

Airplanes Will be Able to Land on Roof of Building in Near Future.

It will be possible to apply brakes to airplanes and stop them within twice their length after they reach the ground, according to C. Francis Jenkins, who has invented a propeller reversing device automatically inoperable until a machine lands.

Mr. Jenkins believes his device will enable air fields to be established directly in cities, on the roofs of large buildings, eliminating the slow and costly hauling of mail, express and passengers from suburban fields to their ultimate destination and that the general use of airplanes for suburb-to-city passenger service will be brought measurably nearer.

He also sees possibility of bringing a seaplane to rest in the lee of a battleship, landing on mother ships with complete ease and much greater safety.

Airplanes, he says, can approach landing fields at a greater rate of speed than before has been possible, and that failures like the wreck of the giant Sikorsky, which failed to rise in its attempted flight to Paris, will be safeguarded against.

With the new device the aviator, when he realizes that his take-off is a failure, can say Mr. Jenkins, stop the airplane on the runway.

"The reversible propeller blade itself is not new," Mr. Jenkins said. "It has been used on ships and motor boats, but it has been considered too dangerous for airplane use, lest the pilot might accidentally pull the controlling lever during flight."

"The essence of the new patent is that the reversing lever is so geared that it cannot be moved while the airplane is in the air. When the airplane strikes the ground a spring automatically releases the safety guard on the reversing control, and the aviator is free to bring his ship to rest on ground, deck or sea, almost as instantaneously as a bird ceases flight."

Mr. Jenkins is the inventor of the motion-picture projector; the system now in use of transmitting weather maps by radio to ships at sea, and other devices. A patent has been issued on his new airplane attachment.

Princeton Students Here on Research Work.

Many things have been potent factors in making Bellefonte famous. Her picturesque and healthy location; her three Governors—Curtin, Beaver and Hastings; her aviation field; her historic Academy which has produced a champion football eleven known from coast to coast, have attracted the attention of the nation toward our beautiful town. But another enterprise has been organized in recent years, in the scientific world, that is bringing our community into the limelight in a most interesting fashion.

It is the Princeton University summer school of geology and national resources which makes an expedition every summer to the regions rich in geological strata. Last year Bellefonte was visited by the Princeton party of twenty-five members and they pronounced Bellefonte as the best to study the paleozoic section, Appalachian topography and stratigraphy of North America. Last Friday the expedition left Princeton for a long stay in Canada, but selected Bellefonte for a second annual visit before entering the Canadian fields. Dr. Richard M. Field, of Princeton University, is the director of the expedition.

The prominent representatives of foreign Universities entertained as guests are Dr. E. B. Bailey, geological survey, Edinburgh, Scotland, and Dr. Leon W. Collet, dean of the school of Science and head of the department of geology, University of Geneva, Switzerland. Brown, Yale and Cornell are represented among the students.

The boys were kept busy with their research work among our rocks both Saturday and Sunday of last week. On Saturday evening, a large number of the party visited the Hughes swimming pool and enjoyed its privileges for over an hour, pronouncing it one of the finest pools they ever saw. "The water was just fine," was the unanimous verdict.

The expedition party left in their beautiful "Princeton" Pullman, especially equipped for these summer expeditions, on Sunday the 17th, with Toronto, Canada, as their next stop.

Uncontrolled Dogs Must Be Handled by Local Authorities.

To correct a general impression that State officials are responsible for the control of dogs running at large, the Bureau of Animal Industry, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture, has issued the following statement:

"Many people believe that the Bureau of Animal Industry should investigate and eliminate all complaints about uncontrolled dogs. The Bureau forces could not do this working twenty-four hours a day.

"The control of dogs running at large is a problem charged to local police. Every burgess, as well as the mayors of all third class cities in the State, have been requested by the Bureau of Animal Industry to instruct their police to carry out their duties in regard to dogs running at large as charged to them under the law. This request together with public sentiment has caused increased activities on the part of local police. Several boroughs are reported as having passed ordinances to control the uncontrolled dog.

