

Democratic Watchman

Bellefonte, Pa., August 10, 1928.

Concerning Evolution.

Note well that evolution is Not one of several theories—Lamarck's idea that life is bent To suit a new environment. Thus grew the long neck of the giraffe—Which reference used to make us laugh. Or Darwin's "Natural Selection," Or the "mutations" of de Vries Of Mendel's laws a fine projection; For these and other views like these Are only efforts to explain The modifications that pertain To animals and plants. That grain Does vary, every farmer knows. By giving chosen plants a boost Burbank varieties produced. The history of fossils shows The earliest horse had several toes. And do you think that cultured man Was shut out from the general plan? The Trilobite race, you ought to know, Lived half a million years ago; From such rude stock, on brutishd verge—

HOW THE 4H GIRLS ENJOYED THEIR CAMP.

Interesting Description of Week's Outing Written by One of the Members.

The second 4H tri-county, including Centre, Clearfield and Clinton counties, leadership training camp closed at Camp Hironimus, Weikert, after its second year of a week's intense training. There were nineteen representatives from the various counties, two chaperones and two supervisors. The Centre county members were Mary Strouse, Helen Hunter, Pine Hall; Margaret Reese, Sarah Odenkirk, Betty Ehrhart, Centre Hall; Catherine Vonada, Elsie Hays, Hubersburg; Mildred Aley, Sarah Vonada, Jacksonville; Mrs. Vonada, Hubersburg; Mrs. Melissa Wood, Grampian; chaperones, Miss Mary Hutchinson and Miss Mary Reynolds, the former in charge of Northumberland, Union, and Snyder counties, the latter Clearfield, Centre and Clinton, supervised the camp.

These girls were 4H club members who had been outstanding in the quality of work which they had done in their club and also outstanding in their ability to act as a leader for their club. The camp was for the purpose of developing this leadership, increasing interest in 4H clubs, instilling in them a type of training which they would not otherwise receive in regular 4H projects, and thus help to develop each one into a better citizen for her club and her community.

The Centre county bankers and Centre Hall Fair association showed a deep interest in Girls 4H Club work by sponsoring the Centre county camp expenses. The Fullington Auto Bus company, of Clearfield, transported the Clearfield, Centre and Clinton county girls to and from camp. It is only through the help of interested business men that towns, communities, and rural sections can do so benefit by such projects.

To give an idea what a girl may receive at a 4H training camp, following is a theme written by a camp member. The theme was one of the assignments given to each girl at the close of camp and this was one of the best, written by Elsie Hays, of Hubersburg club:

THEME.

About ten o'clock Monday morning I left home for Bellefonte where I met the Fullington bus which took us to camp Hironimus, at Weikert. At Bellefonte we met six girls from Clearfield county, four girls from Clinton, two girls from Centre and our two chaperones, Mrs. Melissa Wood, Clearfield county, and Mrs. Frank Vonada, Centre county. We left Bellefonte around eleven o'clock and picked up two of our girls at Pleasant Gap. Our last stop was Centre Hall where we added three more to our number. We then resumed our trip to camp, arriving there around one o'clock.

We were met by Miss Reynolds, Miss Hutchinson and Miss Haggy. Miss Reynolds assigned us to our duties. We then unpacked our dishes and put them in their places. Each girl received a card with a number. We were divided into four groups with five girls in a group. Each group had one breakfast, one dinner, one supper, a house cleaning, and a newspaper assigned for some time during the week. We were then told to go to our places, which had the corresponding number, and unpack and make up our cots or beds, whichever they were.

At 4:30 we were given a talk by Miss Reynolds on table setting and etiquette. The knife and spoon to be on the right side of the plate, three quarters of an inch from the edge of the table with the sharp edge of the knife turned toward the plate, the fork on the left side the same distance from the edge as the knife, a little to the right, the bread and butter plate at the end of the fork, a little to the left, the napkin to the left of the fork and a center piece to give an attractive appearance. The center piece may be of flowers or fruit, if it is flowers it

should not be high and the flowers should not be crowded into small vases and containers.

The supper group, consisting of numbers one, two, three, four and five, prepared the supper which was from six to seven o'clock.

The girls were divided into groups called the greens and the whites. These groups were distinguished by the wearing of the green and of the white bands, the 4H club colors.

