

Democratic Watchman

Bellefonte, Pa., January 11, 1929.

SMITH HAD MOST DEMOCRATIC VOTES EVER.

Hoover's Plurality Not as Large as That of Coolidge. Final Count in All the States.

Herbert Hoover's plurality over Governor Smith in the November election was 6,423,612.

Figures gathered by the Associated Press from the election officials of the forty-eight States show these totals: Hoover—21,429,109.

Smith—15,005,497.

The total vote cast, the largest in the history of the United States, was 36,798,669.

The votes not accounted for in the Hoover and Smith columns went to minor parties. Norman Thomas, the Socialist candidate, received the majority of these votes, polling 267,835.

Foster, Workers Party candidate, got 48,228, and Reynolds, Socialist-Labor, 21,181. Varney, Prohibitionist candidate got almost as many as Reynolds—20,101—and Webb, Farmer Labor, 6391.

Mr. Hoover's plurality did not reach the figures registered for President Coolidge in 1924, although the former Secretary of Commerce polled a much larger vote.

In that year Mr. Coolidge received 17,725,016 votes, giving him a lead of 7,338,513 over John W. Davis, Democratic nominee. The La Follette-Wheeler independent ticket, however, had 4,822,856 votes.

Hoover carried forty States, as against thirty-seven carried by President Coolidge four years ago. Pennsylvania gave him his largest majority, 987,796, while Governor Smith's largest plurality was in Louisiana, where he had a lead of 113,495. While overwhelmed both in the popular vote and in the electoral college, Governor Smith's total was more than 6,000,000 higher than the 8,383,503 cast for Mr. Davis in 1924.

Mr. Hoover's vote was higher in every State than that of Mr. Coolidge four years ago, with the exception of Rhode Island. This held true in President Coolidge's home State of Massachusetts, which was carried by Governor Smith. The Governor's total was less than the Democratic figures of four years ago in New Mexico, Tennessee and Texas, notwithstanding the large increase in the number of ballots cast.

The Hoover column shows he received more than a million votes in five States—California, Illinois, New York, Ohio and Pennsylvania. Governor Smith reached the million mark in Illinois, New York and Pennsylvania.

HOOPER GAINED IN SOUTH. States of the once Solid South recorded 3,004,145 votes for the two major party candidates, almost a million less than cast in New York State for Mr. Hoover and Governor Smith.

Hoover polled 1,406,488 of these and Smith 1,597,657 in Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, South Carolina, all of which States had supported Democratic presidential candidates since reconstruction days until the 1928 election.

Mr. Hoover's Southern vote was more than double that of Mr. Coolidge four years ago and almost twice the combined figures for the President and Senator La Follette that year. It came within 91,000 votes of equaling Mr. Davis' total in the same territory.

The vote of 36,798,669 showed a big jump over the figures for 1924, when 29,091,417 persons cast ballots in the presidential race. This increase was especially reflected in the South—Alabama, as an example, recording 248,981 ballots as against 169,593 four years ago. Other States in various sections showed a similar result.

The increase for the Nation as a whole over 1924 was slightly more than 25 per cent. In the South the figures were approximately 33 per cent higher than they were four years ago.

Electrification of Farms Increases.

Experiments in farm electrification which have been carried on in seventeen States are commencing to show results in the increasing number of farms fitted for using electricity for miscellaneous work, comments the Pennsylvania Public Service Information committee.

At the end of 1926 a survey showed that approximately 227,500 farms in 27 States were supplied with electric service, as compared with 122,000 in 1923, an increase of 86 per cent. The report of the Rural Electric Service committee of the National Electric Light Association for 1927 shows that an additional 21,917 farms had been connected during the year.

Experiments conducted in the various States have developed many uses for electricity on the farm which result not only in greater convenience to the farmer, but in a very direct saving in labor and the cost of hired help.

The number of farms reported above refers to actual farms located in rural districts, and does not take into account the very large number of small farms or truck gardens located in suburban districts where electrical service has been available and used for many years.

Real Estate Transfers.

Horsea G. Hunter, et ux, to Paul W. Tonic, tract in Half Moon Twp.; \$1.

Wilmer C. Kerstetter, et al, to Ammon T. Rote, tract in Penn Twp.; \$20.

R. H. Williams, et ux, to Gordon A. Williams, et ux, tract in Worth Twp.; \$1.

E. M. Spear, et ux, to Samuel B. Leitzell, tract in Bellefonte; \$225.

S. W. Gramlev, et ux, to E. S. Ripka, tract in Millheim; \$300.

COST OF BOULDER DAM TO BE 165 MILLION.

