

MOON WOULD SHINE IN WAR OF WORLDS

Low Lunar Gravity Would Increase Gun Range.

Washington.—If men from the earth were ever able to reach the moon, by the methods of Jules Verne or H. G. Wells, they would engage in warfare in a way unprecedented on the earth, for the ordinary 75-millimeter field gun would shoot three times as far there as did the German long range gun that bombarded Paris during the war.

Though the range of the 75 is about 23,000 yards on the earth, on the moon this would be about 250 miles. Dr. Fred E. Wright, petrologist of the geological laboratory of the Carnegie Institution of Washington, said in a lecture.

Could Fire 3,400 Miles.

With the long-range gun that bombarded Paris from a point about seventy miles away, and had a muzzle velocity of about a mile a second, the lunar gunner could fire nearly half way around the moon, 3,400 miles. If the gun were pointed directly upward its shell would reach a height of a thousand miles above the lunar surface. At a muzzle velocity of a little less than a mile and a half a second, which is not beyond the realms of possibility, the projectile could be fired completely off the moon, at the earth or some other planet if desired. For a projectile to leave the earth it would have to be fired at a velocity of eighteen miles per second, or at nearly seven miles a second if the earth had no atmosphere.

Doctor Wright has made these studies of the diminished force of gravity and lack of atmosphere on the moon's surface in connection with the work of a Carnegie Institution committee of astronomers, mathematicians and geologists who are collaborating in an effort to learn about the earth's satellite.

"The geologist, accustomed as he is to working with conditions as they exist on the earth's surface, finds himself in a different kind of world when he studies the moon," said Doctor Wright. "The force of gravity to which he is accustomed being so much less, many phenomena would be different. For example, volcanoes on the earth throw rocks only a short distance, so that they often fall back into the crater from which they came. But moon volcanoes would throw material much farther. The result would be that the inside floor of the volcanic craters would be lower than the outer surface, just the opposite of the earth's volcanic conditions. Also the craters would be much larger than any on the earth. Telescopic observation shows that both of these conditions actually occur.

"Another point of marked difference is the lack of erosion forms on the moon. While so many of the earth's surface features are the result of weathering by wind and water, the moon is without atmosphere and moisture and these forms are absent."

Measures Gravity on Earth.

Doctor Wright has also been investigating the force of gravity of the earth and is developing a new form of apparatus for measuring its intensity. The standard way of doing it is with a very accurate pendulum, but the method is complicated and a week or more is required to set up the apparatus at any one place and make the readings. The new instrument, which measures the twisting of a spiral tungsten spring due to the earth's attraction, gives promise of permitting readings comparable in accuracy with the pendulum to be made in a few hours.

Army Made 1,000 Flights Over Airways in Year

Washington.—During the last fiscal year army airplanes made approximately 1,000 flights over the eastern division of the model airways from Washington to Dayton. Commercial pilots also took advantage of the facilities offered on the model airways, recognizing the greater safety and ease of air travel over an organized and identified route.

Planes utilizing this route numbered 1,213, of which 939 belonged to the army, 14 to the navy, 14 to the marine corps and 66 to commercial concerns. In addition 163 planes flew over the route but did not stop.

Bering Sea and Straits Getting Much Warmer

Dutch Harbor, Alaska.—Bering sea and straits connecting the Arctic ocean are warming up, icebergs diminishing in size and fish ordinarily fearful of the cold migrating farther north, declare crews of whalers just back from the frigid regions. Seals and walrus have found the water of Bering sea too warm and were scarce except in the Arctic ocean this last season, while whales appeared more numerous in the polar waters than along the Alaskan coast. Herring, smelt and salmon, rarely frequenting Bering straits, have taken the old sealing grounds, say the whalers.

School for Gypsies

Uzhorod, Czechoslovakia.—The first school of gypsies in Europe will soon be established here.

