

**GOOD IMMIGRATION LAW.**

A problem dealing with current matters may be called "settled" if the plan adopted seems to be working well at the time. In that sense the immigration problem may be said to be settled by the new law that went into force last July.

It is working well. Results, as shown by figures for the first six months of operation, are good. We are getting fewer and better immigrants. We have not closed our doors, but we are paying more attention to whom we accept as future fellow-citizens from other lands. Getting into this country is now a privilege, not a universal right.

The quota for each foreign country is now lowered to two per cent. of the nationals from that country shown to be residents of the United States by the 1890 census. In 1914, the last year of unrestricted immigration, the gain of immigrants from Europe—the difference between those coming and those going away—was 778,000. For the first six months under the new law the gain was 19,000. During that period 67,000 Europeans came and 48,000 went back. A very substantial cut.

But this is not the best of it. These 19,000 are the best obtainable from Europe, from our point of view. They are largely related to us in language and traditions, and thus easy to assimilate. Our gains were largely from Germany, France, Scandinavia and Great Britain. There were losses to those countries in the South and Southeast of Europe. Of Italians nearly 20,000 more returned than came over. The loss to Poland was considerable, also to Portugal, Croatia, Czechoslovakia and Greece.

It is not a question of saying some people are better than others. But some are certainly more like us than others, and mix with us better.

Another great advantage of the new law is that the big race to land immigrants on the first day of each month, and the necessity of taking back those who failed to get in, is a thing of the past. The selection of the permissible quotas is made at the U. S. consular offices in Europe, and when a man gets his visa there he can deliberately plan his move with a feeling of security. Of course, families get separated temporarily, but less than under the former laws, and a remedy may yet be found to cure that evil.

But there is the question of smuggling. There have been lurid stories of the great extent to which this is carried on across Canadian and Mexican boundaries. It looks simple. How can we with a border police force of 250 keep back all aliens along the 4000 miles of Canadian and the 1750 miles of Mexican boundaries? We don't. But the government goes at it in a far better way by locating inspectors in the Canadian and Mexican seaports. And then, they are constantly caught and deported.

In six months there were nearly 5,000 deportations. The immigrant often thinks that if once he slips in he is all right. But he's not. Some have felt so sure that they have finally applied for citizenship papers, only to be arrested and deported. Being here for years does not make them safe. The man whose job the immigrant gets often gives him away. Many are betrayed by those who have grudges against them. The immigrant here without authority is always unsafe and will likely lose out in the end.

Under the new regime we are getting good men from Canada, against which country there is no restriction. They are hardly distinguishable from natural born Americans. Last year—the fiscal year ending June 30—we had a gain of 198,000 Canadians. Nor is the stream from Mexico as bad as reported. During the first six months of the new law we received 11,700 and sent out 1400. Illiterate Mexicans are kept out by the literacy test.

More and more is it the case of "America for Americans." That means that both those here and those being received are, or are fast becoming, real Americans saturated with "Americanism."

**Electricity Wrongly Blamed for Many Fires.**

Two-thirds of all fires reported in newspapers as being of "electrical origin" are due to some other causes, according to an analysis of fires and fire causes just completed by the Society for Electrical Development.

During 1924 the Society investigated several hundred fires reported in newspapers as being of electrical origin, in each case checking results with the local fire department records and with insurance adjusters. In two out of every three fires, says the report, it was found that not only was electricity guiltless, but that there was no excuse for attributing the fire to it.

Fires reported as "of electrical origin" were found to have been started by many other agencies, all recorded by the fire departments and insurance authorities. Among these were matches, smoking in bed, overheated furnaces, defective flues and lightning. In five per cent. of the fires charged to electricity there was no electric wiring on the premises.

**County Fair Dates for 1925.**

Following are the dates on which county fairs, in which people of this community are usually interested, will be held. If you are a fair fan cut this out and keep it for reference.

- Altoona, August 13 to 16.
- Bedford, September 29 to October 2.
- Bloomsburg, October 5 to 11.
- Centre Hall, August 29 to September 5.
- Clearfield, September 22 to 25.
- Ebensburg, September 14 to 19.
- Huntingdon, September 1 to 4.
- Hughesville, October 13 to 16.
- Lewisburg, September 29 to October 2.
- Lewistown, August 25 to 29.
- Milton, September 22 to 25.
- Punxsutawney, September 2 to 5.
- Port Royal, September 15 to 18.

**TEN CHANGES MADE IN SCHOOL LAW.**

Harrisburg, Pa.—Governor Pinchot signed ten bills amending the State school code. One of the most important measures was the Griswold Senate bill, which provides for a rebate of 1 per cent. of taxes collected in second class school districts if the taxes are paid prior to August 1 of the year they are assessed and levied. The present 5 per cent. penalty on taxes not paid before October is retained and now a provision is inserted that places a continuing penalty of 1 per cent. a month on all unpaid taxes after January of the year following their levy. The second class school districts are located in the larger third-class cities of the State.

