit found dead from no apparent cause, should be regarded with suspicion, officials of the Commission said. Dead rabbits found along highways, or with bloody wounds need cause no worry since automobiles, guns, or dogs were probably the cause of their death, but animals found in cover and without external wounds should be examined, and should be handled with great care.

Advanced stages of tularemia, during which the animal can move only with difficulty, are accompanied by white or yellowish spots on the liver or spleen. White spots of this sort need not mean tularemia. Encysted larval stages of tapeworms often are to be found in the alimentary tract. These tapeworm-like bodies are not pleasant in appearance, but are harmless. Coccidiosis, a disease which may be very distressing at times, also causes white spots on the liver.

To be safe, officials suggested, hunters skin rabbits with great care, for the germs of tularemia may, it is believed, reach the blood through the human skin, even when there is no cut or wound in the skin. Tularemia among humans is a dread disease causing general lassitude, fever and chills, swelling of glands, ulcerations, and sometimes death. The use of rubber gloves in skinning will prevent the germs from gaining access to the blood.

Tularemia is not contracted through eating the cooked flesh of a diseased rabbit. Tularemia may be contracted by any member of the rodent group: mouse, rat, groundhog, porcupine, squirrel, muskrat, varying hare or beaver. According to recent investigations it is transmissible to grouse, but not to deer, nor to ring-necked pheasants.

GREATEST POTATO CROP OF ALL TIME.

Preliminary estimates of 1928 crop production in Pennsylvania indicate the highest average acre yield of potatoes, as well as total production, for all times, while other principal field crops, except buckwheat and hay, are running below the five-year average.

The corn crop is estimated at 53,360,000 bushels, 3,195,000 bushels more than last year, but 4,400,000 bushels below the average for the past five years. The production for the entire country is above the 1927 total and the five year average. The average acre yield in Pennsylvania is forty bushels, 11.7 bushels above the average for the United States.

The production of winter wheat for the State is 17,503,000 bushels, 2,662,000 bushels below the estimated 1927 harvest and 4,292,000 bushels under the five-year average. The total United States production is higher than the 1927 crop and the 1923-1927 average. The acre yield in Pennsylvania this year is slightly below the average for the entire country.

With an estimated production of 24,144,000 bushels this year, the oats crop is 5,456,000 bushels less than the 1927 crop and 3,015,000 bushels below the five-year average. The buckwheat crop of 4,427,000 bushels is 503,000 bushels below the crop a year ago but slightly above the average for the past five years.

The estimated potato production of 32,030,000 bushels exceeds the highest previous production by 3,098,000 bushels, while the average acre yield of 130 bushels tops the highest previous figure by seven bushels. The production for the entire country this year also exceeds greatly the crop a year ago, as well as the average.

The total apple crop for the State is estimated at 8,460,000 bushels, 2,160,000 bushels above the 1927 harvest but 1,391,000 bushels below the average. The peach crop of 1,867,000 bushels is almost twice more than the five-year average. With an estimated production of 22,680 tons, the grape crop is 7830 tons higher than the crop a year ago and 5202 tons above the average.

Synthetic Man a Possibility.

About the year 2928 an artificial man may be created in chemists' laboratories, according to a prophecy by H. T. F. Rhodes, secretary of the British Association of Chemists, at their annual dinner at Birmingham. Chemists already know the protoplasmic composition, said Rhodes, and all that remains is to devise a way to create protoplasm synthetically and to cause life to manifest itself.

"If possible perhaps a thousand years from now to create synthetic living beings," said Rhodes, "they could be set to do workaday jobs of the world, thus freeing beings naturally begotten to undertake fresh conquests."

—Two oysters were in a big pot of milk, getting ready for a stew. Said the small oyster to his larger brother: "Where are we?" "At a church supper," was the reply, whereupon the little oyster said: "What on earth do they want of both of us?"—Church Management.

Origin of Five Races, According to Legend

The Iroquois Indians of Canada, in their efforts to account to themselves for the existence of the five races of men with which they are acquainted, have shaped the following legend: In the beginning the Great Spirit, in order to people the earth, went about making a man of each nation. He took a lump of earth and molded it into a man. This first man was a negro. Then he took another lump and molded another man. This was a Chinaman. Then he made an Indian in the same way and gave life to all three.

