

Bellefonte, Pa., November 7, 1924.

THE HOUSE BY THE SIDE OF THE ROAD.

With apologies to Sam Walter Foss Oh, I live in a house by the side of the

road. Where the race of the trucks goes by-The trucks that are big, and the trucks that are small,

With boxes and bales piled high. I cannot sleep through the din and the jar, Nor rest, or ponder, or plan-Though I bought my house by the side of

the road To be a friend to man.

I see from my house by the side of the By the side of the highway to town.

A tenement towering high in the air, A laundry of Chinese so brown, And garages perfuming the air with their

If these are not put under ban, Can I live in my house by the side of the road.

And be a friend to man? I have lived in my house by the side of the road

Where the trucks go tearing by, Where the stores crowd in and apartments loom up,

And shut off my view of the sky. I've stood all the bustle and racket and As long as a fellow can.

I must move from my house by the side of the road Or I'll never be a friend to man. -Harriet Paige Kimball.

INDIAN FOUGHT.

David Morgan, a relation of the celebrated Gen. Daniel Morgan, had settled upon the Monongahela during the early part of the Revolutionary war, and at this time had ventured to occupy a cabin at a distance of several miles from any settlement. One Blue Ridge Mountain country. morning, having sent his younger children out to a field at a considerable distance from the house, he became uneasy about them and repaired to the spot where they were working, armed as usual, with a good rifle. While sitting upon the fence, and giv-ling some directions concerning the eleventh annual convention, recently work, he observed two Indians upon held at the Grand shows how the sugthe other side of the field, gazing gestion worked out. earnestly upon the party. He instantly called to the children to make escape, while he should attempt to cover their retreat.

as, in addition to other circumstances, he was nearly 70 years of age, and, of course, unable to contend with his enemies in running. The house was more than a mile distant, but the children, having 200 yards the start and being effectually covered by their father, were soon so far in front that the Indians turned their attention entirely to the old man. He ran for tountry only sixty-two new suits of clothing, fifty-two new hats and eighty which astonished himself, but perteen pair of gloves had been sold. Steam, electricity and the like, through other scientific channels would be ceiving that he would be overtaken long before he could reach his home, A market producing such reduced of the scientific channels would be ridiculous. But archeological disfairly turned at bay and prepared for a strenuous resistance. The words through which they were running through which they were running were very thin and consisted almost entirely of small trees, behind which it was difficult to obtain proper shel-

When Morgan adopted the above resolution he had just passed a large walnut, which stood like a patriarch among the saplings which surrounded it, and it became necessary to run back about ten steps in order to regain it. The Indians became startled at the sudden advance of the fugitive and were compelled to halt among a cluster of saplings where they anxiously strove to shelter themselves. This, however, was impossible, and Morgan, who was an excellent marksman, saw enough of the person of one of them to justify him in risking a shot. His enemy instantly fell, mortally wounded. The other Indian taking advantage of Morgan's empty gun advanced rapidly upon him. The old man, having no time to reload his gun, was compelled to fly the second time. The Indian gained upon him time. The Indian gained upon him rapidly and when within 20 steps, fired, but with so unsteady an aim that Morgan was totally unhurt, the ball having passed over his shoulder.

He now again stood at bay, club-bing his rifle for a blow, while the Indian dropping his empty gun, brandished his tomahawk and prepared to throw it at his enemy. Morgan struck with the butt of his gun and the Indian whirled his tomahawk at one and the same moment. Both blows took effect, and both were wounded and disarmed. The breech of the rifle was broken against the Indian's skull, and the edge of the tomahawk was shattered against the barrel of the rifle, having first cut off two fingers of Morgan's left hand. The Indian then attempted to draw his knife; Morgan grappled him and bore him to the ground. A furious strug-gle ensued, in which the old man's strength failed and the Indiaan succeeded in turning him.

Planting his knee on the breast of his enemy, and yelling loudly, as usual with them on any turn of fortune, he again felt for his knife in order to terminate the struggle at once; but having lately stolen a woman's apron and tied it about his waist, his knife was so much confined that he had great difficulty in finding the handle. Morgan, in the mean time, being a regular pugilist, according to the custom of Virginia, and perfectly at home in a ground struggle, took advantage of the awkwardness of the Indian and got one of the fingers of his right hand between his teeth. The Indian tugged and roared in vain struggling to extricate it. Morgan held him fast, and began to assist him in hunting for the knife. Each seized it at the same moment, the Indian by the blade and Morgan by the handle, but with a very sligh hold.

