

Last Days of the Bismarck

(Continued from page one)

33 knots, faster than any British or U. S. battleship. On deck she looked much like any other battleship. But below the waterline she had a sleek, modern, enclosing watertight spaces. The crew had been told that the Bismarck was not only able to defeat any British ship but that she could defeat any combination that could be brought against her. She was literally unsinkable. They believed that.

There were some on board, older men, who did not believe it; for instance the commandant's office, Captain Lindemann. He knew that German ships could be sunk like any others. He was a quiet and capable officer, an old-style German navy man rather than a fervent party man.

But his superior officer was a Nazi of the Nazis. Vice-Admiral Gunter Luetjens was slight of build—but he made up for it by a bulldog's determination to win. He was an emotional leader who roused his men to high fever. That he had corresponding fits of depression the crew did not know.

Morale had been high despite cramped living quarters. Besides the cadets and regular crew there were several hundred extras on board, making a total of some 2400. And the accommodations were none too large for the regular force. Space that other ships use for living quarters was here devoted to extra protection, elaborate compartmentation. The crew slept forward in hammocks swung so close together that they touched. All the junior officers were crowded four to a tiny room. The mess deck was dark and airless. But all realized that these discomforts were the price they paid for strength. Like giving up butter for guns.

There had been much speculation among the crew as to where they were going. Most of them thought it was a raiding expedition against British merchantmen, such as the *Convoy* and *the Scharnhorst* and the *Gneisenau*. The extra men made that credible; they might be prize crews for captured vessels. Some had heard that the Bismarck was going to capture the *Azores* for the Reich. Others declared that they were headed for the Pacific to join the Japanese fleet. But they weren't likely to tropical skies had been issued.

Now the purpose was clear—they had been destined to destroy the Hood. The exultant mood of victory can not be maintained indefinitely. The inevitable reaction came the second day. The Prince Eugen turned toward home. The weather had grown cold and overcast, with snow squalls, sleet and mist. Most of the men of the Bismarck had little experience of the vast emptiness of the ocean. They realized they were alone and far from home.

Presently they became aware that they were being hunted. Off the southern coast of Greenland, in the morning of the 26th, a plane was heard. Soon an American pilot Catalina appeared through a break in the clouds, almost overhead. Every A-1 gun began to hammer, putting up a terrific barrage and the plane disappeared. But a little later another one was there watching. The crew had the feeling of long arms reaching toward them.

Then a disturbing rumor went around the ship. There'd been a quarrel between Luetjens and Captain Lindemann. Through his closed doors the Admiral was heard shouting angrily. Lindemann had pointed out that the British would now concentrate on the Bismarck, that they would never rest until they had hunted down the Bismarck. He urged the Admiral to turn toward home at once.

Luetjens angrily vetoed this suggestion. He announced to the crew that he was leading them on to more victories. They cheered and felt much better. The weather then began to watch the horizon, hoping for reinforcements.

It wasn't help that came next day. There was a buzzing like a swarm of bees and a squadron of planes came over. The Royal Navy's Swordfish flying boats had found their quarry. One after the other they swooped close to the water, released their torpedoes and banked away. One torpedo struck full amidships. A column of water leaped higher than the masthead, and the ship was jolted from end to end. The damage control crew found that a compartment had been penetrated and filled with water.

It was no crippling damage yet it seemed to have a profound effect on Admiral Luetjens. Probably at this point he also received disturbing news by radio, information of strong British concentrations moving to intercept him. That in a man of his temperament, might, together with the plane attack, cause the full swing from elation to despair.

He called the crew together and made an extraordinary speech. He said the Bismarck would be forced to battle. U-boats and planes, he hoped, would come to help meet the British onslaught. If not, the Bismarck would take them one by one to the bottom with her. "Men, remember your oath: be true to the Fuhrer to death."

The effect of this on the young men was devastating. They had been told that they were invincible, that their ship was unsinkable. Now suddenly there was a talk of dying! To repair the Admiral's blunder, a message was circulated among the men. Help, it said, was on the way. A flotilla of U-boats was approaching; planes were coming—soon there would be 200 of them overhead.

