

NAVY BUREAU LISTS

ALL SEA DERELICTS.

Washington.—While seas quietly lap the shores of the world, a vigilant maritime patrol, unknown to most "landlubbers," busily stalks the silent but treacherous foes to commercial shipping.

Icebergs, floating debris, land abutments, drifting buoys, derelicts and opaque fogs are constant menaces to navigation against which war must be waged.

This bureau tries first of all to keep a finger on the whereabouts of all dangers to shipping about which it is imperative, in safety's cause, to know.

An elaborate intelligence service, enlisting co-operation of hydrographic services of other countries, assists the bureau to chart known impediments to water traffic, and send out warnings.

Report New Derelicts.

Constant communication with ships at sea, advising them of newly sighted derelicts, rafts and other things is maintained. The bureau supplies all navigators with information and asks their reciprocation by advising of the longitude and latitude of icebergs and other stragglers.

Meanwhile the navy and coast guard annihilation squadrons are notified and patrols sent to visit the scenes of drifters and remove them.

A task which the coast guard lacked last July was to find and destroy 37 steel cylindrical pontoons which were lost from a barge that broke adrift off the coast of North Carolina, menacing coastwise shipping.

Hauled It In.

A target raft which had to be abandoned during a hurricane while it was being towed caused "policemen of the main" some trouble. After a ten-day search it was located, the position signaled to the hydrographic bureau and six destroyers were sent to look for it.

Reconnaissance patrols are maintained along water highways in the spring months to look out for errant icebergs. The patrols are withdrawn June 30 when it is assumed the shipping lanes are safe.

Invaluable service is carried on by radio from the hydrographic office for the guidance of open-sea navigators who may lack knowledge of conditions on approaching American shores.

Finds Yank Molder

Has \$17,000 Home

London.—English workmen have received a colorful picture of the American prosperity from J. T. Kay, trades union official who visited the United States as a member of the mission to search for the secret of American high wages.

Mr. Kay told the institute of British foundrymen in Birmingham how, having a letter of introduction to a Pittsburgh molder, he called on the man unexpectedly to satisfy himself that the introduction was not a "catch" to deceive him.

A negro maid answered the bell of a fine house and said the molder was at dinner, but the man came out at once, resplendent in evening dress.

"I was assured," said Mr. Kay, "that that was a fair example of a man's achievement when he tried honestly to get on."

He Wears Same Suit

23 Years; She Sues

Lawrence, Mass.—When he took the witness stand in the local probate court, Matthias Florence of this city told Judge Harry R. Dow that he was married 23 years ago, had worn only one suit during that time, and that he has never been inside a moving picture theater.

His wife, Antoinette, is suing him for divorce on the ground of cruel and abusive treatment and he contested the action.

She testified he never gave her enough money to run their home, although he owns two tenement houses. She also asked for the custody of their two minor children, Judge Dow took the plea under advisement.

Drop in Weddings

London.—Weddings have dropped off more than 60 per cent in the South Wales coal fields since the dispute of the miners and mine owners threw more than 1,000,000 men out of work last May.

Must Pay Taxes

Paris.—Americans having "an habitual residence in France" must pay each income tax on all their revenue, whether derived from the United States or France.

BAD WEATHER OF 1926 EXPENSIVE

Research Fixes Cost at Over \$500,000,000.

New Haven, Conn.—The inclement weather this year has cost the United States \$500,000,000 and that of last June more than \$100,000,000 alone, Prof. Ellsworth Huntington, research associate at Yale university and meteorologist, said here.

"Ever since the earliest men began to think," he said, "they have known that their happiness depends to a considerable degree upon the weather."

"Nevertheless, even in our day, we still have only the crudest conception of just what the weather is doing to us. The relationships between the sun and the weather and between the weather and the crops, and between crops and general circles of business are very complex."

"A solar condition which brings prosperity in one region is almost certain to bring calamity somewhere else," he explained. "When one region has unusually warm weather others may be cooler than normal; when one region is unusually stormy or rainy others are practically certain to be free from storms and to suffer from drought."

He pointed out that the financial panics of 1837, 1874 and 1893 came after several years of low rainfall over a wide area. He also said a short, overly hot spell would take more than the usual number of lives. He valued each life at \$7,000, and showed that these willing heat spells had a very definite effect upon financial equilibrium.

