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We are offering these bargains to relieve the overstocked condition of our Connellsville Store

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Never before have we offered SINGER Machines at so low a price. These are NEW MACHINES, demonstrators and reverts, both electric and foot power at a saving of up to \$40.00.

If your present Singer machine is in good condition have it electrified at small cost.

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SINGER SEWING MACHINE CO.

Next door to P. J. Cover & Son

Why Not Supplement Water Power With Coal

Meyersdale Might Well Be the Location of a Major Unit in the Super-Power Production of Tomorrow.

There has been, during recent months, a good bit of criticism of the so-called Power Trusts for getting a hand into the writing of text book material for our public schools. While it is by no means my purpose to criticize the critics, yet I do think that this mechanical age of ours does require that, to some extent, our young people be taught the technique of mechanical manipulation.

The machine has made it possible for every American to be an aristocrat—and that without having a fortune of human slaves to keep his house in order, to turn his mill, or to carry him on their shoulders. But a multitude of mechanical devices—some we call them conveniences—are our slaves. They do for us vastly more tasks, quicker and better than African or Mongolian or even Caucasian menials could do them.

Undoubtedly it was a part of the education of a Greek or Roman boy or girl, to learn to manage the slaves of the household or of the estate. In a mechanical age when the maintenance of our civilization depends upon our proper control of the mechanical slaves which serve us, ought there not be included in the courses of study that our boys and girls pursue, a great deal of practical education in the use of machines? Or, to put it in another way, ought not our school children learn to know the power that will stand ready to serve them, and should they not have instruction in the methods of applying power to the tasks of life?

Two of the most satisfactory sources of power that have been harnessed to the tasks of man, are electricity and gas—as the motorists call it. Whenever it is possible to connect the machine that must do the work, with a great, stationary source of power, then electricity is the more satisfactory of these two great spirits of energy. Whenever the machine that we use, because of its need for independent motion, or because of its isolation from a source of electric power, must generate power within itself, then 'gas' is a very obliging servant.

Up to the present time great progress has been made in the application of these twins—electricity and gas—to the tasks of man. But prophets of the morrow tell us that the

power machines of today will seem but toys in comparison with those of tomorrow. Not only will more of the tasks now done by the muscle of man be assigned to the mechanical servant: there will, indeed, be devised new tasks beyond those of our present acquaintance. To these, too, power will be applied.

In order that farm and factory may have available the requisite electric energy, there will—at no far distant date—be cast over this country, from coast to coast, and from gulf to lakes, a network of super-power lines: electricity will be doing the work of a million slaves in this land of the free where not a human slave exists!

The greater part of the electricity requisite to produce this enormous supply, will be generated by water power. The Oakland Dam plant which is somewhat known to all of the citizens of this community, is typical, in a small way, of what will eventually be a very common method of electrifying water power. But water power will not be the only means employed to generate electricity.

Power plants in coal regions will also play a large part in the gigantic project. Making electricity in coal-burning plants right at the mine's mouth, will be an exceedingly practical way of solving the power problem: this especially where resources for water-driven turbines are meager. It needn't be a fight—water power vs. coal power. The project is so large that both water and coal must be called to the task. The water power plant and the coal power plant will supplement each other.

There is one feature of the coal power plant that will recommend it for very serious consideration. The same plant, while requisitioning the heat in the production of electricity, can at the same time make other economic utilities of great value from the by-products of the coal. I am not now referring particularly to the manufacture of dyes, lubricating oils, essences, coal tar, and medicines. More specifically I refer to the fact that 'gas' can now be made, synthetically, from coal.

'Gas', in the sense in which we here use it, may refer to gasoline, kerosene, artificial coal-gas, or even the highly explosive gun-cotton. In these highly volatile liquid or gaseous

Weekly Health Talk

"The other day the newspapers carried the story of a young college graduate who left home last summer the victim of amnesia and today still forgets his past, failing to recognize his parents and close associates, which is sad indeed. On the other hand, there are many types of forgetfulness not dignified by a medical term or classification that are just as unfortunate and even worse," said Doctor Theodore B. Appel, Secretary of Health, today.

"The youthful amnesia victim in all probability will finally regain his former mental health. Not so, however, many others whose conditions grow out of forgetfulness. The pathetic part of it lies in the fact that had the individual merely disciplined himself through intelligent interest in his own welfare, many of the crippling and fatal results would not have occurred.

"It is quite difficult to understand how people can be so forgetful as to drive themselves literally into invalidism or death. Nevertheless, this state of mind is so general as to make repeated warnings quite necessary.

"Here are some of the things that many people constantly and daily forget with dire consequences:

1. Forgetting to eat just enough rather than too much food.
2. Forgetting to exercise in the open air.
3. Forgetting that eight hours sleep in a well ventilated room each night is the average individual requirement.
4. Forgetting that worry devitalizes and sometimes kills.
5. Forgetting that the annual physical examination is the detector of serious unsuspected conditions which in the early stages can be cured.
6. Forgetting that health is the one supreme blessing and that when it is lost all is lost.