Since the encounter with the Hood the Bismarck had sailed southwest and then south. Now, three days after the battle, she was headed toward Finisterre, striving to reach the French coast and creep along it to a safe harbor. But the darkness settled down that evening a squadron

of Swordfish made another sudden attack, scoring three hits. Two torpedoes did little damage, but the third struck the steering gear, jamming the rudders at an angle. They began to turn in circles.

There was frantic activity on board. The knight's insignia of the Iron Cross was promised the man who could repair the rudders. Engines were stopped and a diver went over-side. He put forth immense efforts, but when the Bismarck resumed way she still moved in circles.

Now the organized life of the ship was disrupted. There was shouting and aimless running around. In the midst of the confusion came an ironic note, a radio message from the Fuhrer: "All our thoughts are with our victorious comrades."

They tried desperately to steer with the engines. But the ship limped along slowly, yawning from side to side like a drunken man.

An hour after midnight a flotilla of British Destroyers came out of the dark. They circled the Bismarck like a pack of dogs around a wounded bear, darting in now and then to discharge torpedoes. More compartments were hit and flooded. There were increasing casualties.

The ship's command tried to give the crew's morale another shot in the arm. This time the message was specific: "Early in the morning tugs will come to our assistance, and fourscore planes."

Some of the crew believed it. Luetjens didn't. He made one grand gesture, a message to Hitler: "We shall fight to the last shell. Long live the Fuhrer, the Chief of the Fleet."

After that he cracked. He was heard through his door, shouting hysterically: "Do what you like. I am through."

The next morning was overcast and a cold wind whipped the ocean into whitecaps. On the horizon appeared the heavyweights of Britain's Grand Fleet, the Rodney and the George V. They opened with their 16-inch guns at about 11 miles then moved in to half that range. A 16-inch shell weighs 2100 pounds, travels half a mile a second. Every time one struck, the Bismarck rocked and shuddered. But for a while she fought back, firing salvo for salvo.

The break came when a shell wrenched the mainmast station. That ended the Bismarck as a coordinated fighting machine. Her crew still fought the individual turrets by local control, but the shooting was wild.

The Rodney and George V moved in closer, within two miles. They sent every shell home with methodical precision. The riddled mast hung like a crazy tangle of vines until a shell cut it off at the base and it came crashing down on the deck. Flames poured out of the funnel. One turret leaned over, its guns cocked toward the sky. No vessel had ever taken such punishment before and remained afloat.

Now morale went to pieces. The crew were muttering, muttering away. After a moment's hesitation their officer ran too. In another turret, when the men refused to obey the officer shot them down.

Soon the ship began to keel slowly to port and water poured in through shell holes and sprung the plates. It flooded deck after deck sucking and swirling through the labyrinth of chambers and passages. Some compartments were shut off and many men were drowned as water rose to the ceilings. Others fought their way up to the air, jamming the companionways.

The top deck became an inferno. Holes opened, men's clothes were ripped away by explosive wind. Wounded men and boys were shrieking and the dead lay everywhere.

The panic-driven mob tried to get back below decks. But the ladders were packed with men fighting their way up from the rising water below. They fought each other and fell off the ladders in struggling masses.

By now the ship was almost over on her beam. Many were already struggling in the water, others crawling out over the black, glistening bulge of the hull. Slowly the bow tilted up. Stern first the Bismarck slid beneath the surface.

The British ships moved in to rescue. About a hundred Germans caught and thrown to them and were hauled up. Then U-boats were reported approaching and the British, unwilling to be caught motionless, moved away, leaving hundreds of Germans still struggling hopelessly in the sea.

The rescued men were haggard and hollow-eyed, as if they had gone through months of torture. Days later, after they had been put to bed, rested, given restoratives, they were still dazed. They hardly spoke, even to each other. They reminded one observer of the legend of the Zombies, the living-dead of the West Indies who walk without souls. It was more than physical shock that had struck them. There had been shattered the faith on which their lives had been built—the belief in their own invincibility.

Washed Finnan Haddock. Wash fish thoroughly. Let soak in cold water, skin side up, for 1-2 hours. Pour off water, cover with hot water and let stand 15 minutes. Drain thoroughly and wipe dry. Brush with melted butter and broil slowly 15 or 20 minutes. Put on a hot platter, spread with butter and a little cream. Sprinkle with pepper and garnish with lemon. Serve with chilled tomatoes, cucumbers and baked potatoes.

