

Democratic Watchman.

Bellefonte, Pa., November 10, 1922.

THE DAY AFTER.

"Licked to a frazzle!" But say,
What is the use of repining?
Home at the close of the day—
Arms of our loved ones entwining.
Out of the fret and the worry,
Out of the din and the strife;
Out of the battle and worry—
Home and the joyline of life.
Downed in the battle! But, say,
What is the profit in sorrow?
Love is still lighting the way
On to a glorious tomorrow.
Out of the turmoil and fuming,
Out of the worry and wiles,
Love with its welcome is looming,
Beckoning on with its smiles.
Whipped to a standstill! But, say,
Still there is joy in the losing
If love binds the wounds of the fray
After the battle's confusing.
Out of the smoke and the rattle,
After the heat of the fray;
After the din of the battle,
Love lights the close of the day.

THE FEAST OF THE TABERNACLES.

The Feast of the Tabernacles or Succoth, the name which it bears in the liturgy, is the forerunner of our national Thanksgiving day and was observed in the synagogues beginning Friday evening, October 6, for eight days. The first and eighth days constitute the holy convocations in the Reform synagogue. Orthodox congregations, however, celebrate October 7 and 8 as well as the two concluding days of this festival. The intervening week days are observed with semi-religious ceremonials. Sincere attempts are made to construct booths and to dwell therein, following literally the injunction set forth in the Bible. This custom has been continued with more or less fidelity until modern times. Definite measures to revive the practice are now under way.

The particular interest to American Jews and their fellow citizens attached to this harvest festival is the fact that this is the source of our national Thanksgiving day. Our national holiday was appropriated from this Old Testament institution. The agricultural environment of that remote period is patent. The Biblical sources of the Feast of the Tabernacles are found in Leviticus 23: 34-35, wherein the Israelites are commanded to celebrate the 15th day of the seventh month of the Hebrew calendar. This incident of their wandering in the wilderness is utilized to remind the present generation of God's wonderful guidance and how He preserved the children of Israel in a lonely and barren desert.

The connection with the exodus from Egypt dates from early times. The name Succoth applied to the festival is traced to the period when the wanderers erected tents while they sojourned in the wilderness, a practice which set the precedent for dwelling in booths during this season.

But the harvest character of the festival is also clearly shown in the symbols each worshipper brings to the synagogue, or which are exhibited from the pulpit. These symbols are the "ethrog" or citron; branches of the stately palm tree, or "lulav"; sprigs of the fragrant myrtle and boughs of the humble willow of the brook.

The Feast of Tabernacles was in the Biblical era, the great harvest festival of autumn, when the people flocked to the central sanctuary in solemn processions, carrying palms and other plants.

No matter what transitions the festival has undergone, in synagogue and home today it retains its original character as a season of gladness. The joyous gratitude paid to God for His protection of Israel during the forty years' wandering through the wilderness has expanded into thanksgiving for his guidance throughout the forty centuries of Israel's pilgrimage through all countries. This rejoicing culminates on the last day in the Feast of Rejoicing in the law, when the annual cycle of readings from the Pentateuch is completed.

The significance retained by this feast to this day, is the sublimity of the thought interwoven in the ritual and particularly the dignity and nobility with which labor and human effort are invested. God's bounties are abundant and the earth is full of the riches of the Lord. But it is ordained that none of these blessings are obtainable unless effort is put forth to possess them. When man eats the fruit of the labor of his hands, blessed is he. Then this earth becomes no longer a vale of tears, the gloomy abode of sorrowing or fretful creatures but the destiny of man, his opportunity to till it and subdue it and thus realize his own particular nature. All synagogues were appropriately decorated for this festival and in all religious schools special features marked the celebration. Pageant and harvest festival programs were a few of the varied entertainments arranged for this autumn feast.—Ex.

Not to be Trusted.

Some years ago in a western State, then a territory, a public citizen became involved with an influential character and killed him.

Public sentiment leaned toward the defendant, but the law was against him, and when the day of the trial came the defendant, his counsel and friends held a consultation, and, fearful of the consequences, they decided that the defendant should plead guilty and beg the court's mercy.