The first camp fire was given from 7:00 to 9:00 by the greens. The camp fire was opened by Big Chief, Betty Ehrhart. Each of the greens addressed the Big Chief and gave a law to be carried out through the week. Several of these laws were, that there be no talking during the lighting of the camp fire, that all members address the Big Chief before giving a report, that there be no chewing of gum during the camp, that there be no scratching of mosquito bites, and that there be no powder or paint used in camp. At 9:00 we had taps and 9:15 the lights were out.

We arose Tuesday morning at 7:00, with the exception of the breakfast group who arose a little earlier. We washed and brushed our teeth then hurried to the cabin for exercise. We had breakfast at 8:00. After breakfast one of the groups cleaned up camp, each group having its own, another group had newspaper duties for that day and each person in the group had to write an article on a certain thing to be read at the camp fire.

From 9:30 to 11:30 we had class which consisted of talks given by Miss Brown and Mr. Blaney. Miss Brown spoke on Line and Color. She told us how to distinguish colors. Red, yellow, green, blue and purple are the five principal colors. In speaking of light and dark colors we speak of value. Light in color is high in value, dark is low in value. Intensity is speaking of dullness and brightness. Colors opposite each other on the color wheel are complements of each other and are at their greatest intensity. In mixing or combining colors opposite each other they become dull. Brighter color is more intense. In putting complementary colors together there is more of one color and that is the duller and in putting colors together which are side by side we form neighboring harmony. Same color but different shades is similar harmony. Light colors, as yellow and red, are warm colors. Blue, purple, and green, are cool colors. Shade means value and low value—tint means high value.

Mr. Blaney gave a talk on extension work and told us how the Boys 4H clubs were organized and how extension representatives obtained their money. The money is appropriated by the Federal State government funds paid in taxes. In each county is a committee known as the Agricultural Extension association which makes arrangements to better their community and they work out local projects.

At 12:00 we had dinner. From 1:00 to 2:00 we had rest period and from 2:00 to 3:30 recreation which consisted of swimming. From 3:30 to 5:30 we were given a talk by Miss Hutchinson on Health. There are five points to health; first, stand tall; second, regular exercise; third, sleep and rest; fourth, plenty of fresh air, sunlight, water and food; fifth, cleanliness. Around 6:00 we had supper.

In the evening from 7:00 to 9:00 the whites held campfire with initiation. Mrs. Vonada was taken into the club. We then had taps and the lights were out at 9:15.

Wednesday morning we arose at 7:00, washed, brushed our teeth and hurried to sitting up exercises. At 7:30, after breakfast, the breakfast group did the dishes and the house cleaning group their cleaning up. Later we were given instructions by Miss Cross, the Centre county public health nurse, on how to treat a fractured bone. We should have three splints and bandage tightly. For a cut artery to tie something real tight between the wound and the heart for thirty minutes then open for blood circulation and tie it again. Again.

We had dinner at 12:00, then rest hour, after which we had swimming. In class Miss Reynolds gave a talk on personal hygiene. We were told to bathe often, never use cheap, highly perfumed soaps or powder, wash the hair every two or four weeks, depending upon the condition of the scalp, whether it is dry or oily, keep our finger nails clean but never highly polished, keep the clothing clean, mended and pressed. We were also told ways of removing different stains.

Around 6:00 we had supper. From 7:00 to 9:00 we had a masquerade, the Christmas tree being the winner. Each person dressed up and ran around the camp fire and as her name was guessed, if they were right, they had to remove the mask. At 9:00 we had taps and 9:15 lights were out.

Thursday morning we arose at the usual hour, washed, at 7:30 had our setting up exercises, and at 8:00 had breakfast. In class Thursday morning Miss Hutchinson gave a few questions for discussion as: How we could better our club, a list of qualifications of young people in order to be leaders in a 4H club. We must be respected in our community, be responsible, be honest and be friendly. What type of 4H service is most worthy? One that is cheerful, honest and helpful to others.

At 12:00 we had dinner, then rest period and after rest period swimming. In class we had croft and were taught how to make parchment paper lamp shades. We took our paper, cut it in half lengthwise, measured every half inch and folded so as to make pleats then the two pieces were pasted together.

Thursday evening we had a picnic and marshmallow toast. We were then given a talk by Grace Snook on National camp. We had our candles lighted from the candle from Washington then taps and lights were out at 9:15.