WOMAN, 92, BOASTS 308 LIVING HEIRS

Challenges Any Grandmother to Show Equal Record.

Ogden, Utah.—Boasting that she has the largest posterity of any woman in the country, Mrs. Sarah Jane Taylor of Harrisville recently celebrated her ninety-second birthday. She has 308 living descendants, who include 8 children, 50 grandchildren, 139 great-grandchildren and 61 great-great-grandchildren.

She has challenged any woman in the country to show a larger number of lineal descendants and is anxious to correspond with any such woman.

Mrs. Taylor has been married twice, the first time when she was only sixteen. The marriage was with Bailey Lake, a fellow Mormon convert whom the young girl met on her way to Utah in 1850. They settled in Ogden where four children were born.

When the youngest was still a baby Brigham Young pressed Mr. Lake into service and sent him to Idaho to spread the Mormon gospel among the Indians. With the other Mormon elders at Fort Lemhi, Lake was attacked by Indians. The little garrison, besieged, sent Lake as a messenger for help. He was ambushed and killed in the Malad mountains.

A few years later his widow was married to the late Pleasant Green Taylor. Six children, four of them still living, were born from this union.

Mrs. Taylor was born in Port Gibson, Miss., November 12, 1834. She has the distinction of being one of the few remaining Mormons who crossed the plains in ox carts in the early fifties. She was among the religious followers who left the northern part of the state and went south when General Johnston's army came to Utah to subdue Brigham Young.

Eat in Darkness as Health Aid, Says Doctor

London.—With so much stress being laid on the virtues of artificial sunlight, special interest attaches to the announcement, made by a prominent London doctor, that we do not sufficiently consider the health value of darkness.

The authority states that in his opinion many of the ills that have their origin in digestive troubles are traceable to the too lavish use of light at meals. Brilliant lighting, he asserts, is harmful in dining rooms, restaurants and other places where meals are partaken.

Our digestive processes, on the perfect working of which human health and happiness so largely depend, are interfered with by the extra stimulant provided by garish lighting. The demands made on the senses by such factors as bright lights and arresting sounds mean that blood is drawn from the stomach to the brain and muscles, and the assimilation of food naturally suffers.

According to this authority the best light for meal times is that given by shaded candles. But we should all be better in health and in temper, the physician states, if we ate our meals in semidarkness.

Plan to Revive Whaling Off California Coast

San Diego, Calif.—After a hiatus of more than half a century whaling operations are to be resumed on an extensive scale on the southern California coast. A whaling fleet consisting of the factory steamer Lansing, with four killers, has established a base at South Bay, San Clemente Island, and has started a hunt for the famous California "grays," the humpback and the sperm, the only species frequenting these waters.

The whale oil, fertilizer and chicker seed, the principal products derived from the whale catch, will be disposed of entirely in the California markets, officials of the whaling company announce.

Slump in Fur

Washington.—Fur coats may gain an enhanced standing as luxuries if the supply of fur-bearing animals continues to decrease as steadily as in the last year. The Agricultural department said the number of fur wearers was increasing much faster than fur bearers.

Canadian Farmer Seeks Meteor Buried in Yard

Detroit, Mich.—George Turner, a farmer living near Amherstburg, Ont., and a number of his friends, are planning to dig up what is believed to be a portion of a meteor that buried itself in the ground outside Turner's home.

The missile is buried about ten feet and the hole, which is about twelve inches in diameter, indicates that it must have been whirling at a great rate of speed when it struck.

"My wife and I were reading in the front room when my attention was attracted by what I thought resembled a pillar of flame," Turner said. "At first I believed the house was afire and I rushed out of doors, but I found nothing."

Turner plans to send the missile to the government laboratories at Toronto for examination.

Old Palace Haunted by Caligula's Ghost?

