

FATHER OF LINCOLN LIVED IN BERKE COUNTY.

Whenever Abraham Lincoln's birthday appears on the calendar, Berks county folks feel the pride of possession. The Lincolns and the Boones were one of Berks' "F. F.'s" in a very real sense. The first families in this region included Swede and English colonists. There is little doubt but that the Lincolns were of English origin, but at various times the Boones divide on the question of their ancestry, some claiming English and others Swedish or other Scandinavian origin. At any rate the forebears of Abraham Lincoln and of Daniel Boone, president and pioneer, respectively, once lived in Berks county.

Down in Exeter township, near what is now known as Lorane Station, the old Lincoln homestead still stands, while nearby is the home in which Daniel Boone was born. Berks county seemed to be a sort of stopping, not so much a permanent abiding place, for most of these pioneers. In the slow march of centuries a generation stopped in one section or State, established a home, and then moved on, 20, 40 or 60 years later, to another State further South or further West.

From eastern Pennsylvania these pioneers, after erecting a home in Berks and leaving some of the several families in this county, moved to Virginia, and then on to Kentucky and Illinois. According to data collected many years ago the Lincolns took nearly two centuries to move from near Boston, in 1657, to the Middle West, which sent Abraham Lincoln to the White House just two centuries, plus four years, after Mordecai Lincoln was born, in 1657.

From Massachusetts they went to Jersey, and thence to Chester county. Later they came to Berks, where another Mordecai, Thomas and John maintained the line of succession down to John's son, Abraham Lincoln, in succession. The Lincolns and Boones of that early date were people of consequence. An Abraham Lincoln was a county commissioner and later a legislator and member of the Constitutional convention, while the Boones filled numerous offices within the gift of the citizens of Berks. These people were extensive landowners, but the "call of the wild" lured them to the South and the Great West. In those days the phrase, "call of the wild," had not yet been invented, but the lure of the open was in their blood, and they responded to it. Many left Berks, and in other communities they left the same strong impression of personality that the family manifested here.

The Lincolns of Berks have always been strong, sturdy folks, upright in life and carriage, in their dealings with the community in general. They were the type of people who later produced the man the nation knew and delighted to call "Honest Abe."

Berks was a "primitive" place, a roughly hewn group of colonies in the wilderness, when John Lincoln, great grandfather of Abraham, lived in that section. Soon after Reading was laid out, which was shortly before 1750, John Lincoln sold his farm holdings and went to Virginia. This was in 1765, as established in the Berks tax lists. In 1782 John's son Abraham went to Kentucky and in two years' time was killed by the Indians. Abraham's third and youngest son was Thomas, father of Abraham, the President.

Game Commission Plans to Raise Turkeys.

Spurred by its success in other lines of game propagation, the board of game commissioners has decided to attempt the raising of wild turkeys.

Although a number of details are yet to be worked out because of the natural difficulties attending the project, it is expected to have everything ready for the attempt by the spring hatching season.

One of the difficulties mentioned is that very fine line which divides the tame and wild turkey. Tame turkeys easily become wild and wild turkeys can be domesticated. The commission wants to keep the turkeys wild enough that they will not be too easy a mark for the hunter.

In addition, young turkeys of any kind are difficult to raise, and, because of cost of the eggs, the commission is anxious that they be hatched under the most favorable conditions, and that the young ones be surrounded by every precaution to carry them safely through the danger period.

Fishing Licenses Sent to Counties.

Every county treasurer in the Commonwealth now has been furnished with both the resident and non-resident fisherman's licenses for the year 1929. The cost of the resident license will remain the same as in 1928—\$1.50, plus 10 cents for the county treasurer's fee. The non-resident license is reciprocal, but in no instance is the fee to be less than \$2.50.

The board urges upon all fishermen to secure their licenses as early as date as possible, so that the board will have sufficient funds available for continuing its construction work at the sites for the two new hatcheries, at Tionesta and Reynoldsdale. The total receipts from the sale of licenses for the year 1927 amounted to \$293,397, and for the year 1928, \$332,914. This is an increase of \$39,517 over 1927.

Johnny came back from the circus much excited. "Oh, mamma," he exclaimed, "Katie spilled some peanuts on the ground and what do you think happened? The elephant picked them up with his vacuum cleaner."—Ohio Utility News.

STATUS OF INDIAN IN U. S. IMPROVING.

