

GEORGE WASHINGTON A TOWERING PERSONALITY.

The fame of Washington will live as long as the memory of men endures. He is one of the towering personalities of human history.

We cannot conceive of the Revolutionary war ever having been brought to a successful conclusion by the American colonies without George Washington.

Washington was a splendid example of the solid, conservative type of citizen, yet he was the leader of a revolution.

As military leader of the American forces, Washington's burden must have been tremendous.

While Washington was in the field, the Continental Congress, a temporary makeshift, was scrambling to provide ways and means of holding the colonies together for war purposes.

For a large part of the war Washington necessarily was on the defensive, running away or parrying and avoiding a more powerful foe.

Washington was, in fact, playing a game of hide and seek with the British, in which a serious mistake on his part probably would have meant disaster to the American cause.

Being human, he occasionally must have thought of himself and what would become of him if the war went against him.

The actual service of Washington to his country as a general and a statesman was of incalculable value, but perhaps even this was surpassed by the value of his tremendous personality to the American cause.

Try to Revive Indian Tongue.

Rescue for linguistic science of a disappearing Indian language is the mission of Harry Hoijer, 24-year-old graduate student in anthropology.

In Oklahoma the young Chicagoan will record the word meanings and grammar of the Tonkawa language, an obscure speech which scientists have been unable to classify.

In a preliminary study at Tonkawa last year, Hoijer, who will submit his work for a doctor of philosophy degree, said that although 600 Tonkawas survived at the time of the Civil War, only sixteen full-blooded members now remain.

The origin of the Tonkawa Indians is obscure and somewhat hidden in mystery, Hoijer said, but they are believed to be related to the Siouian and Hokan tribes.

Hoijer's project, which is financed by the committee on linguistic research of the American association for the Advancement of Science, is the third project for recording Indian languages undertaken by anthropology students at the University of Chicago recently.

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SLAYER WHO FEARED KISS IS GIVEN LIFE

Youth Is Sent to Prison for Killing Girl.

New York.—The seventeen-year-old murderer, who was afraid of a kiss, has been sentenced to prison for life. He is Vincent T. Rice, a Staten Island boy, and he slew his fifteen-year-old sweetheart, Alice Joost, when she asked him for a kiss.

Having heard two alienists express their opinion that the boy's act was committed under the influence of an impulsive terror of intimacy with girls—probably the effect of a too intensive religious training on a backward mind and an undeveloped sexual instinct—Justice Selah B. Strong allowed the boy to change his plea from not guilty to guilty of murder in the second degree.

The opinion of these two mental experts corroborated the statement Rice had made in his signed confession, that the murder was unpremeditated, an act born of his exaggerated horror of a kiss which he said Alice Joost offered to give him.

Breaks Down and Weeps.

Rice, a pale, good-looking boy neatly dressed in a brown suit and maroon tie, who had sat stolidly chewing gum and leaning on his hand during the taking of testimony, showed his first sign of emotion when, after the courtroom had been cleared, he suddenly began to weep on his brother's arm.

After Medical Examiner George Mord had described the condition in which he found the body of Miss Joost the night of November 2, Mrs. Lucille Joost, mother of the dead girl, a white-haired woman all in black, calmly told how, when she returned to her home that evening, she found her daughter's body across the bed in her room, with a gash on her forehead and a piece of electric light wire tightly twisted around her throat.

Then Rice's confession, signed the day after the murder, was read. In it Rice told of his afternoon with Alice in the Joost home, how they sang and played the piano, how, at dusk, Alice tried to kiss him, and asked him to "be a good sport"; how her actions and words filled him with uncontrollable anger, how he struck her down and then, overcome with fear, strangled her with wire.

Afraid of Kiss.

Then came the scientific description of Rice as a young man deeply repressed sexually, afraid of girls, afraid that to kiss them might cause him serious physical harm, who reacted with terrible violence when a girl offered him a caress.

Dr. George H. Kirby, an alienist of 1111 Park avenue, engaged by the boy's family, was called to the stand. He had examined Rice in jail, he said, and found him constitutionally inferior.

"Do you think," asked the district attorney, "that this murder was premeditated?"

"No, in my opinion. It was not," Doctor Kirby testified. "I look upon his whole act as impulsive and unpremeditated."

Q.—How did the defendant explain his act to you? A.—He said he had struck the deceased in order to protect his honor and preserve his health.

Q.—How would you describe the defendant's life? A.—It was one of intense repression. I attribute this to his religious training and the home influence.

Doctor Kirby went on to explain that Rice had had epileptic fits from the age of one to four, and that these had undoubtedly resulted in his being mentally and sexually retarded.