WHEN WINDS GET ROUGH A Windstorm Policy Protects You From Financial Loss. See John F. Gray & Son General Insurance Phone 497-1 Bellefonte, Pa.

CHURCHES

Dix Run Baptist Church
C. C. Shuey, pastor. 9:30 Sunday school. Elmer Hosband, supt., followed with class meeting; preaching at 7:30.

Bellefonte Presbyterian Church
Rev. William C. Thompson, pastor. 9:45 a. m. Sunday school in the Chapel at 9:41 a. m. Sermon by the pastor. Evening service with Junior Choir at 7:30 p. m.

Advent Church
C. C. Shuey, pastor. 10 a. m. Sunday school. Clyde Watson, supt.; preaching at 11 o'clock. Glad the attendance is keeping up so well—folks are always welcome to come and share with us in all the services.

Seven Stars Community Church
Near Franklinville, Huntingdon county. Sunday, March 1, Bible School 1:30; preaching service at 2:45 in charge of Rev. W. W. Breckbill of the Broad Avenue Methodist Church of Altoona.

Milesburg Presbyterian Church
Port Matilda: Services Sunday, March 1. Bible school 10:00 a. m.; morning worship 11 a. m. Unionville: Evening worship 7:30 p. m.; Bible study class Monday evening at home of Miss Eva Rowan at 7:30. Milesburg: Bible school 9:30 a. m.; Christian Endeavor 6:30 p. m. Howard E. Oakwood, minister.

The Christian and Missionary Alliance Church
W. O. Brooks, pastor. Sunday school at 9:45 a. m. J. Clair Hoover, supt. Morning worship 10:45—subject: "The Lamp and Trumpet Victory." Young Peoples meeting 6:30 p. m. and the evening service at 7:30. Wednesday evening at 7:30 prayer and Bible study from the Book of Revelation.

Methodist, Bellefonte
Rev. H. C. Stenger, Jr., minister. Church school at 9:30, Harold Wion, superintendent; morning worship at 10:45 a. m. The Methodist students of the junior class in high school will be present in a body. Sermon: Neglected Real Estate. Youth Fellowship 6:30 p. m.; evening worship at 7:30. Sermon: A Clue to the Good Life. Organ recital by Gatty Sellers at 3:30 p. m. on Sunday afternoon.

Boalsburg Lutheran Parish
Shiloh: Worship at 9:30; Sunday school 10:30. Tuesday evening worship at 7:30. Pleasant Gap: Sunday school 9:30; worship 10:30. Thursday evening worship at 7:30. Boalsburg: Sunday school 9:30; Vespers service 7:30. Sermon subject: "A Great Father." Lenten service Wednesday at 7:30 in the Reformed church. Bring your friends with you to Lenten services and Sunday worship. L. J. Kaufman, pastor.

First Evangelical Church
H. Halbert Jacobs, pastor. 9:30 a. m. Sunday church school, Edward J. Teaman, supt.; 10:40 a. m. Worship with sermon, subject "Having Faith, We Need Not Fear." 2:00 p. m. pastors class; 7:30 p. m. Evangelical services. The official board will meet on Monday evening at 7 o'clock. Wednesday evening Lenten service at 7:30. The Rev. H. C. Stenger of the Bellefonte Methodist church will bring the message. We invite you to worship with us, if you have no other church home.

Milesburg-Unionville Methodist
William A. Snyder, minister. Services for March 1. Milesburg: 9:30 Church school; Youth fellowship at 6:30; evening worship 7:30. Wednesday, March 4, membership class at 6:45; prayer service 7:30. Unionville: Church school 9:15; morning worship 10:30; Youth Fellowship at 6:30. Thursday, March 5, membership class 6:45; meeting of Women's Society at 7:30. Thursday, February 26 in the Milesburg church, the Fourth Quarterly Conference, Dr. J. Merrill Williams, superintendent, presiding.