The jury was charged by the court and retired. Presently it returned, and the foreman said:

"We find the defendant not guilty."

The judge viewed the jury in surprise and said:

"Gentlemen of the jury, how be it? This defendant pleads guilty, and you find him not guilty?"

"Well, your Honor, the defendant is such a liar we can't believe him under oath."—Unidentified.

THE CHINESE WALL.

Examine a map of the United States and imagine two auto parties starting from Philadelphia for a trip westward. At Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, one machine takes a side trip through the Alleghenies almost to the North Carolina border, the other zig-zags across Ohio to Columbus. Farther on the two autos meet, and together follow the southern boundary of Indiana, then cross Illinois and enter Missouri, just south of St. Louis. From there one goes northwest to Topeka, Kansas, the other following a winding course through the Ozarks to the Arkansas river, below Little Rock. Now imagine that both parties have been skirting a massive wall some twenty-two feet high for the entire length of the trip, a wall with towers at frequent intervals, say about ten to a mile, or about twenty-five thousand in all. This wall is built of many different materials and in many styles of architecture; a wall with sufficient material in it to make a wall around the earth at the equator some eight feet high and three feet thick. This is the magnitude of the great wall of China, which, with its various spurs and loops, is estimated to be 2,550 miles long.

We do not know much about the origin of this great work, except that it was for defense and was planned by one Chin Huang Ti about two hundred years before Christ; that it has been added to since that time, and much of it stands firm today. There was no steam machinery at that time, but it has been estimated that it took as much work as all our railroads, all our canals, and some of our cities. Chin at one time set some three thousand men at work.

This vast monument of a past age is now useless, and if the amount of labor spent in it could be put into modern improvements, such as railroads, there would not be so much poverty and suffering in China. Surely China needs railways, for with an area of four million square miles she has seven thousand miles of railroad, while we, with three million area have two hundred and fifty thousand miles of railroad.

Hail the Eight-Wheeled Auto Bus!

An auto bus with eight wheels has made its debut in San Francisco. It is mounted on two trucks—like a steam car or a trolley car—and is steered by the four front wheels. Driving and braking are done on the four wheels of the rear truck. This novel vehicle uses pneumatic tires and is said to ride smoother, with less wear and tear on tires and pavements, than the common variety. Any one of the wheels may be elevated or lowered by running over an obstacle as much as eight inches and yet carry the same load as the other three of the same set.

Another strong point is that the eight-wheeled bus will not skid as much as a four-wheeled one. Turning a sharp corner at a speed of 48 miles an hour does not noticeably sway it. In spite of its size, the bus uses only 32x4½ tires. Experiment shows that an air pressure of 70 pounds is best for its tires as against 120 pounds in most truck tires. The bus is mounted on special springs with contacts at eighth points.

Laundry Accidents Lead in State.

Harrisburg, Pa.—The largest number of accidents in any line of industry during the first six months of the year occurred in laundries, Commissioner Connelley, of the labor and industry department announced. The Commissioner says the occurrence in six months of 13,561 accidents in laundries shows the need of the safety code just promulgated by the State industrial board.

Compensation figures show that 66,256 accidents were reported to July 1. Accidents among public service employees numbered 10,878. The figures show 9,636 bituminous mine accidents and 8,923 anthracite. Blood poisoning developed from 2,450 accidents, injured laundry workers leading with 463 cases.

The department awarded in compensation \$5,783,658 for 32,834 compensable cases. Approximately \$1,500,000 of this went to victims of mining accidents. Workers lost 1,496,582 days through accidents, mine workers alone losing more than 500,000 days.

This Month and Catarrh.

Many people find that during this month, catarrh is so aggravated by sudden changes of weather, indiscretions in the matter of clothing and other things, that it becomes constantly troublesome.

There is abundant proof that catarrh is a constitutional disease. It is related to scrofula and consumption, being one of the wasting diseases. Hood's Sarsaparilla has shown that what is capable of eradicating scrofula, also relieves catarrh, and aids in the prevention of consumption.

