

**Dog Racing Now Thrilling Crowds Over the World.**

Two thousand powerful greyhounds, trained to the minute, are chasing electrically propelled stuffed rabbits around quarter-mile tracks all over the United States. Across the oceans, in Europe, South Africa and Australia, thousands of other blue blooded canines are being raced in the latest of American sports, which already rivals the ancient pastime of horse racing in popularity, says Popular Mechanics Magazine.

Despite the fact that the game is hardly 6 years old, it already has taken a place as one of the most fascinating of sports. Crowds of 10,000 banked around the oval track are not unusual for the average evening program, all dog races being run at night under blazing electric lights.

To the late O. P. Smith, who, prior to his death a few months ago, was high commissioner of the International Greyhound Racing Association, goes the credit of developing the chase of the electric rabbit. Mr. Smith developed his first crude mechanical rabbit as long ago as 1909, but it was not until ten years later that even fair success was attained, and public races really date from 1921. Despite its newness, the sport has spread throughout the world. England saw its first track at Birmingham last year, and this season has six. Canada had one last year and four this season. One has been built at Cape Town; Australia is constructing several and Mexico has applied for a franchise under the international association.

Track racing differs materially from the "society races" of whippet dogs. The little whippets, weighing from twenty to twenty-five pounds, are raced on a straightaway between cords which mark each dog's path. A trainer at one end of the course releases the dog, who runs to a trainer at the other end.

The track races use greyhounds, standing twenty-four inches or more in height and weighing up to as much as seventy-five pounds, though the best racing animals average from fifty to sixty pounds. On the oval course, with fairly sharp curves at either end, only slightly banked, the better dogs can negotiate the quarter mile in 25 seconds, a rate of thirty-six miles an hour, and to keep the electric rabbit ahead of them in shorter dashes, it is geared for a top speed of fifty miles an hour, though its average running speed is limited to around forty to forty-five miles. Twenty-five horse power and an electric car weighing more than 1,100 pounds are necessary to whisk about a pound of stuffed rabbit around the course at that rate. Years of work were concentrated in developing the car, the special electric motor and the housing which hides car and track from the dogs, while permitting the arm carrying the rabbit to project over the track for about five feet.

**Pick Next Year's Seed Corn Early this Fall.**

Although recent hot weather has greatly improved the 1927 corn crop it still is from two to three weeks later than normally.

"Unless there is unusually favorable weather for corn during all of August and most of September," asserts County Agent W. A. Ross, "a high percentage of immature corn may be expected at the time of the first frost. This will mean that the crop will be cribbed with a high moisture content, which in turn will result in considerable freezing, even with normal fall and early winter weather."

To meet the impending situation, he suggests that an adequate supply of seed for the 1928 planting be selected early, preferably from the standing stalks. This corn should be stored in a well ventilated building and, if possible, in a room in the house where it will have a chance to dry out thoroughly before cold weather approaches. The ears should be hung on strings or otherwise taken care of so that there will be plenty of room for circulation of air.

Next year's supply of seed will have to come from this year's crop because there is no old supply in the State as was the case last spring. Furthermore, the condition of the crop in the Corn Belt is similar to that in Pennsylvania.

Even if there were a supply available there, says Ross, it would not be wise to go any great distance for seed corn as none of the varieties from other States tested in Pennsylvania during the past 10 years have equalled the best Pennsylvania varieties in yield.

Corn in the glazed or late stage will make excellent seed for the following season if given proper care. When selected at this stage the grains will shrivel and the ears will have a poor appearance but the germination will be just as strong as in the case of fully matured corn. Variety characteristics will be transmitted just the same.

**Librarians Trained in Schools.**

California and Ohio furnished the largest number of students, 56 each, of the 533 students registered during the year 1925-26 in the 14 accredited library schools in the United States, according to a report of the American Library Association. These schools are located in 10 different States. Though students usually attend a school in their own or an adjacent State, many prefer to study in a different environment, thus making the State distribution of students widespread.

The 22 students reported from Iowa were enrolled in 9 different schools. Of the total number of students enrolled in the 14 accredited schools, 64 per cent. were college graduates, 13 per cent. had three years of college work, and 11 per cent. had high-school graduation or equivalent.

**Indians Cling to Old Beliefs.**

Nearly 100,000 Indians in the United States are untouched by Christian doctrines, the Board of Indian Commissioners recently estimated, and remain to all intents and purposes pagans, presumably still holding in a large measure the beliefs of their ancestors. What these primitive Indian beliefs are was told in a bulletin from the Washington headquarters of the National Geographical Society.

"Poetic fancy and a natural tendency to describe newly encountered beliefs and customs in terms of those already familiar, have given many white people false ideas in regard to the religious beliefs of the American Indians," says the bulletin. "Some enthusiasts have pictured the typical Red Man as noble and ethical beyond his white brother, believing in a fatherly 'Great Spirit,' and striving to live the good life that he may go after death to the 'Happy Hunting Ground.' This is a fallacy.