Where, he said, the boy had acquired a real fear of intimacy with girls, which would explain his abhorrence, when, if his confession was truthful, the girl attempted to kiss him.

Air-Traffic Cops Make 219 Arrests in Year

Washington.—Air-traffic cops have made 219 arrests without a single complaint that the aerial bluecoats were sleeping on their posts.

Fifty inspectors of the Department of Commerce air regulations division, charged with arresting and prosecuting air-traffic violators, have been on the job throughout the country for more than a year.

Sixty-five of the offenders drew fines of \$3,000 to \$5,000 for their offenses, while 116 were reprimanded. One hundred ninety-five cases have come up for hearing since the division was organized.

Charges included landing in unauthorized sections, low flying over congested areas, stunt flying with passengers aboard and carrying explosives.

Princess Gets Tortoise From Japanese Diplomat

London.—A valuable tortoise, a present from a Japanese diplomat, is the latest pet of little Princess Elizabeth, daughter of the duke and duchess of York. The tortoise has markings of red and orange, denoting its aristocratic pedigree, and has been named "Madame Butterfly."

One of the first things the little princess does on getting up in the morning is to go into the garden and feed her tortoise its cabbage leaf.

Serious Problem

One crying need of the day seems to be a method of disposing of old automobiles. So many have been dumped secretly on vacant lots in the Bronx that the board of trade is discussing the problem.

Battlefield Gives Up Secrets of the Past

There are certain kinds of armor which we read about but have never seen because up till now no examples were to be found in museums. Recently, however, many specimens have been found in two great pits outside the old city of Visby in the island of Gotland.

In 1361 Gotland was invaded by King Valdemar at the head of a powerful Danish army, and a desperate battle was fought before Visby. The valiant defence of the Gotlanders was all in vain, and Valdemar marched into the capital leaving nearly two thousand friends and foes dead on the field. They were buried hurriedly, with weapons still in the wounds, in two great graves which have not been disturbed for five and a half centuries.

Recently a Swedish archeologist has been excavating the pits, with their treasure of medieval armor and their poor bones marked by axes and arrows. The Swedish and Danish governments will erect a monument where so many men died gallantly because Valdemar wanted to plunder Gotland.

Pleasures of Table

Dear to German Heart

With the possible exception of Chile, Argentina and Brazil, individual food consumption is greater in Germany than in any other country.

The Teuton is not content with one breakfast but must have a second one, usually about eleven o'clock. This is indulged in by everybody from street cleaner to banker. I have had conversations with outstanding financial and industrial figures interrupted at the sacred hour of the second breakfast by the arrival of a waiter with a tray of sandwiches or fruit.

Apparently the Germans never stopping, which explains, perhaps why there are so many German waiters. When they are not hard at food they are drinking coffee in the innumerable cafes.

If you look inside the leather briefcase that nearly every German of high or low degree carries you will find that its principal content is a bundle of sausage sandwiches.—Isaac F. Marcosson in the Saturday Evening Post.

Chicago's Liberty Bell

The Columbian Liberty bell was cast at the foundry of the Menely Bell company, Troy, N. Y., in 1893, and weighed 13,000 pounds, the diameter at its mouth being 88 inches and its height 75 inches. It was a duplicate of the new liberty bell that was placed in the tower of Independence hall, Philadelphia, in 1876, and was cast from the same molds. Each thousand pounds represented one of the thirteen original states.

Much Older

They had been up to town to see the latest musical comedy, and were discussing its merits as they traveled homeward in the train.

"I think I liked the bad man best of all," declared the girl. "He was so very natural in everything—and oh, what lovely hair—so black and curly!"

The young man beside her cursed awfully. He was very fair.

"What did you think of the big chorus of twenty-two?" he ventured, to change the subject.

"They were more than that," declared the girl decisively. "There wasn't one under thirty, in my opinion."—London Answers.

Quakers in World War

The selective service law in vogue during the World war provided exemption to "a member of a well recognized religious sect or organization, organized and existing on May 18, 1917, whose then existing creed or principles forbid its members to participate in war in any form, and whose religious convictions are against war or participation therein." This selective service law applied to Quakers as well as many other religious sects. However, there were numbers of Quakers who served in our active fighting forces.

Air's Temperature

The temperature of the air at a given place depends not only on the sunshine it is then getting but also on its own recent history. Wind from the south on a cloudy day may be as warm as wind from the north on a sunshiny day. This is particularly true when, as often happens, these winds have come a long way. Furthermore, when it is warm, humid air feels warmer than dry air at the same temperature.—Washington Star.

