

The Scrap Book

UNHURT BY DEADLY POISONS

Many Animals and Birds Make Food of Insects and Reptiles That Are Usually Avoided.

There are many animals and birds which are quite unharmed by the stings of insects, or even the poison of the most deadly snakes.

Ducks love to feed on bees, which they will swallow in dozens without any ill-effects. The same immunity is shared by another bird—the bee-eater, and apparently by the death's-head moth.

The South American ant-eater makes tasty meals off ants of the most poisonous kinds. He goes to a hill and proceeds to scratch a hole in it with his powerful fore-claws; then, lying down, he pushes his long tongue into the breach. The ants swarm on the waiting tongue, and as soon as it is nicely covered its owner draws it in.

The badger's thick fur seems to protect him completely against the attacks of wasps. His fondness for honey often induces him to dig out a wasp's nest. Most curious of all are certain birds which delight in eating deadly snakes. The stork lurches contentedly on an adder or two, though he has swallowed poison enough to kill a man.



NOT BIG ENOUGH

"Do you think this hat is too big, John?"

"Not for the money it cost."

Read Forty Pages an Hour.

How fast can you read? President R. M. Hughes of Miami university, after an investigation states that in the case of ordinary reading the average college student should be able to glean the thought from the printed page at the rate of 40 pages an hour. He also says that there are several students at Miami able to read intelligently at the rate of 120 pages an hour.

Tests were made with regular reading assignments made by the professors and not with light reading such as fiction. It is sometimes erroneously thought that the rapid reader skims over his text, not comprehending completely what he reads. However, it has been definitely proved that the efficient reader is the rapid reader and as the result of his investigation, President Hughes is requiring all Miami freshmen to attend a series of lectures given by the faculty men on the subject of efficient reading.

Ancient Myth of the Forget-Me-Not.

How the forget-me-not was named goes back to an old, old myth. A knight and his love were walking by a lake when she saw at the other shore some beautiful blue flowers and expressed her wish for some of them. For her to wish for him to obey. He dashed into the lake, swam to the opposite bank, plucked the flowers and was returning to his love. Near the shore his strength gave out. He threw the flowers to his beloved, crying, "Forget me not," and then sank.—Cleveland News-Leader.

Bees Faster Than Pigeons.

Which fly the faster; bees or pigeons? Two rival fanciers in England decided to put the speed of their pets to the test over a distance of three miles. Twelve bees and twelve pigeons being selected to cover the course. The first bee romped home an easy winner, arriving a whole minute sooner than the earliest pigeon to appear. Then came three more bees, followed by the second pigeon. The remainder of the contestants reached the winning post more or less together.

Deaf People Enjoyed Singing.

A majority of nearly two hundred persons with defective hearing heard vocal music for the first time when they gathered in the specially wired auditorium of the New York League for Hard of Hearing, to hear Miss Amelia Donovan, a concert contralto. The singer's voice was heard by all through a device that magnified the voice to coincide with various degrees of deafness.

Stork Had Busy Day.

The stork arrived at the home of Isaac Devons, Kansas City, Mo., in heavy marching order, one morning last month. He left behind one new citizen, Isaac, Jr., in the Devon home, in the woodshed and barns, he left: Five new terrier puppies; six new Belgian hares; one new calf, and three new maltese kittens.

Subscribe for the "Watchman."

WHEN MILADY MOTORS



For the wintry days in the big car this warm outfit has been designed. The coat is of gray astrakhan, with a Cossack cap of same material and high Russian boots of fine black leather.

HEADGEAR MUST HAVE CARE

Hats Are Perishable and Judgment Should Be Used in Putting On and Removing.

Choosing a hat suited to one's particular style of beauty and which harmonizes with the entire wardrobe and will be suitable for any occasion will help reduce the annual millinery bill.

Oftentimes we fail to realize that hats are perishable articles of wearing apparel and should be handled with care when putting on or when removing from the head. Without question, intelligent care prolongs their life. Like other garments, they should be aired and brushed, and it is well even for those worn daily to be put into boxes when removed from the head. A soft brush or a piece of silk or velvet is excellent to use for cleaning felt, silk beaver, silk, satin or velvet hats. Care should be given when brushing to get the dust out from under the edges of bands, folds and trimmings. Silk or satin hats are the most inexpensive in the long run, for they can be worn the year round.