All doors in one-story school houses must open outward under the Betts Senate bill, while the Gilchrist house bill provides that children living a mile and a half from the nearest elementary school or three miles from the nearest high school and who are

not furnished proper free transportation may, on the request of their parents, be transferred to a more convenient school in another State.

The Gilchrist house bill changes the valuation per teacher in fourth-class school districts by providing that the number of full-time teachers shall include one teacher for each at the time the school year closed in June, 1923, in schools not since reopened. Another bill by Senator Griswold provides for the distribution of federal and State aid to vocational education on the valuation per teacher basis. Another Griswold bill amends the Edmonds act to conform with the payment of State aid for vocational education.

A bill by Senator Weingartner provides for the attendance at public

schools of children in orphans' homes or other children's institutions. A bill by Senator Miller requires the payment of \$4 a day to teachers attending annual county institutes. One of the measures by Representative Himes provides for equal school privileges for all dependent children of school age. The bill gives children kept and supported by any resident of a school district equal advantages with resident children and also provides for free school privileges for children placed by order of a court with any resident of a school district.

If the sugar is dissolved in a little hot water before putting it into lemonade, it will not sink and will sweeten it more quickly.

**MEDICAL.**

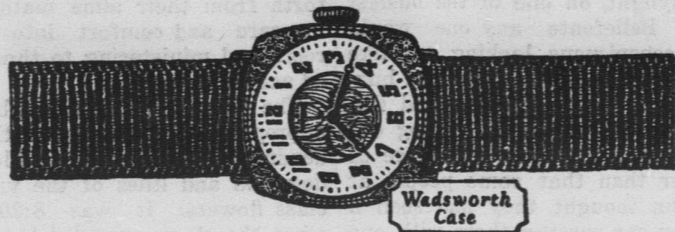
**Oh! My Back!**

**Aching Backs Make Life Miserable for Many Bellefonte People.**

It isn't right to suffer day in and day out with dull, unceasing backache. Or be utterly miserable with sharp stabs of pain whenever you stoop or lift. But chances are you will suffer these tormenting aches and pains as long as your weakened kidneys are neglected. You may have headaches, too, spells of dizziness and urinary disorders. Then use Doan's Pills—a stimulant diuretic to the kidneys. Experiences of Bellefonte people prove the merit of Doan's.

Mrs. H. W. Johnson, Valentine St., says: "I felt so miserable with backache I could hardly stand. Mornings when I came down stairs I was so lame I couldn't raise my feet to go up the steps again. My kidneys were disordered and annoyed me. Doan's Pills from Runkle's drug store soon put an end to my suffering."

Price 60c, at all dealers. Don't simply ask for a kidney remedy—get Doan's Pills—the same that Mrs. Johnson had. Foster-Milburn Co., Mfrs., Buffalo, N. Y. 70-20