Friday morning we arose at 7:00, washed, brushed our teeth, 7:30 setting up exercises, and 8:00 breakfast. After breakfast everyone helped to

work. The house cleaning group tore up the cots and we packed and cleaned up the cabins. At 12:00 we had dinner and all the dishes were then packed. Around 1:30, we left for home. It was a jolly bunch but yet a sad one for our camping trip, which we all enjoyed so much, was over. On our way home we sang all the songs we could think of. At Aaronsburg, Mr. Fullington treated us to ice cream cones. When I arrived at Bellefonte I was met by the home folks and was soon home.

Health Movies at School Aid Being Planned.

Cambridge, Mass.—Plans for a complete series of health education films designed specifically for classroom use in public schools have been completed under an agreement by which the Department of Biology and Public Health will cooperate with the Eastman Teaching Films, Inc., in what is said to be the most comprehensive programme of its kind ever attempted.

One of the leading authorities on child education, Dr. C. E. Turner, Professor of Biology and Public Health at Technology, will direct the production of the films.

The series of films, Dr. Turner said, will be extensive and complete and will present teaching material in the field of health in much the same way that recent films have contributed to the teaching of geography, civics and other subjects.

"The motion picture," he said, "has a tremendous contribution to make to public education. Its possibilities have been little realized up to the present because very few films have been made specifically for the classroom. The type of film adapted for general and adult audiences has little value as a definite tool in education."

"The nature and functions of the body and problems in health control of the environment, all presented with the greatest scientific accuracy and so produced to interest the child, are included in the program of films subjects."

One of the greatest opportunities offered by this method of education, Professor Turner pointed out, is that films present life in motion. The child will be shown the basic facts of physiology and health procedures which are now a part of the best health education of the country. These will be presented within the scope of his understanding and in a manner which would be impossible without the aid of motion pictures.

Every film will be prepared for a particular grade level and will definitely recognize the extent and limitation of the child's knowledge already acquired by the child. The first production, it is expected, will be for the use of upper intermediate and junior high schools. When completed the series will present a complete programme of health education for public schools.

Special equipment for microscopic motion picture photography is now being installed at Technology. The new work will proceed hand in hand with further developments in the bio-cinema research laboratory established in 1921 for motion picture research and for the production of education films dealing with the nature of bacteria, the disposal of sewage, diphtheria organism, the preparation of antitoxin and other subjects.

More Companies Making Airplanes Than Automobiles in This Country.

Between 140 and 150 companies in the United States are manufacturing airplanes. The number is increasing. Postmaster General Harry S. New, who encouraged the aircraft industry by turning over to private interests mail contracts until he took the Government out of the business of transporting the air mails, thinks it remarkable that there are more airplane than automobile makers in this country. Only 85 concerns turn out motor cars.

"This new industry—the making of aircraft—has passed the hundred million dollar mark now," said Mr. New today. "Of course the automobile business is far greater and employs many more people, but there has been wonderful growth in air traffic and our manufacturers are keeping pace with the demand."

"There are 307 aircraft schools to teach men and women to pilot airplanes."

Air traffic is growing so fast that it is difficult to provide sufficient airports. Manufacturers of airplanes and accessories are well distributed throughout the Nation. They are scattered from Maine to California and from Florida to Washington.

Mr. New expects to see a large increase in air mail because of the reduction in air mail rates Aug. 1. This, in turn, will bring new demands for aircraft, and the industry will benefit accordingly.

Civil War Pensioners Reduced to 79,300.

Washington.—The mounting death rate among Civil War veterans reduced the number in March to only 79,300 pensioners. A total of 1,283 died recently, the pension bureau announced.

Once, in 1893, these pensioners totaled 745,522, which was the peak, but it remained for increases in appropriations to bring the highest in the amount of pensions in 1923, when \$141,377,515 was disbursed.

Every Civil War pensioner is now more than eighty years old, but it is estimated at the bureau that a few will live 25 years more. This estimate is based on the fact that five Mexican war pensioners are still on the roll, although it has been 80 years since that war.

The last survivor of the Revolutionary war, Daniel F. Bakerman, died April 5, 1869, at the age of one hundred nine years, and 90 years after the war of 1812 Hiram Cronk, the last survivor of that war, died.