"Persons having complaints to enter about dogs running over their property or committing other nuisances should not hesitate to complain to the Burgess or Mayor of their town, or direct to the local police. It is their duty to give protection against the uncontrolled dog."

MOUNDS MAY HOLD SECRETS OF PAST

Camp Sites in Texas Interest Anthropologists.

Camp sites thousands of years old on the plains of Texas and ancient funeral mounds in the wooded regions of the state may hold the secret of the relations of three of the greatest Indian civilizations ever on the American continent.

The Aztecs of ancient Mexico, the pueblo dwellers of southwest United States and the mysterious mound builders of the Mississippi valley, form a triangle at the apex of which lie the remains of a little-known culture of prehistoric Texas, says Dr. J. E. Pearce, professor of anthropology of the University of Texas.

Ancient camp sites known as the "Burnt Rock Mounds," are found on the plains and prairies of Texas along streams and water holes, Doctor Pearce says. These mounds are from four to five feet high and are made up of superheated limestone, with bones and other kitchen refuse. Nowhere else in the world are mounds of just this type found, says Doctor Pearce, who has studied some of these camp sites. He found not only the bones of many animals and birds, such as the buffalo, deer and turkey, but also many human leg bones split for getting at the marrow. These Indians, with their at least occasional taste for human flesh, must have built one fire on top of another until, after thousands of feasts cooked on limestone slabs, the mounds piled up.

There is no doubt of their great antiquity, Doctor Pearce believes, because many of the mounds contain as much as 1,500 cubic yards of refuse, and one cubic yard of material piled up in a year is a fair estimate. The chances are that they are still much older than this accumulation rate would indicate, because the Indians were a nomadic race and the camp sites may only have been occupied for a few weeks all told in a year. The Texas Indians of historic times knew nothing of these mounds or where they came from, and they were no longer used when the white man arrived. Doctor Pearce believes that their beginnings may go back from 2,000 to possibly 5,000 years.

Another group of prehistoric Texas Indians had established a civilization in the wooded parts of the state and built mounds in which to bury their dead. They were clever potters and rivaled the earthenware of the Mississippi valley mound builders.

A study of the remains of these two civilizations might yield valuable data on the migrations and origins of early American cultures, Doctor Pearce says.—Science Service Bulletin.

Hunters Grow in Number

More than 5,150,000 hunting licenses were taken out during the season 1925-26 by sportsmen throughout the United States, including Alaska, and the returns to state treasuries amounted to more than \$6,800,000. Although data are lacking from four states, detailed figures for the season compiled by the biological survey of the United States Department of Agriculture show increases in the numbers of licenses issued and fees received over the two years preceding.

In 1923-24 season the licenses numbered 4,395,000, and the fees paid were \$5,594,982. One year later 4,904,740 hunters paid for their licenses a total of \$6,190,863.94. During the 1925-26 season the license figures were 5,148,353, and the fees paid totaled \$6,872,812.59. Pennsylvania with 525,045 licenses and fees of \$646,467.25 headed the list both in licenses and returns to the state treasury.

Railway Through Forest

The Nepal government railway, the first passenger line in the kingdom of Nepal, has just been opened. It is 24 miles long, extending from Raxaul, terminus of the Bengal and Northwestern railway, to Amlekhganj. It cuts the travelling time between the two places from three days to one. For eight miles the line runs through the Bhabar forest, which is the home of tigers, rhinoceroses and many other wild animals. Malaria is so prevalent that land had to be cleared for half a mile on each side of the track to prevent the spread of the disease to passengers.

Country's "Special Weeks"

Though there are only 52 ordinary weeks on the calendar, the civic development department of the United States Chamber of Commerce has compiled a list of 100 "special weeks" to be celebrated during the year in this country. Alphabetically, these special weeks range from "Achievement week" to "Y. W. C. A. Week." These special weeks do not include a wide variety of special days which are set aside for mother, father and a whole array of famous men, as well as private interests.

Thrifty Philadelphian

Diogenes has a rival in Philadelphia who bids fair to outdo him in simplicity. The other night he was seen in the Reading terminal washroom shaving himself with a safety razor blade.

