

LOOKING BACKWARDS NINETY YEARS OR MORE.

I was born in a log house in 1842. It had a large stone fire place with crane and hooks to hang pots and kettles, and an iron spider with three legs about four inches long and a handle about ten inches long.

Mother pulled coals out from the logs of wood and set the spider on them, with lard, and was making fried cakes one evening. I was four years old and there were two younger children I had to look out for myself.

Everyone cooked over the fire place as there were no cook stoves. Some had bake ovens by the side of the chimney or out of doors, made of brick which they would fill with wood and heat up, then rake out the coals and put in a lot of bread and pies and bake them nicely.

The first bath tub and cook stove was installed in the White House in 1851 by President Filmore, the negro cooks didn't like it—they'd rather have the creeks and rain water.

We had to go to school at four years of age, had three months winter and three months summer, and a different teacher each term; pick up any old books we could find, hardly no two books alike. How different now!

An old box stove stood in the middle of the school room that took in wood nearly three feet long, and men in the district would draw in bark and logs for wood and the big boys had to chop it up at noon time.

We used to get foolscap paper and make writing books and go out to the barn and catch an old gander and pull a quill out of his wing and take it to the teacher to make us a pen. He had a little knife for that purpose and called it a pen knife.

Teachers were cheap in those days. My oldest sister taught a summer school on Shamway Hill for 75c a week and board 'round. Mary Ann Barlow, afterwards Mrs. Frebel, got \$1 a week and board 'round. She said it was good pay too.

John Baney's mother taught the Dratt Settlement school for \$7.50 a week and boarded herself. Every teacher had to build his own fires and sweep the school room. Some change since then.

We had to go six days a week. After a few years they gave us every other Saturday and finally every Saturday.

Everyone went to meeting on Sunday, large and small. We had to name verses for Sunday school. Some of the girls that had time through the week used to commit a chapter. We were not allowed to play games on the Sabbath.

Now they are fighting the Blue Laws so sports and base ball games can be held on Sunday. When that is accomplished next will be horse races and bull fights.

I remember hearing my grandfather sing bass with his deep rich chest tones. Everyone used to sing—old and young. My father went to singing school when I did. He sang sacred songs—very little glee music.

Instruments were few, the violin was called the Devil's music and was heard with singing. Organs were unknown, the square piano cost \$600 to \$800 and but few towns people were able to have one.

Then the reed organ came and soon nearly every house had one and instrumental music took the place of vocal music.

The last singing convention held in Wellsboro was away back in the 60's, in the old Presbyterian church in Elder Calkins' time. People were there from Sullivan, Tioga, Middlebury and Charlestown.

We gave A. N. Johnson \$100 for five days and sang from his book, the Allegheny collection.

Then the upright piano took the place of the organ and the girls couldn't play the organ and the churches had to have pianos which soon were out of tune owing to heat and cold, and the singing followed the piano.

The first upright piano I ever saw was at the Centennial in 1876, in the French department. Chauncey H. Darrt, in Wellsboro Gazette.

Some forty residents of Millheim and vicinity are out of pocket \$125 each, cash contributed to I. Frank Bilger for the purpose of starting a plant in Millheim for the manufacture of statuary.

Bilger is now in the Snyder county jail for a similar swindle perpetrated there.

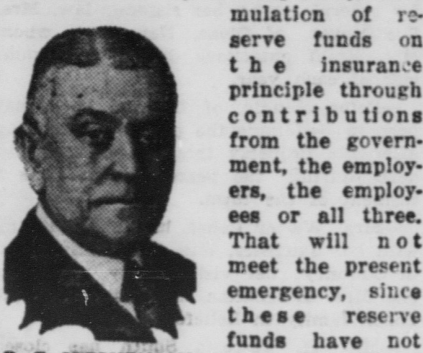
Dr. Walter K. Foley, of Minneapolis, who has a national reputation for treatment of varicose veins, is in town holding a clinic at the offices of Dr. Capers, in Crider's Exchange. Today will be his last day here and at State College. Consultations are free.

—If you read it in the Watchman you know it's true.

PLANS TO BEAT UNEMPLOYMENT

By ROME C. STEPHENSON President American Bankers Association

SOME look upon unemployment as a social or political problem. For them the remedy is compulsory accumulation of reserve funds on the insurance principle through contributions from the government, the employers, the employees or all three.



R. C. STEPHENSON

That will not meet the present emergency, since these reserve funds have not been built up and it would take years to do so. At best this plan could only become effective at some indefinite time in the future as against the return of another catastrophe of general unemployment. Others look upon unemployment as purely an economic problem, holding that the only fundamental preventive is in business stability.

It may well be asked whether either of these cures—namely, the creation of unemployment insurance funds on the one hand or the maintenance of everlasting business stability on the other—do not present in themselves bigger problems than the problems they seek to cure. However I am inclined to the belief that the more practical approach to the solution of such problems and the prevention of such situations as general unemployment presents is along the latter lines of economic foresight rather than along lines of social legislation.

