

Democratic Watchman

Bellefonte, Pa., November 17, 1922.

Forest Trees for Spring Planting.

Applications for trees for the spring planting season now coming into the Department of Forestry indicate that the movement for the reforestation of waste and denuded lands in Pennsylvania is growing steadily.

To date the number of applications for young forest trees is far more than for the corresponding period last year. Land owners in all parts of the State have applied for trees in large quantities that the entire supply, about 4,000,000 trees, of white pine, Norway spruce, Japanese red pine, European larch, red oak, catalpa and black walnut has been allotted.

The Department of Forestry has, however, about 3,000,000 young trees of the following kinds available: Pitch pine, Scotch pine, Japanese black pine, white ash, green ash, rock oak and American elm.

These trees are from five to twelve inches in height. They are distributed free to land-owners by the Department of Forestry, and they are to be planted for wood production. They are not suited in size and shape for shade or ornamental planting.

In addition to applications from individuals requests for trees have been received from cities for municipal parks and for watershed reforestation. More applications have come from sportsmen's clubs than ever before, indicating a wider interest among outing organizations in co-operating to protect and preserve the natural resources of the State.

Water companies and coal mining companies are among the applicants. The former are planting to conserve their water supplies, and the mining companies are planting their surface lands to provide a future supply of timber for their operations.

Cocoa or Cacao.

There is a considerable degree of confusion in the minds of many people as to whether fruit cocoa and ordinary breakfast cocoa are products of the same tree. An article in the Scientific American explains the distinction, giving as the cause of confusion the change in the English spelling of the original name of the cocoa tree. The French, Spanish, and German languages retained part of the botanic name of the tree, theobroma cacao, calling the product cacao.

This tree, which is a native of South America, yields the cocoa or cacao. The Mexicans call it chocolate, which is one of the names we use. The tree is an evergreen, bearing fruit and flowers all the year, though the chief times for gathering the fruit are June and December. The seeds of the fruit are the original of our chocolate and cocoa.

Cocconut, the fruit, is the product of the cocconut palm, which is a leading feature of any pictorial illustration of tropical landscape. The numerous uses of this tree are not so well known. The roots are chewed; gutters and posts are made out of the trunks; the young buds are prepared and eaten much after the manner of cabbage; the leaves are made into baskets, matting, and many other articles; the midribs of the leaves form oars; the bruised ends are used for brushes; the sap produces a sugar, which mixed with lime forms a powerful cement; the fibrous cover of the shell is used for cordage; the shell is used as a drinking cup, and the white meaty inside is a wholesome food as well as the source of cocconut oil, while the milk is a nourishing and cooling drink.

Channel to Ocean from Great Lakes Declared Possible.

"There are only 34 miles of physical obstacles to be removed to provide a 25-foot channel between Chicago and Montreal, through which 80 per cent. of all the ocean vessels now sailing from American ports could come into the Great Lakes," Charles E. Townsend (R.) United States Senator from Michigan, told Chicago business men at a luncheon of the Chicago Association of Commerce.

Michigan's interest in the waterway, manifested in a constitutional amendment relative to port facilities which was voted on last Tuesday, was illustrated in Mr. Townsend's address which he had taken time to deliver out of the closing week of his campaign for re-election.

"The Welland Canal already is in process of completion in a plan which will accommodate ocean-going ships," Mr. Townsend pointed out. "Some short stretches in the waterway between the lakes will need improvement, as will the harbors, which ocean ships will require on the lakes."

An Eye to Business.

One morning little four year old Elwood was in the berry patch with his father.

"Elwood," said his father, "I'll bet you a penny that I can pick a quart of berries quicker than you can."

In a few minutes Elwood was quite encouraged to find that he had finished picking his quart first.

"Well, Elwood, do you want to bet a penny on another quart?"

"Na," replied his business-like son, "let's bet a nickel this time."—Rochester Democrat and Chronicle.

Not What She Thought.

It was a secluded corner, hemmed in with palms and fairy lights, calm, cool and restful.

"Do you realize what it would mean if I were to give you a beautiful diamond ring?" Charlie asked softly.