World's Highest Water Wall Will Curb Colorado River to Serve Seven States.

One of the greatest rivers in the world, the Colorado, will be harnessed for flood control, irrigation, domestic water supply and power development under the Swing-Johnson bill which completed a seven-year tortuous journey through Congress this week.

The measure authorizes, at a cost of \$165,000,000, the largest engineering project undertaken by the Government since the Panama Canal.

It contemplates erection of a 600-foot dam, the highest in the world, at either Boulder or Black Canyon, between Arizona and Nevada, to provide storage for 26,000,000 acre-feet of water, regulate the flow of the river to eliminate the flood menace in the fertile Imperial and Yuma Valleys, cache domestic water for Los Angeles and the Southern California coastal plain, irrigate and lands in all seven States in the river basin and generate electric power sufficient to pay the cost of the entire enterprise within fifty years.

The project was bitterly fought on the ground it would "put the Government into the power business." As it finally passed Congress it carries a three way option under which the Government may construct the power plant, construct it and lease the power at the switchboard or turn the power privilege over to outside agencies with States and municipalities having first call and private enterprise coming next.

Senator Hiram W. Johnson and Representative Phil D. Swing, both Californians and authors of the project, frankly stated in debate they hope the Government will build and operate the power plant. This was hailed by opponents as proving that the whole thing is really a gigantic public ownership project—an "opening wedge."

The bill divides the flow of the river equally between the upper basin, comprised of Colorado, Wyoming, Utah and New Mexico, and the lower-basin States of California, Arizona and Nevada, with each basin receiving 7,500,000-acre feet of water per year, which they, in turn, are to divide among themselves. The upper-basin States already have agreed on a split, but on the lower group violent dissension has existed between California and Arizona, and a compromise finally was worked out, giving California 4,400,000-acre feet and Arizona 2,800,000. In addition, Arizona is allowed exclusive use of the waters of the Gila, within her boundaries, but a tributary to the Colorado, which yields 3,500,000-acre feet.

No notice to Mexico as to the amount of water that country may be entitled to in the future was carried in the measure, although strongly urged by engineers.

Los Angeles plans to construct a \$150,000,000 aqueduct to obtain water from the dam for domestic use. The Southern California metropolis also is expected to supply the market for power, and the anticipation is this city ultimately will guarantee the entire project by giving the Secretary of the Interior the contracts he must have in hand before work can proceed.

Arizona, which fought the project stubbornly and prevented action through several sessions of Congress, has obtained valuable concessions, but the possibility remains she may go into the courts to prevent the improvement which, her officials still contend, violates her sovereign rights as a State.

The New Ford Lock Foils Thieves.

One of the features of the new Model A Ford car which is typical of the care that has been devoted to details of design, is the theft-proof ignition lock with which it is equipped.

Many automobile ignition locks, designed to lock the switch against the clever thief with some knowledge of automobile ignition systems. The thief could simply reach behind the instrument board, cut the wires back of the switch and make a new circuit on which the ignition system would operate perfectly.

This cannot be done on the new Ford, because the wires run direct from the switch into an armored conduit which is integral with the dash. In order to tamper with the switch the thief would either have to take the instrument board to pieces or cut the steel dash or armored conduit. Except under the most extraordinary circumstances, no thief would have the tools, the time or the freedom from possible interruption necessary to the completion of such a difficult and tedious task.

This new Ford lock performs two operations at once. It opens the ignition circuit and grounds the distributor at the same time. Another advantage is that, being concerned entirely with the ignition system, it provides protection against theft without in any manner interfering with the mechanical car controls, such as transmission or steering.

Fido Can't Run in 1929 Without Tags.

More than 550,000 dog license tags have been sent to the county treasurers throughout the Commonwealth and are now available to dog owners, according to the Pennsylvania Bureau of Animal Industry.

"The Pennsylvania dog law requires that 1929 licenses be on all dogs by January 15. No extra time allowed. After that date it is just as much a violation of the law to allow a dog to be without a 1929 license as it would be to run an automobile without a new license on or after January 1," a bureau statement said.

The seventh annual dinner and dance of office employees of the American Lime and Stone Co., will be held at the Nittany Country club Saturday evening, January 26.

Poet's Lyric Tribute to Queen of Beauty

Julian Hawthorne saw a great deal of Joaquin Miller, the "Poet of the Sierras," when both were living in London years ago, a writer in the Kansas City Times tells us. Once at a garden party at which Lillie Langtry—then in the first bloom of her beauty—was the center of attraction, Hawthorne introduced the poet to the ravishing Jersey Lily.