National Foresight Economic foresight is conceivable not only for the individual but for business as a whole. Millions of individuals and virtually all lines of industry failed to practice it during the last stages of the recent prosperity.

The public welfare of the United States demands that industry as a whole vigorously and sincerely devote itself to the development of plans of economic foresight, aimed to prevent repetitions of the present unemployment situation. The general outlines for such plans are clearly definable. They demand that industry adopt a long range viewpoint and lay out its production and distribution plans with the thought that it is far better to have a long period of good sound business activity than a short period of frantically over-competitive endeavor.

This would tend to lessen over-production in various lines, to prevent over-expansion of plant capacity, to avoid over-stimulation of public buying and above all to avoid periods of slumps and stagnation following periods of over-stimulation with their disasters of unemployment.

For business, too, there is a part in such a conception of economic foresight. It should aim to cooperate with industry in its endeavor to avoid reckless over-production, over-stocking and over-selling the public.

In this picture of national economic prudence, banking and finance, too, have their place. Their effort should be to influence the use of credit and other financial facilities into channels of sound public economy consistent with the attitude I have already sketched for industry and trade. All finance, whether current commercial banking or industrial investment banking, should seek by their influence in granting or withholding credit to stimulate and build up a balanced economic situation.

The Individual Must Help Finally, the individual too has a place in any such plan of a sounder economic future for the United States. It is the duty of the individual to make every effort to take care of himself and provide for himself. Neither government nor industry can do that for him. They can give him the opportunity to succeed but they can't succeed for him. He must out of his own initiative and effort earn and create his own means and defenses against the requirements and contingencies of life.

Individual determination to provide against sickness, accident and death by insurance before indulgences in extra comforts and luxuries are given place in the family budget, and individual responsibility to guard against the contingency of unemployment by means of a sound program of thrift and savings are to my mind the true foundation of economic stability for the United States as a whole.

A limestone spreader, owned by a bank in Illinois is rented out to farmers for ten cents a ton, and also a phosphate spreader at five cents a ton. The "limestone project" was the principal contribution of the bank to banker-farmer work, during 1930, and was carried on in cooperation with the Farm Bureau. A man trained in the testing of soil, and in the making of soil maps was employed by the bank. The map maps used covered forty acres, on which 23 surface tests were made at mathematical points. At five other points three tests were made—surface, sub-surface, and sub-soil. The completed map showed, by varying shadings of red, the points which needed limestone. Arrangements were also made by the bank to have limestone shipped in car lots for sale to farmers in any quantities needed.

Embassy Captive Saved by Message in Bread

It was hardly surprising to find that the Soviet ambassador to France issued a prompt denial of the story that three of his fellow countrymen were being held captive in the Russian embassy, but something of this kind really did happen in London once, writes a columnist in the Manchester Guardian.

Lord Alverstone tells about it in his "Reminiscences." In the news at the back of the Chinese embassy in Portland place, a piece of bread was picked up, appropriately enough, by a baker, and inside it was a note addressed to a certain Chinese resident in London. The note stated that the writer had been about to pass the embassy in the company of two of his fellow countrymen when he had been hustled inside, and that he was now a prisoner in an attic in the building and feared that something worse was going to befall him.

The foreign office was not at all pleased to be confronted with such a delicate situation, but the attorney general was quite positive that diplomatic privileges did not include liberty to incarcerate anybody in an embassy, and an intimation to that effect being gently conveyed to the ambassador, the prisoner was released. There is room for speculation how far the course of history might have been altered if that bit of bread with its message had not been picked up, for the writer of it was the Sun Yat Sen who a dozen years later became first president of the Chinese republic.

How Tropical Rubber Tree Clings to Habits The Hevea rubber tree, which has been cultivated as far north as Florida, still clings to habits formed during its centuries of life in the actual tropical jungles. It sends up a slender central trunk in spurts of about 9 inches each to a height of 6 to 10 feet before branching out. During the respites from these growing spurts small clusters of leaves spring out to feed the tree during its next spurt. The clusters shed when the spurt ends and a new cluster starts higher up. The trees do this to enable them to get enough light to grow in the jungle, where the struggle for light is fierce.

Although the tree has, in Florida, enough room and light to grow steadily without competition, it still retains its sprouting growth as though it still needed this special method for fighting for light and life.

How Famous Club Got Name The Jacobins, the most famous political club in France at the time of the revolution of 1793, received its name from the fact that it rented the refectory of the Jacobins in the Rue St. Honoré, near the seat of the national assembly in Paris, says an article in Pathfinder Magazine. This club originated in the Club Breton, established at Versailles shortly after the opening of the state general in 1789. At first composed of deputies from Brittany, it soon was joined by others from various parts of France. Mirabeau and Robespierre were early members. When the national assembly went to Paris the club followed it and took up its quarters in the refectory of the monastery after which it took its name.

How Moon Travels The moon rotates on its axis in exactly the same period in which it revolves around the earth—namely, approximately 27 1/3 days. The statement that the moon always has the same side turned toward the earth is not true in the strictest sense. It would be true if the plane of its orbit and of its equator were the same and if it moved at a perfectly uniform angular velocity in its orbit. Thus, at certain times the observer is able to see farther around the illuminated side than at others, and that there is only 41 per cent of its surface which is never seen, while 41 per cent is always in sight and 18 per cent is sometimes visible and sometimes invisible.