"There is no single religion of the American Indians. Instead the beliefs differed widely in different sections and among different tribes. There was, however, a similarity of views, and these were about what could have been expected from people of a relatively primitive degree of culture. Nowhere does what could truly be called the conception of the 'Great Spirit,' an overruling deity, emerge. There were greater and lesser spirits, to be sure, but the characteristic Indian belief is in a multitude of spirits animating animals, objects, and the various forces of nature. Nor were these spirits inherently good or bad, morally. They might help or hinder the individual in his activities or health, and whether they did the one or the other was the test of their 'goodness' or 'badness' for him.

"The primitive Indian has no conception of a hell; nor is his entry into the spirit land dependent on his conduct. He enters it as a matter of course, he believes, and continues there whatever activities have interested him in this life. To some tribes this is a 'skyland,' to others it is merely a region of the earth, 'in the West,' across the sea, or 'beyond a river.' Others believe the villages of the dead to be near their villages but invisible.

"Coupled in the mind of the primitive Indian with a belief in many spirits, as a belief in magic, through which the spirits can be influenced. All Indians believe in the possession of a soul which is regained by them after death."—Lititz Record.

**Congressman Griest Proposes Reduced Postal Rates.**

A reduction of all postal rates that seem to be unwarranted and burdensome on the various classes of business will be proposed by Congressman W. W. Griest, Lancaster, in a new postal rate bill to be introduced in the 70th Congress.

Congressman Griest is Chairman of the Post Office Committee of the House. He was a member of the Conference Committee which prepared the postal rate conference report which failed of consideration during the last days of the 69th Congress. In accordance with an understanding reached at that time he is now preparing a new measure. In preparation of the new bill Congressman Griest is making an exhaustive investigation of the revenues of the Government as disclosed since the close of the fiscal year on July 1st. He is also making a survey of the effects which the present rates are having on business. The new bill will be ready for introduction early in the session.

**Coast to Coast Airplane Express.**

Airplane express service is now carried from and to Boston, Mass., New York City, Chicago, Ill., Dallas, Texas, Salt Lake City, Los Angeles and San Francisco, California and intermediate landing points.

Shipments handled by rail in regular service in connection with the Air Express Service will be assessed the regular express rate to or from the point of connection with the Air Express Service plus the Air Express rate in the tariff between the points transported by airplane.

The following will not be accepted for transportation in Air Express Service: Shipments valued in excess of \$5,000. Packages weighing in excess of 200 pounds. Packages of extreme bulk. Explosives, articles of an inflammable nature, acids, live freight, or fragile articles liable to damage from shock. Also shipments which are not accepted for transportation in express service by rail.

**Will Discontinue Manufacture of Medical Liquor this Year.**

The Treasury has abandoned proposals for the resumption of manufacture of medicinal liquor this year, Assistant Secretary Lowman announced last week.

Lowman said the decision was reached after a conference with Commissioner Doran of the prohibition bureau and was based on a decrease in liquor withdrawals for medicinal purposes.

Without disclosing the number of gallons on hand Mr. Lowman said there would be a sufficient supply to make unnecessary the immediate resumption of manufacturing.

Lowman declared that additional whiskey for medicinal purposes might not be needed for several years, inasmuch as "an enormous stock" was on hand. Withdrawals last year amounted to 1,588,000 gallons, he said.

**Offers \$100 Reward for Hit and Run Drivers.**

Pennsylvania Motor Federation will pay a reward of \$100 for the arrest and conviction of hit and run drivers of automobiles in this State, Richard C. Halderman, president of the federation announced.

"It is urgent that every possible criminal or criminally careless motor vehicle operator should be taken care of," Mr. Halderman said in announcing the federation's offer.

**One-Half of State's Cattle Tested for T. B.**

One-half of all the cattle in Pennsylvania are now tested for tuberculosis. On July 1, a total of 630,000 head of the total cattle population of 1,280,000 had been given the test one or more times according to Dr. T. E. Munce, Director, Bureau of Animal Industry, State Department of Agriculture.

Judging by the rapid rate at which cattle have been tested during the last few years, it is predicted by Bureau officials that bovine tuberculosis will be reduced to less than one-half of one per cent. by the end of 1933, providing adequate funds are made available during the intervening years and the interest of the cattle owners and co-operating agencies continues.

Funds for the biennium 1927-1929 total \$2,160,000 and will provide for more than a million tuberculin tests. These tests will include the retesting of herds already given one or more tests as well as new herds.