"I left them talking prosperously," relates Hawthorne in his reminiscences, "Shapes That Pass," "but Joaquin came hastening after me in a few moments.

"Have you got a bit of paper?" he asked. "I have a pencil; she wants me to write her a lyric."

"I found an old envelope in my pocket," adds Julian, "he seized it, and squatted down on the turf, where I felt him scribbling and went back to keep Lillie till he was ready. It seemed hardly five minutes before he came stalking toward us smiling in his yellow beard and waving the envelope."

And here is the lyric. Hawthorne says he does not think it has been in print till now:

If all God's earth a garden were,
And all the women flowers,
And I a bee that buzzed there
Through all the summer hours,
Oh, I would buzz the garden through
For honey—till I came to you!

Folklore Legends That Have Many Believers

Curious old customs, legends and superstitions still existing in the British Isles were recalled at a congress of the British Folklore society. For example, one speaker told the congress that there still is a belief in the Isle of Man that the cats of the island have a king of their own. During the day the "king" lives the life of an ordinary house cat. At night he assumes his royal attributes and travels about in regal state. It is dangerous for a householder with whom he lives to treat the "king cat" unkindly. Cats are further believed to be on intimate terms with fairies and other invisible inhabitants of the world of mystery.

The cat is the only member of the household allowed to remain in the kitchen when the fairies enter to warm themselves after the human residents have gone to bed. Again, large black dogs with flaming eyes are supposed to roam the island at night. The best way to pursue a witch is to chase her with a greyhound having not a single black hair. An old Manx law is to the effect that any Manxman might kill a Scotsman provided that the Manxman must go to Scotland and bring back two goats to keep the victim's ghost away.—Pierre Van Paassen, in the Atlanta Constitution.

Bird "Alarm Clocks."

Living alarm clocks are quite the thing in Liberia. The little pepper bird takes it upon himself to wake up the Liberians every morning. Possibly the bird is aware that the natives cannot have the regular sort of alarm clocks because the climate takes all the alarm out of them—and life, too.

The pepper bird simply cannot stay still when the sun comes up. He futters to the honsetops, fences and neighboring trees uttering his shrill, excited calls, which have come to mean "Get up." The natives, and the whites as well, can count on him, for he has been found to be dependable. He has been timed and checked, and it was found that his waking cries did not vary more than three minutes from day to day. During the hot part of the day the bird disappears in the woods.—Pathfinder Magazine.

Pineapple at Its Best.

Travelers in Costa Rica love to tell of the delight afforded in partaking of the pineapple grown in that country, and of the novel way of serving it at the table. Servants were developed unusual skill in paring the rind leaving the entire heart of the fruit for the diner. It is served in a wide and deep plate, a fork is stuck in to hold it in place, a spoon then enables the diner to dip out the abundant fruit goodness and enjoy it at leisure. The fruit is overflowing with juice, delicate and refreshing, as the fruit ripens naturally white on the tree.—R. Venning.

Puzzling!

A boy entered a busy dry goods store and asked for "Half a yard of devil."

He persisted in his request, explaining that it was to match his granny's dress.

Still he was not understood. Then he said, suddenly, "That man over there is serving what granny wants."

"Oh, it's black sateen you want," said the clerk.

"Yes, sir, it's black sateen," replied the boy. "I knew the chap had two names, but I didn't happen to remember the one the stuff is called after."

At the Training Camp.

The recruit had hurried off to the drill grounds without his rifle. Some of the other rookies would be along soon, so stepping into a canteen he telephoned his company sergeant to have one of the boys bring it along.

"What's that you forgot?" asked the sergeant.

"My gun."
"Your what?"
"My gun. You know, G-U-N, G as in Jerusalem, U as in Europe, N as in pneumatic."

First George Seen as Disgrace to Royalty

When the devil was asked how many monarchs he had in his keeping, the legend has it he replied, "All that ever reigned." It is certain that during the reign of George I there were many Englishmen who heartily consigned their monarch to the nether regions but even at his death it is unlikely he obliged them because he had never really reigned.

His court, however, was one of the worst that ever afflicted Great Britain. The German courts whence he came had taken their tone from the profligacy of Versailles and George Louis was too heavily minded to be an exception. All was coarse and vulgar around his throne and the attendants and mistresses he brought along with him sought to make their fortune out of the nation upon which he had been foisted.