Sylvia thought she knew, but instead of saying so—for she wished to hear him say those sweet words himself—she cooed gently.

"What—what would it mean?"

"It would mean," he said, "that I should have to live on ten-cent lunches and wear my old clothes for a year!"

MODERN DESI TO THE PAST

Present-Day Civilization Apt to Forget Whence Came Much of Art and Literature.

So accustomed are we to our own art and civilization that we scarcely realize how varied are the sources from which they sprang. We acknowledge a great debt to Rome. But do we often remember that our alphabet goes back at least to the Egyptians? Do we appreciate the meaning of the fact that nearly half the words we use have a Latin derivation? That we owe our numerals to the Arabs?

In our literature, what is the debt of the Elizabethans to Theocritus, who first sang that pastoral they in turn learned from the Italians? Through all our lives run strange threads of the past, but we are too accustomed to them even to recognize them as strange and thrilling, too. Often influences work in the most unexpected ways. To take a recent and unexpected example, one may quote the color prints, especially those of Utamaro, Hokusai, and Hiroshige, artists of the Eighteenth and Nineteenth centuries, who have been a deep influence upon the use of line and the composition of the modern European poster school. The simplification of lines till only those essential to the central idea remain, was a heritage to the school of color prints from earlier artists.—Elizabeth J. Coatsworth, in the North American Review.

"MARRIED TO THE ADRIATIC"

Picturesque Ceremony That Was Held of Great Importance in Old Venetian Days.

A picturesque ceremony performed annually in Venice in the time of the doges was the "Marriage of the Adriatic," a rite symbolizing the dominion of the city over the neighboring sea. It was instituted in 1177 to commemorate a great naval victory by the Venetians over Frederick Barbarossa, it is recorded. Pope Alexander III in this year presented a ring to the doge of that day, and ordered his successors, every Ascension day, to cast a similar ring into the Adriatic, promising that the bride so espoused should be as dutiful as a wife to her husband. The first ceremony was performed on Ascension day of that year.

The doge and his suite, accompanied by many citizens, proceeded to the island of Lido, in the Adriatic. Arriving there the doge first poured holy water into the sea and then, taking the ring from his finger, dropped it into the ocean, saying: "We espouse thee, a sea, in token of our just and perpetual dominion." Solemn high mass was then celebrated, and the ceremonies concluded with a great feast.

Reached His Destination.

The steep stairway called "Break-neck Steps," connecting the upper and lower towns of Quebec, has been the scene, according to old inhabitants, of incidents both tragic and ludicrous. One approaches this stairway (even with its Twentieth century improvements) in tight-lipped apprehension, writes a recent visitor to the French-Canadian city. But in the old days, at the height of its dangerous career, to reach the bottom without accident was an achievement.

The tale is still being told of the gentleman who tripped on the second step, fell, but slid to safety, bearing on his back a lady, who at his tripping had also tripped and in her plight clutched the gentleman's knotted tippet. At the bottom of the stairway the gentleman politely doffed his hat and said:

"Pardon me, madame, but this is as far as I go!"

Peculiar Indian Custom.

It is an inviolable covenant within the Navajo Indian nation that after the marriage a son-in-law must never set eyes on his mother-in-law, and vice versa, a mother-in-law must never see her son-in-law. The daughters-in-law are not mentioned.

According to Navajo traditions, a Navajo girl is considered the property of her parents until she marries. Prior to her marriage a contract is made between the father of the girl and the destined bridegroom. When a Navajo woman marries she becomes free and may leave her husband for sufficient cause. A warrior of one clan must marry a maiden of one of the 51 others, and vice versa. The descent of the clans is passed along by the female line.

Mason and Dixon Line.

The Mason and Dixon line, in United States history, is a line popularly regarded as dividing the slaveholding from the non-slaveholding states. In reality, it ran for more than one-third of its length between two slave States, Maryland and Delaware. It was run by two English engineers, Charles Mason and Jeremiah Dixon, between the years 1764 and 1767, for the purpose of settling the disputed boundaries between Maryland on the one side and Pennsylvania and Delaware on the other. The work was done with such skill and accuracy that a revision in 1840, with instruments of much greater precision, disclosed no error of importance.

