

Democratic Watchman

Bellefonte, Pa., July 25, 1919.

CHANGES MADE IN STATUTE BY THE LAST LEGISLATURE.

Harrisburg.—With the exception of a change in the open season for woodcock from October 20-November 30 to October 1-November 30, removing red squirrels from the protected list, making the open season for blackbirds August 1-November 30, instead of September 1-November 30, and decreasing the season's bag for rabbits from sixty to forty and the daily bag for woodcock from ten to six, the closed season and the bag regulations have been unaffected by the game measures so far signed by the Governor.

1919-20 OPEN GAME SEASONS.

October 20 to November 30—Ruffed grouse, Virginia quail, ringneck pheasants, Hungarian quail, gray, black and fox squirrels.
 October 1 to November 30—Woodcock.
 November 15 to November 30—Wild turkey.
 August 1 to November 30—Blackbirds.
 November 1 to December 15—Wild rabbit and hare.
 September 1 to December 31—Raccoon.
 October 15 to December 15—Bear.
 December 1 to December 15—Deer.
 August 1 to November 30—Upland or grass plover and blackbirds.
 September 1 to November 30—Rail-coot, mudhen, reedbird, sandpiper, tattler, curley, jacksnipe and shore birds.
 September 16 to January 31—Water fowl.

BAG LIMITS.

Woodcock, six per day.
 Wild turkey, one a season.
 Ruffed grouse, four a day and twenty-four a season.
 Virginia quail, eight a day and twenty-five a season.
 Ringneck pheasants, four a day and ten a season.
 Hungarian quail, four a day and ten a season.
 Bear, one a season.
 Squirrel, six a day and twenty a season.
 Wild rabbits, six a day and forty a season.
 Hare, three a day and fifteen a season.
 Deer, one a season.

CHANGES IN FISH LAWS.

The general amendment to the Fish Code passed in the closing days of the Legislature, has been approved by Governor Sproul and takes the size limit of the brook and brown trout and limits the bag to 25 in one day. The size limit and season are taken off yellow perch, and they may be taken by devices prescribed by the code.

Provision is also made for issuance of special permits by the Commissioner of Fisheries for devices other than seines for catching of food fish for certain periods. These special permits will be provided for by the Department of Fisheries as soon as possible.

The bill also provides for the use of fines for violation of fish laws by the department, which has authority to make requisition for money as it is accumulated in the treasury. The Governor also signed the Non-Resident Hunter's License bill. It provides a fee of \$5 for such licenses.

Can Make Joiners' Work.

Poor old Bill was a first rate woodworker, but old age crept upon him, and consequently unemployment. One day he applied for a job at a big establishment, and was interviewed by the overseer, who was well known for his caustic utterances.

"Well, what do you want?"
 "I want work," replied the applicant.
 "H'm! And what kind of work can you do?"
 "Well, sir, I can make all sorts of joiners' work."
 "Then walk right in and start at once! I've been trying for years to make all sorts of joiners work in this place, and if you can get any work out of them the job's yours!"

Rains Cut Grape Crop.

Egg Harbor City, N. J.—The grape crop in this vicinity, which ten days ago promised to be one of the heaviest in years, will be almost a complete failure, according to some of the growers. The dry weather during June caused the vines to stand splendidly, but the constant heavy rains and dews during the past ten days have caused the rot to set in and already three-fourths of the fruit is rotting away. Growers who were in a quandary over what to do with the expected heavy crop in view of the bone-dry law suddenly find there will be no cause to worry.

Few Sweets in England.

Candy is very scarce in England. There is almost none at all for the little children in the poorer quarters of the city, and that which can be bought is awfully expensive. A surprise in the way of ice cream cones seemed too pathetic. They were made in the accepted cone fashion, but the cone itself was not more than two and one-half inches high. It held just a dab of queer-looking frozen yellow stuff that was supposed to be ice cream. But you should have seen the joy on the faces of the two tiny children fortunate enough to be licking that cold sweet!

Services for Dr. Anna Howard Shaw.

Memorial services in honor of the late Dr. Anna Howard Shaw will be held in the Academy of Music, Philadelphia, on Sunday, November 9th, as a preliminary to the convention of the Pennsylvania Woman Suffrage association, which opens in the Bellevue-Stratford, Monday, November 10th.

—A Frenchman learning English said to his tutor: "English is a queer language. What does this sentence mean: 'Should Mr. Noble, who sits for this constituency, consent to stand again and run he will in all probability have a walkover?'"

ITS GLORY ALL IN THE PAST

Passage of Time Has Left Quaint Old Welsh Town of Kidwelly Far Behind.

Kidwelly is a quaint old town in Wales. It is a dreamy little community set in snugly between broad marshes and Carmarthen bay, and divided by a curving river with an unpronounceable Welsh name. Old Kidwelly lives largely in the past. It has been the scene of battles and sieges. It has a castle whose turrets and round towers still stand bravely, their age kindly hidden by the vines that enfold them.

