

Thirty-five Years Ago.

October 12, 1882.—Dr. Alexander has his new house on its pins, and when completed will be a credit to the town.

Some of the farmers in this vicinity are losing their hogs from a disease of the throat, which causes a swelling about the neck.

Market quotations in this issue were as follows: Wheat, 70, 85, and 95; rye, 70c; corn, 80c; oats, 40c; cloverseed, \$4.00 to \$4.50; timothy seed, \$1.65 to \$1.75; flour, \$5.00 bbl.; butter, 25c; laid 12c; ham, 15c; shoulder 14c; bacon, 14c; eggs 20c.

REBERSBURG

Prof. Ammon Mingle and family, of Boiling Springs, spent last week at the home of A. B. Wolf.

Charles Beck, who is employed at Cressor, spent Sunday at this place with his family.

J. H. Houser and family, of Woodward, spent Sunday at this place with relatives.

John Day recently bought an International gasoline engine and Corn shredder.

John Beck and his new bride, both of Wilkesbarre, are spending their honeymoon with relatives at this place.

The local veterans of the Civil war attended a veterans reunion on Saturday at Pine Grove Mills. They also took in the sights at State College.

John Wert, who has been a patient in the Bellefonte hospital for several months on account of a fractured bone in his leg, returned home one day last week.

Farmer Charles Gramley will pull up stakes in the near future and move to Greensburg where he has secured a lucrative position. Edward Greninger will move on the farm Gramley vacates.

Last Friday white John Paige was unloading potatoes at Coburn station he slipped and fell, striking hard on his abdomen, which caused him to become seriously sick. For a time the attending physician, Dr. Frank, thought the accident might prove fatal, but at this writing Mr. Paige is on a fair way to recovery.

AARONSBURG.

Henry Gilbert's nephew from Freeport is visiting here.

Mrs. Lizzie Young, of Harrisburg, visited Miss Haines for a day.

Mrs. Robert Hoesterman is on the sick list.

Prof. L. Bartlett is a juror at September court, in Bellefonte, this week.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Mensch, of Bellefonte, were Sunday guests of the former's mother, Mrs. Sarah Mensch.

Mrs. Lavina K. Lenker entertained her cousins from Oregon, Illinois, the past week.

Charles Wolf and C. G. Bright made a trip to Freeburg to select some fine peaches.

Mr. and Mrs. Ray Auman and son returned to Youngstown, Ohio, on Thursday.

Leroy Mench, who holds a good position in Altoona, had his household goods shipped to that place. His family will follow shortly.

Mr. and Mrs. James Lenker and daughter Sarah, and Miss Pearl Martz, all of Lemont, spent a short time Sunday with the former's aged mother, Mrs. L. K. Lenker.

J. Hal. Crouse, wife and son Harry, spent a day in Bellefonte as guests of Mr. and Mrs. Boyd Vonada. Mrs. Vonada and son accompanied them home for a short visit.

The following were entertained at the W. A. Guisewite home on Sunday: Mr. and Mrs. Willard Wilt and his mother, of Franklin. The Guisewite family and their guests motored to Linden Hall and visited the Lloyd Brown family.

Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Haines and children motored from Smithtown on Sunday and stopping here to take along the former's mother, Mrs. Amanda Haines, the party journeyed to Union county to spend the day with Mr. and Mrs. Stahm.

The Junior Red Cross.

The recent proclamation of President Wilson urging the school children of the United States to affiliate themselves with the Junior Red Cross society, and suggesting that their teachers take the lead in the work of organization will doubtless meet with a general response from the patriotic youngsters of the land. Children are easily persuaded to interest themselves in useful undertakings, especially when their parents and teachers take the lead. Here in America it is a wise motive which leads the president and other citizens to direct the attention of the children to the opportunities offered by membership in the Junior Red Cross. For children will be busy and they might just as well be employed in the promotion of some philanthropic and useful undertaking as in something of far less importance or value.

One of the largest chestnut crops in years is reported from various sections of the State.

FRENCH INDUSTRY IS RECOVERING

Natural Thrift and Economy Promise Rapid Progress.

EXPORT BUSINESS GROWING

Our Great Ally Possesses Recuperative Powers Which Justify Belief that She Will Meet and Solve Triumphantly the Problems Which Confront Her After the War.

With Paris Boulevards echoing with "vives" for American troops our interest in the welfare of our ally vastly increases, and the facts are not lacking to encourage the belief that she is already on the road to recovery from the blow of invasion by a ruthless enemy.

One of the most important developments is the announcement that one of the largest banking institutions in America concerned with foreign trade, the Guaranty Trust Company of New York, has opened a Paris branch to handle the rapidly increasing volume of French business.

This action may surprise many persons who had thought of France as

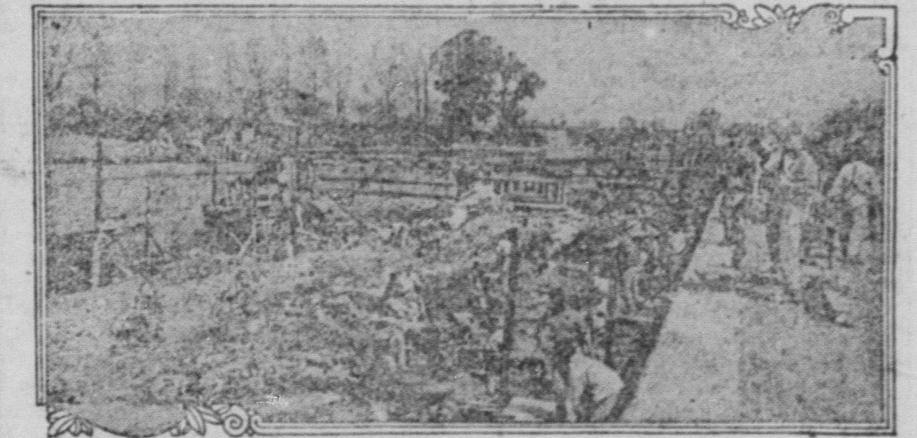
The increasing activity of her railway system is similarly demonstrable. In 1893, there were in France 10,743 miles of railroad track; in 1912, there were 31,546 miles.