The Indian having the firmest hold, began to draw the knife further out of its sheath, when Morgan gave his fingers a furious bite, twitched the knife dexterously through his hand, cutting it severely. Both now sprang to their feet, Morgan brandishing his

adversary's knife and still holding his adversary's kinte and still holding his finger between his teeth. In vain the poor Indian struggled to get away, rearing, plunging and bolting like an unbroken colt. The teeth of the white man were like a vise and he at length succeeded in giving him a stab in the side. The Indian received it without falling, the knife having struck his ribs; but a second blow aimed at the stomach proved more effectual and the savage fell. -Adventure Magazine.

CHICAGO-FLORIDA ROAD OPENS NOVEMBER 15.

The Dixie highway, Route A, from Chicago to Florida, will be opened officially, November 15th, according to Charles O. Connor, engineer in charge of construction.

The construction of the important connecting links of road through hitherto impassable mountain regions of the south is said to be the most extensive piece of co-operative highway construction and financing in the his-tory of American roads. The fund for the construction of these counties which could not finance the road were raised by civic clubs in Kentucky, Tennessee and North Carolina, by a gasoline tax agreed to by owners of gasoline stations along the route of the highway, and by contributions from various civic and motor associations and individuals in the cities of

Chicago, Detroit and Dayton. Some of the south's most picturesque and historic points are reached and passed through by the highway, and Chicagoans and other northerners along the route may now tour these places over improved roads that HOW THE WHITE MAN AND THE have been hitherto impassable mountain paths. Such places as the fa-mous Blue Grass Stock farm of Kentucky, spots made famous in the revolutionary and Civil wars; the Van-derbilt estates, where the handicraft in woodwork and textiles has attracted interest all over the world, and other features of the Cumberland and

Clothiers Say Men Must Dress Better.

Dress well and succeed! was the slogan adopted some months ago by the National Association of Retail eleventh annual convention, recently

The way for you clothiers to create more sales is to create more needs or wants in dress, said Alfred S. Bryan, one of the speakers. Waiting for a The odds were greatly against him, suit to wear out until you can sell the wearer another suit isn't working for yourself or your future. Persuade your customer not simply to buy clothes but to own enough of them to

meet the obligation of every occasion. The men's apparel field is vastly undersold, according to W. H. Weintraub, of Chicago, who said that last year for every hundred men in this country only sixty-two new suits of with material discovery, such as A market producing such returns appearance. It clearly indicates a negatvie public attitude. Paint people sell the idea of surface prservation, phonograph manufacturers the pleasure of the listener, automobile advertisers the pleasures and conven-iences of the car. It has remained for the clothier simply to picture suits. woolens and price, instead of appearance and the pleasure of being well dressed.

14 TOLL ROADS NOW IN STATE. There are no toll roads on State highways in Pennsylvania, according to the State Highway Department, and there are only 14 toll roads throughout the entire State. These comprise a total of 59 miles. Twenty years ago there were 1.101 miles of

toll roads in this State. The State of Pennsylvania paid for or assisted in paying for 522 miles of toll roads. The total cost of this mileage was \$2,785,500. The average cost per mile was \$4,268.95. In one instance private individuals paid for 19.4 miles of toll road. This was the

Carlisle-Hanover turnpike. Of the 59 miles of toll roads existing in Pennsylvania 33.68 miles are in Lancaster county. Ten miles are

in Berks county.

The total roads now in existence are as follows: Centre county—Bald Eagle, Nitta-ny, Brush and Penns valley; Millheim.

Franklin county-Waynesboro and Maryland. Lancaster county-New Holland, Lancaster and Ephrata Turnpike and Plank roads, Lancaster and Lititz; Strasburg and Millport; Columbia and Washington.

York county-Shrewsbury and Railroad station. Berks county-Oley.

Hunters to Respect Personal Property.

