Democratic Watchman.

Bellefonte, Pa., August 26, 1921.

SEVERAL CHANGES IN STATE HUNTING LAWS.

Changes in the resident hunters' license law of 1913, made by amendments passed by this year's State Legislature, will affect every hunter in the State. The changes are outlined by the Board of Game Commissioners, as follows:

1. Requiring presentation of naturalization papers to county treasurers before licenses may be issued to naturalized foreign-born residents.
2. Requiring licenses to be countersigned before they are valid.
3. Requiring display of the license tag on the outer garment on the back between the shoulders instead of on the back of the sleeves between the elbow and shoulder as heretofore.
4. Prohibiting the display of any license tag except for the current year.
5. Requiring county treasurers to issue all licenses, as has been the request of the game commissions since 1913, and permitting any justice of the peace or other licensed official to take applications for licenses.
6. Prohibiting any person from getting a license under an assumed name, or for an address other than his regular place of residence, or to lend a license or tag to another, or to knowingly issue or aid in securing a license for himself or any other person not legally entitled to it.

The commission is given power to revoke any license or deny any one the right to get a license for from one to five years for violations of the game and bird protection laws, if a person is unfitted physically or mentally to carry firearms or use them for hunting purposes, or while intoxicated; upon conviction for destroying or carrying away notices posted by the Commonwealth, or personal property of any kind on and upon which the person may be hunting, or if the hunter has been careless and caused injury to human life or livestock, or has caused forest fires.

The penalty for hunting prior to expiration of the date fixed is $40 for each day.

1921 HUNTERS' LICENSES TO BE DELIVERED SOON.

The first 1921 hunters' licenses are expected to be delivered within a short time and as soon as possible the State Game Commission officials will start to ship the light green tags to county treasurers. Hunters will be required this year and hereafter to wear the tags on their backs. Since the license law became operative the salmon pink, light blue and other colored tags used have been worn on the arms, but this, according to the commission, has not been as satisfactory always as desirable for identifying hunters and the middle of the back is now the specified place. As usual there are people asking for special license numbers as many do for automobile numbers each year.

A TIP TO OUR FOLKS.

It is hard to get folks in most communities to pass the news along to the editor of the home paper. Why this is we hardly know. The success of any home paper depends very largely upon the interest its readers take in securing for it all the news of importance in their respective localities.

May we call the attention of our readers to the following:

Has Any One

Died
Eloped
Divorced
Left town
Embezzled
Come to town
Had twins or colic
Sold a cow or lost an auto
Stolen a dog—or his friend's wife
Committed suicide or murder
Fallen from an airplane
Fallen into a well
Fallen into a legacy
Had a fire
Had a baby
Sold a farm
Been arrested?

Well then, that is news. So please phone or mail it to the "Watchman" direct or to any one of its correspondents.

Bear in mind good friends, that the newspaper is the best community asset there is. It is the thing that makes for the solidarity of its population; it advertises the community and its interests elsewhere; it boosts the town in which it is published in a variety of ways and never stops; it provides news, interest and entertainment for great numbers of the people of the community.

If the people of this community care anything about greater and greater results of their property and interests through the medium of their home paper, it is up to them to help the publisher in every legitimate way possible. If you have any news as outlined above, kindly let us mave it. We want to make the "Watchman" a better newspaper each succeeding year. We can do this if our readers will stand loyally by us.

Increasing Taxes.

Twenty-nine of the thirty-five third class cities in Pennsylvania increased their assessed valuations in 1921, eleven increased their mill rates for city purposes, eight decreased their rates, and the sixteen others maintained the millage figures of 1920, according to figures announced recently by Secretary of Internal Affairs, James F. Woodward, following the completion of the survey of cities of the third class by the bureau of municipalities of the Pennsylvania Department of Internal Affairs. Assessment and tax figures obtained in the survey relate to the cities only and do not include those for school and county purposes.

Barber—How do you like the razor, sir?

Victim—I could hardly think it possible that I was being shaved!

Barber (flattered)—Then what did you imagine sir?