His Family of Three

Holds Down Ten Jobs

Morrisville, Vt.—Vermont's busiest family is the Sweetsters. Three of them—Truman H. Sweetser, his son Percy and his daughter-in-law Minnie—have between them ten jobs that they are actively engaged upon. Not political sinecures nor soft public service berths are these, but good honest, every-day occupations.

Down on Brooklyn street they have just finished a new "business building" that houses most of their endeavors. In the front of the structure is the grocery store, managed by Mrs. Sweetser, who also is an expert stenographer and bookkeeper.

On the other side of the building the activities of her husband are housed. He is a plumber, tinsmith, steamfitter and dealer in stoves and heavy hardware. The rear of the establishment is given over to the young man's father, Truman H. Sweetser, who is a photographer and has his studio and laboratory there.

Besides taking pictures, Mr. Sweetser is a master mechanic and a carpenter, "turning his hand" to these tasks when he is not busy with his grafex and view camera.

While Percy Sweetser was serving in France with the Yankee division his wife was a yeoman at the Charleston navy yard.

Russian Students Must

Take Military Training

Moscow.—Military training for all university students, both men and women, has been ordered by the commissariat of war.

Under the order all students are required to take 180 hours of instruction in military science during their regular four-year course and two months' field practice during the summer. When their university course is finished the men must serve nine months in the army or, if they prefer, one year in the navy.

While the women students are required to take the course equally with the men, they are exempt from the two months' field practice and active service in the regular army.

As the new regulations apply to all universities and academies in Russia, tens of thousands of students will thus become potential soldiers.

Favors Music

New York.—Music, in the belief of George Eastman, is a potent antidote for the restlessness of spirit engendered by the drudgery and routine of modern business.

Indians Wealthy

Oakland, Calif.—The richest people in the world are the American Indians. Their per capita wealth is \$4,700, nearly twice the All-American average.

Worn Against Rabbit Germs; Produce "Flu"
Washington.—An infectious disease known to science as "hueremia," which mysteriously emanated from the skin of a rabbit some six years ago, was made the subject of warning bulletins issued by the public health department.
Humans contract the disease during the process of skinning the rabbit. If the person has a slight cut on his hand, or a rash of any sort, he is more susceptible to the disease, which brings on an illness similar to the "flu."
If the rabbit is properly cooked the consumer is in no danger.
Doctors said.

CANADIAN DOLLAR JOLTS VISITORS

Dominion Money's Advantage Over Ours Due Partly to Trade Balance.

Toronto, Ont.—United States visitors to Canada are chagrined when they find the American dollar is now at a discount here.

In a monetary way the amount of the discount is insignificant. For all ordinary transactions United States currency is accepted as par by everyone everywhere in Canada. But on large banking transactions the technical discount becomes a reality and the American eagle has a little bit clipped off its wings.

The prosaic rates of exchange tables on the financial pages tell the story. Day after day the Canadian dollar is quoted in New York at a slight premium. Some days it is only three thirty-seconds of 1 per cent premium; more frequently it is five thirty-seconds or more.

What is the explanation? The subject of rates of exchange is so complicated and so contentious that it would be foolish to be dogmatic, but there are certain explanatory conditions that are obvious.

Production One Reason.

In the first place Canada is producing wealth at a rate which, having regard for her small population and scale of expenditure, is enormous. Hundreds of millions of dollars a year from her wheatfields, more hundreds of millions of dollars a year from her pulp-wood forests and mines, to say nothing of the output of factories, grazing lands, hardwood forests, fisheries and other sources of wealth, are building up substantial surpluses.

For the year ending July 31, 1926, Canada's excess of exports over imports amounted to \$388,000,000—more than \$40 for every man, woman and child in the dominion. A proportionate favorable trade balance for the United States would be around \$5,000,000,000.

A favorable trade balance first made its appearance in Canada during the war in the era of high prices and munitions business. It was predicted it would disappear when abnormal conditions passed. So it did—almost. In 1920 it was only \$11,000,000. But since then year by year it has grown. Last year the increase was \$100,000,000 and there is no sign now of its diminution.

