

Bellefonte, Pa., August 26, 1927.

NAVY DESERTIONS CUT DOWN.

Washington.-Cutting down an alarming number of naval desertions by preventing the deserting type of sailor from ever enlisting in the first place is a new achievement of the United States navy. How this has been brought about, largely by means of a special psychology test, is announced by Commonder D. E. Cummings U. S. N., in an account to ap-

pear in the Personnel Journal. In 1923, the number of men who were unable to adapt themselves to navy life had grown to excessive proportions, declares Commander Cummings. Almost one-third of the separations from the navy were desertions, and only 44.6 per cent left the navy by honorable discharge or transfer to the fleet reserve. Courts-martial were at the rate of 13,000 a year, with an enlisted force of 86,000 men. Altogether, a serious situation.

To find out whether general intelligence has any connection with the ability of a man to make good in the navy, the O'Rourke general classification test, prepared and standardized by Dr. L. J. O'Rourke, now director of research of the United States civil service commission, was put into use. Five hundred men who had deserted

and been apprehended were first tested, and also 2,000 recruits. The scores of the deserters ranged consistently lower than those of the recruits in general. They showed that if men who made a score lower than 30 on the test were not allowed to enlist, 22 per cent of the deserters would be eliminated, and only a comparatively small percentage of men who might make good would be excluded. Further applications of the test confirmed the relation between low scores on this particular test and the likelihood of delinquencies and failure in naval life.

It was also found that men who had gone farther in school were more likely to make good in the navy than men who had had poorer educations. This is not surprising, Commander Cummings points out, considering that enlisted men are called upon to perform highly technical work, such as aligning turret guns, figuring ballastic corrections, handling radio communications and materials, and innumerable other things requiring greater intelligence, initiative, responsibility, and education than was

required of sailors in former days. Tests on recruits during the last year designed to show more definitely that intelligence has not progressed very fast, owing to the fact that desertions and courts-martial have decreased so greatly, Commander Cummings reports.

All Roadside Stands Must Meet State Beverage Laws.

roadside stands and small drink dispensing places must meet the requirements of the State Beverage Laws the same as large bottling plants, asserts Dr. James W. Kellogg, director-chief chemist of the Pennsylvania Bureau of Foods

and Chemistry.
These State laws have been enacted to protect the health of the people in every possibly way. They prohibit the placing of ice directly in soft drinks for cooling purposes and likewise make it illegal to use polluted water.

"Special agents of the Commonwealth are paying particular attention to the method of bottling and dispensing soft drinks this summer,"

Dr. Kellogg says.

"All bottling plants are being visited periodically to make sure that conditions are sanitary, that bottles are thoroughly cleansed, and samples are selected for examination of the chemist to determine their composition and sugar content. Roadside booths and other small stands dispensing drinks are being given especial attention to make sure that the drinks are free from ice and that polluted water is not used. The inspections also include the home made drinks offered for sale such as root beer, which are required to be made and dispensed in a sanitary way."

Quack Grass Serious Menace on Average Farm.

Quack grass is a most troublesome weed and a great pest in cultivated fields. With its thick mat of root stocks and drought-defying qualities it is a serious menace on any farm still it has some interesting qualities. Analysis shows it to be a very nutritious grass and live stock are fond of it. The writer has seen sheep standing in clover back-high reaching through the fence and feeding or quack grass, nibbling it to the ground it does not winterkill or summerkill. It is more than a success everywhere. Quick growing and aggressive all the time. Its nutritive ratio shows it to be a balanced ration, superior to timothy or red top and equal to the blue grass. It gets onto the job early in the season and is there late in the fall. A valuable grass with very bad

Commercial Air Transport Firms Ask Information.

Officials in the department of State at Harrisburg, have announced re-ceipt of a number of inquiries relative to the incorporation of air transportation companies and landing fields. The majority of the proposed companies stated that they desired to engage in both mercantile and passenger business.

Department officials said that air transportation companies would required to have the approval of the public service commission the same as other similar companies. They also will be required to have the aproval of the new State aeronautics commission, created under legislative enactment of 1927. The commission, which is to regulate aeronautics in Pennsylvania, was named last month by Governor Fisher but probably will not organize until next month.