Between 1890 and 1912, inland navigation increased 150%; while the traffic of her mercantile marine had amazingly expanded. The tonnage entering French ports in 1890 is set down as 11,000,000 tons. In 1912, this had been increased to 53,000,000 tons.

Leaders in American finance ascribe the solidarity of the French republic to three influences: first, a thoroughly sound banking system, centralized in one of the greatest banking institutions of the world, the Bank of France; second, the ingrained thrift and frugality of the French people as a whole, together with a national economic vigor not elsewhere surpassed; third, wise supervision, and patriotic cooperation by the government with banking and business interests.

The government does its part to warrant and retain the confidence of the holders of its securities. One of its wise policies is to impose new taxes to defray the interest charges on new security issues. It began this practice after the Franco-Prussian War, and is today following the same rule in regard to securities issued to finance the present conflict. This continuity of purpose, doubtless, will prove reassuring to all holders of French government securities.

The Franco-Prussian war of 1870-1871 taught the French people the meaning of thrift and economy. So well did they learn this lesson, that the whole sum of the indemnity demanded by Germany, \$1,000,000,000, was raised within the republic's con-



SOLDIERS IN THE VERDUN SECTOR REPAIRING A RUINED CANAL

bowed under a calamitous invasion. The bank, however, gives figures indicating that France is not only meeting her military and civilian problems with a stout heart and never failing courage, but is re-establishing her export business with this country.

In 1914, the year of the outbreak of the war, imports from France to this country totaled \$141,446,252. This total was reduced to \$77,158,740 in 1915, but last year the value of French imports to the United States rose to \$102,077,000.

"A nation that can achieve such a commercial recovery while her territory is being ravished by the invader," says the Trust company's statement, "possesses recuperative powers which justify the belief that she will emerge from the present conflict prepared to meet and solve triumphantly the problems which confront her."

The commercial and industrial record of France, following past wars, indicates that she should recover quickly from the actual physical destruction inflicted in the present conflict. The reconstruction of railroads, the erection of factories to replace those destroyed, and the replacement of the mechanism

lines by its own inhabitants and paid off more than one year before the time stipulated by the Germans.

The habit thus acquired has never been forgotten by the French, and today the aggregate number of investors purchasing the French war loans has reached the amazing total of 4,500,000 individual subscribers. Perhaps no other country, in proportion to its population, can make so good a showing.

France is particularly fortunate in that her small investors prefer "safe" investments rather than offerings which promise high returns. Government bonds, in France are perpetual, and this characteristic seems to obtain for these government bonds increasing favor in the eyes of the French people.

The points of sympathy between France and America are too many to enumerate, but the spirit of liberty and its resultant democracy are, today as always, the major ideals of both nations. Seeking no victories but those of peace, no territory except their own, no sovereignty except sovereignty over themselves—the independence and equal rights of the weakest member of the family of nations are to the people



IN THEIR RETIREMENT FROM OCCUPIED TERRITORY THE GERMAN ARMY DESTROYED MILLIONS OF DOLLARS OF AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY.

of industrial activity that will be required and that in part already planned, offer a peculiarly inviting field to American capital and enterprise. Tentative steps have already been taken by representatives of American engineers and business men in this work.

Aside from its attractive business aspect, the enlistment of American money and effort in the great task of reconstruction that will remain at the end of the war will tend to cement still more closely the ties that bind the two great Republics together, and will enable Americans to discharge in part the debt they owe to France for her friendly interest in the welfare and progress of the United States from the beginning of its life as a nation.

In judging the industrial status of any nation, its production and consumption of coal, iron, and steel and the growth of its transportation systems are highly significant factors.

In 1890, French industries consumed 21 million tons of coal, of which 18.5 millions were taken from home mines. In 1912, the consumption was 61 millions, of which 41 million tons were taken from home mines.

In 1890, the French output of cast iron was 1,380,000 tons, and of steel, 1,000,000 tons. In 1914, France produced 5,311,000 tons of cast iron and 4,925,000 tons of steel.

of the United States and of France entitled to as much respect as those of the mightiest empire. In defense of these principles, France is engaged in a death struggle with militant autocracy and ruthless aggression, and it is not surprising to learn that she has loaned to her allies and to other friendly states 7,000,000,000 francs with which to further the cause of democracy. It is in keeping with America's traditions that since the date on which we formally allied ourselves with France and her allies in the great struggle, our Government has lent to France \$370,000,000.

It is eminently fitting that America should now be fighting on French soil to make the world safe for democracy. The liberty that America has enjoyed for 140 years France helped her to achieve. The swords of Lafayette and Rochambeau, aided by the guns of De Grasse upon the high seas, assisted in cutting the foreign ties that bound the American colonies prior to the War for Independence, and from the private purse of King Louis himself came the first loan to America—unsecured and unconditional—to finance that historic undertaking. It was with entire justice that Washington wrote to Rochambeau, "To the generous aid of your nation and to the bravery of its sons is to be ascribed in a very great degree that independence for which we have fought."

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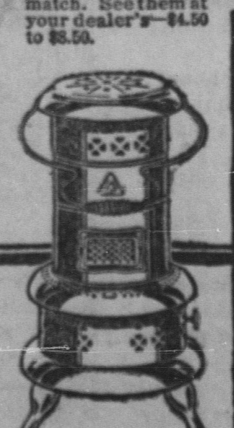
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