Another factor in the Canadian dollar premium is the continued influx of outside capital. Every year for 11 years there has been a stream of United States capital flowing into Canada at the rate of \$200,000,000 a year. It finds investment either in government bonds or in industrial enterprises. Before 1914 the flow was from Great Britain.

Some economists, particularly high protectionists, who are dissatisfied with the present conditions of trade, claim that it is this stream of United States capital into Canada that is the decisive factor in putting the Canadian dollar at a premium. They say the favorable trade balance is illusory and disappears when invisible exports and imports are taken into account.

Interest Big Item.

But the chief invisible item is interest on foreign investments in Canada. These are estimated at around \$5,000,000,000, on which the interest would be, say \$300,000,000. Substantial reductions must be made from this amount. Some of this interest remains in Canada for fresh investment, the balance or tourist traffic will account for another huge sum. Canadians also have investments abroad on which they collect interest.

Demonstrably Canada's real favorable trade balance is large even if some deduction has to be made from the \$388,000,000 which the government figures show. It represents a real increase in wealth in the country. When there is added to it the large annual acquisitions of fresh foreign capital coming in to be added to the investments of profits that Canadians are themselves making, the anomaly of the premium on the Canadian dollar is not as puzzling.

Canada's prosperity makes her a better customer than ever of Uncle Sam. While her excess of exports over imports last year were \$388,000,000 for the whole world, she bought from Uncle Sam \$170,000,000 more than she sold to him. Even if the United States did take payment in securities, the condition reflected here is not one which Canadians accept as permanently satisfactory.

Paper From Bamboo

May Supply the Earth

Bombay.—Forest research experts in India have discovered how to use bamboo as pulpwood in the manufacture of white paper. The process, it is announced, has been perfected after 15 years' experimenting by the Forest Research Institute and college at Dehra Dun.

The authorities say that by the new process India will soon be in a position to supply the paper demands of a large part of the world.

Ten Days; Ten Gallons

Dover, Ohio.—For every day they do not drink a gallon of water while in jail, a day will be added to the sentence of four men sentenced by Mayor P. J. Groh for intoxication. The quartette was given a minimum of ten days.

APPLIED SCIENCE USED BY INDUSTRY

Bureau of Standards Report Indicates Advantages.

Washington.—American industry is more and more turning to applied science to aid in solving its many and intricate technical problems. This is indicated in the annual report of George K. Burgess, director of the bureau of standards of the Department of Commerce. The bureau, it shows, has contact with industry through approximately 80 advisory committees and through a large number of "research associates" sent by industrial groups to work on problems of interest to their respective industries.

Results are applied quickly by the industries concerned, so that the public soon benefits from improved processes. In the fiscal year 1925-26 there were 62 of those associates at the bureau, representing 38 separate industries.

About 180,000 tests, having a fee value of \$675,046, were completed by the bureau in the year. The character and scope of these tests spanned the province of applied science from sugar to cement, from thermometers and pyrometers to paints and varnishes, and from aerial photography to studies in city planning. In addition to a vast amount of consultation and specification work from various governmental departments, specific research covering 40 projects was performed from 15 government establishments.

Forty-five simplified practice recommendations have been accepted by industries, resulting in great savings in the production of articles in common use. This is one of the most important ways, it is pointed out, in which an industry can effect immediate economies. The demand for publication on this work is evidence of interest manufacturers are showing in it.

Attention to building and housing produced important results. A standard building code, submitted for general adoption, was drawn up by a special committee. A report was issued on the important subject of city planning and zoning, containing a list of 436 municipalities which have adopted zoning ordinances.

Among outstanding research undertakings of the bureau was that in connection with increasing the wearing quality of paper currency. By introducing certain changes in the manufacturing process, a paper was developed which it is believed will increase the life of bills by 50 per cent.

1/3 Out of 1,513 Women

Want to Be Housewives

Lawrence, Kans.—Gentlemen who prefer homemakers will have to look some place other than the University of Kansas in their search for such, if statistics made public here as a result of a questionnaire bear up.

Of 1,513 young women students at the university who turned in their preferences as to what line of work they wish to follow after graduation, only seven expressed a desire to become homemakers.