American Indians are no longer a vanishing race. They own property of all kinds valued at more than a billion and a half dollars and those who are competent to handle their affairs are free from jurisdiction of the United States bureau of Indian affairs. Only 15 per cent of the members of the five civilized tribes of Oklahoma come under the jurisdiction of this bureau. Altogether about one-third of the Indians in this country are free to dispose of their lands as they see fit.

The Indians have made more rapid progress during the last 50 years than any other dependent people in the history of the world. In their efforts they have been aided by the government. In their ambition to be self-supporting they have gone a long way toward success. Actual figures show that the death rate of the redmen has decreased from 35.55 per 1,000 in 1711 to 21.8 per 1,000 in 1927 and that the birth rate increased to exceed the death rate. In 1900 there were about 270,000 Indians and the population for 1928 is approximately 356,000.

Citizenship has been conferred upon all Indians in the United States. Prior to 1924 only two thirds of them were citizens. The United States Supreme court holds that citizenship is not incompatible with tribal existence or continued guardianship and so may be conferred without completely emancipating the Indians or placing them beyond the reach of congressional regulations adopted for their protection.

Social life for the Indian is broadening with his interests in education and industry. The fact that more Indian children than ever before are attending public schools indicates the advance that has been made. On many reservations the government schools have been displaced entirely by the public schools. But there is still an obvious need for Indian schools, for there are 200 reservations with almost that many tribes and 58 languages. Less than half the population can speak English.

The federal government undertook the education of the Indian children after the reservation system had destroyed their old system of primitive education, which was suited to the needs of the early Indians. Difficulties have arisen in educating them because they learned English as a foreign language, if they learned it at all. Also the Indian parents were antagonistic to the movement. However, there are at this time over 75,000 Indian children eligible to attend school. The government schools care for a third of this number, and the mission schools have enrolled about 5,000. Several thousand do not go to school and the others are pupils at public schools.

Government schools include 27 non-reservation boarding schools, 51 reservation day schools. The non-reservation schools carry instruction beyond the elementary grades for pupils who have the desire and ability to learn. The larger non-reservation schools such as Haskell Institute at Lawrence, Kan.; Phoenix Indian school at Phoenix, Ariz.; Salem Indian school in Chemawa, Ore.; and Sherman Institute at Riverside, Calif., are well known. These schools offer industrial and vocational instruction in addition to six elementary grades.

Most of the reservation day and boarding schools offer only the elementary grades. On the fourth, fifth, and sixth grades such subjects as agriculture, stock raising and trades are taught boys, and the girls study home training, cooking, plain sewing, laundering, and poultry raising. Academic instruction is given in subjects essential to vocational advancement.

FEEDING ALBINO RATS TO FIND IRON SOURCES.

In a study of the power of foods to supply iron to the body, using albino rats as subjects, the Institute of Animal Nutrition at the Pennsylvania State College has made some important and interesting discoveries.

It was learned that a baby albino rat is born with the same percentage of iron in its body that adult rats have, but during the time that it lives on its mother's milk alone its percentage of iron content diminishes one-half. Soon after the little rat begins to eat solid food its iron content returns to the normal adult value and remains at about a level throughout life, except as temporarily reduced by the rearing of young.

When growing rats were fed so that they got protein and iron only from milk they grew very rapidly, but in five weeks, as with the suckling rats, the iron content of their bodies was reduced to 50 per cent of the normal; that is, they became anemic.

With eggs as the sole source of protein and iron the growth again was excellent, but the iron content, though higher than in the milk-fed rats, was definitely below normal. Rats which received their protein and iron from beef muscle, liver, kidney and brain, and from beans, did not grow as fast as did rats which received milk or eggs, but the iron content of their bodies was normal in each case.

The most important conclusion drawn from this study by the Institute is that meat and milk have different functions in nutrition and it is best not to depend on either to take the natural place of the other.

Examine 7556 Specimens.

During the last thirty day period the Pennsylvania State health department's laboratories have examined 7556 specimens forwarded by physicians throughout the Commonwealth. These laboratories, located in the hygiene building at the University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, render this service free to the medical profession.

NEW REGULATIONS FOR TEACHERS' CERTIFICATES.

Numerous revisions of the regulations governing issuance of teachers' certificates have been approved by the State Council of Education. Some of the new regulations approved will not become effective for several years and will give teachers lacking the necessary requirements ample time to qualify.