Many Women Workers in the Middle Ages

The Middle ages, too, had their "feminism," and the way women's problems were solved was not very much different from today's.

In the Thirteenth, Fourteenth and Fifteenth centuries, just as at present, it was necessary to take care of unmarried women, and this could not always be done by means of convents, although a greater number of girls went in convents then than nowadays.

The crafts excluded women often on principle but in practice women worked in almost all crafts during the Middle ages, as simple workers as well as at the head of enterprises

The professions in which women excelled were, of course, those which were related to the traditional feminine work, as weaving, cord manufacture and the textile crafts in general. Many women became leading seamstresses. Feminine tailors were far more frequent during the Middle ages than now. The gold industry always had a group of feminine and a group of masculine workers. Women often were barbers, and feminine musicians played in most of the wine inns. Women were teachers not only in their convent schools but also in general schools. Above all, there was never a lack of women physicians.

New Zealand's Fjords of Surpassing Beauty

The marvelous fjordland of New Zealand is described by those who have seen it as the most wonderful in existence, surpassing in beauty the famous fjord country of Scandinavia.

Milford sound, which offers this wonderful fjord scenery, is situated about 1,000 miles from the Victorian coast, off the southwestern coast of New Zealand. As one enters he finds himself surrounded by the perpendicular sides of enormously high mountains, the tops of which are covered with snow. And in the sound country of Alaska, there are great terminals almost on the level of the sea; but what differentiates these fjords used only by foot, is a walk of 36 miles over a track so precipitous that only 10 miles can be covered in a day. During this tramp across, a 5,000-foot mountain must be scaled and descended. While a few venturesome spirits surmount these obstacles each year, they are indeed few.

Bunkered!

Two men were discussing golf courses in general and a little ninehole course in particular. Eventually the conversation turned to a certain 18-hole course.

I always think," said one, "that the little nine-hole course is far more difficult than the 18-hole course."

"Well, one would expect it to be so," exclaimed a friend who did not play golf.

"Why?" asked the two men, simulcaneously.

"It is obviously easier to get a little ball into one of the holes when there are 18. It would be twice as hard when there only nine."

The Difference

An inspector paid a surprise visit to a village school. The teacher, who was of decidedly corpulent build, proceeded to question the children as fol-

"Now, children, tell me in what way resemble a clock." The response soon came. "Please, aiss, you have a face," " You have

hands," and so on. Then came the question: "Tell me some ways in which I do not resemble

a clock." There was a long pause; then piped a small voice: "Flease, miss, you have no spring."

Richest Man of 300 B.C. Interesting information about Croe-

sus, famous rich man of ancient times, is reported by the Detroit News. The gift he presented to Delphi, 600 years before Christ, would be valued at about \$300,000,000 in modern currency. It included a pyramid surmounted by a lion, both made of precious metals; two bowls of solid gold large enough to held 5,400 gallons each, besides a present of \$13 to every man in the city. And those were the days before there were oil wells or steel trusts and modern methods of getting rich quicker.

Married in the Cemetery

An unusual wedding occurred in a neighboring state. The bridegroom was an undertaker, whose father had been an undertaker before him. The ceremony took place at midnight in the cemetery before the father's grave. Asked why he was married in this way, the bridegroom said: "Well, I've been to the cemetery so often on sad occasions that I felt I should like to come here just once for some happy event." . . . Couples afraid of being too happy might try this .- Cap per's Weekly.

Golden Rule of Life

The Golden Rule, in various forms. is found in the literature of several ancient peoples. It was taught by the Chinese philosopher, Confucius, more than five centuries before the Man of Galilee started on his ministry. In the Analects of Confucius appears this passage: "Tsze-kung asked, saying, Is there one word which may serve as a rule of practice for all one's life? The Master said, Is not Reciprocity such a word? What you do not want done to yourself, do not do to others." -Pathfinder Magazine.

Napoleon and Lincoln

Among the Henpecked The henpecked man can scarcely be classed as a product of modern times. Historians relate that many of the world's most famous men, including Napoleon, Lincoln and Socrates, were henpecked. One of the letters written by Napoleon to his wife, Josephine, ends with the postscript:

"A thousand kisses—as burning as yours are frosty."