A letter from Seth E. Gordon, secretary of the State Game Commission to all sportsmen's clubs throughout the State appeals for their immediate action to urge hunters, during the coming fall to exercise the utmost respect for private and personal prop-

erty of the persons on whose lands they do their hunting. It is pointed out by Mr. Gordon, that last year considerable good was accomplished by co-operation between the sportsmen and land owners, in the drafting of warnings and placards, offering rewards ranging from \$10 to \$100 for information against those destroying personal property and causing land damages. The same practice is urged for the coming hunting

Helping Him Along.

"Lady, could yer gimme a quarter to get where my family is?"
"Certainly, my poor man, here's a
quarter. Where is your family?" "At de movies."

-Subscribe for the "Watchman."

Grim Relics of Fight of Long Centuries Ago

Many indeed have been the revelations of archeology concerning "Unhappy, far-off things and battles long ago." But British explorations at Jerablus-the Carchemish of Jeremiah's prophecy-told a tragic tale with unusual clearness. Some fine limestone blocks projecting from a cutting of the Bagdad railway first aroused scientific curiosity, and excavation quickly showed that they formed the rear wall of a fine, spe-

cious villa. At no great depth under the surface the men encountered a thick stratum of burned ashes. There was The highway cuts through the Mason-Dixon line and enables motorists to save approximately 1,000 miles of travel enroute from Chicago to Florihardly have been left unoccupied while Carchemish was a city; so the excavators assumed that the fire that destroyed the house was that which swept the whole place about 600 B. Very soon the assumption received startling confirmation, says the

Youth's Companion. Outside the walls they found a few bronze arrow heads; on the porch there were a number of them, and on the floor of the rooms under the ashes arrow heads of bronze and iron turned up in hundreds, and with them lance points and broken sword blades and men's bones and all the signs of a flerce struggle. Always the weapons lay thickest in front of room doors, and there the arrow heads were often bent or broken, as if from striking against the bronze casing of the door timbers. It needed but little imagination to follow the fight as the defenders were driven back from room to room until they were overwhelmed at the last.

Near by was found a beautiful Greek shield bearing a Medusa's head of the finest workmanship. How came such an object among the ruins of Carchemish, which was destroyed in the same campaign in which Gaza fell? Wise scholars remembered that Herodotus mentions spoils from Gaza, dedicated by Pharaoh Necho at the Temple of Apollo at Branchidae in honor of the Ionian mercenaries who served in his ranks. The excavations at Jerablus have led perhaps to more important results, but to none more dramatic than this, which brings together in one burnt and ruined house at Carchemish two writers so far removed from each other as Herodotus and Jeremiah-the Greek "Father of History" and the Jewish prophet.

Ancient and Modern Culture

To compare ancient Egypt, or the Valley of the Kings, and all they have coveries as the harnessing of those powers to our uses are the only real advantage other than the science of medicine, that modern civilization may claim over that of the ancients. Again, though we cannot become intimate with those ancient people in the living, by archeological research work we can become intimate with their dead and the material they have bequeathed us. As a result of such research, we find that culture in the way of intellectual development and the arts in general were in those most ancient times in many ways higher than they are today. In fact, modern progress in the mechanical sciences and industrialism generally are largely responsible for the complete eclipse of spontaneous and unconscious artistic production. If thereby we get such ultimate results as cubism and futurism, then archeological research will show that the arts are best without our mechanical and industrial progress.-Howard Carter in Current History Magazine.

Tree Planting

A request from the American Tree Planting association for the name of the "champion tree planter" in each state is a reminder of the great growth of the arboricultural movement in the United States since J. Sterling Morton first proposed an Arbor day. The American Tree association says that it has enrolled 70,000 registered tree planters, but this is far from constituting our tree planting strength. The effort to establish avenues of shade along the principal highways is participated in by many individuals and by hundreds of local organizations.

The association meanwhile furthers an excellent undertaking by publishing instructions on tree planting that the veriest novice can understand.-Portland Oregonian

Fiddling Work!

A certain young New Zealander, six or seven years old, is very inquisitive. One day he was asking how things came to be here: "Mother, who made me?" The mother replied, "God." "Who made the horses and cows?"

"God." "And who made the elephants?" "Why, God, of course!"