Lost—Fox terrier, rough coat; black on head, side tail.—Ad. in a California paper.

MUST VACCINATE CHILDREN BEFORE SCHOOL OPENING.

Harrisburg—Dr. J. Bruce McCreary, medical director of the bureau of child health, in a statement issued last week calls attention to the requirements of the State law in reference to the successful vaccination of all children before they may legally be admitted to school. Parents should see that their children are vaccinated now so that they may be provided with the proper certificates prior to the first day of school. It requires at least ten days before a legal certificate may be issued and in some cases where a second attempt is necessary to secure a successful result twenty or twenty-five days are involved.

Children who have had two attempts at vaccination without a successful "take," or those who had been admitted to school last year on an official temporary certificate must be re-vaccinated by the authorized school medical inspector of the district. If the official revaccination does not produce a successful result, he will grant a new official temporary certificate which will admit to school for the current year. The official vaccination is performed free of charge.

Teachers and principals of schools particularly are cautioned not to admit any child to school unless they present or have already presented the legal certificate of successful vaccination, or in the case of unsuccessful vaccination, the official temporary certificate of revaccination signed by the authorized school medical inspector, which certificate must have been issued since July 1928, when temporary certificates issued during the previous term of school become void.

Due to lack of appropriation for the complete inspection of all four class school districts annually only about half of such districts of a county are receiving medical inspection. However, children living in districts not receiving inspection, who require official revaccination will be vaccinated by the authorized school medical inspector in adjoining districts or by the county medical director.

In a number of counties all of the four class school districts had complete school medical inspection during the last term. Therefore there will be no medical inspection of four class school districts in these counties for the coming term. Nevertheless, the regular school medical inspectors will be continued as special school physicians for the coming term authorized to perform the official revaccination whenever required. This applies to the following eighteen counties: Adams, Cameron, Cumberland, Elk, Forest, Fulton, Greene, Jefferson, Juniata, Mifflin, Monroe, Perry, Pike, Snyder, Sullivan, Union, Wyoming and also the following eight counties in which there will be medical inspection of schools in but three to five fourth class districts: Carbon, Indiana, Huntingdon, Dauphin, Columbia, Fayette, Clinton, Lawrence.

Citing the law it is also explained that teachers may not accept certificates issued by the family physician of the school medical inspector examining pupils from vaccination because of alleged physical disability. Cases of actual physical disability are rare. Generally speaking, any child that is well enough to go to school is a fit subject for vaccination. The authorized school medical inspector or school physician will refer to the county medical director any cases of actual physical disability for final disposition by said official. School medical inspectors are required by the regulations of the department to verify the existence of the required vaccination scar and pass upon the validity of the vaccination certificate presented for admission to school.

Special Delivery Rate is 15 Cents for Auto Licenses.

Motor car and truck owners requesting license plates by special delivery are advised by the Pennsylvania Department of Highways to make sure that sufficient special delivery postage is enclosed with their application because of a postal regulation of the Post Office Department, made effective July 1. This new schedule on postal rates includes a provision that the special delivery fee on fourth-class mail shall be 15 cents instead of 10 cents. This will include special handling as well as special delivery.

There are many cases each day where applications are received by the bureau of motor vehicles, accompanied by a ten-cent special delivery stamp, which, of course, is not sufficient to send the tags special delivery. In those cases the tags are sent by the bureau in the regular mail and the ten-cent special delivery stamp is enclosed with the registration certificate.

School Superintendents Meeting at State College This Week.

The annual conference of county and district school superintendents of the State is now in session at State College. The conference, conducted by the State department of public instruction and the college, is held for the purpose of enabling superintendents to keep in touch with the latest developments in education and to meet outstanding leaders in the field of education just before they resume active work with their own schools in the fall.

Among those who have places on the program for this year's conference are Dr. Walter S. Monroe, director of educational research at the University of Illinois; William McAndrew, editor of the Educational Review; Joseph F. Noonan, president of the State Educational Association; W. R. Straughn, of the Mansfield schools; A. D. Thomas, superintendent of schools at Hazleton; and R. Shaw and C. F. Hoban of the State department of public instruction.

Prospective guest: "Is this a quiet room?"

Landlady: "Sure, an' it's that quiet ye can hear thin' blawin' fer an' apartment house next door."—Life.