"To be sure, amnesia is a serious and heart-rending disease. But deliberate forgetfulness of one's physical welfare is infinitely more serious. How forgetful are you?"

fuels lie the resources for motor power in automobiles and tractors, aeroplanes and ocean liners.

The power plant in the coal region is soon going to become a reality. Why shouldn't the vicinity of Meyersdale see the development of one of the first of these great institutions? The reason for my writing this article for publication in the Commercial, is because I think that Meyersdale ought to have vision enough to start an agitation for this thing! K. H. B., Elk Lick Twp.



MR. SUN'S STORY

"Tell us a story, Mr. Sun. Tell us of the things you've seen down on the earth."

"Oh," said Mr. Sun, "I've seen so many things. I've seen land and water.

"I've seen flower gardens and school houses where I have peeped in the windows and have seen the children at their lessons, bending over desks and standing before blackboards.

"I have seen great huge ships sailing on the beautiful ocean, and I have seen these ships filled with men they call sailors.

"I have seen baseball games—and they can't keep me out by a high fence.

"I never have to sit on top of a fence or peek through a crack to see a ball game.

"I have seen kites a-flying.

"I have seen parties and games and frolics of all sorts.

"I have seen trees grow from buds into blossoms and leaves.

"I have seen people plant seeds in the ground and have seen those seeds grow into vegetables and flowers.

"I have helped make people warm when they have been cold so that they have said:

"Oh, how good it feels to get in the sun!"

"Oh, I have had a busy life."

And the Fairies looked at Mr. Sun as he shone upon them and they said:

"Dear Mr. Sun, you're a fine old fellow."

"Yes," continued Mr. Sun, "I've seen a great deal. I've seen people made well by the sun.

"That is always a great joy to me. I think that often why I have such a sunny disposition is because I've seen so many people made well by sunshine.

"Then I have seen things look so pretty in sunlight. Even where I peep into the woods, and look between the great trees the light and the shadows make me feel so happy."

"I've lived so many years, and I never get tired. Of course I always go to bed at night and get my rest, but I never feel old."

"You know how that is, Fairies, for you never feel old. You keep so happy and gay."

"Once, a long, long time ago, I was given a beautiful present. It was a little package of sunny cheer and I have worn it close to my heart ever since."

"Sometimes you will see a very bright golden light shining from me—it is my sunny cheer."

And the Fairies listened for a long, long time while Mr. Sun told them of the many, many, many, many interesting things he had seen.

CONUNDRUMS

What has a head but cannot move it? A pin.

When is a bill not a bill? When it is due (dew).

What food represents the gambler's tools? Sugar dice.

What table articles are chips from the old block? Toothpicks.

How do you know the cow jumped over the moon? By the Milky-way.

What sea would a man like to be in on a wet day? Adriatic (a dry attic).

What departed statesmen cannot be said to have gone to dust? Henry Clay.

Why did the boy call his rooster Robinson? Because it crew so (Cru-soe).

What food represents what the patient has and what the doctor gets? Coffee.

Why is a hen more liberal minded than the sun? The sun never sets except in the west, but a hen will set anywhere.

What is the difference between a gardener and a Chinaman? One keeps the lawn wet, the other keeps the lawn dry (laundry).

Black Magic

Father (reading school report)—"Conduct, bad; arithmetic, history, bad—bad—bad!" What is the meaning of this, Gerald?

Gerald—I can't understand it, Dad. Do you think it might be a forgery?

Skim Milk Recovers From Its Black Eye

One of the Most Versatile By-Products of Dairies.

Sugar-coating pills, making buttons and adding flavor to bread, are uses which are proving that skim milk is one of the most versatile by-products of Wisconsin dairies.

"Although many dairies still pour thousands of pounds of skim milk down their drains, others are reaping a profit by drying or condensing it, or by selling it to be manufactured into hundreds of articles that we use every day," says H. C. Jackson of the dairy department at the Wisconsin College of Agriculture.

Skim milk is often condensed like whole milk and used by bakers and candy manufacturers and for animal feeds, or it may be dried. Last year more than 118,000,000 pounds of dried skim milk were made, an increase of more than 27,000,000 pounds over the year before. This dried skim milk is also used for baking, in candy, and in animal feeds.

The government has recently perfected a method of making a concentrated ripened skim milk which, according to Jackson, is proving very popular in the sections where it has been used for animal feeding. This, he explains, is because it keeps so well and is so high in food value.

Commercially, one of the most important products that is made from skim milk is caseln for which there are many uses, varying from water-proofs in paint, plastics that are used for fountain pens, and artificial celluloid, to massage cream and medicines.