St. John's Lutheran Church
The Rev. Clarence E. Arnold, pastor. Second Sunday in Lent, March 1. 9:30 a. m. Sunday school; 10:45 a. m. the service and sermon: "The Savior Denied." 7:30 p. m. Vespers and sermon: "A Warning—Love Thy World." Second in a series "This Christian Life of Ours." Lenten service Wednesday night, March 4, at 7:30 o'clock. The address will have as its subject: "Jesus Reveals His Mission and Spirit." The Women's Missionary Society will hold its regular monthly meeting after the Lenten service.

240 Present at Annual Banquet
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study; selections by the Victory Quartet, of Bellefonte, and group singing led by Cecil A. Walker, with Mrs. E. K. Stock at the piano.

Speakers included J. Kennedy Johnston, president of the Y board of directors, who spoke on the work the Y is doing in the community, and L. C. Heineman, secretary of the organization, who conducted a brief open discussion on questions of importance to fathers and sons. A. L. Francis was toastmaster.

Charles F. Cook, of Bellefonte, was introduced as the oldest person present in the absence of William Tressler, who will be 100 years old in June and who was unable to attend because of a slight illness.

Birthday greetings were sung for Charles E. Martin, general manager of the Central Pennsylvania Gas Company, and for Franklin Schrad, Jr., and Calvin Troupe, son of Mr. and Mrs. William B. Troupe. Young Schrad and Troupe each celebrated their 8th birthdays on the date of the banquet.

Approximately 30 members of the Y. M. C. A. Auxiliary prepared and served the roast turkey dinner.

If a high school graduate has been taught to read, and loves to read, the wisdom of the ages is available.

Health and Beauty

CHILDREN'S COLDS
"Doctor, please come to see the baby," he has had a dreadful cold for several days, and has high fever now," said a distressed voice over the phone.

"Where did the little one acquire his cold?" queried the physician, when he saw that six-year-old Mary's nose was running and she was hovering over the helpless infant kissing him.

"Oh, I don't know, the rest of the children had them first, but they were not so sick as the baby. The servant let the cold wind blow on the baby, and he caught an awful cold."

A cold is always an infection. A baby has acquired no immunity as have adults. When children are born they are entirely free from bacteria, which are found in the noses and throats of sufferers from colds. If they were kept away from these germs, they would never develop colds.

The Eskimos of the Arctic were strong, healthy people, who did not know what colds were until the white men invaded their territory, and carried them various infections, including the cold germs. Their physical resistance was lowered, many of them died from the effects of colds, and other diseases carried by the traders. Denmark does not allow outsiders to enter Greenland, in order to prevent the entrance of diseases from which the natives are at present free.

For Victory: Buy Bonds.

The cold organism is so small that it will pass through the finest filter. Once the cold is established, many dangerous forms of bacteria can be demonstrated by the microscope in the secretions. Often the apparently innocent cold develops dangerous symptoms, due to the presence of pus and poison forming germs, such as the pneumococci and streptococci. It is a common occurrence for the child to develop sinus or middle ear infections, which may cause serious and far-reaching effects. Even pneumonia, meningitis and other ills tread upon the heels of a cold.

Remember the small child catches cold very readily through being kissed, fondled or otherwise exposed at close range to one who is suffering from a cold.

If your child wakes up in the morning with a cold, do not bundle him off to the kindergarten, where he will infect other children. Keep him at home and give him proper treatment; his recovery will be hastened and he will avoid complications.

See that your child spends the requisite number of hours in sleep. Give him a well proportioned and body-building diet. Do not keep the rooms hot and close. Give him a proper amount of sunshine and fresh air. Keep the little one away from picture shows. Then, first and last, guard against infection.

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HOUSEHOLD SCRAPBOOK

Speck in the Eye
Never rub the eye when you feel a foreign substance in it. Close the eye and gently pull the eyelid free of the ball. Usually the tears will wash out the particle of dirt. If not, try looking in the mirror with the other eye and see if you can observe the speck. If so, remove it with the corner of a clean handkerchief. If one of these works, apply a cloth wet with boric acid solution and consult a doctor at once.

Starch
Add a little salt to the starch, and it will prevent the starch from being blown out of the clothes when drying them on a windy day.

Cleaning Black Felt
A teaspoonful of ammonia mixed with a half-cup of cold tea is an excellent cleaner for black felt.