Lincoln, it is said, was henpecked because he was too shy. Count Montgeles, the German biographer of Lincoln, declares that Lincoln's wife loved him superficially, her own selfish ambitions predominating, adding that she constantly pecked at him and almost drove him mad.

The duke of Marlborough, one of Winston Churchill's ancestors, and acclaimed as one of the greatest warriors of his day, was madly in love with his wife, who, however, nagged him all the time. In 1704 he wrote to his wife on the eve of a battle:

"I'm not nearly as much afraid of my 60,000 foes as I am of you when you are mad at me." Next day, with Prince Eugene of Savoy, he won a big victory over the forces of Louis XIV of France.-New York Evening World

Business Man Really Not Taking Chances

In Portland lives a business man who not so long ago took to himself a most attractive young wife. She is reported to be what is sometimes denominated as dangerously beautiful. Recently he took a "traveling man" home to dinner with him. When, after dinner, the two men were in the smoking room together, the traveling man felt moved to say:

"Mr. Blank, as you know, I go about a great deal, and I may confess to you I am an observer of the fair sex, and in the course of my travels I see many handsome women, but I must say Mrs. Blank is about the handsomest woman I've ever met. I should think you'd be afraid to bring other men into your home."

"Oh, I trust my wife to look after the honor and welfare of the family, but I do sometimes find myself taking the precaution to invite only such plain, commonplace men as no woman would care to see the second time."-Boston Globe.

Log-Rolling

Suppose you are a prominent au thor. If you can get another prominent author to say something nice about your next book (which he may not read) is it not perfectly proper for you to say something nice about his next book? Thus a publisher will throw a book to the lions: that is, he will send advance copies to the lions, and each lion will roar a little about it. The roars of all these lions will be compacted in an advertising campaign, the whole affair being concocted before the book is out. There is nothing seemingly wrong about this. Of course each lion will naturally expect to have some roaring done for him later by the author of the book.-Thomas L. Masson in Patches Maga-

Powerful Colloids

If you leave the dishes in which gelatin desserts have been served to lie unwashed, you may find them broken next morning, says Hygeia Magazine. Gelatin is one of those substances, neither liquid nor solid, knewn as colloid. When it dries it exerts a force strong enough to pull chips of glass out of a dish in which it has been placed.

The same force is exerted in reerse direction when dried colloids absorb moisture and expand. This was the principle used by the Egyptians when they drove a wooden wedge into a crack and poured water on it. This caused the expansion of the colloid in the wood and split the rock.

Insect Types

Modern entomologists, says Hygeia Magazine, are now classifying insects according to the same types as those used for classification of human beings. The "asthenic" individual with the lean and hungry look may be found among insects as among people. The chunky, round "pyenic" type is found among beetles, bugs and moths, while grasshoppers, mosquitoes, walking sticks and dragon flies are "asthenic." The intermediate types lominate among these creatures as mong humans, and this group is esignated as "athletic."

Tree Speech Invaluable

Without free speech no search for ruth is possible; without free speech no discovery of truth is useful; without free speech progress is checked and the nations no longer march forward toward the nobler life which the future holds for man. Better a thousandfold abuse of free speech than denial of free speech. The abuse dies in a day, but the denial slays the life of the people and entombs the hope of the race.-Charles Bradlaugh.

Bottled Sunshine

rhat sunshine may be bottled and sent to any part of the world is a scientific possibility according to a report recently read before the Association of German Chemists in Berlin. The Germans believe that by means of huge sun engines along the Nile, water can be converted into hydrogen, which can be transported to colder regions of the world in quartz bottles and later burned for light and heat.

Priceless Relics in

Old Turkish Capital Not the least remarkable of the treasures shown in the old Sultan palace in Constantinople is a jeweled reliquary containing a reputed portion of the skull of St. John Baptist, a gold reliquary in the form of a forearm and hand, containing his reputed hand, and three swords with inscriptions on their blades, which make it probable that they belonged to the last Emperor Constantine, who fell at the capture of the city in 1453.