Victim—That I was being sand-papered.

Ships Coaled at 60 Tons a Minute.

The world's record for fast coaling of a single ship developed a rate of over 60 tons a minute. This is what the new Baltimore & Ohio railroad at Baltimore is able to accomplish. In that respect the pier is acknowledged to be the greatest of all coaling agents. Recently the steamer Malden was loaded there with 7222 tons of fuel in 118 minutes, or a rate of 3670 tons an hour.

The coal reaches the pier in car load lots from the mines. The coaling operation is different from most other piers of its kind because the cars do not go out on the platform. Special transporting devices in which the endless belt is a feature of this work. The gondola railway cars with their coal contents handled by two huge car dumpers located near the land end of the pier. By force of gravity and cable the cars are drawn to the top of the dumper and there rest in a cradle which overturns them sideways so that the coal falls into a bin and thence to the conveyor belts.

These belts carry the coal out on the pier and distribute it to four loading towers which are exactly opposite to the ship hatches. From these towers the coal is sent by gravity through telescopic chutes to curved steel plates. The latter delivers it in turn to rapid endless belts which throw it to whatever point desired within a radius of 45 feet. Heretofore the principal drawback in coaling ships by mechanical means has been the delivery of coal through the hatch faster than it can be taken away. The new throwing mechanism overcomes this.

Why the Keystone State?

There have been several theories advanced as to the manner in which the appellation "Keystone State" was first applied to Pennsylvania.

The one most generally accepted, and most dear to Pennsylvanians, is that Pennsylvania decided the great issue of American independence. This occurred at the meeting of the Continental congress at Philadelphia, July 4th, 1776, when the vote of adopting the Declaration of Independence was taken by the States. Of the original thirteen States, six had already voted in the affirmative and six in the negative, but when the delegation from Pennsylvania came in John Merton cast the deciding vote in the affirmative. Thus Pennsylvania by her vote decided the great issue, and it was named the "Keystone State."

Another reason advanced is that in constructing a bridge between Pennsylvania avenue and Georgetown, Washington, D. C., a single arch was erected of stones left from building the walls of the capitol. On the 13 "vaussoirs," or arch-stones the names of the 13 States were engraved. The name of Pennsylvania fell in the keystone of the arch, and the State became still more widely known as the "Keystone State."—Ex.

Marriage Licenses.

John Grey Meyer and Annie Elizabeth Harter, Coburn.

Homer R. Bowersox and Mary A. Guisewite, Woodward.

Charles E. Bartges, Madisonburg, and Cora B. Weaver, Centre Hall.

Maurice J. Schenck and Josephine M. Pletcher, Howard.

Earl B. Grove and Florence C. Beezer, Bellefonte.

FARM IMPLEMENTS MANUFACTURED.

The story of the manufacture of farming equipment during the year 1920 contains some striking facts in addition to showing what a colossal business this is in the United States.

In round numbers the value of the farm machinery made for farmers amounted to $537,000,000—more than half a billion. And the startling thing about it is that a machine unknown a few years ago comprised more than one-third the value of all the implements made. This is the gas tractor, the feature of the market. The value of gas tractors made last year was over $180,000,000.

The making of steam traction engines has not been abandoned, for there were about $5,000,000 worth of these furnished the farmers, but the figures show that it was a small item compared with the gas tractors.

Next to the tractor came the plow, for ages the symbol of farming. The value of the plows made was more than $45,000,000. But close to the plows came harvesting machinery which represented a value of more than $41,000,000. Haying machinery came high with a value of $25,000,000, while planting machinery was close behind with price tags totaling $20,000,000.

But all this machinery made to tickle the soil into fruitful smiles did not go to the farmers in this country.

We manufacture for the farmers of the world. Progressive and up-to-date cultivators of Europe have long known that the place to get the best farming machinery was in the United States. They have been coming to us for years, and they did not forget the way last year, in spite of the slimness of their purse.