Perhaps it was money, maybe time he wished to save. Soap and water are free there, and he had a safety razor blade. That does not mean handle and blade combined, but just the blade. He did a good job with what material he had on hand.—Philadelphia Record.

GAME BOARD HAS ANNOUNCED PLAN OF DEER CONTROL.

At its meeting July 7 the board of game commissioners of Pennsylvania definitely decided to abandon the proposed open season for does as a means of correcting detrimental conditions among the wild game in Pennsylvania and substituted in place of that measure the plan to get reports where damage is great or their appears to be an unhealthy surplus of females in the herds, and hire marksmen to pick off the older does, hoping to break up the herds and scatter them, thus overcoming at once the damage to crops and the tendency toward inbreeding which is supposed to be responsible for the increasing death rate due to disease.

The board also decided on the following open seasons for small game in the State of Pennsylvania for 1927: Wild turkeys, ruffed grouse, ring-neck pheasants, bobwhite, quail and woodcock—From November 1st to November 15th, inclusive, Sundays excepted.

Cottontail rabbits and hares—Month of November only, Sundays excepted.

Bears—From November 16 to December 15, inclusive, Sundays excepted.

The regular season for deer with two points or more to one antler, namely, from December 1st to 15th, to remain in force.

The raccoon season will be confined to a period from November 1st to January 15th.

In order to overcome the depredations of deer in certain sections, the board decided to appoint a force of deputy protectors, all of whom will be expert deer hunters and who will be sent to the affected sections of the State to attempt to reduce the deer to a point where they will not be a nuisance. In this connection, the men will be advised to confine the shooting so far as possible to old barren does and the carcasses will be disposed of, if feasible, to charitable institutions.

It is hoped that this arrangement will minimize the slaughter of deer which are not causing material damage and will overcome the objections previously caused by indiscriminate killing during a general open doe season.

This method will also afford immediate relief to those who are suffering from depredations at the present time and will be the means of overcoming undesirable conditions. In connection with the deer situation, the board had tentatively decided some time ago that an open season on does was the only remedy for the situation. Upon this announcement the board was swamped with protests from sportsmen's organizations, and in deference to these protests, chose the alternative method, which will be tried out this year.

Farmers having crops damaged may still kill the deer, and after notifying some warden within 48 hours, an inspection will be made, and if the damage is proven, the farmer will be permitted to keep the carcass for his own use if he so desires, but cannot sell or give it to others. In case the farmer does not wish the carcass, it will be given to some charitable institution or hospital by the game protector.

The ruling giving farmers this permission does not extend all over the State, but applies to all townships in Jefferson county, and certain other designated localities. It is quite generally known that damage to growing crops has become a serious problem in recent years, and latterly, the effect of a surplus of females on the deer themselves due to inbreeding and weakening of the breed, has been more generally understood, but another phase which has occupied the attention of the state game commission is the tremendous damage done to young forest growth, particularly in the past year when feed has been scarce.

A great many people conversant with the situation feel that the best method of coping with the situation was the open doe season proposed. From the standpoint of damage to farm crops and forestry there is no question of the advisability of this move and from the standpoint of the health and preservation of the deer, the breaking up of the herds, which contain as high as 30 or 40 head in some instances, there is a well formulated opinion that the open season is the only effective means of accomplishing desired results.

There is little danger of extinction of the deer, for the many game refuges now established in the State will furnish a constant supply.