The detailed action of the council was as follows:

After September 1, 1931 teachers will be required to present three years of approved post-high school preparation for teaching art education, commercial education, health education and music. The standard will increase until after 1932 when all licenses for the secondary field will be issued on the completion of four years of post-high school preparation. In the vocational fields approved experience will be accepted in discharge of part of this requirement.

After September 1, 1931 teachers will be required to complete eighteen semester hours of approved preparation in each subject that the teacher desires to teach in the secondary field, which includes the junior and senior high school.

After September 1, 1932 all persons desiring to teach in the junior high school will be issued licenses to teach in this field if they have had four years of post-high school preparation.

The council has created a new certificate to be known as principal's certificates. These certificates will not be required but are provided for such persons who desire to meet professional requirements prescribed for this type of license. Many school districts desiring to raise the standards beyond the minimum requirements by the State council will likely insist that all new principals secure such certification. This certificate will be issued to holders of permanent college certificates or equivalent certificates who have completed subsequent to the issuing of such certificates not less than two years successful teaching, supervisory or administrative experience and in addition twelve semester hours in approved courses in the field of school organization and administration.

Provision was also made for the licensing of guidance counselors. This certificate will not be required, but its possession indicates that the holder has in the judgment of the State Council of Education, the minimum preparation which should be required for this type of position. Guidance counselors who now have the above preparation will be entitled to this form of certificate.

The council also adopted a regulation to the effect that after July 1, 1930 no credit will be allowed for teaching experience completed at any time in lieu of attendance at regularly approved teacher preparation institutions except to meet the practice teaching requirements.

KILL 64 WILDCATS IN THE PAST MONTH.

Industrial Pennsylvania, crowded with cities and factories, is still wild enough that 64 wildcats can be shot in 26 of the 27 counties in one month. The State Game Commission reporting on bounty payments for the killing of noxious animals during December revealed that 64 "catamounts" were among the animals on which bounties were paid.

Nine of the cats were killed in Potter county, and Bedford bagged six. Luzerne, one of the five most populous counties in the State, killed five wild cats, the same number was slain in Clinton and Pike counties. Three each were killed in Bradford, Centre, Lycoming, Tioga and Wayne counties; two each in Monroe, Northampton and Perry counties.

Game experts attributed the unusually large number of cats captured to snow, which made it easy for trappers to track them to their lairs and place their traps. Frequently bounty is claimed for not more than one wild cat in a month.

The total paid by the commission for bounties in December was \$18,722. This included 64 wild cats at \$15 each, 1280 gray foxes at \$4 each, 698 red foxes at \$2 each and 11,276 weasels at \$1 each. Centre county trappers earned the largest amount of any county, \$701, with Lycoming second with \$606. Although only \$6 was paid to Philadelphia, for killing six weasels, it was not the smallest amount, for Delaware county received only \$5 for trapping five weasels.

Effort to Increase Strawberry Profits

To determine the major factors which affect the returns to growers the Department of Agriculture is to study the strawberry industry in regard to price range, composition of market supply, weather conditions and competition of other fruits.

Economic information already has been gathered in North Carolina, Virginia, Tennessee, Kentucky and Florida. Similar work will be undertaken in New Jersey, Delaware, Louisiana and Arkansas. Maryland State College of Agriculture is independently instituting a similar survey in that State.

Factors of particular interest which it is expected this study will disclose are the place of strawberries in the organization of the farm; the seasonal movement from different areas, the variation in time and period of movement, the tendency to overcrowd particular markets and methods of marketing and transportation.

Gum Arabic.

Gum arabic comes from a variety of acacia tree grown in Turkey, Australia, and northern Africa. It is used in confectionery, such as marshmallows and gumdrops, in making mucilage and to add luster to silk.

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VALENTINE.

The very word brings St. Valentine to mind, not that one seems to know or care much about the poor old martyr himself, who is, I imagine, much astonished at finding himself invoked as a kind of Christian Cupid, but we think of his day and the opportunity it offers for both romance and fun. Why the good saint was ever given this delightful position as arbiter in love affairs is a mystery which has claimed the attention of archeologists for centuries, but no one has come to any satisfactory solution. The best and most general is that the Roman Lupercal festival, the festival of Pan and Juno, as held at this time, and the Christian Church, wishing to keep the young people from joining the pagan revels, instituted a mild amusement, consisting of drawing the names of patron saints to be held on the feast of St. Valentine, bishop and martyr.