All Must Make Sacrifices.

Would we codify the laws that should reign in households, and whose daily transgression annoys and mortifies us and degrades our household life, we must learn to adorn every day with sacrifices. Good manners are made up of petty sacrifices. Temperance, courage, love are made up of the same jewels.—Emerson.

"LADY LUCK" STILL AT WORK

Motor Drivers Continue to Commandeer Her to Guard Their Tires and Cut Gasoline Price.

Have you ever seen Lady Luck? Have you called on her and had her come? Half a dozen sculptors say they have seen her and have modeled from memory the pose, the look and the lines of the lady. But their versions vary. True accounts of the same thing always do. But the sketches they did in clay which have now become casts of metals have certain similarities.

The truth of these sculptors' phantasies has obtained strong popular support. Without any complete publicity the idea has been accepted enthusiastically by that enlightened portion of the population which buys tires and gasoline.

So Lady Luck has become the favored mascot of the 1922 car, declares the New York Sun. Wherever it follows the road she rides ahead, as her ancestress rode ahead on the prow of a Genoese ship. Both of them face the wind.

One favorite of these figures is poised for a leap like a girl on the end of a springboard. But she stands on a couple of wings and she holds the pose.

Another is the Indian maid. Hair bobbed, arms crossed, face immobile, she stands straight and still against the wind. Her rival is a tiny creature of the type of a French marquise—a lovely little doll with a Watteau face, with a crinkled bit of pompadour pulled close to tiny ears, who wears for further charm a drapery that covers her very heels.

Way along at the last of the procession comes the screaming eagle. Five years ago the eagle led, said the dealer. After the war it gave way to others, and most of the owners of cars have gone back to the ancient faith. They carry a modern version of the same old Lady Luck.

UNITED STATES NOT GREAT?

In a Spiritual Sense, According to Magazine Writer, Country Does Not Rank High.

Are the people of the United States truly great? Great we are in material things; great in world power. But what when, like the other great political entities of the past, our nation, too, "goes west"? What will have been our national contribution to the sum total of human happiness, which, in the last analysis, means "spiritual" happiness? asks Lindsey Blayney in the North American Review. With the eyes of the world centered upon us, the mighty colossus of modern political history, can we point to any nonmaterial achievement which will be termed by a grateful posterity the spiritual bequest of the United States of America to the sum total of highest human good? In art, literature, law and science our achievements, while commendable, have not been outstanding. In none of these fields of human endeavor have we assisted man to take a great onward and upward step on the slow and toilsome journey toward his ultimate destiny; in none of these departments have we given to man a spiritual asset which will go far toward lifting him above the commonplace realities and sordid selfishness of everyday life. In a word, the highest idealism of the United States has not yet expressed itself in immortal terms in any of these fields.

To Search Croesus' Tomb.

Was King Croesus rich as history declares? A group of archeologists have left for Asia Minor to find out. Near Sardis is a mound which covers the tomb of the Croesus family. The archeologists have received permission from the Greek government to excavate this tomb, and they expect to discover gold ornaments and other evidences of the financial standing of the fabulously rich king. The treasures, which would have a great art value aside from their antiquity, would become the property of the Greek government. Some preparatory work of excavation was done before the war by Dr. L. T. Shear, who has just left Rome with his wife for Sardis. Mrs. Shear is a trained archeologist and has accompanied her husband on several expeditions.

Case to Beat the Highwayman.

A money carrying case for bank messengers and others sounds its own alarm if the bearer is held up. The case has in its lid a good sized gong and two circuits operate it by means of triggers in the carrying handle. If the unlucky messenger wishes to sound an immediate alarm a slight pressure on one trigger is all that is required. If he should consider it expedient that the holdup man be some distance away when the alarm rings, another trigger sets a plunger which starts the alarm after a predetermined interval. The alarm will ring for six hours continuously. As a consequence so much unexpected attention is attracted to the thief that he is apt to discard his noisy loot and run.—Popular Mechanics Magazine.

Use for "Scrapped" Warships.