Cut Flowers
Long-stemmed flowers will keep fresh for many days if the stems are split with a sharp knife every day. Many people prefer this method to the cutting off of the stems, as the long stems can thus be retained for the life of the flowers.

Cleaning Porcelain
A good cleaner for the bath tub, wash bowl, or other porcelain article, is the half of a lemon rind.

Bread Baking
If the crust on hot bread has become too hard in baking, grease it, place in an open window, and it will soften.

Darning and Mending
Much time can be saved when darning and mending if a piece of mosquito netting, cut to the required size, is fastened under the hole. Then darn in and out through the meshes of the netting.

Starch
Dissolve a lump of borax in boiling water and put in cold starch. The result will be a whiteness and a stiffness that will be pleasing.

Hard-Boiled Eggs
Hard-boiled eggs can be cut without breaking the yolks if the knife is dipped in cold water.

Custard
Custard will not burn while boiling if a half-teaspoonful of cornstarch is added to it. Another good thing to remember is that a little salt added to the custard will prevent drying and caking in the pot, and will also improve the flavor.

Cleaning Satin Slippers
Satin slippers can be cleaned nicely by putting three or four drops of lemon juice into a little alcohol, and applying to the slippers with a soft white cloth.

Flattened Nap
When one has changed the furniture around in a room and finds that the nap of the rug has become flattened in one place by a heavy article of furniture resting on it for a length of time, dampen a chamois, fold it over several times, and place this over the spot. Allow to remain for several hours and the mark will have disappeared.

Whitewash Aid
A pound of soap dissolved in a gallon of hot water and added to five gallons of whitewash will impart a glossy finish to the whitewash.

Sewing Hint
If a small piece of adhesive tape is applied to the finger, it will prevent it from being pricked by the needle when sewing or embroidering.

Treatment of New Book
The new book will wear far better if it is opened correctly. Place the book with its back on a table and let down the front cover, then the back cover. Then a few leaves at the front and a few at the back, alternating and pressing them down gently until the center of the book is reached. Repeat this a few times to limber the binding. This will prevent a possible loosening of the leaves and binding of the book.

Mending China
Broken china can be mended by stirring plaster of Paris in the beaten white of an egg, to the consistency of paste, applying this to the broken edges, then allowing it to harden thoroughly.

Chocolate
An added flavor that is delicious can be imparted to the chocolate by using a small quantity of cinnamon.

Tooth Powder
A fragrant tooth powder can be made by mixing thoroughly five ounces of arca-nut charcoal, two ounces of cuttle-fish bone, one ounce of arca-nuts, raw and powdered. Strain through a fine sieve.

WINNER BRAND PORK PRODUCTS

LOOK FOR THE LITTLE BLUE PIG. HE'S YOUR GUIDE TO BETTER QUALITY PORK PRODUCTS

More serious religion can make no organized mistake than to assume that religion is its private possession.

For Victory: Buy Bonds.

Cleaning Felt Hats

One excellent method of cleaning a felt hat is as follows: Add enough gasoline to a teacup of flour to make a paste. Rub this paste on with a brush, and allow it to dry. Then brush off with a stiff brush.

Lavender Sachets
Lavender sachets can be made by mixing sixteen ounces of lavender flowers, four ounces of gum benzoin, and two drams oil of lavender.

Skin Whitener
An application of equal parts of rose water and lemon juice acts as a skin whitener.

Sarah Ann's Cooking Class

More and more fish is being eaten as we learn how to market and cook it; and nowhere is good cookery more important than in fish dishes. The right garnish or sauce or both and the combination of foods with which fish is served have much to do with the popularity of fish. In the following recipes one fish may be substituted for another:

Fish Chowder
2 lbs. haddock fillets
2 slices salt pork, diced
1 onion, sliced
2 1-2 cups diced potatoes
2 cups milk
2 teaspoons salt
Pepper
2 tablespoons butter
1 tablespoon flour

Cut fillets in uniform pieces, not too small. Fry pork until crisp, add onion and cook until delicate brown. Strain fat into chowder kettle, add fish, potatoes, salt and pepper. Cover with cold water, bring to a boiling point and simmer until potatoes are tender. Mix flour with a little water until smooth and add to the chowder with the milk. Bring to boiling point again and add butter. Add a few broken crackers. Serve with hot buttered cornbread, a green salad and a lemon pie.