One can hardly blame the youths of the time for finding this entertaining rather flat and uninteresting even in the first fervor of early Christianity, so they began to live things up for themselves by substituting their own names for the saints, and so when Francesca Marc Aurelia Caracci he naturally, being a wholesome human boy, took an interest in her, and paid her some little attentions, and that is the origin of our present-day valentines.

Every now and again during the centuries we find some stern ascetic raising his voice in horrified censure of such frivolity, human nature is more general than asceticism, and love is stronger than all, so St. Valentine triumphed, and lived down the opposition and we go gaily on giving fortunes on February 14 to an accompanying rhyme of "loves" and "lovers," and "hearts" and "darts," and "be mines" and "valentines," with, let us hope, the good old bishop smiling his approval from above.

Less Prosecution Means Better Food.

With three exceptions, the number of prosecutions for violating Pennsylvania food laws was the lowest in 1928 of any year since 1910.

"This low number of violations, in the face of even greater effort to detect food adulteration and misrepresentation, indicates that the quality of foods offered for sale in Pennsylvania is better today than ever before in the history of the Commonwealth," Dr. Kellogg asserted.

One of the outstanding violations discovered during the year was the coffee-chicory fraud in Western Pennsylvania, which required approximately 100 prosecutions before the adulteration was completely stopped. The adulteration of olive oil with cottonseed and other vegetable oils was another extensive fraud which required a large number of prosecutions.

Other cases of special interest were the large number of legal actions involving the sale of bakery products containing imitation jelly instead of the pure jelly. Other violations more frequent in the past, but still existing to a limited extent in the Commonwealth, include the sale of cold storage and stale eggs as fresh eggs, the sale of milk and cream deficient in butter fat, the sale of honey adulterated with glucose, the sale of decomposed meats and fish, the sale of butter adulterated with water, the sale of artificially colored and misbranded carbonated beverages and the sale of watered oysters.

—The trouble with most men's church clubs is that they do little more than cater to table boarders.

The men are encouraged to come to get a good meal once a month—and that's about all it amounts to. Then in the course of time, if something goes wrong in the kitchen, the whole show's off.—George C. Cobb of Worcester, Mass.

TRAIN PUPILS FOR CITIZEN'S DUTIES.

Reports by the Department of Public Instruction indicate that training in citizenship has become an outstanding practice in Pennsylvania high schools. Citizenship training is carried on through pupil participation in school government; through the study of civics, history and problems of democracy; and through visits to local court houses, the State and national capitols, and to shrines of historic interest.

With the convening of the State Legislature, many history and social science teachers are planning to visit Harrisburg with their classes to observe the processes by which the laws of the State are enacted.

According to officials in the Department, Pennsylvania high schools are developing a very effective program of citizenship teaching through courses of study in history and civics. Statistics compiled by the division of secondary education show that in 1927-28, 61,232 pupils were enrolled in high school courses in community civics, 33,609 in economic civics, 33,452 in vocational civics, 93,573 in European or world history, 112,565 in American history, and 29,849 in problems of democracy or related courses. During the same period there were 342,938 pupils enrolled in the junior and senior high schools of the State.

It is further pointed out that the State program aims to give the pupil a knowledge and appreciation of national and State history, and also familiarize him with the great movements in the history of the world. In addition, the pupil is definitely instructed in political, economic and social principles, and their relation to local, State, national and international problems. A further objective is to familiarize boys and girls with occupational and educational opportunities and to help the individual pupil to know how his abilities and capacities can be best employed in the work of the world.

New Style Auto Licenses in 1930.

Orders have been placed by the Highway Department for the manufacture of the 1930 automobile license plates under a different system. A combination of numerals and letters will be used and no tag will contain more than five units.

The department is having approximately 1,850,000 sets of tags made for next year. It is estimated that about \$75,000 will be saved on mailing costs, freight and steel for manufacture. The tags are to be made by convicts at the Western Penitentiary.

Under the present system all letters are ahead of the numerals, but after next year the letters will have no fixed position. It is estimated that more than a million additional automobiles can be licensed by the new system.

Keep Tags Intact.

Warning against cutting or bending license tags to make them fit the bracket on the automobile was voiced today by Benjamin G. Eynon, Registrar of Motor Vehicles. Owners were reminded that the tags must not be obscured, must be lighted and kept free from dirt.

—Subscribe for the Watchman.

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