A long pause, then: "Well, did God

make flies?" "Why, yes, my son!" "Humph!" said the boy. "Fiddling work, flies!"-Everybody's Magazine.

Strange Tree Fatality

Ored Malinax, twenty-one years old, rancher, was killed recently at Libby. Mont., by an unusual accident. He felled a tree, which struck a second tree, which fell and hit a third. The third took down a fourth, which fell on the man, killing him. The trees stood in a circle.

SAN JUANS ARE ISLES OF PEACE AND PLENTY

Possession of the United States Little Heard of Outside of the Western Coast.

Seattle.—One of the possessions of the United States little heard of in the are unmarried, they should wear East is the group of islands known as something green about them on the East is the group of islands known as the San Juans, in northern Puget sound, which came to this country as a result of the decision of a European monarch in 1871, placing the boundary line between Canada and the United States just far enough north to make house. these islands a part of the state of Washington.

R. M. Dyer, president of the Autonorthwest Washington and Vancouver island. Mr. Dyer says:

"It almost appears that nature located them to be stepping stones for been used in dressing her for the wed-"It almost appears that nature loleague strides would wander across from Vancouver island to the main- the newly married pair before three land. They vary in size from 58 days are over. It is a bad omen if the square miles to the area of a city bride's shoes pinch her feet, and a sign that she will not get on well with lot, or even smaller, some being separated by narrow channels which barely leave room for the passage of small vessels. Many are rugged in appearance, little more than massive rocks projecting from the depths of the sound. Others have fertile val-leys where contented people live in pieces of the broken article in the gara sunshine belt surrounded by mountains and seas, and raise fruits al- from her hair. most tropical in their nature. The islands contain good homes, excellent roads and prosperous towns, where delinquent taxes are unknown and no bonded indebtedness exists."

San Juan, Orcas and Lopez, the three largest is ands of the group, comprise about three-fourths of the entire area. The most rugged in contour and picturesque in outline is Orcas, which attracts thousands of vacationists to its mountains and beaches every year. Mount Constitution, rising to an altitude of 2,200 feet, offers attractive views. This mountain, with two lakes, a number of mountain streams and wooded hills, formed part of the estate of Robert Moran, a retired Seattle shipbuilder, who set aside 2,700 acres as a gift to the state of Washington, to be known as Moran State park. The islands abound in wild game and bird life, while both fresh and salt water fish are found.

This Man Is Baker to National Zoo Animals



C. C. Trevey bakes 500 pounds of bread every day for the various animals at the National zoo, Washington. The picture shows him mixing some of the dough.

Demand for Tests of Machines Taxes Bureau

Washington.—Demands of private manufacturers of scientific and engineering instruments for the government's official stamp of approval have resulted in an appeal for additional financial support by the bureau of standards, which has just completed the fiscal year with approximately 140,000 tests, more than a hundredfold increase compared with the accomplishments the first year of its existence 22 years ago.

Upon the findings of the bureau de pend millions of dollars of expenditures in the world of physical science and engineering. While most of the testing is done for the government, examinations also are made for commercial firms and individuals, more than 40,000 test folders, covering 600,000 such tests, for which a charge is made, having been issued since 1902. The government work is given pref-

erence.

Leibniz Silver Medal

Given to Lisa Meitner medal of the Prussian Academy of Dahlem, near Berlin, in recognition of twill did not quite meet.

In all this furore over sleeves you dertakings of various kinds.

FOR AND ABOUT WOMEN. DAILY THOUGHT.

A religious life is not a thing which spends itself like a bright bubble on the river's surface. It is rather like the river itself, which widens continually and is never so broad or deep as where it rolls into the Ocean of Eternity.-Beecher.

SUPERSTITIONS.

If the bride has elder sisters who wedding day, or they will never marry. In returning home after the ceremony, the bride should be sure to step across the threshold with her right shoe first, for if it is the left, she will have trouble in her new

It is unlucky for the bride to look in the mirror at the last moment, when she is fully dressed. She should mobile Club of Washington, gives a not put on her gloves until after she description of this group of 172 is lands, lying between the mainland of glass and been satisfied that all is in order and the sheet states. order, and then, having put on her gloves, she must not look again.