Never allow trimmings, bows, bands or linings to become loosened; as soon as you discover broken or loose threads put in fresh stitches and keep ornaments tacked in place. If you have an opportunity to take a few lessons in millinery avail yourself of this privilege and see if you can't learn the art of manufacturing attractive "headgear." This is by far the easiest way to reduce the millinery budget.

OF INTEREST TO WOMEN

Satins are most popular in such shades as purple, red and rust.

The long, fur-trimmed blouse worn with the suit is usually high-necked and long-sleeved.

With light frocks is worn a hat of black velvet, with a low crown and a very wide, softly rolling brim.

Ribbon rosettes, big ones, really more in the nature of coardes, made of stiff-corded ribbon, are held in place on evening slippers by flaring buckles of metal or beads.

Four definite features make the winter modes; a very long waistline, longer circular skirts with full sides, eccentric sleeves of gay colors and the famous Bateau neckline.

Green and white, either in combination or singly, are very much to the fore in the season's evening apparel, and not for a long time have so many all-white evening gowns been seen.

Some of the little toques of the season are converted into the quaintest and most becoming little bonnets by the addition of chin straps of ribbon or bands of roses mounted on ribbon. They frame the face most enticingly.

WAYS TO RENOVATE THE FURS

Feltry May Be Cleaned With Gasoline or in Suds Made With Castile Soap.

Furs may be cleaned by washing in gasoline or in suds made with castile soap and a little borax, followed by several rinsings in clear water, is a suggestion that comes from the biological survey, United States Department of Agriculture. It is best to hang them out of doors to dry. When dry or nearly so they require to be stretched and rubbed on the flesh side to make them pliable again.

Fur garments may be brightened by sponging them with gasoline and then rubbing cornmeal into the fur while it is still damp to take up the particles of dirt that have been loosened. Gasoline should never be used, of course, where its fumes can come in contact with fire.

VOTERS AND NEW VOTERS BY A NEW VOTER.

This is the second of a series of articles that will be published in the "Watchman" from time to time.

When it became certain in the summer of 1920, that women would vote at the approaching election, they began to register as voters and were asked to express their political preference. Speculation was very common as to how women would register. For example, if a woman's father belonged to one political party, and her husband to another, would she register with the party of her father or of her husband? It did not seem to be taken into consideration, at all, that she might have an opinion of her own. Surprise, and even indignation, were expressed, when a widow failed to register with the party of her deceased husband. In some cases, the father had been dead so long that no one remembered to which party he had belonged; yet an effort was made to recall whether he had been a Republican or a Democrat, in order to determine how his daughter would vote. He had died probably before the candidates to be voted for were born, yet his political party was supposed to determine that of his daughters.

It was amusing, on the face of it, but it was also saddening, as it revealed the genius, the evil genius, of American politics, the tendency to vote thoughtlessly and carelessly, year after year, for the candidates of certain party name; the tendency to vote as the voter's father or grandfather had voted, and for no better reason. Women were supposed to vote in this thoughtless way because their fathers and mothers voted in the same careless fashion,—they would be following a well-established precedent.

How strong is the disposition of voters to vote year after year for the candidates of a certain party name, is shown by the remarks frequently made before elections, as to the chances of the various candidates. A certain man, who is a Republican, will be elected, because the district is strongly Republican. Elsewhere, it is said, a Democrat will be elected, because the district is Democratic. A moment's reflection will convince any one what an opportunity such conditions give to political "bosses" to "boss," how they enable the few to control the many. If political parties knew that their policies and candidates would be studied, and the result registered by the election returns, they would be more careful in regard to both than they have been in the past. If a public official knew that his chance of re-election depended on his official record, rather than on his party's name, he would be more careful than some office-holders have been.

There may have been times when voters could be told to "vote for principles, not men," but very many times the men on the ticket, their character and ability, are the chief things to be considered.

Take, for example, the Republican party. It was organized in 1856, and its distinguishing characteristics were its anti-slavery principles. Those who went into it at that time and later no doubt went into it to vote for a principle. Is there any such vital principle dividing the parties now?