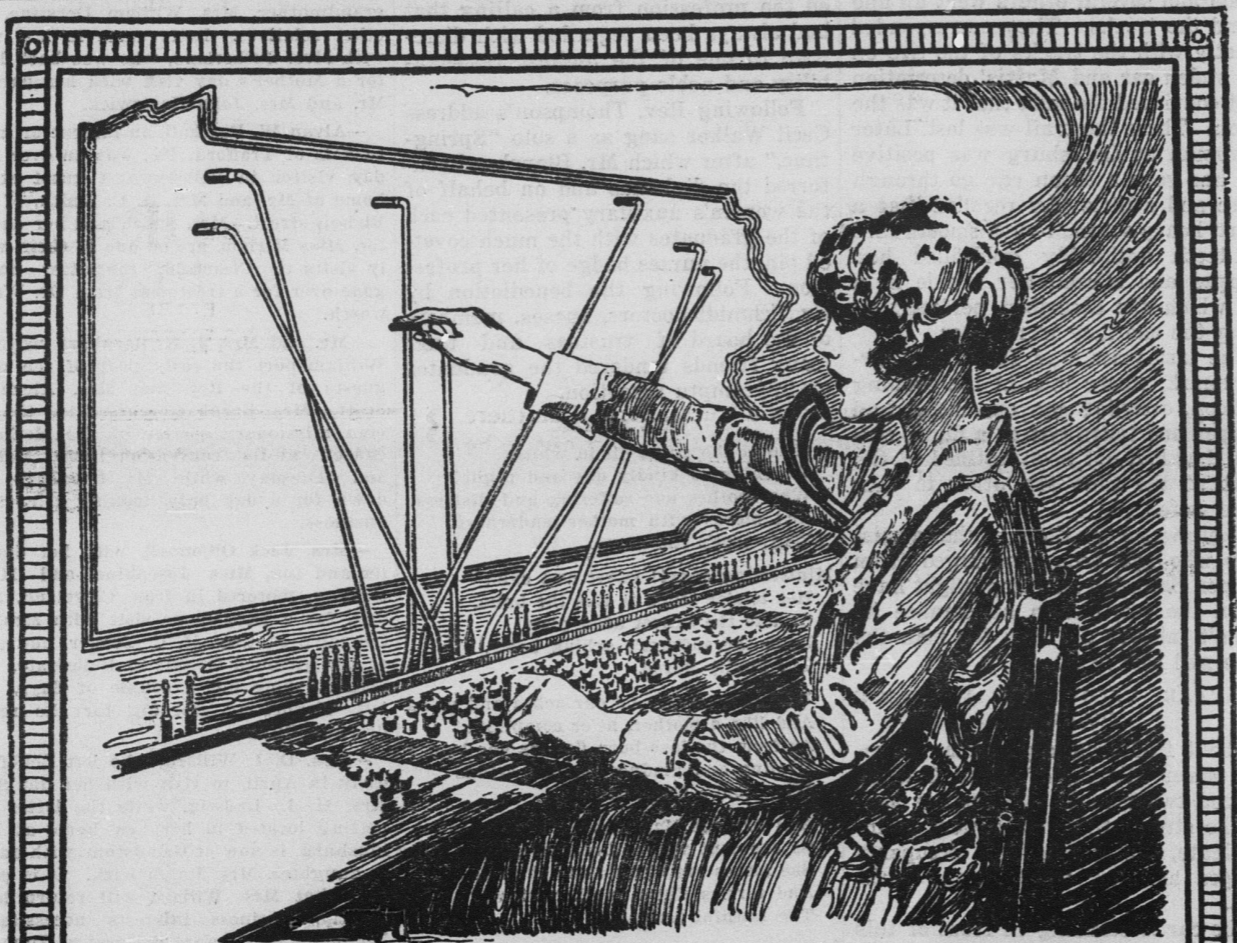


**DON'T FORGET**

That the **Graduation Watch** must be a reliable one—one to give many years of lasting and reliable service.

**A Thorough Stock on Hand**

**F. P. BLAIR & SON**  
JEWELERS  
Bellefonte, Penna.



**50,000 AT A TIME**

**B**ETWEEN 9 and 10 in the morning, each weekday, 450,000 local calls are handled in the Bell central offices of Pennsylvania.

This is one-tenth of the daily grist of 4,500,000 calls.

During every minute of this "peak hour" 50,000 people are talking—at the same time. 900,000 have talked before the hour is up.

The organizing for this traffic is no first-thing-in-the-morning job. In every central office the type and design of equipment, its volume, and the size of the operating force is based on advance calculations of the traffic expectancy, down to a fraction of a call per telephone per day.

Some unexpected happening in the community, affecting a large portion of the populace, may upset these calculations. But with reserves to call on, the Chief Operators, whose forces now number 10,600, have met many a traffic overload of 30 per cent. without a break.

In the machine-switching offices there are proportionate margins in equipment.

And to speed and accuracy of service is added the important element of reliability.

**THE BELL TELEPHONE COMPANY**  
**OF PENNSYLVANIA**



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**Flower-Like Voiles**

in Exquisite Frocks for the Little Ones on Decoration Day. White and Colored Dresses in all sizes for Little Miss Dainty—some Hand-Embroidered.

Silk Socks in every shade to match any dress. New Summer Silks and Voiles; a shipment has just arrived bringing with it all the Newest Shades and Patterns—printed, striped and plain—in Wash Silk, Silk Broadcloth, Taffeta and Voiles.

**Coats and Suits**

All Coats are greatly reduced. See our special at \$9. All colors in high shades, fur trimmed and self trimmed—at prices that will be attractively low.

**Socks** Childrens Socks, ¾ lengths from 25 cts. a pair up. See those we are selling 3 pairs for 50 cts.

**Lyon & Co. Lyon & Co.**

Come to the "Watchman" office for High Class Job work.

**\$1.75....\$1.75**

**Ladies' Guaranteed Silk Hose**

These Hose are guaranteed not to develop a "runner" in the leg nor a hole in the heel or toe. If they do this you will be given a new pair free.

**We Have them in All Colors**

**Yeager's Shoe Store**

THE SHOE STORE FOR THE POOR MAN

Bush Arcade Building 58-27 BELLEFONTE, PA.