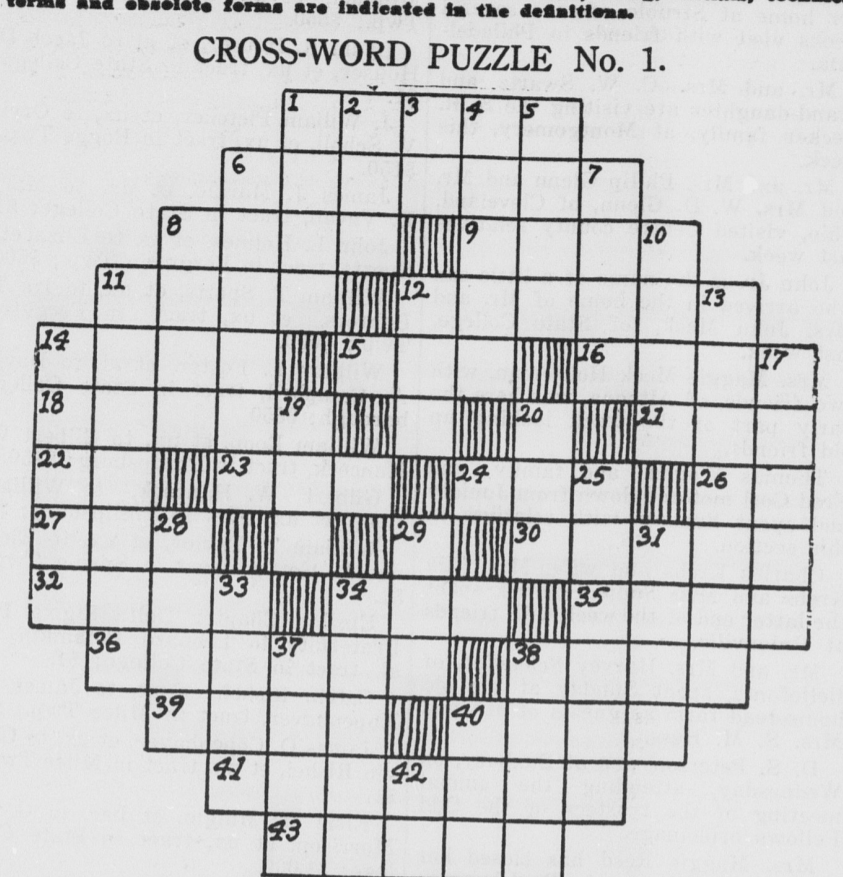
Some idea of the actual conditions, so far as forestry damage is concerned can be obtained when it is known that in some sections where the deer are numerous, there are no trees left under five years of age, the young trees being devoured by the deer. Many of the seedlings set out this year were almost instantly consumed. In one case, 40,000 seedlings were set out in a reforestation project. After the planting was started it was noted that the young trees were being eaten by the deer, but there was nothing to do but go ahead and watch results. Out of the forty thousand trees, less than ten per cent. were saved from the ravages of the deer.

Laurel and rhododendron were also extensively eaten by the deer this spring, and many of the dead deer found, when opened, were shown to have filled up on these plants.

In one section comprising the reservoir for a water company, four square miles in extent, fifty dead deer were found, and in other places the number ranged from 14 to 20. Game Protector Kelley and another warden, in one day's tramp through the woods, found 28 dead deer, many having eaten laurel.

In the early days the Indians and pioneer settlers kept the herds scattered and broken up and prevented such situations as now exist among the deer. The game commission is apparently making an effort to adopt the correct solution, but being in the public service it must listen to the will of the people, and if the plan now being tried is not successful, it

HOW TO SOLVE A CROSS-WORD PUZZLE
When the correct letters are placed in the white spaces this puzzle will spell words both vertically and horizontally. The first letter in each word is indicated by a number, which refers to the definition listed below the puzzle. Thus No. 1 under the column headed "horizontal" defines a word which will fill the white spaces up to the first black square to the right, and a number under "vertical" defines a word which will fill all the white squares to the next black one below. No letters go in the black spaces. All words used are dictionary words, except proper names. Abbreviations, slang, initials, technical terms and obsolete forms are indicated in the definitions.