It pretends to remember well the occasion of the Welsh princess who stormed the town at the head of her army. It tells the story proudly, a little sadly at the end, for the warrior princess was executed by her enemies.

It is a dusty, unromantic climb to the battlements, but the view from the castle top is worth the trip. The quaint, tumbledown houses at the foot of the walls are a mere skeleton of the old town as it was in its prime. Beyond them are marshy fields rolling away to the next village. Far below is the river once thronged with ships of trade that long ago deserted its richer ports. Its streets are almost empty, and its old-fashioned residents, primarily oblivious to new improvements and styles of architecture, testify loudly to its age.

TRIPS MADE BY MAYFLOWER

Famous Vessel Continued Voyages Long After That One of So Much Historical Interest.

There is matter of interest to Mayflower descendants, and Americans in general, in the recent discovery of letters written some 250 years ago by John Elliot, the "Apostle to the Indians," to his friend, Rev. Joseph Hamner of Barnstable, England. By these old letters it appears that the Mayflower continued making trips to America, and that very many Americans nowadays might justly claim that their forbears crossed in that famous vessel, although not mentioned in Governor Bradstreet's passenger list. The Elliot letters, however, do not name subsequent passengers, although they indicate a bill-of-lading showing that the Mayflower continued in the shipping trade with New England and was bringing over merchandise 30 years and more after the landing of the Pilgrims. Incidentally the humorists who have often asked how so much ancient furniture could have come over in the Mayflower are answered by the his-

toric fact that the good ship kept coming and going.—Christian Science Monitor.

Salzburg.

Salzburg lies on both sides of the Salzach river, hemmed in on either bend by precipitous mountains. A large fortress overlooks it on the south, from the summit of a perpendicular rock, against which the houses in that part of the city are built.

The streets are narrow and crooked, but the newer part contains many open squares adorned with handsome fountains. The variety of costume among the people is very interesting. The inhabitants of the salt district have a peculiar dress; the women wear round fur caps, with little wings of gauze at the side. I saw other women with headresses of gold or silver filigree, something in shape like a Roman helmet, with a projection at the back of the head, a foot long.

The most interesting objects in Salzburg to us were the house of Mozart, in which the composer was born, and the monument lately erected to him.—Bayard Taylor.

Great American Historian.

In 1796, on the 4th of May, William Prescott, the historian, was born at Salem, Mass. When Prescott entered the field of world history America had yet to make her mark in that line. Her historians had been imitative of the European writers or hopelessly inferior.

Prescott's work was accorded immediate recognition in Europe and he was recognized as being the highest in rank of all American historians. His best-known works are the "History of the Conquest of Peru" and the "History of the Conquest of Mexico." He died at Boston on the 29th of January, 1859.

By-Products.

These are substances or results obtained collaterally or incidentally in the operation of a specific process, or the manufacture of something else. In hunting game for food the hide and feathers are by-products. In ginning cotton the cottonseed is a by-product which for many years was regarded as a waste. Now it is used in the making of cottonseed oil. In the manufacture of lumber, sawdust is a by-product; coke is a by-product in the manufacture of gas, but not the only one in the process.

—Remember in hot weather, that the first great need of animals is water.

TO INSURE AGAINST POVERTY

Writer Is Confident That a Practical Scheme Will Be Worked Out Before Many Years.

Sickness is an insurable risk and there is no doubt that some very comprehensive and acceptable scheme of insurance against it will yet be worked out. Whether, in the United States, it will be a compulsory, state-managed scheme is by no means so certain. But the more that subject is agitated the faster sickness loss will be reduced, for agitation will direct attention to public health, and means that are tried and proved will be more extensively employed to prevent sickness.

Steady, intelligent public attention is what the whole problem of poverty needs. There is no doubt that a great part of it is preventable. The poor, it is true, we have always with us. Time was when we had always had slavery and smallpox with us. Now out of half a million persons one person dies annually of smallpox in the United States. Time was when slavery and smallpox were generally taken as a matter of course. As soon as they ceased being taken as a matter of course they were put into the way of practically disappearing—not by any magic formula but by tireless, sure-footed, practical-minded effort.

At length we have the means of reducing poverty to its practical, irreducible minimum. It is only very recently, as history runs, that we have had those means. But now we have the wealth—not enough wealth for a limousine and a grand piano to every inhabitant and a four-hour workday; but enough for the essentials of decent physical existence to every family. We have the social and industrial organization and the body of scientific knowledge. Poverty is a social loss and a social danger. We can take out an insurance policy against it.—Will Payne, in Saturday Evening Post.

Worse.

"That youngster of mine keeps interrupting me when I'm talking."
 "You're lucky! My one year old keeps interrupting me when I'm sleeping."

Will Help Pay for Tools.

"Is your husband having any luck with his garden?"
 "Oh, yes. He got a sunstroke and collected \$200 from a health insurance."

Has Hopes.

"I want to get some pictures taken," said the politician.
 "Cabinet, sir?"
 "Perhaps so, if Burleson gets fired."

To the Woman Who "Never Has Any Luck Putting Up Fruit and Berries"

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