Artistically, the supreme treasures are the sword of Suleiman the Great and the Sixteenth century case for the mantle of the prophet. The former object has a hilt of ivory overlaid with a delicate gold filigree, and the blade is inlaid with an inscription and an exquisite flower pattern in gold, while on the haft, just below the hilt, are two curious figures in relief, a dragon facing a mythological bird. The golden case for the prophet's mantle is an unexcelled example of goldsmith's work, with its incised design and sober decoration of rubies and emeralds.

There are jeweled swords, whisks, girdles, pipestems, inkstands and vessels galore. These are the things whose sumptuousness is staggering; there are things also whose rare beauty takes the breath away.-Chicago Journal.

Moving Picture Idea

Ascribed to Chinese

Edison himself has said that most of his inventions are the development of the idea of some one who has preceded him, and now some one comes forth with the statement that the real origin of the moving picture dates back to China 7,000 years ago. The Chinese, in 5000 B. C., had their equivalent of our "pictures" in their 'shadow shows." They made figures of wax, exquisitely modeled and dressed, a few inches in height and flung the shadows from these on buffalo skin rendered transparent. Mov-

ing pictures thrown on a screen. A set can be seen in the Science nuseum, South Kensington, England. It forms part of an interesting collection of "cinema relics" gathered together by W. Day and loaned by him to the museum. These relics tell the tale in full of motion-picture development.

The Last Straw

Our sympathy was appropriately expressed recently to one of our most corpulent acquaintances who had gone to a doctor about his weight and had been ordered upon a four-day fast. A glass of orange juice twice a daynothing more. On the night of the third day the man awoke from a nap in which he had dreamed that a thick, medium-rare beefsteak had been set before him. Restlessly he went for a stroll in the park, casting hungry, covetous glances at every youth with a peanut and every babe with a nursing bottle. Suddenly he was accosted by an individual who said:

"Say, boss, you couldn't give a poor fellow a dime, could you? I haven't had anything to eat since this morning."-The New Yorker.

Ancient Cross Erected

One hundred years after its discovery, a Celtic cross more than one thousand years old was erected during a ceremony held recently in St. Patrick's church, Ballymena, Ireland. The cross was unearthed in 1827 while a ditch was being dug in the Kirconriola church yard, near Ballymena, and placed in the tower of the church, where it remained until 1879, when the church was burned. It was lost until recently, and was found broken in three pieces in the cellar of Ballymena castle. The cross is of rough, hard limestone, 22 inches long and about 3 inches thick. The inscription was carved early in the Tenth century.

Odd Sea Birds

Frigate birds or men-o'-war are birds which are found on the island Ascension. The original species was named Fregata aquila by the naturalist, Linnaeus, in 1758. They are now known to be confined to this little oceanic rock. These odd sea birds have bodies about the size of those of ordinary barnyard hens, with monstrous long wings, which spread as much as ten feet. Their bills are long with hooked tips, which make them dangerous weapons, and their feet are so tiny and so weak that they can scarcely waddle.

Wearisome

"The man who means well is as distressing as a camel's hair undershirt," said J. Fuller Gloom, the human hyena. "He is so free from evil intent that he greatly resembles a dead clam. On account of his innocence he is always getting hato predicaments that no one else would think of, and after becoming embroiled in trouble he expects, because he meant well, that all the rest of us will drop whatever we are doing and rush to his rescue. I am weary of the well-meaning man." - Kansas City Times.

Fragrant Memories

fouth is the time to build years or nelpful, friendly, neighborly acts. This done, the world will enjoy the fragrance of lovable personalities as age goes down the western slope of life: a fragrance, too, that will linger after we have passed to the great beyond.-Grit.

Surgeon Well Placed Among Nation's Great

Selection of Dr. Ephriam McDowell as one of Kentucky's two representatives in the Hall of Fame—the other is Henry Clay-is a reminder of the great service this surgeon rendered to humanity. He blazed the way of his profession in abdominal surgery when, in 1809, he performed a difficult operation that never had been tried before, saved the patient's life and enabled his profession to save countless other lives afterward. Doctor McDowell was literally a "doctor of the old school," the type that thought nothing of the monetary return from his practice. He was an adviser of the people, often in financial matters as well as being the custodian of their health and that of their children. He was born in Rockbridge county, Virginia, and had ample opportunity to study the science in which he early decided to spend his life. After obtaining what medical education was available in America, he attended the University of Edinburgh and on his return from Europe located in Danville, Ky., in 1795 to practice. It was there that he performed the operation that made him famous .- Kansas City Star.