- Horizontal. 1—Machine for weaving fabrics (pl.) 2—More laughable 3—Opening in skin 4—Narrow aperture 5—Leave hurriedly 6—Infrequently 7—Bang 8—Tree 9—Walk 10—Pertaining to the moon 11—Organ of hearing 12—Pronoun 13—Woman residing in convent 14—Meadow 15—Denial 16—Pinch 17—Unripe 18—Nautical mile 19—Agitate the air 20—Bottom 21—Sprints 22—Sec. sing. pres. of "do" 23—Term of affection 24—Examine intently 25—Transgressors 26—Near-sightedness
- Vertical. 1—Decoy 2—Unit 3—Preposition 4—A niggardly person 5—Dispose of for a consideration 6—Personal antagonist 7—5 1/2 yards (pl.) 8—Scheme 9—Carry 10—Ornamental work on columns 11—Drink in small quantities 12—Most wicked 13—Sneak 14—Apt 15—Move swiftly 16—Wooden pin 17—Bower (pl.) 18—Body of water 19—Part of "to be" 20—Rest 21—Digits of the foot 22—Abounding with cryptograms 23—Mutilate 24—Small boat 25—Energy (slang) 26—Negative reply

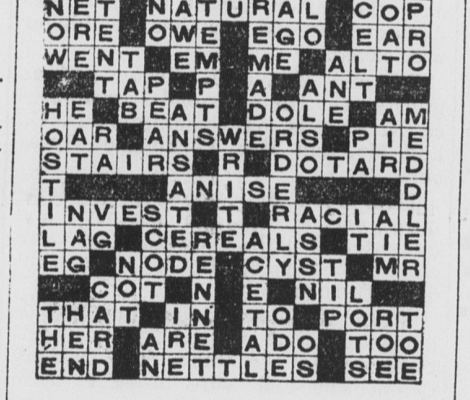
Solution will appear in next issue

will be a matter of education of the people.—Exchange.

Real Estate Transfers.

- Susan Lambert, et al, to Minnie R. Long, tract in Spring Twp.; \$1.
- John Long, et al, to John F. Forsey, et ux, tract in Spring Twp.; \$3,000.
- Andy Petro, et ux, to John J. Kachik, tract in Snow Shoe Twp.; \$350.
- Elmer E. Swartz, et ux, to James Blaine Swartz, tract in Spring Twp.; \$14,000.
- Calvin J. Weaver, et ux, to Curtis J. Weaver, tract in Miles Twp.; \$1.
- Herbert D. Meek, et al, to Philip B. Meek, tract in Patton Twp.; \$900.
- Joseph W. Reifsnnyder, et al, to F. Q. Hartman, tract in Millheim; \$50.
- Joseph W. Reifsnnyder, et al, to S. Q. Hartman, tract in Penn Twp.; \$100.
- Charles G. Hassinger, et ux, to F. Q. Hartman, tract in Millheim; \$2,250.
- Frank W. Miller, et ux, to F. Q. Hartman, tract in Penn Twp.; \$150.
- Harvey G. Tressler, et ux, to Sallie M. Houser, tract in Spring Twp.; \$1.
- T. A. Byran, et ux, to Martin Dunlap, tract in Taylor Twp.; \$1,800.
- Ralph G. Leonard, et ux, to New-

Solution to Last Week's Puzzle.



ton C. Neidigh, tract in State College; \$7,500. F. Q. Hartman et ux, to Millheim Spinning Mills Co., tract in Millheim; \$1. John T. McCormick, et ux, to Wheeler P. Davey, et ux, tract in State College; \$1,600. Cyrus Brumgart, Exec., to Charles D. Bartholomew, tract in Potter Twp.; \$207.50. Charles D. Cole to Jane H. Cole, tract in Philipsburg; \$1.

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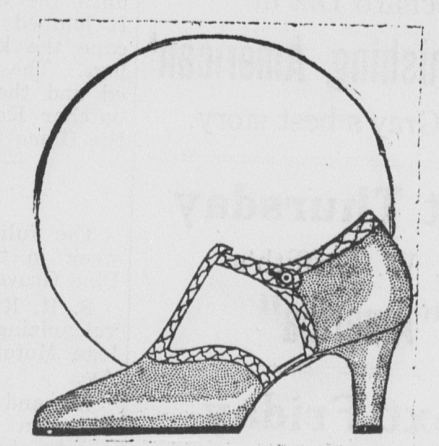
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