When the bride changes her dress gigantic race which with seven- ding must be thrown away. If one is left, there will be a quarrel between her future people-in-law.

The bride should be careful not to reak anything on her wadding more to 20 to 30 per cent. added water. break anything on her wedding morning, for if she does there will not be much peace in her married life. Should she break anything, however, den, together with a hairpin taken

A piece of bread and honey eaten on the eve of the wedding will bring happy dreams for the night, and secure that things go smoothly on the wedding day. Before leaving for the church the bride should feed any household pets herself, for this will be taken in every case where merchants are found selling watered oysters. secure plenty for her new home. Peacock feathers bring ill-luck to the new home, but a feather dropped from a swan will bring good fortune to it.

Gray headed women who dye their hair are in constant danger from chemicals contained in the coloring which damage the scalp, impair the eye sight and permanently injure the hair, according to Neal R. Andrews, New York beauty expert, in an address in New York before a conven-

tion of hairdressers: "Mercury, arsenic, lead, compounds of silver, pyregallic, acids, nitric acid and paraphenylene diamene, according to a recent bulletin issued by the American Medical Association," said Mr. Andrews, "are among the chemicals which form the ingredients of many commercial hair dyes.

"The most dangerous is parapheny-lene diamene. France, Germany and Austria recognized its destructive character and years ago prohibited its use. But they have not hesitated to manufacture it for export to America, where it is widely used for hair and fur dyes. Placed in contact with the skin its poisonous properties immediately manifest themselves."

more old skirts than new ones this winter. You may gamble on that. It is too good an opportunity to miss. As for the tunics themselves, you may buy gorgeous ones or make them yourself from a length picked up at Berks, Bucks, Luzerne and Schuylthe remnant counter. There is no restrictions as to color, kind or mater-

Another reason for which women are haunting the remnant counters these days is because by hook or by crook, by fair means or foul, they must have something with which to piece down the sleeves of their sleeve-less gowns and so bring them up to

But it is usually love's labor lost. Not once out of 700 times can you match the material of a frock you have bought. Better to get a violent contrast or something which harmonizes. The trick of simply adding a sleeve of black chiffon or georgette isn't looked upon with favor. It advertises all too plainly the fact that

Crepe is a better choice and almost without exception it is repeated elsewhere on the frock. As an afternoon gown of black Ottoman silk which had sleeves of the very new Russian red, I can't tell you what this shade is, you'll have to see it for yourself. It's very brilliant, yet there is the slightest suggestion of the brick. I suppose if no one told me the difference I would have gone right on calling it Chinese or lip-stick, or perhaps even tomato. Believe me, it takes an artist with his color chart under his arm to keep track of the color scheme these days. But to get back to the red sleeves. It was a beltless model, with the fullness slightly drawn in at the sides by means of wee tucks. And at the right side a fan-shaped ornament of the red was placed rather low at the hip. This served several uses. It related the sleeves to the dress itself; it relieved the harshness of the beltless line and it added a dashing note to the sombreness of black silk. Both the sleeves and the ornament were bound in dull gold.

An exceptional smart ensemble model exhibited at a recent fashion show acquired sleeves in a novel manner. It was a navy blue twill coat effect over an underdress of white faille. The outer portion was sleeveless, the sleeves being attached to the under part, making it an entire frock which might be worn separately. They were rather full and gathered into a close reference of fertilizer offered for sale in Pensylvania, the closest co-peration band at the wrist—which is a very popular sleeve.

Slender, long triangular pieces of emerald green velvet strapped with Berlin.—This year's Leibniz silver the blue twill were posed against the addal of the Prussian Academy of white sleeve just before it reached the Sciences has been awarded to Frau- wrist. And a single long piece of the lein Lisa Meitner, professor of physics green velvet was placed at the front at the Kaiser Wilhelm institute. in of the underdress, over which the blue

her researches on radium. The iron are not to suppose that we are not to carefully by all purchasers of fertilare not to suppose that we are not to (formerly golden) medal went to have lovely white arms and shoulders Franz von Mendelssohn, president of showing even in the evening gowns. the German chamber of commerce, for But it is true, and a bit startling, that frequent support given to scientific un many evening models have long

FARM NOTES.