In the northern angle of the Palatine hill stands a palace, which the people of Rome believe to be haunted by the ghost of the half-mad Caligula, the emperor who surpassed even Nero in cruelty and bloodthirstiness. Pierre Van Paassen relates, in the Atlanta Constitution. Though the guide refused to accompany us mid the half-moldered ruins, we encountered no ghost in any of the historic halls, though we half expected to see phantoms repeat the ghastly scenes that were once enacted here. For here Caligula, reclining at the banquet table, burst out laughing, and when asked the cause of his mirth replied: "How easy it would be to have the heads of my courtiers roll over the marble floors." In this same chamber Claudius was feasting when he was informed that his wife Messalina was dead and received the news with a jest, then ordered a slave to pour him a cup of wine. And here also the same emperor devoured his fatal repast of mushrooms of which Tacitus speaks, a dish prepared by his loving wife and niece, Agrippina, in order to make way to the throne for her son Nero.

Found Begging Paid Better Than Writing

A beggar on the streets of Buenos Aires can make \$1.25 in an hour. An unskilled laborer draws about \$2 for eight hours of work. The working classes contribute 80 per cent of the money that beggars collect, and domestic servants give more than all the rest put together. Young girls are more charitable than older women, and widows more than women whose husbands still live. Among all classes, women contribute most to the beggar's board, giving more and more frequently than men. Among men, cart drivers are more liberal than chauffeurs, and clerks more free-handed than their employers.

This cross-section of the privy purse of Buenos Aires was drawn by a reporter who disguised himself as a "down-and-out" and then spent a lucrative day begging in all sections of the business and shopping districts. During the five hours he made \$6.25, which was four times as much as he made working 15 hours as a reporter for his newspaper, which, he remarked to his friends, as he changed back to necktie and spats, would soon be looking for a man to replace him.

Early Montmartre

Montmartre, the hill of Paris, derives its name perhaps from the Latin, mons martium, but probably from the fact that back in the Roman days a temple of Mars was located on the summit, says the Independent.

For many years it remained a little village famous for its windmills and gypsum quarries, then a convent for Benedictine nuns was erected where the temple once stood. In 1800 the wall separating Montmartre from Paris was destroyed and little by little artists began to congregate there because living was comparatively cheap. Montmartre awoke to a new life. It became the cradle of the nation's art. It was frequented by such men as Dumas, Daudet and Verlain. Eagerly dodged desperately about its streets. It saw Gautier in scarlet trousers and Baudelaire, reeking in filth, pouring forth his beautiful verse. Cafes were the main source of its inspiration.

Cheap Sacking Material

No material is manufactured at a smaller cost than gunny. It is a strong, coarse sack-cloth manufactured chiefly in Bengal from jute, but to some extent also in Bombay and Madras from sunn hemp. It is also manufactured in Dundee, Scotland, from jute imported from Bengal, and in a small way of late years in the United States. The weaving of gunny is a great domestic industry in India. It gives occupation to men, women and children. Boatmen employ themselves weaving in their spare moments, as do farmers, carriers and even domestic servants. The weaving is performed upon the rudest kind of loom, consisting merely of a few sticks and poles fastened together with twine.

Athletic Writer

Because of his size and strength Dr. Samuel Johnson, was advised by a certain luckless publisher to get a porter's knot and turn porter. Set upon one night by four footpads, he kept them at bay until the watch came up. He frequently in his younger years walked from Litchfield to Birmingham and back again, a distance of 80 miles, without fatigue, and in his trip to the Hebrides Boswell says that "ninety-five days were never passed by any man in more vigorous exercise." He was a bold swimmer, and though he ordinarily moved like a manacled elephant, he at sixty-eight writes delightfully. "I ran a race this day and beat Barrett."—Scientific Monthly.

City's Glory Departed

It is no longer "Antioch the Beautiful," splendidly situated though it is. In the Thirteenth century it was still a considerable city of 120,000 inhabitants. Today it is known as Antakia and its population is about 12,000. It never quite recovered from its spoliation by the sultan of Egypt, nor has it made much effort to repair the damage done in 1872 by a severe earthquake. But it will always be a place of interest to Christians for its many associations with the earliest periods of their history.