Instead of entirely scrapping 12 of the warships that have to be destroyed in accordance with the terms of the armament conference, recently held at Washington, it is proposed to turn them to profitable use by taking them to Los Angeles and sinking them so as to form an extension to the San Pedro breakwater. It is claimed that in this way shelter would be provided there for eight additional active battleships.—Popular Mechanics Magazine.

The First State Sheep Show.

The first State sheep show in the history of Pennsylvania will be held in connection and as a part of the seventh annual State Farm Products show at Harrisburg, the fourth week in January. Plans for the sheep show have been practically completed and the project is being enthusiastically supported by the various Sheep Growers' Associations, the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture and Pennsylvania State College.

Six breeds of sheep, including at least 125 head, will be entered in the show. Suitable prizes will be offered for the best of each of the breeds as well as the champions of all breeds.

Pennsylvania at the present time maintains on its farms more than half a million sheep. The wool clip from these sheep amounts to more than six pounds per head, so that this State produces annually at least 3,000,000 pounds of wool. Strict enforcement of the new dog law is assisting materially in making sheep raising more profitable and the industry is on the increase.

In former State Farm Product shows cattle and swine have been exhibited, but this year marks the first competitive showing of sheep.

The premium list for the coming show will be delivered within the next week and these will then be distributed throughout the State. Farmers may secure copies of the premium list from their county agents or by writing the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture, Harrisburg.

CASTORIA

Bears the signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. In use for over thirty years, and The Kind You Have Always Bought.

Poor Men Whistle.

The late United States Senator Stephen B. Elkins, of West Virginia, once said: "Although money is a great power and is never unfashionable, yet we must not fall into the error of thinking that it brings happiness and every good thing in life. Far from it."

"A clever man once said to his son: 'John, when you chase the dollars, all right; but look out my boy, when the dollars chase you.' The trouble, worry and anxiety will dwell with you. After a certain point, wealth becomes a burden, robs its owner of ease and repose; yet I have observed how eager and willing people are to struggle along through life with the burden of wealth upon them."

"Very rich men never whistle; poor men always do. Bird songs are in the



heart of the poor man. This is well. It would not be right that only the rich or moderately rich should be happy. This would be a fair adjustment of things. In every condition of life there is compensation. Emerson, one of the greatest Americans, makes this plain in his essay on 'Compensation,' the best, I think, he ever wrote."—National Republican.



Making you look as you ought

SOMEONE once said to Turner: "Sunsets never look as you paint them."

And the great artist replied: "No, I paint them as they ought to look."

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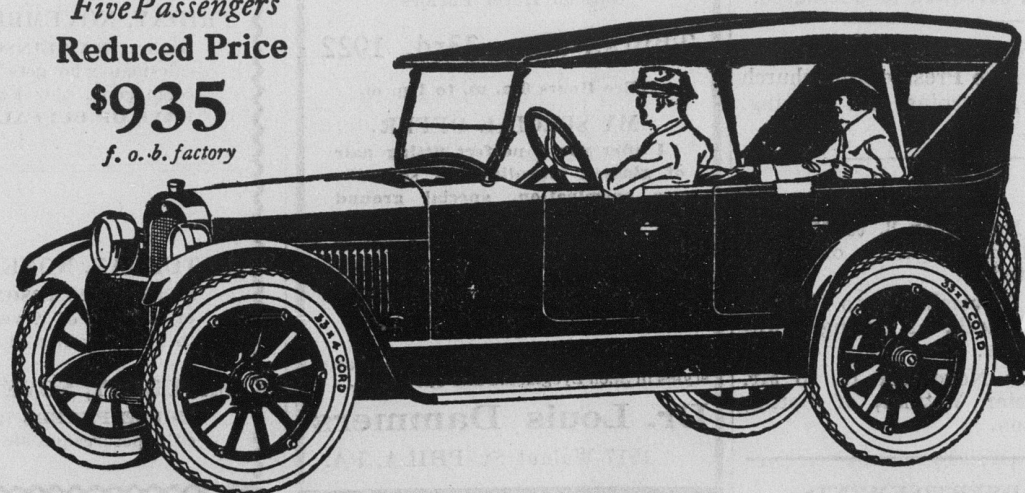
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