It is not easy to see how any sufferer can put off taking this medicine, in view of the widely published record of its remarkable successes. It is called by its proprietors America's Greatest Medicine for America's Greatest Disease—Catarrh.

In some cases there is occasionally need of a thorough cathartic or gentle laxative, and in these cases Hood's Pills are taken with very satisfactory results. 67-44

They Redden Their Hair.

Smyrna's ruin has called attention to other Greek cities. Adalia is one of the most interesting of ancient Greek towns in Asia Minor. Greeks occupy the southern part of the little seaport town. They are notable because they preserve many quaint customs of the days when Paul Barnabas preached there and converted the Greek population to Christianity. Adalia Greek women are renowned for classic beauty and their peculiar habit of reddening their hair, which is worn in picturesque pigtails under tiny purple bonnets.

The port is important to America because Greek farmers export from it quantities of licorice for use in the manufacture of American tobacco.

—Subscribe for the "Watchman."

A New Nash Sport Model.

The new Nash sport model, just introduced is pronounced by those who have seen it to be a distinct achievement in finished excellence, performance and equipment.

Shipments of this new model began October 1. Its appearance on show room floors at points where it has been received, has attracted instant attention and in view of the fact that the new sport model can be furnished by the factory this year only in limited quantities, it is doubtful whether the supply will begin to equal the demand. The price is \$1,645 f. o. b. Kenosha.

The shapely maroon body of the new Nash sport model is swung low to the road. It is set off by handsome bumpers front and rear, six disc wheels, two spares with extra cord tires and tire covers mounted at the front on either side. In the rear is a trunk with water proof cover, trunk rack, windshield wings, nickel plated windshield posts, spot light, nickel plated barrel head lamps, nickel plated cowl lamps, nickel plated combination stop and tail lamp, radiator shell, cowl ventilator, motometer, locking type monogram radiator cap, silk mohair top and windshield wiper.

The running boards are equipped with special covering and aluminum step plates with metal filled rubber pads. The guard bars at the back of the body are nickle. The upholstery is Spanish leather.

In short the new Nash sport model is so excellent in point of service and so attractive in appearance that its reception on the part of the public indicates it will have special precedence in the fine car field. It is equipped with the Nash perfected valve-in-head motor, easy riding springs and possesses all those features that have won for Nash a distinguished position in the automobile industry.

Centre County Leads in Spraying Increases.

Demonstration plots conducted in the leading potato producing sections of the State by plant disease specialists at The Pennsylvania State College, have averaged a higher per cent. of increase due to spraying than any spraying operations during the four previous years. At least twenty-four of the plots have been inspected by E. L. Nixon and his corps of extension pathologists, in counties in the eastern and western parts of the State.

Centre county leads all others in the increased yields of sprayed plots over those that were unsprayed. On the farm of Harvey Decker, of Spring Mills, where Michigan disease-free seed potatoes were used, the sprayed section yielded an average of 403 bushels to the acre, an increase of 171 bushels over that received from the unsprayed piece. On A. C. Kepler's farm, near Pine Grove Mills, an increase of 129 bushels or 40 per cent. of the unsprayed yield, was obtained at a cost of a little less than \$12.00. The average sprayed yield was 445 bushels, the highest yet reported for Pennsylvania this year.

Then the Super Bounced.

A fat actor had to jump from a twelve-foot cliff to a piece of ground that was hidden behind the scenes, so he gave a brawny super a quarter to be there to catch him when he landed. The time came for the fat actor to leap, and, looking and seeing that the super was on the spot, he sprang carelessly into the void, as if the twelve feet were no more to him than twelve inches.

Down he sailed swiftly through the air—and crash! he struck the hard floor with terrible impact. For the super, stepping back, had failed him. "Why didn't you catch me?" he moaned when he could speak.

"I wanted to," said the super, "but you didn't bounce."—Los Angeles Times.