But two men, a Frenchman and an Englishman, remained to be created, and no earth was at hand wherewith to make them. What was to be done? The Great Spirit reached out his arm and seized the first animal that came His way. It was a butterfly. The Great Spirit clipped off its wings, added arms and legs and set it down in a corner of the earth. This was the first Frenchman.

Again extending His arm, the Great Spirit seized another animal. It was an ant. It was treated as the butterfly had been; it was given the face and soul of a man and was set down in another corner of the earth. This was the first Englishman.

This explains, says the Iroquois story, why the English and the French have always been able to make their way so easily about the earth. Made out of animals and not from lumps of earth, they go everywhere. This accounts, too, for the difference in the character of the Englishman and the Frenchman. The one has always preserved something of the industrious character of the ant, and the other something of the light ways of the butterfly.

Trunk Tells Elephant of Proximity of Man

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, on the high mountain slopes or down in 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 the 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 with 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 forests is frequently so impenetrable the hunter can make progress only by following the winding elephant trail.

If a man would be alone, let him look at the stars. The rays that come from those heavenly worlds will separate between him and what he touches. . . . Seen in the streets of cities, how great they are! If the stars should appear one night in a thousand years, how would men believe and adore; and preserve for many generations the remembrance of the city of God which had been shown! But every night come out these envoys of beauty, and light the universe with their admonishing smile.—Ralph Waldo Emerson, in Nature.

Qualities of Liquid Air

Liquid air is visible, having the appearance of water with a trace of bluing in it. It cannot be kept longer than a day or two, and should be placed in a Dewar bulb (thermos bottle) packed in heavy felt or other poor-conducting material. Liquid air cannot be warmed in the open, above a very low temperature—its boiling point. As fast as heat is supplied, the liquid air evaporates and becomes ordinary air again.

Black Bedclothes Cure

An unusual cure for insomnia, suggested by recent experiments, is black bed clothes and pillows in a black bed, within a room of the same dusky shade.

In such a room many of the most violent patients in an Italian mental hospital became calm and soon fell into a deep natural sleep. It is thought that the same cure may be useful in ordinary cases of insomnia.

Hard to Find

"Ah, monsieur! I call to see Mr. Smith," said the Frenchman. "You can't, he's not down," replied the valet.

"Vat you tell?" said the Frenchman. "I come yesterday and you say I cannot see heem because he is not up. Now you say I cannot see heem because he is not down. Vat you mean? Ven will he be in ze middle?"—Tit-Bits.

Sold

"How much is that dining-room suite?" "Two hundred pounds." "Have you sold many?" "Yes, I have sold a hundred of them this year. May I book your order?" "No, I have come from the tax collector to see how business was."—Lustige Kolner Zeitung (Cologne).

Balzac's Odd Opinion of Own Character

Honore de Balzac's own estimate of himself is to be found in a letter he wrote to the Duchess d'Abrantes. The letter is included in the memoirs of a mysterious contemporary of the author collected and published in Paris recently by Charles Leger.

"I comprise in my five feet and two inches," Balzac declared, "all possible incoherencies and contrasts, and those who regard me as vain, prodigal, stubborn, frivolous, without continuity of ideas, a coxcomb, idler, lacking application, reflection or persistence, talkative, tactless, unmannerly, impolite, crotchety, of uneven humor, will be just as right as those who might call me economical, modest, courageous, tenacious, energetic, unstudied, a hard worker, persistent, tactful, subtle and careful, polite, all things cheerful. The one who deems me a poltroon will not be more wrong than he who says I am extremely brave, that I am learned or ignorant, full of talent or inept. Nothing surprises me any longer about myself. I end by believing that I am only an instrument played upon by circumstances."—Detroit News.

Open Mind Requisite of Proper Judgment

Your judgment is no better than your information, is a good statement to memorize. It is certain that to acquire judgment, one must investigate a subject from different angles. The first information may only tell part of the truth. One may discover that he has been misinformed or so slightly informed that it is a poor foundation on which to form an opinion.

If you only read what you already know, you learn nothing. Some do not want to read something new or read the other side of a question on which they have narrow but profound convictions. They stop the paper that dares discuss views with which they cannot agree or understand. They condemn the preacher or the teacher who taxes their minds with new ideas.

The way to acquire knowledge is to keep an open mind so that different angles of thought may present themselves for your information. That is the basis of sound judgment.—Successful Farming.