In our country, the governmental power belongs to the people. Presidents, Governors, law makers of nation and State, judges and other public officers, exercise powers delegated to them, for a limited time, by the people; in the exercise of the right of suffrage. The exercise of the right of suffrage is, therefore, a high privilege, a serious duty and responsibility. It is the exercise of the highest function of citizenship. It is valued as a privilege, and exercised carefully and thoughtfully,—but what are we saying? This is the ideal and not the reality. New voters are told by those who have been voting for years, that the process of delegating governmental powers to the peoples' representatives is the "mire and filth of politics," and that it is so miry and filthy that women, gentle souls, should have been kept out of it, for their own sweet sakes. It really shocks the sensibilities of new voters to hear such things. They had been taught to believe that our government was the best in the world, something to respect and love, and die for, if necessary. They had been taught to believe that the selection of executives and Legislators by the people was the ideal form of government. But instead, the process is "mire and filth" according to those who ought to know.

The men of the nation have been voting from its very foundation. The women of the nation have been accorded the right of suffrage only recently, and after a long, hard fight for it on the part of some of the American women. Whether one believes in equal suffrage or not, it challenges admiration, that long, hard, earnest fight against odds that at first must have seemed hopeless; a fight against opposition on moral and religious grounds, as well as on economic and political grounds, but a fight that was, never the less, fought through to final victory.

Now that the women of America have the long-coveted right, what will they do with it? Something, it is to be hoped, worthy of that long, hard fight. Will they treat it with indifference, as many men have done? Will they exercise it thoughtlessly and carelessly, as many men have done? Will they make merchandise of it, as men have done, as men themselves, by their own laws, say they

have done? Or will they show the men of the nation how the right of suffrage should be esteemed and used, according to our American ideals?

If women voters simply slip into some political party, and vote year after year for a party name, their entrance into the electorate will accomplish no good at all. It will simply increase the trouble and expense of holding elections.

There should always be in the electorate a large body of voters who would have to be represented by X, in the political equation, before an election; voters who cannot be counted upon to vote merely for a party name, but who can be counted upon to vote for candidates worthy of their suffrage. Women can, if they will, help to make up this unknown quantity.

If a man can hold up his hand to heaven, and say that he has never cut his party ticket, such a record is generally pointed to with pride. Such voters make possible the power of "The Organization," and the methods which men say are "miry and filthy."

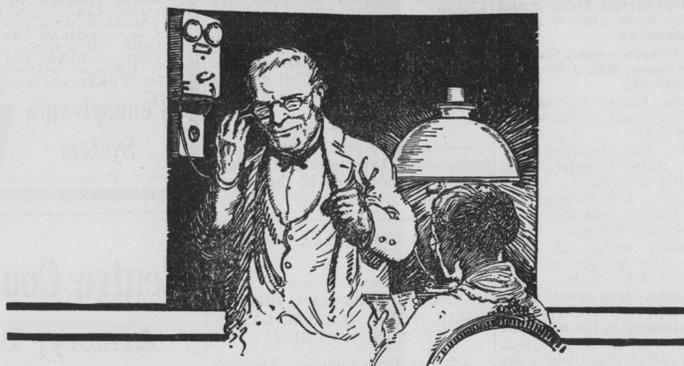
Women are in politics, whether they want to be or not. They cannot get out. Even if they never go to the polls they are exercising the right of suffrage, they are helping to elect or defeat some candidate. They are, perhaps, helping an unworthy cause, or hindering a worthy one. And since they are in the "mire and filth," men's term,—it is the part of wisdom to try to improve conditions. Whenever a political party finds that miry and filthy methods are unprofitable, it will abandon them. Whenever parties

or candidates find that such methods are visited with swift defeat at the polls, other methods will be adopted.

Judge Head, of the Superior court, says that the Act of 1906, which regulates election expenses, "Was the legislative response to a vigorous demand by the people, that a remedy be found to stop the corruption fast becoming an incident of our popular elections, which, if unchecked, would soon destroy the free and honest expression of the will of the people."

Mark the words, "vigorous demand by the people;" and let the women remember that they are now potentially a part of "The people."

—The business of making men worse is a very profitable one just now, but it is quite as mean and devilish as it ever was.



Looking through an old Bell Directory is as interesting as rummaging through grandmother's trunk in the attic.

It is a good way to check up on the progress of the community. It is surprising to find how often the first users of the telephone were the men of vision who later developed into leaders in their respective fields.

The first telephone directory was merely a sheet of paper with the names of about a dozen subscribers. In most cases no numbers were printed in the directory and calls were made by name. You simply said to the operator "Get me Mrs. Jones."

Every new telephone directory is a new footprint in the path of progress. The extension of the service and your increasing dependence on this means of communication is a tribute to the performance of the Bell Telephone System in the past.

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