Tuberculosis eradication work in Pennsylvania has been progressing under two plans. One is the individual herd plan under which herds scattered here and there over the State are tested. The other is the area plan, by which all the herds in a township are tested at a time. On July 1, a total of 4081 herds were fully accredited under the individual herd plan, having passed two or more clean tests. Likewise all the herds in fourteen counties had been tested under the area plan, and nine of these counties were accredited.

The counties which are now regarded as "modified accredited counties," being virtually free of bovine tuberculosis, include: Butler, Cameron, Clearfield, Crawford, Indiana, Jefferson, Lawrence, Mercer and McKean.

The following five counties have been completely tested but have not qualified as accredited areas: Columbia, Elk, Monroe, Potter and Union. The desire among cattle owners for having the tuberculin test made is so great that a waiting list of 2,572 individual herds in fifty-four counties and all the herds in 256 townships in forty-five counties was reported by the bureau on July 1.

**Tag Whales to Learn Habits.**

To learn more about the habits and travels of whales, Norwegian fishermen are tagging them with metal labels, says Popular Mechanics Magazine. A specially designed crossbow is used to shoot a small dart bearing the tag, into them and when a tagged whale is captured, a report is made to the Norwegian fishery headquarters, giving the data appearing on the tag and where and under what conditions the whale was caught. This system of tagging fish is not new. As early as 1653, Izzak Walton made mention of a study of the homing instincts of salmon by tying ribbons to the tails of the fish.

**Another New Election Law.**

The Legislature of this State at its last session changed the law relating to the assistance of voters in marking their ballots. It is now a criminal offense for a voter to permit such assistance unless he or she cannot read or write, or has some other physical disability preventing him or her from personally marking the ballot. The punishment is a fine or imprisonment, or both. And the same punishment may be visited upon the person marking such ballot for another, unless such other person takes an oath that he or she is actually disabled from doing so, and gives the reason. The election board officers are also liable to the same penalties for permitting such assistance without requiring the oath to be made, and they must fur-

ther make a record of the matter, in each case, and return the same, along with the other papers, to be returned by them.

**Shade Trees for Roads.**

Pennsylvania not only is building a durable highway system but is one of the few States making its highways more attractive by planting shade trees.

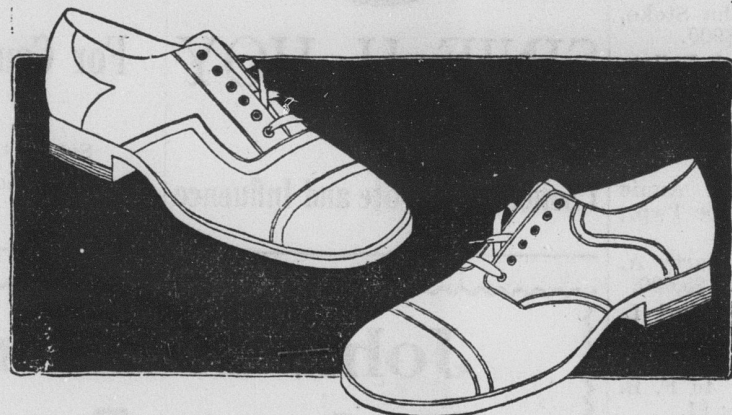
The beautification of main routes of highway transportation is a subject which has had little practical consideration in this country, although one which receives careful thought as a matter of course by road builders and maintenance engineers abroad, traveled motorists say.

Because of the thousands of American cars entering Canada from New

York there is a movement on foot to establish a service that will insure a clear road from New York city to Montreal throughout the winter, regardless of heavy snowfall.

**Late Potato Blight Appears.**

Late blight on potatoes has made its appearance in Somerset County, E. L. Nixon plant pathology extension specialist of the Pennsylvania State College, reports. This is the earliest that it has been recorded. It promises to be serious, and the loss will be tremendous unless proper spraying with bordeaux mixture is continued, Nixon declares. Last year the first appearance of late blight was in Lehigh County, and two weeks after it was first found most of the unsprayed fields were dead.



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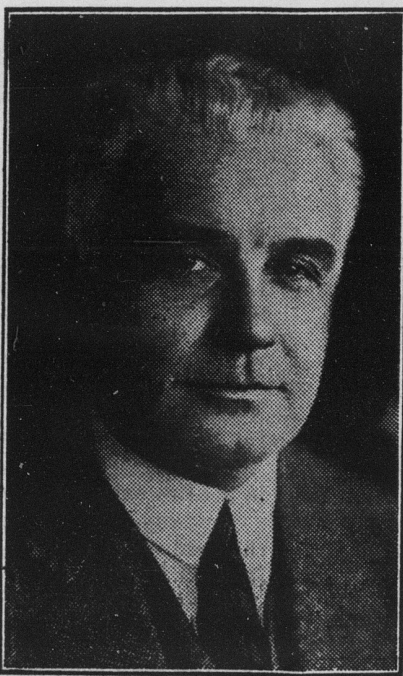
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