Succession of Ideas

Produced Motor Car The history of the motor car began over 230 years ago, when Street, an English inventor, first utilized oil as a motive power. It was not until 1870 that a really practical petrol engine appeared. It was the work of Julius

Hock, of Vienna. The next name connected with the progress of the motor car is the most important of all-that of Gottlieb Daimler. In 1883 Daimler made the first small, high-speed petrol engine; all previous engines had been huge. clumsy and slow-moving.

Two years later he installed his engine in a motor-bicycle, and at the same time fitted boats with motors and ran them at Paris.

The boats attracted the attention o. Levassor, another famous pioneer, who at once saw the immense possibilities in Daimler's invention. He bought the French patents from the inventor. Levassor invented a system of transmission-a method of taking the power from the engine to the wheels-and with a few small improvements this system is in use today.

Perfectly Plain

A ten-year-old girl had moved from Indianapolis to a farm in southern Indiana where the language of the Hoosier schoolmaster sometimes still exists in reality. Many of the school children's expressions were like Greek to her and called for translation by her schoolmates or mother.

One day she inquired of a schoolmate why Imogene was out of school. "She's got a risin' on her head," was ene reply.

"What's that?"

"Why, it a raisin'," was the explanatory answer. Repeating the conversation to her

mother she learned that Imogene had a boil or abscess on her head.-Indianapolis News.

It Does

in a lesson in pursing a sentence, the word "courting" came to a young miss of fourteen to parse. She commenced hesitatingly, but got on well enough until she had to tell what it agreed with. Here she stopped short. But as the teacher said, "Very well; what does courting agree with?" Ellen blushed and held down her head.

'Ye-ye-yes, ma'am."

"Ellen, don't you know what court ag agrees with?" Well, Ellen, why don't you parse

nat word? What does it agree with?" Blushing still more and stammering, Ellen at last replied, "It agrees with all the girls, ma'am."

Plenty of Ignorance

The uneducated have to pass through life with crippled powers; they have not a fair chance of contending in that struggle for existence upon which all have to embark who are obliged to earn their own livelihood. Few, if any, industrial operations are so entirely mechanical that a man will perform them equally well whether his mental powers have been developed or have been permitted to remain dormant. Ignorance takes away a considerable part of the power of a man to acquire the means of living.—Henry Fawcett.

Reply Not Recorded

Mildred, age five, having been born in a day far removed from the dark ages, had never seen a man with a beard. One day an uncle who possessed a crop of rather short whiskers came to visit them. After the first salutations had been given, Mildred stared at her newly found kinsman with intense interest.

Evidently arriving at no satisfac ory conclusion, she asked: "Wha! aind of fur is that on your face-fox r rabbit?"

Start of Honeymoon

The honeymoon journey is stated to have had its birth in the reign of George II of England, declares Gas Logic. It became, declares an authority on wedding customs, "a recognized bridal institution in the aristocratic world in the earlier days of George III's reign. Many years passed before modest gentlefolk in the middle rank of life presumed to imitate their bet ters in respect to this convenient cus

FOR AND ABOUT WOMEN.

DAILY THOUGHT. "The spell of woman, whether for good or ill, is more subtle and more potent than anything in the universe but the love of God."-The Inner Shrine.

New York.—"American women may be the best dressed in the world, but they have the worst speaking voices."