Reckless Automobile Drivers.

The startling week-end toll of motor casualties in Pennsylvania and New Jersey prompts the Keystone Automobile Club to emphasize the importance of care in the operation of automobiles. There can be no decrease in the number of accidents, in the opinion of the Club, "so long as reckless, careless, hare-brained, incompetent drivers range the highways."

A member of our staff, a careful driver with a record of ten years' operation without an accident, was so impressed with his experiences last Sunday afternoon that he turned in a report, showing how boorishness, selfishness and downright recklessness on the part of other drivers had imperiled his life not less than five times on a two-hour trip.

"His first experience was with a motorist who rounded a curve at high speed, on the left side of the road. Watchfulness and good brakes prevented a smashup in this instance."

"Twenty minutes later the Keystone driver took to the ditch to escape collision with a car, the driver of which was so busy pointing out the scenery to a companion he had no eyes for the road and approaching traffic."

"Aware of the danger that lurks in the old 'covered bridge,' the Club driver sounded his horn and slowed to ten miles an hour as he approached a bridge of this type. To his consternation, a car emerged from the covered structure, on the left side of the roadway. Quick application of the brakes brought his car to a stop, allowing the other machine to swerve to the right, with not more than an inch to spare."

"All these happened within the first hour. The driver figured three narrow escapes was a full quota for a day, but he was to learn his error. A youth, driving slowly on the right, suddenly was imbued with a desire to kiss and caress his sweetie, and while thus engaged allowed his car to zigzag across the road, just grazing the Club driver as he attempted to pass."

"Five minutes later the most serious of the day's experiences was recorded. As the Keystone driver neared the bottom of a sharp incline on one of those 'toboggan' roads, he saw a car attempt to pass two others in the line of oncoming traffic. The other drivers sensed the danger and speeded up, while the Keystone driver pulled to the side of the road and stopped, allowing the foolhardy passer enough room to slide back into his proper lane."

"In every instance, lack of care and consideration for the rights of others was responsible. If the Keystone driver had not been alert in the handling of his car, any one of the incidents might have resulted in serious injury."

The Federal Estate Tax.

Emergencies have caused the federal government to turn to inheritances as a source of revenue. To help finance the Civil war and the Spanish American war the federal government levied such a tax. In each case it was repealed soon after the war. During the World War this source was again taxed, although the entire estate was made the base of the tax rather than the share of each beneficiary.

The highest rates are not found in the war revenue acts, but in the revenue act of 1924. Under this act the rates were progressive from 1 per cent to 4 per cent on graduations ranging from \$50,000 to \$10,000,000. This apparent intention of the federal government to retain the tax brought forth a storm of protest from State officials. One of the principal grievances was that the federal government was entering a field already pre-empted by the States. If this reason be considered valid, then the federal government could tax neither individuals nor corporations for both were used as sources of State funds before the federal government began to tax them.

The law was changed in 1926. The maximum rate was reduced to 2 per cent on the amount of an estate in excess of \$10,000,000, while the exemption was raised to \$100,000. The law provides, further, that a credit will be allowed for State taxes up to an amount not exceeding 80 per cent. The federal tax. Thus, if on an estate the federal tax amounted to \$200, and the tax levied by the State was \$150, the federal government would collect but \$50, since it would allow a credit of any amount up to 80 per cent. of the \$200 tax.

Some State officials have been especially hostile to the 80 per cent. credit provision. Those of Florida feel that their State was particularly hard hit when the provision was inserted, since only recently Florida had adopted a constitutional amendment prohibiting the use of inheritance taxes. They take the position that Congress, by the 80 per cent. credit provision, is attempting to force Florida to adopt an inheritance tax, for otherwise sums would be going to the federal treasury which might otherwise go to that of the State.

Should the federal government give up the estate tax, as many demand, then the loss in receipts must be made up from some other source. If the States abandon this field, as some suggest, then property, or some other base, must be taxed more heavily. In the end, the justice of the entire tax system must be considered, and there is no good reason why the tax may not be used by both the federal and State governments, nor why they should not cooperate to make it just and uniform.

Farmers Kill Deer Destroying Crops.

Farmers killed fifty-one deer caught destroying crops during June, according to a survey of reports made to the Board of Game Commissioners. During the same period last year only twenty-four were killed.