Children Cry for Fletcher's

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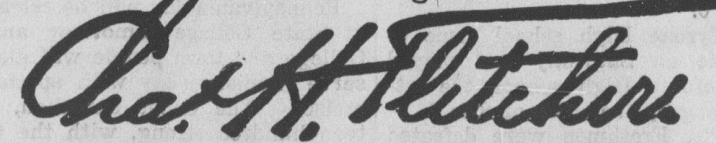
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Cordelia Cunningham to Guiseppe, tract in Bellefonte; \$1,250.

Curwin Gearhart to Oliver Bell, tract in Philipsburg; \$1,375.

Fred F. Smith, et ux, to Charles Erb, tract in Rush township; \$500.

James H. Walker to Mrs. Ida Witmer, tract in Boggs township; \$1.

Albert E. Schad, et ux, to Joseph McGowan, tract in Bellefonte; \$2,200.

Benjamin H. Shaffer, et ux, to Ernest Pardoe, et al, tract in Bellefonte; \$275.

C. O. Broome, et ux, to Arnold J. Currier, et ux, tract in State College; \$5,500.

John W. Reeder, et ux, to Simeon Baum, tract in Bellefonte; \$1,000.

Anna T. H. Henszey, et bar, to Benjamin W. Bailey, tract in College township; \$800.

Charles E. Bush, et ux, to Edward A. Beightol, tract in Union township; \$75.

J. E. Kolbenschlag, et ux, to Du-shan Coal Mining Co., tract in Rush township; \$1,800.

Claude Snyder Carson, et ux, to Joseph M. Vial, tract in State College; \$950.

Helen Rodwell, et bar, to Mary Koelker, et bar, tract in Rush township; \$700.

J. F. Fehl, et ux, to Ada Fehl, et bar, tract in Aaronsburg; \$900.

A. B. Curtis and Co. to George F. Holdren, tract in Philipsburg; \$5,000.

Wm. T. Fulton's Exrs., to W. W. Keichline, tract in Milesburg; \$3,500.

Perry M. Copelin, et ux, to David W. Ferguson, tract in Philipsburg; \$1,800.

Lydia A. Brian, et bar, to James Zerby, tract in Gregg township; \$500.

W. R. White to W. G. Chambers, tract in Ferguson township; \$800.

Ferdinand Hasson, et ux, to Pool Hasson, tract in Philipsburg; \$2,703.

Charles R. Custer, et ux, to James E. Crain, et ux, tract in Philipsburg; \$4,500.

Peter Boal, et al, to Dinah Confer, tract in Potter township; \$300.

Elmer W. Evey, et ux, to Walter I. Elder, tract in State College; \$6,500.

Frank Torsell, et ux, to Angelo Exposito, tract in Spring township; \$262.

Frank Torsell, et ux, to Carmen Fornicola, tract in Spring township; \$214.

Chas. W. Heppenstall Sr., to Hugo Bezdek, et ux, tract in State College; \$2,500.

Frank R. Galbraith, et ux, to W. H. Strohecker, tract in State College; \$5,750.

J. A. Meese, et ux, to Samuel K. Hostetter, tract in State College; \$1.

Frank S. Leister, et ux, to Oliver E. Auckman, tract in Gregg township; \$1,600.

Natalie W. Duncan, et al, to Cloyd S. Harkness, tract in Philipsburg; \$2,500.

Nora Mencer, et bar, to Ruth M. Bair, tract in Rush township; \$1.

Ruth M. Bair to Nora Mencer, tract in Rush township; \$1.

I. G. Gordon Foster, et ux, to Emma C. Thompson, tract in State College; \$800.

Chas. Strouse, et ux, to John Pier-son, tract in State College; \$10,000.

Volga C. Walker, et al, to Amelia Esterline, tract in Miles township; \$1.

Mary H. Snyder to Jacob W. Overholt, tract in State College; \$3,050.

Pearl C. Gray to Adelbert L. Christian, tract in Huston township; \$3,500.

L. M. Stover to Tioga Gunning club, three tracts in Miles Township; \$1.00.

Frances Jones' Exrs. to Victor S. Weston, tract in Port Matilda; \$2,500.

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