There were 97 different occupations listed by the men and women of the university in the report. Of these, 24 appeal alike to the men and women. Forty-eight were listed by the men which did not show in the women's list, while 25 were chosen by the women which the men passed up.

The teaching profession came first with 816 women and 144 men desiring to enter this field. The medical field was next with 412 men and 20 women; business came third with 361 and 27; law next with 301 and 7, with the various branches of engineering listed in the next place. Journalism appeals to 89 men and 70 women.

Nature Freak Taken

Fresno, Calif.—A ring-tailed cat that has the ears of a fox and the eyes and nose of a coon was captured by B. P. Lester, while on a hunting trip on the Kings river and has been brought back to this city.

Taught Poisoning

Belgrade, Yugo-Slavia.—Five ring-readers of the Lucretia club, which taught its members, unhappy, how to mix medieval poisons, are in jail. Murders of husbands are attributed by the police to the club.

Deport 10,904 Aliens

in Year; Bar 20,550

Washington.—A total of 10,904 aliens found to be unlawful within the United States during the last fiscal year were deported to their home countries. Secretary of Labor Davis announced in his annual report. This is greater than the number so deported in any previous year, and was 1,400 more than were deported in 1925.

Aliens debarred from entering the country numbered 20,550. Nearly 86 per cent were turned back at the international land boundaries, 15,808 from Canada, and 1,755 from Mexico, the others being principally stowaways and seamen trying to enter without passports. Of the deported aliens, Europe received 5,088; Mexico, 2,588; Canada, 2,102 and Central and South America, 430. The emigrant aliens during 1926 totaled 76,992.

They Take Long Chances on the Weather in Arizona.

Isaac Ward, who recently left his haunts up about Pennsylvania Furnace to make his home with his daughter, Mrs. A. Heil, in Phoenix, Arizona, writes under date of January 1, that they have confidence in the weather out there. Such incredible confidence that we shall let him tell the story himself.

Phoenix, Arizona, 1, 1, '27. Dear Editor:

I have been keeping quiet or—still would be better—so that it has been some time since I have asked you to change my address on your mailing list. I left Penna. Furnace October 14 and drove through to the Coast by auto. Lived in San Diego long enough to find out that the climate is fine and nearly the same all the year around, but at this season of the year is very damp from 6 p. m. to 8 or 9 a. m.

Here in Phoenix it is cool during the night but nice and warm all day. People are going around here without coats and sitting outside like we do in June in Pennsylvania.

We had a few frosts here in the city last week, but six miles to the south where the oranges and grape fruit groves are they never have any. This is a greater produce section than I imagined it to be before coming. Why they are shipping 600 car loads of lettuce, alone, from here every week.

While over in California they advertise sunshine every day in the year really I think this country has more of it than they do on the Coast. Of course I haven't been here long enough to know of my own observation, but they must have sunshine pretty dependably for, the other day, I saw a sign on a restaurant in the western part of the State with this startling offer:

ALL MEALS FREE

on

Days the Sun Does Not Shine and at another place a filling station had a sign out that read: "Gas and Oil Free on days that the sun doesn't shine." Imagine how long a business up in Centre county would last if it pinned its faith to the weather like that.

Wishing you all a happy and prosperous New Year, I am

Yours truly,

ISAAC WARD.

Builds N. Y. Apartments for \$25-a-Week Incomes.

Families with incomes of \$25 a week will be tenants in a \$500,000 apartment house to be built by a paint manufacturer in New York's East side, the New York Evening World says. The rental is not stated.

"His only condition for becoming a tenant, is that when the family gets more money it shall be replaced by another \$25-a-week family," the paper says. Each apartment consists of four rooms.

Keep Fit!

Good Health Requires Good Elimination

To be well, you must keep the blood stream free from impurities. If the kidneys lag, allowing body poisons to accumulate, a toxic condition is created. One is apt to feel dull, languid, tired and achy. A nagging backache is sometimes a symptom, with drowsy headaches and dizzy spells. That the kidneys are not functioning properly is often shown by burning or scanty passage of secretions. If you have reason to suspect improper kidney functioning, try Doan's Pills—a tested stimulant diuretic. Users praise them throughout the United States. Ask your neighbor!

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