Cleveland and Pittsburgh

Cleveland, Ohio, is named for Moses Cleveland, the founder of the city, but the extra "e" has been eliminated. Pittsburgh honors the name of William Pitt. Its first name was Duquesne, given by the French, who had located a fort at the junction of the Allegheny and Monongahela rivers. After its capture by the English in 1758, George Washington, then an officer of the British colonial troops, suggested that it be named Pittsburgh.

SEEKS QUIET AFTER TEMPESTUOUS LIFE

"Black Hawk" Settles Down in Gas Station.

Alpena, Mich.—Familiarly known as "Black Hawk," "The Poet Ranger" and "Doc," George H. Connor, sixty-one years old, wanderer and adventurer, has found security from the dangers of a tempestuous career at a little gas station, called by him "Ranger's Rest," which he operates on U. S. Highway 23, a few miles north of Alpena. He got the title of Black Hawk through having been adopted by a roving Indian tribe in Mexico in 1881.

"Doc" has been a ranger, practicing physician, chiropractor, lumberjack, bricklayer, railroader, tool and die maker, contractor and entertainer. He is a prolific writer of poetry which he signs with the sobriquet, "Black Hawk."

Life of Adventurer.

Connor has led a life of action and adventure. He lived in Texas, Arizona and Mexico in the early '80s when those sections were spots which attracted the adventurer and the outlaw. He has been shot three times and stabbed twice and has had 21 bones broken. He is a musician of considerable ability, playing the guitar to the accompaniment of verse which he writes himself.

Connor is a picturesque character. Scores of tourists passing his Ranger's Rest stopped daily during the height of the tourist season, attracted by his appearance and held as interested auditors by his ability as a conversationalist. He wears always the western sombrero and other clothing affected by the plains ranger. His mustache and goatee add to his personality.

Connor was born in West Bay City, son of J. B. Connor, lumberman. He ran away from home when nine years of age and obtained employment in the lumber camps of Michigan, peeling spuds and doing chores. Later he drove a tote team and then was graduated into the realm of a full-fledged lumberjack.

Doc went to Texas in 1881 and remained in that state, Arizona and Mexico for four years. While there he had many thrilling experiences and adventures. He returned to Michigan and re-embarked in the occupation of river driver. He worked in the vicinity of the Au Sable river for years, but also did lumbering on the Rife and Ocqueoc.

Almost Killed.

Connor said that while he carried on flirtations with peril in the Southwest, one of the closest calls with death was while employed in Au Sable, April 13, 1885, repairing a giant Grain mill burner. This burner was 80 feet high with a 20-foot neck at the top, giving it a bottle shape. The burner suddenly collapsed while Connor was working on the fourth scaffold. Seventy thousand bricks rained down upon him and the five other workmen on the job. Four were instantly killed. One died from the effects of being buried under 137 tons of debris. Connor was the only one who survived and was released only after having been imprisoned under tons of bricks for five and one-half hours. "The agony which I suffered—buried alive—cannot be described," "Doc" says in telling of his experience.

Subsequently he worked in Detroit, where he went to night school at Detroit College. He qualified as a doctor of medicine and practiced six years in Detroit. He also followed the profession of chiropractor for one year in Canada. The prosaic character of his profession and the demands it made upon him were too severe and he quit practicing.

North China to Punish

Bribery With Beheading

Peking.—"Off with their heads" is the order issued by the Chihli provincial government for officials who are caught taking bribes of more than \$500 gold. The order has been sent out to all magistrates.

Capital punishment for corrupt officials is a new regulation in China, where officials have regarded "squeeze" as a part of their jobs for centuries. Some of the most notable officials in the past have been most notorious for stealing public funds.

But the Nationalists declare they intend to discourage this practice and will make an example of the first officials in north China who are caught. It has been rumored that Nationalist officials have stolen large portions of the public funds, following age-old precedent.

Stone Age People Made

Toys to Amuse Children.

Stockholm.—Whether or not there was a Santa Claus in the Stone age primitive people provided toys for the amusement of their little ones. Ivar Schnell, archeologist of the state historical museum, has found miniature stone objects, clearly meant as playthings for children. One of these was a tiny but well-made stone ax 2.5 centimeters in length, evidently fashioned by some fond Stone age daddy for his little boy to play with.

Fair Exchange

Pittsburgh.—J. S. Trees, who has made money in oil, is giving a peach orchard to the school for boys at Warrendale. In return he is getting an elm, weighing forty tons, which will cost him \$5,000 to move to his estate.

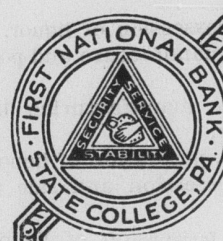
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