Officers of the Commission ascribe the increased kill to the ever mounting deer population of the State and the determination of farmers to end destruction of crops.

FARM NOTES.

—Weeds allowed to grow in the cornfield rob the crop of much moisture and plant food, and make harvesting difficult. Shallow cultivation will destroy most of them.

—Keep the nests clean and on rainy days do not allow the birds to run out of doors until late in the afternoon. Provide one nest for every four hens. Market the eggs at least twice a week.

—Sell as broilers all pullets that are not developing as well as the average of the flock. These small weak birds are the first to contract disease and never do make profitable producers.

—See that there is a good supply of picking baskets and ladders on hand for the fruit harvest. When the fruit is ready to pick it will be too late to even think about getting the equipment.

—Points to consider in picking out specimens for vegetable exhibits are general appearance, market conditions, uniformity, and true-to-type. Remember the largest specimen seldom wins.

—Sow the clover crop in the cultivated orchard now. Crimson clover, and oats, mammoth clover, rye and vetch are all good. Only remember that if rye is sown it should be turned under in the spring.

—Conscientious and diligent spraying with Bordeaux mixture will save the 1928 potato crop from the ravage of late blight. Sufficient pressure should be used in the spraying operation so that 125 gallons per acre are applied.

—The practice of higgling off small fields of corn is considered a good one in most sections. Where small fields of sweet corn have been planted early they are a big help in furnishing feed for the hogs from one to three weeks before the regular plantings of dent corn are ready for feed.

—Where early potatoes, canning peas, or oats and Canadian field peas for hay are harvested early enough, an excellent seedbed can be prepared for August seeding of alfalfa. Such crops leave the soil comparatively clean, loose, and fairly moist. Use a disc or spring-tooth harrow to work up the soil. Sow 20 pounds to the acre.

—Now is a good time to dip all sheep that have been neglected to date. Lambs which do not have to fight ticks make better use of their feed in the finishing-out period. There also is an enormous loss entailed in the feeding of high-priced grain and roughage to breeding ewes which are infested with ticks. Any coal preparation will kill the ticks if used according to directions on the package.

—Road patrols in charge of the federal government cooperating with the Pennsylvania department of agriculture will be stationed on all main traveled highways leading out of the European corn borer infested area, starting August 1, the bureau of plant industry said here today in making public the plans for the summer and fall campaign against the corn borer. No permits of any kind will be issued for transporting field or sweet corn, broom corn, sorghum or sudan grass from the quarantined area.

The present area which is known to be infested with the corn borer comprises all or portions of forty-two counties in the northwestern two-thirds of the Commonwealth.

The most extensive scouting ever attempted to determine the extent and density of corn borer infestation will be done this year. The Federal Government will have scouts cover every township outside the present known infested area, while the State department will survey the area of light infestation to ascertain the density of infestation as a basis of future clean-up work.

The clean-up work which was done by farmers during the past spring to destroy the over-wintering larvae of the borer is reported as the most satisfactory ever carried out in Pennsylvania. All or portions of four counties in the extreme northwestern corner of the Commonwealth were in the designated clean-up this year.

—One of the main reasons why the people of Pennsylvania rural districts are likely to favor approval of the proposed bond issue amendment for \$8,000,000 for new buildings at the Pennsylvania State College, lies in the fact that college aid to the farmer and the housewife is greatly appreciated in practically every community in the State. Any movement that assures increased service not only to the agricultural groups, but to commerce and industry as well, is bound to win approval with progressive Pennsylvanians, it is pointed out by those who have become familiar with the State College situation and its needs.

Fifteen years ago most of the work of State College was confined to the campus. An occasional printed bulletin told of agricultural research work. Then came the establishment of the agricultural extension service, which slowly but surely convinced farmers that in the county agents they had real friends and progressive representatives of the college right at their own front doors. There followed visits by specialists from the college, demonstrations were started on farms, boys and girls became interested in calves, pigs and truck crops, until today thousands of rural communities are proud of new records, new achievements and better farming conditions where frequent mention is made of State College and its service.

Practically all prosperous farmers will say that State College should keep going forward in all its branches, and keep pace with other large State colleges and universities. As college officials point out, the passage of the State College bond issue at the November election will relieve crowded conditions in all departments of the college and give agricultural research men, among others, added opportunity to do more for the people of the State.

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