REVISE ALPHABET AND SAVE BILLION

Professor Would Shorten Thought Expression.

Philadelphia.—"Revise the alphabet and save a billion dollars a year." This was the advice given by Dr. Godfrey Dewey of Harvard university, a speaker at the English language congress.

Doctor Dewey's suggestion for a new alphabet was followed by presentation of a concrete scheme. He showed the members a new system of letters, considerably in excess of the present 26.

The proposed alphabet includes 24 consonants, 13 vowels, 4 diphthongs and a sign for the word "the," which in itself takes up 7 per cent of all the words in "the printed page," he said.

By introducing this new alphabet fewer symbols would be needed to express a thought. Lone words would be spelled with a few letters. Such a word as "through" could be expressed in three symbols.

Millions of tons less print paper would be required, according to advocates of the plan. Huge sums would be saved in type composition.

Typists could do their work in less time, as could letter writers. Readers would do their reading quicker and the human eye would be among the agents benefited.

Books and newspapers would be smaller and lighter, therefore costing less. The general result would be a saving in materials and labor, which means a saving in time.

The English teachers pondered Doctor Dewey's statement that the greatest problem of printed English today is a "typographical problem" and straightened in their chairs when the Harvard professor advised them to throw out all plans for reforming the language by the use of phonetic signs in dictionaries, and to call in the type designer to make the whole business over again.

To Doctor Dewey, the immortal 26 of the English alphabet is very bad and a new one is needed.

Longer to learn, the professor admitted with a smile, and an awful job to introduce, but easier and cheaper, when all's said and done.

Labrador Is Claimed by Jewish Precentor

London.—The romantic claim of a synagogue precentor to the ownership of the peninsula of Labrador has just been submitted to the British privy council, according to the Jewish World. The ownership of the peninsula, which embraces an area of 511,000 square miles, is at present the subject of a suit now before the privy council between Canada and Newfoundland.

The individual claimant is Rev. Isaac de la Penha of the Hepard congregation of Spanish and Portuguese Jews in Montreal, who declares that King William III granted the peninsula to one of his ancestors. The ancestor, one Joseph de la Penha, was a wealthy Rotterdam merchant, who lived in the Seventeenth century. During a storm at sea, it is said, he prevented several of King William's family from drowning when the vessel on which they were traveling was wrecked. As a reward the king gave him a charter, so his descendant declares, bestowing on him and his heirs the peninsula of Labrador. The royal concession was never acted upon, probably because in that day Labrador was virtually inaccessible.

Labrador's population consists of 15,500 Indians, Eskimos and whites. It is divided politically among the governments of Canada, Newfoundland and the province of Quebec. Its potential resources in timber, gold, copper, nickel and lead are supposed to be enormous.

Our Second Port

Washington.—Which is the second largest port in the United States? Duluth and Superior, handling 45,000,000 tons last year, second only to New York.

Moonlight Helps

Washington.—Love may thrive on moonlight, but tomatoes won't. Uncle Sam's farm experts have decided that even the full moon does crops no good.

High-Speed Insect Suggests Plane Design

Washington.—One branch of aviation research has been turned from study of the planing gull and the soaring eagle to scrutiny of a tiny fly as holding the possible answer to "the next step" in airplane design. Not long ago an American entomologist, standing beside a canyon in the wilds of Brazil, saw a flash of color—a mere blur of orange—flit before his eyes. A search identified the insect-missile as a new variety of deer-fly, scientifically catalogued as the cephomyia, and capable of flight at the speed of 815 miles an hour, about half the speed of a rifle bullet.

His report aroused interest of engineers, several of whom are now studying the "stream lines" and motive plant of the new subject. The fly is about the size of a bumble-bee.

Here's Your Chance to Get \$25,000.00.