Salmon With Celery
Parboil 1 cup of celery, cut in small pieces in salted water. Make a cream sauce by blending 2 tablespoons butter with 2 tablespoons flour. Add 1-2 cup of celery water and 1-2 cup of evaporated milk. Season to taste. Fold in 1 small can (7-1/2 ounces) of salmon. Put the drained celery in a baking dish, cover with the salmon mixture. Sprinkle with buttered crumbs and add a few dashes of paprika. Bake about 20 minutes until brown in an oven 350 degrees. Serve with baked potatoes, broccoli and grated raw carrot and shredded cabbage salad.

Fish Omelet
5 eggs
5 tablespoons milk
Salt and pepper
1 cup canned or cooked fish, flaked.
2 tablespoons fat

Mix eggs slightly, just enough to blend yolks and whites. Add milk, salt, pepper and fish. Melt fat in omelet pan and turn in the egg mixture. Pick up with a fork until the whole is of a creamy consistency. When brown underneath, fold and turn out on a hot platter. Garnish with diced beets.

Legal Notices

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE
In the matter of the estate of Dora Cottle, late of Ferguson Township, Centre County, Pa., deceased. Letters testamentary on the above estate having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to the said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims or demands against said estate to present the same without delay, for settlement, to MILES WALKER, State College, Pa. B. D. JOHNSON, M. S. College, Pa. Pleasant Gap, Pa., executor. R. Paul Campbell, attorney. x13

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE
In the matter of the estate of Eva B. Roan, late of State College Borough, deceased. Letters of administration on said estate having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to the said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims or demands against the same will present them without delay for settlement to HARRY H. ROAN, 402 College Ave., State College, Pa., administrator, c. t. a. x10

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE
In the matter of the estate of John T. Spangler, late of Miles township, Centre county, deceased. Letters of administration on said estate having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to the said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims or demands against the same will present them without delay for settlement to VOLGA C. WALKER, executor, State College, Pa. Lewis Orvis Harvey, attorney, Bellefonte, Pa. x9

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE
In the matter of the estate of Elizabeth M. Hartwick, late of the Borough of State College, deceased. Letters of administration on said estate having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to the said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims or demands against the same will present them without delay for settlement to NEWTON M. HARTSWICK, 523 N. State St., State College, Pa. administrator, or his attorney, EDWARD L. WILLARD, 6 Leitzeil Bldg., State College, Pa. x8

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE
In the matter of the estate of Emma E. Rachal, late of Porter Twp., Centre county, Pa., deceased. Letters of administration on said estate having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to the said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims or demands against the same will present them without delay for settlement to JAY H. RACHAL, administrator, R. P. D. Spring Mills, Pa. John G. Love, attorney, Bellefonte, Pa. x9

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE
In the matter of the estate of Harry G. Eby, late of Spring Township, Centre County, Pa., deceased. Letters of administration on said estate having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to the said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims or demands against the same will present them without delay for settlement to RUTH M. EBY, administratrix, Pleasant Gap, Pa. R. Paul Campbell, attorney for estate. x10

LEGAL NOTICE
In the matter of the Petition of Arthur Cecil Allabach praying for a decree to change his name to Arthur Cecil Howard.

In the Court of Common Pleas of Centre County, Pennsylvania. Notice is hereby given that on the 31st day of January, A. D. 1942, the Petition of Arthur Cecil Allabach was filed in the Court of Common Pleas of Centre County, Pennsylvania, for a decree to change his name to Arthur Cecil Howard.

The Court has fixed Monday, March 9th, 1942, at 10 o'clock, as the time and place for the hearing of said petition, when and where all persons interested may appear and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petitioner should not be granted.

TREVO C. JACKSON, Attorney for Petitioner.

LEGAL NOTICE
In the matter of the Petition of Joseph Perez Halmovics praying for a decree to change his name to Joseph Perez Halmor.

Notice is hereby given that on the 31st day of January, A. D. 1942, the Petition of Joseph Perez Halmovics was filed in the Court of Common Pleas of Centre County, Pennsylvania, for a decree to change his name to Joseph Perez Halmor.

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Dealers in All Kinds of Grains
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