From the whey that is left after the caseln has been removed soluble albumin is made, which is often used in feeding infants, as well as the milk sugar used for coating pills and for other medicinal purposes.

But, although these uses of skim milk products are valuable, Jackson believes that skim milk should play a more important part in the human diet. Skim milk and the soft cheeses and other foods that can be made from it do not deserve the "black eye" that they have received.

Winter Protection for

Strawberries Is Needed

When permanent frost has set in and the ground is quite solid, strawberry plants should be covered with a light coat of clean straw. Straw that will not pack closely over the plants is the best to use. For this work marsh hay is well adapted. Green manure may be used, but as it usually contains many weed seeds, and sometimes may smother the plants, it is not to be recommended. About two or three inches of this mulch is enough. From three to three and one-half tons of it will be sufficient for an acre.

The author of a Canadian department of agriculture bulletin on strawberry growing states that in those parts of Canada where spring frosts are frequent, it is desirable to hold the plants back as long as possible in the spring. To do this the first heavy fall of snow should be covered with straw or evergreen boughs which are left on as long as possible in the spring. After the frosty weather of early spring is over and before the plants begin to grow, they should be uncovered and the straw put between the rows to keep the fruit clean.

Manner in Which Manure Is Cared for Is Factor

The amount of manure produced per cow varies from twelve to fifteen tons annually. Perhaps two-thirds of this is produced at pasture. If the remainder is all saved and applied to the growing of crops its value approximates \$15 to \$30 per year. The value of the manure depends upon many features, chief among which are: The character of the soil, amount applied per acre, and manner of caring for the manure.

The manner in which manure is cared for is usually the most important factor in determining the ultimate returns secured for its use. When the liquid excreta is saved, preferably by use of a sufficient amount of bedding to absorb it, and the manure applied directly to the crop areas, or, if stored, not allowed to leach, the maximum income will be obtained from its use. Losses due to improper handling of the manure at the stable should not be charged to the cows.

Trucks Are Cheapest

Figures given out by the department of agricultural economics of Cornell university show that horses are more expensive than trucks for hauling milk in the country, for distances greater than four miles. Delmen who used trucks saved 1.1 cents per cwt. on each trip, and the trips were .03 miles longer with larger loads. The average cost of hauling 100 pounds of milk was 28 cents with horses and 22.1 cents with trucks.

Move Small Trees

In general, the best time for moving small trees from one to two feet in height is in the fall or early spring. These trees can be moved at that time without piling the earth around the roots, if care is taken to place them immediately in a tub or bucket of water and plant them as rapidly as possible, never allowing the roots to dry for a moment. Pack the dirt solidly around their roots when they are placed in their new location.

DR. BROWN ADDRESSES SALISBURY STUDENTS ON HEALTH DEFECTS

Before the students of Salisbury High School, Tuesday, Dr. William Paul Brown, of Philadelphia, medical secretary of the Pennsylvania Tuberculosis Society lectured on "Health Defects."

That the manhood of the country is by no means enjoying the physical vigor or the desirable measure of health that is possible is well evidenced by the large percentage of men rejected as unfit for military duty during the study of drafted men in 1917-1918. Dr. Brown stated that over 700,000 were rejected as physically handicapped out of a total of 2,500,000 men examined. This is further evidence, he urged, that better care must be devoted to the health of the school child, and it is evidence that is amply supported by the findings of study of the health of the children today.

Mental retardation, coarsened facial expression, pasty complexion, nutrition defects, and rickets are not uncommon results of neglect by par-

ents, in early attention to correctable defects of children, declared Dr. Brown. Special attention was called to the early need for dental attention at the age of nine to fourteen years of age, in the children of Garrett school, and of other schools of this county. The permanent teeth if faulty in development can be made sound and serviceable by economical yet simple dental repair.

Tuberculosis, as a distinct disease, does not commonly show itself in the grade school children, but lies dormant until the late teens, when the infection becomes active. The Meyersdale Tuberculosis League, in common with the other tuberculosis committees, are finding a profitable field for their preventive health endeavors by urging general health measures, and the prompt correction of defects in child health.

The lecture by Dr. Brown was in connection with the clinic held during the day arranged for by the local Tuberculosis Committee.

The honeymoon is that part of a girl's life that comes between the lipstick and the broomstick.—Sturgeon Leader.

READ THIS SERIAL!

Now running in the

MEYERSDALE COMMERCIAL

The Red Road

A Romance of Braddock's Defeat



THE events of that fateful July day in 1775 when General Braddock marched against Fort Duquesne—the tragic sequel of which was to have such a far-reaching effect upon the American colonies—form the great, central, historical fact of the story. It is not in recounting history, however—albeit the author is faithful and accurate—but in the fashioning of a thrilling and satisfying romance that Mr. Pendexter has done his best work.