George could not even speak English, nor could his ministers speak German. So the king absented himself from cabinet meetings and let the nation run itself while he pursued his own pleasures. One of his amusements between vices was to sit on the floor and cut out paper dolls.

If the king liked anybody, man or woman, they could have anything they wanted. Women were given appointments that belonged only to men; men utterly unfitted were given positions of great responsibility. Certain infants at birth were made coronets or ensigns in the army and received pay up to a marriageable age. He died in 1727.—Detroit News.

Sheep First Used for Transfusion of Blood

The first transfusion of blood to a human being took place November 23, 1667, at a meeting of the Royal Society in London. A silver tube was used to connect the carotid vein of a sheep with a vein in the subject's arm. Samuel Pepys, famous diarist, was among those present and he describes the patient as "a poor and debauched man that the college had hired for 20 shillings to have some of the blood of a sheep let into his body . . . their purpose to let in about 12 ounces, which they compute is what will be let in in a minute's time by the watch."

Dr. John A. Kolmer, in Hygeia Magazine, quotes the transactions of the society for December 9, a week later, which reported that "the man, after this operation as well as in it, found himself very well and hath given his own narrative under his own hand enlarging more upon the benefit he thinks he hath received by it than we think fit to own as yet."

Mystery of Dollar Mark.

There are many theories as to the origin of the dollar mark, but there is not one which seems to be thoroughly satisfactory. It is popularly supposed to be a conventional combination of the letters U S, but there are some which say that it is a sign made use of by the ancient sun worshippers of Central Asia, while another attributes it to the bookkeeper of a Virginia tobacco warehouse. There are various other explanations, all of which have been investigated by a university professor who has given special study to the subject, and his conclusion is that the dollar mark as we know it is a direct descendant from the Spanish abbreviations of PS for pesos, the letters of which have been gradually combined and metamorphosed into the present dollar mark. The P was often made with two strokes, which could very readily in the course of time, become a U by making one down stroke and continuing the line upward.

Animals and Science.

Animals have not contributed solely to the welfare of human beings, Dr. John A. Kolmer points out in Hygeia Magazine. The lower animals are directly benefited by the advances in biological therapy.

Tetanus antitoxin, for instance, is often used to prevent tetanus in wounded animals. Anthrax serum combats anthrax in sheep and cattle. A serum for hog cholera is successfully employed by veterinarians. Dogs are vaccinated against rabies. There are also serums for joint-ill of colts; hemorrhagic septicaemia of horses, cattle, hogs and sheep; white scours of hogs, cats, dogs and sheep; infectious abortion of cows, and ringworm of cattle.

Reserved Opinion.

The noncommittalness of the civil servant is proverbial but this gem recorded by Lord Asquith takes the cake:

"It used to be said of one of the most distinguished civil servants, Sir Alfred Lyall, who was a poet to boot, that even on such a topic as the weather he would not go farther than:

"I'm inclined to guess that there is a touch of east in the wind; but of course you mustn't give me away."

Gem From Doctor Johnsing.

Boswell was complaining that his wife wanted a new hat which he could not afford.

Boswell—Sir, I told her to save money by making the old hat over. Doctor Johnsing—Why, sir, I tried that on my wife once. Instead of making the hat over she made the roast over and I ate hash for six days.—Louisville Courier-Journal

Durability of Slate Roofs Proved by Time

Early Britons lived in mud huts and the first real building that was one in England was by the Saxons, who were as good builders as they were warriors. Finding forests in plenty, they proceeded to build wooden buildings and roof them, at first with straw or reed thatch. Next slate, being found in considerable abundance and proving easy of cleavage, was employed and became the accepted roofing for all buildings of importance.

In Hartford-on-Avon there still stands an old Saxon chapel covered with the slate roof that was put on in the Eighth century. To this day thatch is used on peasants' cottages, but slate has for centuries been employed as roofing for the homes of the gentry and for important public buildings.

A British writer in 1602, writing of the superior merits of slate as opposed to straw thatch, wrote that slate was "in substance thine, in color faire, in weight light and in lasting strong." Today there is little more that can be said of slate. Centuries of use have proved its astonishing durability. Thousands of beautiful buildings throughout England and Wales testify to its lasting charm and thousands of English type homes in America show its appropriateness in the consistently English style of architecture.

Big Part Played by Tempests in History

The only time that great storms are recorded in history is when they have played an active part in the sea fights of the world. We all know of the storm which wrecked the galleons of the Spanish armada after Drake had harried them. And this is not the only occasion on which Spain suffered at the hands of the tempest.