-Are sink, stove, work table, and other important parts of your kitchen well lighted? Every kitchen needs good artificial lighting as well as plen-ty of daylight and sun during some part of the day. Dark, gloomy kitchens may often be transformed into cheerful work rooms by cutting an additional window or even by painting walls and woodwork a color that reflects rather than absorbs light. Reflectors behind wall lamps and lights help in throwing light where it is most needed.

—Poultry owners are reminded by specialists in the State Bureau of Markets that Thanksgiving day is not far away and that the demand for fat poultry at that time is one of the best of the year.

Flock owners should not make the

mistake of culling out the flock just a few days before Thanksgiving and selling the culls without proper fattening. At least three weeks or more should be allowed for proper fattening, specialists state. By doing this, city relatives and friends will find it easier to make their Thanksgiving selection of a fine, fat roast and the flock owner will profit from the better price.

-Director James Foust, of the State Bureau of Foods and Chemistry, is determined that consumers shall not pay from 70 to 80 cents a quart

Last winter State food officials collected 150 samples of oysters on sale by retailers, and analysis by chemists showed that 40 per cent. of these samples contained from 20 to 30 per cent. of added water. As a result of these findings, the cases were prosecuted and fines of \$60 were paid by the guilty merchants.

Oysters offered to Pennsylvania

-More butter was held in Pennsylvania's cold storage warehouses on October 1, 1924, than at any previous time since the State Cold Storage law was passed in 1913, according to the quarterly report of director James Foust. State Bureau of Foods and Chemistry. A federal report on the same date showed 156,232,000 pounds of butter in cold storage in the United States as compared with 102,731,000 last year. This amount is about onehalf pound more per person than a

year ago. In Pennsylvania, the amount is 13,-545,000 pounds as compared with 8,-572,000 pounds last year. This total amount is a little over one and a half pounds per person in the State. The butter in storage, however, is 2,600,-000 greater than in 1917, when the highest previous record was establish-

-The fruit exhibition at the ninth annual State Farm Products Show to be held in Harrisburg, January 19-23, 1925, promises to be one of the best ever seen there. While fruit growers have a comparatively small crop this season, the quality or fruit in the larger orchards is excellent, and highouse is going to top be made.

In many cases county associations will make extensive displays of apples and other fruit produced in their kill-made such displays. Even more

are expected this year.

In order that fruit growers may make suitable selections for the show, Dr. S. W. Fletcher, secretary of the State Horticultural association, has mailed a fruit premium list and a letter to all members of that association reminding them of the State show and of the advisability of selecting their exhibits during the fall harvest. Over 1200 premium lists have been distributed and more are available to those making request. A total of \$875 is being offered in awards to prize winners this year, as an increase of \$110 over last year.

-Farmers of Pennsylvania are asked to beware of a low-grade feryou are appearing in last spring's tilizer called "Acme Plant Food," made by the Acme Fertilizer and Plant Food company in Lancaster county. An analysis of a sample of this fertilizer by the State Bureau of Foods and phosphoric acid and potash—was guaranteed, the fertilizer contained ess than one per cent., Dr. James W. Kellogg, chief chemist in charge of the analysis, reports. Furthermore, over 60 per cent. of the material in the fertilizer was either sand, or other matter which would not dissolve even in acid. Records show that the Acme company sold 300 tons of this 'plant food" to farmers largely in Pennsylvania last year.

The advertising matter used to get Acme Plant Food before the public was extremely misleading, Dr. Kellogg states. The material was advertised as a "100 per cent. fertilizer." The absurd nature of such a guarantee is obvious when the analysis reveals 60 per cent. of the fertilizer to be insoluble even in acid. On the basis of the analysis, farmers were paying about \$28 for less than 20 pounds

of plant food.

The manufacturer was prosecuted and fined. In order, however, to eliminate such misrepresentation in the value of fertilizer offered for sale in of farmers and retail distributors with the State Department of Agri-culture is required. Farmers should always beware of low grade fertilizer, especially when supported with such strong advertising statements.

The reports on the analyses of fertilizers offered for sale in Pennsylva-nia are issued each year by the State Bureau of Foods and Chemistry. These should be secured and studied izer because such reports show the actual amount of plant food contained as compared with the amount guaranteed in all brands of fertilizing ma-