How Centuries Are Counted The twentieth century A. D. began on the first day of January, 1901, and will end on the last day of December, 2000. A century begins with the beginning of the first day of its first year. As there was no year 0 in the Christian era, the first century A. D. lasted from the year 1 to the year 100, inclusive; the second century ended with the year 200, the Nineteenth century ended with the year 1900, etc.

How Starfish Feed Starfish feed on oysters, clams, mussel shells, barnacles, sea-snails, worms, crustaceans and even smaller species of their own kind. They are known as the scavengers of the sea because they also feed on decaying matter. Frequently certain kinds of starfish eat not only the bait of fishermen but their catch as well.

How Paints Are Fireproofed Fireproof paints are usually ordinary oil paints containing a proportion of fine asbestos, borax, sodium tungstate and other fire-retarding materials.

How Sound Travels Sound travels faster and farther through the ground than through the air. Marching men and running horses can be heard long before the sound comes through the air.

How Colloidion Is Made Colloidion is made by dissolving gun cotton and other varieties of pyroxylin in a mixture of alcohol and ether.

How "Love" Is Defined There are several definitions, one of which is "tender and passionate affection for one of the opposite sex."

Remarkable Low Note on Australian Organ On the great organ in Sydney town, Australia, is a pedal stop of 64 feet. The pipe actually of that length, the lowest C, does not stand upright, but is bent in several places, so that it may be accommodated in the interior of the instrument. The note this giant pipe emits—the stop is a reed stop, a "contra-positone"—is fearsome. It is more like a cavernous growl than a musical note, and one of the little jokes of the tuner when he is showing visitors through the great array of pipes in this organ is to have the famous 64-foot pedal pipe sounded when the visitor is alongside it and not expecting the shock. It is an unerring surprise. The vibrations of this low C can almost be counted—in which regard, no doubt, the note resembles that of the basso-profundo whose boast it was that he had always to begin to sing his lowest note 32 beats before it was needed, since it took so long to become audible to the listener!

Lizard Teaches Lesson Chuckwallas are gentle and easily handled, and make interesting pets if captured and kept in comfortable quarters with a satisfactory food supply. We know too little of the habits of even our common wild neighbors, and these dwellers in the desert could teach us many things that we do not understand, says Nature Magazine. For instance, if we could eliminate the waste of our bodies by means of dry uric acid instead of by drinking quantities of water, it would be very convenient at times, and we might go for months without drinking water. Apparently none of the cold-blooded reptiles suffer from the heat, and many thrive in the hottest parts of our low desert valleys, basking on rocks so hot that one can hardly bear to touch them with the naked hand.

Siam's National Flower The chrysanthemum, regent of oriental gardens, but comparatively new in the Occident, is about to have its one thousand six hundredth birthday. Following its arrival in Japan and China from Korea in the early 300's, the little pompon was immediately adopted by oriental royalty. The chrysanthemum still remains the national flower of Siam. In Japan the 16-petaled flower adorns the emperor's crest. The star and collar, emblem of the Imperial Order of the Chrysanthemum, is the choicest decoration the emperor of Japan can bestow and is seldom found on the breast of any save royalty.

Sell "One" The advertising manager of a certain company was endeavoring to sell his plan to the board of directors. When he saw that it would be almost impossible to do so, he made this remark: "It is not necessary for me to go into the details of the complexities of this sound advertising plan with one member of this board, because this intelligent man understands advertising well. I would, however, like to confer with him immediately after this meeting." When the meeting was adjourned, every member remained in his seat.—American Mutual Magazine.

Boys on Parade As in the case of the college student, it takes but little to start the New York street archer off on a parade. He finds a long pole, or even a discarded and dilapidated broom which will do for a flagpole. He and his companions seize on a pile of celery stalks thrown out by a grocer; these are carried as swords or muskets, and the line of youngsters perhaps half a dozen in all, march proudly up the street to the badly sung tune of "The Maine Stein Song."

Husbands and Wives The man who tells you that he never had an unpleasantness with his wife is a liar—or a dud.—American Magazine.

THE GERMAN CRISIS

From "The Iron Age"

"Germany's present troubles are fiscal, rather than physical. German wealth is not impaired, her physical assets are sound—Her present trouble reflects extravagant living, misuse of credit, and political mischief—

Germany has been traveling the socialistic road, governmentally operating many of their social services which has been wasteful, as always it is—German politicians have threatened communism on the one hand and fascism on the other, and each has spelled repudiation, and reoccupation of the country by the French. No wonder that persons with credit should transfer it to other countries where it would be safe.

Germany now needs help in the form of long time credit. She can get it by renouncing her nonsense. Her economy is sound, but her politics are crazy. If the rest of the world now goes to the rescue, it may reasonably impose severe terms of financial and, perhaps political, control, for socialism is not to be trusted."

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