Renting System Old

We find no exact records of the first rent paid. It is said that when the Germans conquered parts of Gaul, the land was parcelled out to chiefs, lieutenants and private soldiers. In return the holders of the lands promised military service when needed. Some of the land was given to favorites who were allowed to pay in money instead of service, and the system was established. Rent was certainly known in the days that Rome flourished, there being Latin names for rent under long leasehold tenure; rent of a farm; ground rent; rent of state lands, and the annual rent payable for the right to the perpetual enjoyment of anything built on the surface of the land—Washington Star.

Myth About Monkeys

It is often stated that monkeys sometimes cross streams by means of "monkey bridges." We doubt, says the Pathfinder Magazine, whether anybody has positive knowledge of monkeys forming a bridge by taking hold of each other in order to cross a stream. Monkeys do, however, hang on to one another from time to time and sometimes one will seize and climb up the tail of another. One will even sometimes draw another up. Dr. William M. Mann, director of the National Zoological park, believes the story about monkeys making a bridge was suggested by the maneuvers of the spider monkeys of South America.

Expression Long in Use

Thousands of years ago the Egyptians spoke of their dead as those who had "gone west." The abode of the dead was believed by them to be in the west, the land of the setting sun. Similar beliefs were held by other peoples, among them some American Indian tribes, who believed that the "happy hunting ground" was in the west and who therefore frequently put their dead on scaffolds facing that direction. Whether the modern term "to go west" has any etymological connection with these old beliefs is unknown.

Leisurely Spaniards

In Spain there are many bullock carts on the road. They travel slowly along the highways. Auto salesmen, visiting that country, see a fine chance for sales. But it isn't so easy to make the sale. Slung beneath the high vehicle is a hammock. In this the driver can sleep peacefully while the bullock plods along the road. In time he gets there, and he finds it soon enough. Perhaps the dwellers in what we call less progressive countries are right in resisting the appeal of speed.

Development of Watch

Out of the experiment with "Nuremberg eggs," as the first watches were called, evolved various devices for keeping time, but it was not until the Eighteenth century that the watch as we know it today was designed. Thomas Tompion, who died in 1713, invented the first dead-beat escapement for watches. George Graham improved on the principle, and Pierre le Roy managed to overcome the gain or loss of time caused by the contraction or expansion of the mainspring.

As Englishman Sees Our American Humor

In his book of stories and anecdotes, "Tell Me Another," Lord Aberdeen, a former governor general of Canada, devotes a chapter to "Samples of American Humor."

"It is well recognized that the typical humor of America is usually of the dry quality," he says, disavowing any connection between his assertion and a certain amendment to the Constitution.

As a shining example of American dry humor, he offers this:

A stranger who happened to be in one of the New England states, being doubtful about his exact whereabouts, asked some one whom he met:

"Can you tell me how far it is to Hartford?" "Well, the way you are now going it's about 24,000 miles; but if you turn around and go the other way it's about a mile and a half," was the answer.

Another characteristic of American humor, declares Lord Aberdeen, is a sort of subtlety, which suggests an inference, not always too obvious, but which creates amusement even before or without analysis. A "perfect specimen" of this particular type of humor is furnished by a conversation overheard between two men.

"Do you play golf?" asked the one. "No; but I can't give it up," answered the other.

Bolivar Well Earned Title of "Liberator"

Simon Bolivar, who was born at Caracas, Venezuela, on July 24, 1773, has been called the "Liberator" in recognition of the heroic part he played as a valiant soldier and a wise statesman, in gaining the independence of Venezuela, New Granada and Bolivia. He was a man of good birth and liberal education. During a visit to Europe he was seized with the passion for freedom and resolved to devote his life to the liberation of South America from the yoke of Spain. In 1819 he became the first President of the republic of Colombia, and in 1824 was appointed dictator of the newly formed republic of North Peru, which was afterward known as Bolivia, after his name. Unable to control the warring factions, and broken in health, he retired into private life and was preparing to leave the country when he died of fever, at San Pedro, near Santa Marta, on December 17, 1830.