Miss Clare Woodbury, who has specialized on speaking voices for a dozen years, and has coached many women in the fine art of good speech,

made this remark emphatically. Miss Woodbury described her avocation-acting, she said, is her vocation, but she successfully manages two careers-thus: "Discovering and salvaging the speaking voice." She was herself discovered at her New York studio, in the East Fifties, salvaging notes from lectures she has at various times delivered before colleges, dramatic schools and her own private pupils. These notes, she admitted, are being assembled for a

"This book will be a labor of love and hate," cryptically announced Miss Woodbury, who, in spite of her iconoclasm, proved to be a pleasant young person, a brunette of the athletic type, of Bryn Mawr background. Her own speaking voice has considerably more force than that usually prescribed by the diction teachers. "Don't take my voice as it is now for a model." Miss Woodbury begged as she began to talk. "It's too dominating in quality. One gets that way telling other people what to do. It's a fault, however. The voice should

be musical as well as vital. "You see, I love good speaking voices," Miss Woodbury went on to explain. "I hate nondescript ones. And 80 per cent of American women

are included in my 'hate' category.
"I cannot understand the indifference of our women to how they speak!" Miss Woodbury marveled, not without real pathos in her tone. "Time and money are lavished on hairdressers, beauty culturists, modistes, dietitians, jewelry-but not a penny nor a moment on voice! And no matter how beautiful faces and figures are, think of the illusion smashed when a woman opens her mouth to speak uncouthly. It's so stupid of women, too. A well-bred speaking voice should be the first aid to social climbing and the country is

full of social climbers. "In no other country are women so indifferent to the importance of their speech." Miss Woodbury lamented. Of course, the English language is the easiest to desecrate. The speech of the most uneducated French or Italian peasant is not nearly so unpleasant to the ear as the slovenly sounds that come from many of our social leaders. English is not naturally a musical language, unless well spoken. But what charms, what distinction, what real brilliance it has in

the mouth of a cultural speaker! "The English language allows great individuality in diction." Miss Woodbury pointed out proudly. "But how few women take advantage of this! Most of them never even learn the fundamentals of projecting sound. Foreigners say we talk through our noses. Many of us do. Many more talk from the back of the throat. And we never use the mouth at all to help the sounds take form. Our general speech is on a dead level, consummately ugly. I am not speaking at all of grammar, eloquence or pronunciation. I mean just sound as formulat-

ed and projected. "Every woman has a voice of her own, the same as a face of her own," insisted Miss Woodbury. "Most American women never find their own voice. That's the trouble with so many systems of teaching diction. Suppose the student has a coarse, common speaking voice to begin with. The teacher makes her imitate a musical cultured voice. That's all very well, but the student who imitates will never have anything but a false voice. In moments of excitement or emotion she will go back to her original voice.

"Finding your own natural voice is the first step in speech culture. Your real voice will be found to harmonize perfectly with your personality. This voice will really express you and not some one else. It will come out with ease. Every woman can find this voice for herself. Once she has it placed her next step is to nurture it. develop it naturally and make it expressive by means of education and practice. We are all extremely sensitive to the voices around us. I know women who unconsciously affect the speech of the last person they have talked to. But this is only one phase of 'false voice.'

"It's ridiculous! All around are women reeking in riches-everything about them is expensive except the most exyressive organ of their personality! And that's cheap!"

Seafoam Candy.—Put three cups of light brown sugar, a cup of water and a tablespoon of vinegar into a saucepan. Heat gradually to the boiling point, stirring only until the sugar is dissolved. Then boil without stirring until the mixture forms a hard ball when tested in cold water.

Remove from the fire and when it stops bubbling pour the mixture into the stiffly beaten whites of two eggs, beating constantly. Beat until it becomes quite stiff, then add a cup of chopped nut meats. Drop from a spoon on buttered tins.

Graham Gems.—Beat the yolks of two eggs in two cupfuls of ice water or milk. Add gradually, beating well in the meantime, three and three-quarters cupfuls of graham flour. After all the flour is added continue beating until the mixture is light and full of air bubbles. At the last, fold, not beat in, the stiffly whipped whites of the eggs and bake at once in the heated irons.

Peach Bombe.—Scald a quart of milk, add a heaping teaspoonful of cornstarch mixed with four tablespoonfuls of sugar. Cook until the mixture coats the spoon. Mix a pint of whipped cream and one pint of raw peaches pulp to the scalded milk. Freeze to a mush, turn into a two quart bowl, mold and pack in ice and salt for two hours.