Any young man or woman in the country, between the ages of 20 and 35 years, is eligible to enter the contest inaugurated by the Woodrow Wilson Foundation for the two \$25,000.00 prizes for the best article on "What Woodrow Wilson Means to Me."

The articles are to be not longer than 2500 words and must be mailed to the Woodrow Wilson Foundation, Awarard, 17 east Forty-second St., New York, before October 1, 1927.

Since the purpose is solely to induce young people to study and understand the ideals and principles of Woodrow Wilson it should be perfectly obvious to contestants that these Awards neither call for articles of fulsome praise nor analytical criticism.

No mere biographical sketch of Mr. Wilson or review of his life will be eligible.

Since only his ideals and principles are to be considered, no article must rest on a political basis or be colored by partisanship, for or against. Partisan political considerations are outside the scope of the contest.

Particularly should it be borne in mind that Mr. Wilson's ideals far transcended any of the plans he himself carried through. Hence no article is eligible which confines itself to a review of his efforts to create an association of nations or seeks to pass judgment upon the existing League of Nations.

Mr. Wilson's acts grew out of, and should merely be used to illustrate, his ideals and principles. It is what his point of view means to the contestant, not simply what he did, that the article should present.

The article should be devoted to an exposition of Mr. Wilson's precepts and principles, as he himself set them forth in his own written and spoken words,—notably, in his books "An Old Master," "When a Man Comes to Himself," "More Literature," and in his Public Papers and Addresses.

Soybeans Make Good Emergency Hay Crop.

As winter slowly disappears and spring draws nearer, the time for the Centre county dairyman to decide whether he will need additional roughage crops for next winter's feeding approaches.

Where there threatens to be a shortage of hay or where clover has frozen out soybeans will make one of the best emergency hay crops that can be planted. The soybean is a legume which is about equal to alfalfa in feeding value.

By feeding a legume hay such as alfalfa, clover or soybeans many dollars may be saved in making up the grain mixture and more home-grown seeds can be utilized. In making plans for seeding varieties to plant, rates of sowing and other information about growing soybeans can be obtained from The Agricultural Extension Association Office.

—Subscribe for the "Watchman."

A Word With the Old Folks

Elderly People Are Learning Importance of Good Elimination.

IN the later years of life there is apt to be a slowing up of the bodily functions. Good elimination; however, is just as essential to the old as to the young. Many old folks have learned the value of Doan's Pills when a stimulant diuretic to the kidneys is required. Scanty or burning passages of kidney secretions are often signs of improper kidney function. In most every community are scores of users and endorsers who acclaim the merit of Doan's. Ask your neighbor!

DOAN'S PILLS 60c

Stimulant Diuretic to the Kidneys. Foster-Milburn Co., Mfg. Chem., Buffalo, N. Y.

Meats,

Whether they be fresh, smoked or the cold-ready to serve—products, are always the choicest when they are purchased at our Market.

We buy nothing but prime stock on the hoof, kill and refrigerate it ourselves and we know it is good because we have had years of experience in handling meat products.

Order by telephone always receive prompt attention.

Telephone 450

P. L. Beezer Estate

Market on the Diamond

BELLEFONTE, PA.

34-34

CHICHESTER'S PILLS

THE DIAMOND BRAND. Indeed! Ask your Druggist for Chichester's Diamond Brand Pills in Red and Gold metallic boxes, sealed with Blue Ribbon. Take no other. Buy of your Druggist. Ask for CHICHESTER'S DIAMOND BRAND PILLS, for 35 years known as Best, Safest, Always Reliable. SOLD BY DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE.

1/2 Price

ON ALL

Winter Overcoats

Men's or Boys'

None reserved. Any Winter Overcoat in the Store at one half the Regular Price.

Buy your next winter's Coat NOW and save from \$10 to \$20.00

It's at Fauble's. It's just as we say.

FAUBLE'S