After the renowned fight of the Revenge, in which Sir Richard Grenville took on a Spanish fleet of 63 ships single-handed and sank five of them, a great storm sprang up. It wrecked the remainder of the Spanish ships and the treasure fleet which they were escorting. So the little Revenge was mightily avenged.

In 1889 a hurricane was the means of averting a possible war between Germany and the United States. Warships from each of the countries had been dispatched to the harbor of Apia, in Samoa. But before anything like actual hostilities broke out a cyclone swept into the bay, and of all the ships collected there only the British warship Calliope survived. The blow was so stunning to the navies of the would-be belligerents that they were brought to reason and signed a treaty.—London Answers.

Woman Knew Good Thing.

During the mining boom days in Nevada a woman came to Virginia City from San Francisco and displayed a handful of stock certificates in the famous Comstock mines. She said that she had been persuaded to buy them, at a few dollars a share, and that she had been informed the stock had now gone up to \$900 a share. Being informed that was the price quoted she declared she wanted to sell. Buyers appeared so willing even at that price that she became suspicious and went out to see the mines and mills. She knew nothing about mining, but such was the activity and the prevalent atmosphere of optimism that she turned to her son, who accompanied her, and said, "It will go to a thousand. Come on home."—Detroit News.

Speed of Falling Body.

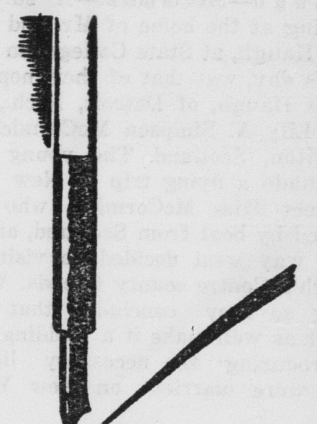
An experiment was recently conducted to determine how fast a man falls when dropped from a great height. The velocity was found to be considerably lower than that deduced from the theory of falling bodies. Were there no atmosphere, a man would fall 16 feet the first second; 64 feet in two seconds; 144 feet in four seconds; 256 feet in eight seconds, etc., the distance increasing as the square of the time. Due to the resistance of the air, however, there comes a time when the velocity is no longer increased. This is known as the "terminal velocity" and was found to be less than 200 miles an hour. It was reached after the man (dummy) had fallen 1,800 feet.

Glow Worm Still Puzzle.

Because it is to be found in the grass and similar places the so-called glowworm is generally regarded as a worm, but it is really a beetle and does not deserve the name it popularly bears. There are about 500 glow-producing insects, but the why and wherefore of their glow is more or less a secret. If their secret could be learned it might probably lead scientists to the discovery of heatless light, an end which they have sought for years. There are various theories about the purpose of their light, but none is really satisfactory.

Where Tornadoes Occur.

Tornadoes seldom occur outside the United States. The Mississippi valley reserves them mainly for itself, says Nature Magazine. Texas, Oklahoma, Kansas and Missouri run neck and neck for funnel-cloud honors. Nebraska easily takes second place. Then comes Mississippi, Alabama, Iowa, Illinois, the Dakotas and Minnesota. Outside this region the whirling cloud seldom strikes. It is unknown in California. New England is never visited.



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New War Horrors Told to League

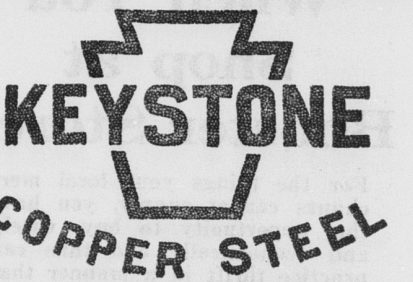
The horrors appertaining to another world war have been vividly pointed out by Field Marshal Sir William Robertson in an address to the League of Nations Union.

"Should another great war occur," said the Field Marshal, "we know that the loss of life and waste of wealth will exceed by many times the experiences of 1914-1918, while the horrors which may be suffered by the civil population from air attacks, combined with the use of new chemical substances would seem almost limitless.

"The world will never know what it had to pay for the last war. Taking the belligerents into account, the direct money outlay seemed to have been nearly \$200,000,000,000, while the indirect cost of such items as destruction of property and so forth may be put at not less than \$150,000,000,000, or some \$350,000,000,000 in all.

"The loss of life was about 10,000,000 which was double that caused by all the wars of the preceding 120 years put together, and there were probably not less than 20,000,000 wounded."

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