And the article that led here led in the rest of the world. The value of the foreign sales of tractors was more than $30,000,000, nearly one-sixth of the total output. Next came plows, which were exported to the tune of $19,000,000—nearly one-half of the output of the factories here. The third item of the foreign demand was in the line of harvesting machinery which was taken to the amount of $7,000,000.—Ex.

SOLDIERS' BATH SPOILED BY CROCODILES IN POOL.

The beautiful marble swimming pool created by Louis XIV between the Trianon Palace and the Neptune Basin at Versailles, France, so that the pages of the King might enjoy a dip on hot days is now used by private soldiers stationed in the barracks near by.

During one recent torid spell about 50 buck privates were recuperating in the pool from two hours' drill in the morning before the noon day meal.

Suddenly, with a terrified shriek, a soldier sprang out of the baths:

"Crocodiles, Lieutenant, there are crocodiles in the pool!"

"Put a blanket around this man and take him to the guard house. He is crazy with the heat," said the Lieutenant.

Then with a concerted rush which equalled anything ever shown against the Germans, the other 49 bathers leaped out. "Crocodiles, crocodiles!" they shrieked.

The Lieutenant, a veteran of many battles, looked closer at the water and there with jaws set and eyes staring at him, surely enough were six large crocodiles. The Lieutenant's face blanched and he wondered whether he too had become affected by the heat or, perhaps, the red wine. Just then two men bearing an instrument which resembled a machine gun on high stilts came along: "Don't hurt our crocodiles," they begged the Lieutenant. "They're harmless and we need them in our film."

Minister—"And do you forgive your enemies?"

Penitent—"Well, I can't say I exactly forgive them, but I do my best to put them in a position where I can sympathize with them."

THUNDER STORM CAUSED ICE CREAM SODA INVENTION.

A summer thunder shower forty-one years ago resulted in the "invention" of ice cream soda, according to Fred Sanders Jr., of Detroit, whose grandfather, Fred Sanders, claimed the distinction of having discovered this American institution.

Speaking of his grandfather's discovery Mr. Sanders said:

"Forty years ago the American people regarded ice cream much as the lily that could be painted. At that time they 'took it straight.' Syrups were in general use in drink concoctions, but the ice cream sundae and its many near relatives were unknown. Carbonated water was used by the soda dispensers in a popular drink known as sweet cream soda. Its chief ingredient was sweet cream, direct from the farm.

"The thunder shower that brought about my grandfather's discovery came in the summer of 1880. He was conducting a soft drink parlor and the storm caused the sweet cream he had intended for sodas to sour. Just after the storm passed a wedding party dropped in and my grandfather volunteered to experiment until he found a substitute drink. He tried several drinks and finally concocted one almost identical with the ice cream soda of today.

"Members of the party liked the new drink so well that it became popular within a short time and soon all dealers were making the sodas."

Ship Chickens to Mexico.

Four thousand dollars' worth of pedigreed Lancaster county poultry were shipped from Lancaster to New York and thence by vessel to Vera Cruz, Mexico.

The shipment was made by Charles A. Ream, owner of the Pennsylvania Poultry Farm. The buyers are Arturo M. Delgora and M. Roberts, of Mexico City, who went to Lancaster especially to select stock of the strains of three world champions which are owned by Mr. Ream, namely: Keystone Maid, white Leghorn, 306 egg record; Lady Victory, white Leghorn, 304 egg record, and Liberty Bell, white Wyandotte, 294 egg record. The visitors chose 347 head of fowls which Mr. Roberts, who is a poultry fancier of wide experience, declares are the "finest of fine." Their intention is to start an extensive poultry ranch with the Lancaster county birds as a nucleus, near to the Mexican capital. They reserved a special section of the ship for the birds and will personally attend to them on the ocean voyage.

One Million Egg Order from Pacific Fleet.

Officers of the supply ships which accompanied the United States Pacific fleet on its recent South American cruise struck a staggering blow to the pride of the Valparaiso, Chile, produce merchants, when one million eggs were ordered for the 15,000 bluejackets on the return voyage to American waters.

Egg laying is not at high tide in those latitudes at this season and it is doubtful whether the Valparaiso merchants were able to fill one-third of the big order.