Yell Relieves Dizziness

Attacks of sudden dizziness while flying in an airplane can sometimes be relieved by giving a loud, high-pitched yell, emitting as little breath as possible, nasal flight surgeons declare. This forces blood into the smaller veins in the region of the head. An aerial "jolt" often causes the blood to leave the veins temporarily, resulting in a sensation of dizziness. During certain maneuvers at high speeds a decrease in a blood supply to the brain may cause fainting, although the effects vary with the individual. Yelling contracts the abdominal muscles, the diaphragm and chest muscles, and the pressure forces more blood toward the head.

Ain't It the Truth?

Some people seem to feel bound to discover family resemblances between children and their parents. "How much like you your little girl is, Mrs. Brown," remarked an acquaintance who met them on the street one afternoon. "How odd that you should think so," replied Mrs. Brown. "She's my first husband's child by his first wife." "Indeed! At all events I don't think I'm wrong in saying your little boy is the image of Mr. Brown." "He's my son by my first husband, Mr. Green!" "Ah, yes. Well, good afternoon, Mrs. Brown."

On Second Thought

As he was passing under a ladder reaching up to the windows of a recently built house the irascible colonel was struck on the head by a large piece of putty. He seized the putty in one hand and, racing up the staircase of the house, entered the room from which it had been thrown. He was confronted by three stalwart navvies. "Who threw this?" he cried, angrily. "I did," retorted the biggest of the three. "What are ye goin' to do abait it, eh?" "Oh, I just thought I'd return you putty."—The Scotsman.

Intelligent Dogs

In the board room of King's College hospital, London, hangs a picture of two fox terriers bringing a collie there for treatment. The incident occurred in 1887, and is well authenticated. The owner of the dogs was a Mr. Hunt, a well known bookseller. His explanation of the dogs' sagacity was that they lived so near the hospital they must have seen people who had met with accidents taken there for treatment, and they used their knowledge for the benefit of their friend, the collie.

New and Novel

Among strange inventions displayed at the international exhibition of inventions at London the Boston Globe correspondent reports a collar button that cannot be lost, a lopsided umbrella for amorous couples, a brace and bit that drills square holes, and a macepan that rings a bell when the boiling point is reached.

Estimates Illness Costs \$18,000,000 in Schools; Much of It Preventable.

Eighteen million dollars is the annual loss attributed to the lack of attendance, due to illness and physical defects, of Pennsylvania school children, according to a report prepared by Dr. J. Bruce McCreary, chief of the bureau of child health.

The report said that hundreds of thousands of correctable defects are discovered by the medical inspection of Pennsylvania's school children each season.

"The obligation for the correction of these defects rests with the parents of the children," said Dr. McCreary, "and the lack of attendance in the schools due to illness and physical defects, directly traced to parental neglect, is one of the main factors for the expenditure of such a huge sum of money."

"On the basis of enrollment, the per capita cost for education is \$48 a year, but figured on attendance, due to disability, this amount is raised to \$58."

"If parents would follow up the conditions brought to their attention through school medical inspection," the report said, "vast numbers of children in Pennsylvania would derive more benefit from their instruction and would be so improved in their physical condition that much of the after-life consequences of neglect would not develop."

—Three Mifflin county boys have grown the largest yields of potatoes this year ever reported in that county, County Agent J. M. Thompson announces. Reuben Ulman grew 577 bushels per acre; Robert Shaw, 544 bushels, and William Ulman, 519 bushels.

Disturbed Sleep Is Nature's Danger Signal

Mrs. B. F. Myers, Shirleysburg, Pa., says: "I am willing to tell or write my complete experience with Lithiated Buchu (Keller Formula). How I was bothered with bladder weakness disturbing me 10 to 12 times each night. My husband was also benefited." It acts on bladder as epsom salts do on bowels. Drives out foreign deposits and lessens excessive acidity. This relieves the irritation that causes getting up nights. The tablets cost 2 cents each at all drug stores, Keller Laboratory, Mechanicsburg, Ohio or locally at Parrish's Drug Store.

Advertisement for Philadelphia Sunday Excursions. Features a \$4.00 round trip fare. Includes departure times for various destinations like Milesburg, Howard, Engleville, Beech Creek, and Mill Hall. Return times are also listed.

Advertisement for Free Silk Hose. Mentions Mendel's Knit Silk Hose for women, guaranteed to wear six months without runners in leg or holes in heels or toe. Price \$1.00. Free if they fail. YEAGER'S TINY BOOT SHOP.

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