

Democrat Watchman

Bellefonte, Pa., March 22, 1929.

GAMBLER'S CHOICE.

(Continued from page 2, Col. 6.)

his. Then he raised them and brushed them with his lips. "I am glad," he said gratefully, "that you did not carry your resentment too far. You will accept the roses, I hope, as an inadequate peace-offering, and think of me as kindly as you can."

Then he was gone, and it was not until after the train had passed through the first of the two tunnels that she remembered the note. She tore open the envelope and read:

Dear Lady of Angouleme,

I very much fear that your perceptions were keener than your brother's last night, and that you realized the fact that I was playing with marked cards—part of the equipment of the professional gambler. The unexpected luxury of a quail of conscience has, however, seized me, and I return your brother's check for his imaginary loss.

I still hold him, however, to the conditions of our bargain, and if you will accept the advice of such an unprincipled person, keep him away from gambling in any shape or form even though the odds should seem level. There are some men who are born winners. I am one of them. There are others who are born losers. Your brother is one of those.

Fate, alas, deals out other favors to the latter class, which she denies to the former.

Which is why I must sign myself, Unhappily yours,

Andrew Tresholm

Fragments of a torn check fluttered across the compartment. Even in her dazed state, even under the spell of that great throbbing joy with which she waited for her brother's return, there crept into her mind a faint, wonderful doubt—a doubt which sometimes, when she looked back towards, seemed to color those hours of agony with a little halo of romance. Was it altogether by chance, she wondered, in those moments of reflection, that the only possible means by which her brother could have been induced to return to England with that five thousand pounds were precisely those which Tresholm had employed?

In his sitting-room, Tresholm found the four packs of cards neatly stacked upon the mantel-piece. He rang the bell for the waiter.

"You might return those," he begged, "to whomever you borrowed them from."

The waiter collected them with a smile, also the fifty-franc note which Tresholm passed him.

"I borrowed them from one of the clerks in the office, Monsieur," he confided. "I trust that Monsieur had good fortune."

Tresholm nodded slightly, but without his usual smile.

"Yes, I am generally lucky," he confessed.—From Hearst's International Cosmopolitan.

FEW ALCOHOL DEATHS OCCUR IN CANADA.

While deaths from alcoholism declined slightly in the industrial population of the country in 1928, as compared with 1927, mortality from this cause in the States of Florida, Maryland, Delaware, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Ohio, Illinois and Massachusetts was considerably in excess of the 1927 average.

This trend has been established by the Metropolitan Life Insurance company as a result of its 18,500,000 industrial population. During 1928 there were 599 deaths from acute and chronic alcoholism among these policyholders. This is to be compared with 608 deaths in 1927. The death rate was 3.3 per 100,000 last year, compared with 3.5 in 1927. Deaths from acute poisoning by wood and denatured alcohol are not included in the above.

Of the 599 deaths charged to this cause in 1928, only seven occurred in Canada among approximately 1,200,000 insured, while 591 occurred in the United States among approximately 17,250,000 industrial policyholders.

During the seven years, 1922 to 1928, there occurred 3,497 deaths from alcoholism among Metropolitan Industrial policyholders. Deaths from this cause in the United States numbered 3,459, while they totalled only 37 in Canada. If deaths from this cause had occurred at the same rate among Canadian wage-earners, as among those in the United States, there would have occurred among the former 241 deaths.

There were 1,217 deaths reported among this class from cirrhosis of the liver, which is closely allied with alcoholism. The death rate for 1928 was 6.7 per 100,000 which is identical with that of 1927. In fact there has been little change in the death rate from this disease under National prohibition. The tendency has been slightly upward, but the mortality is not yet as high as in years prior to the World war.

There were 35 deaths, in 1928, from wood and denatured alcohol poisonings as compared with 29 in both 1927 and 1928. This has never been an important cause of death, numerically, and before prohibition deaths from it were so few in number that no separate record of them was made by the vital statistics offices. They attracted attention in the first year of National prohibition and since then a record has been kept of them. They were heaviest in the first year of prohibition and declined up to 1924. Since the latter year they have shown a slight increase.

—Guard your weakness from most men; they are often either unworthy of your confidence, or in their friendship are very apt to abuse it.

GIGANTIC TREES OF THE EASTERN STATES.

Have you heard of 'mast-trees'? They were the largest trees known ever to have grown in our Eastern States. And just recently the felling of a pine in the town of Cumberland, near Portland, Me., one of these trees, believed to be the last so called mast-tree, has brought up the old tale about them. The stump of the one recently cut was so large that a yoke of oxen was driven up on it and turned around. Of the mast-landings once numerous around the shores of Casco Bay some slight traces still remain.

Mast-trees and mast-landings were first so designated about 1601, when, in the provincial charter of that year, under which Plymouth Colony and the province of Maine were united Massachusetts, it was provided that all trees of the diameter of twenty-four inches and upward at twelve inches from the ground, growing upon land not heretofore granted to any private person, should be reserved to the British crown for the furnishing of masts for the royal navy.

Near the Atlantic Coast all white pines of suitable dimensions were marked with an axe in the design of a broad arrow, made by three cuts through the bark like the track of a crow. This was the king's mark, and up to no later than twenty-five years ago these symbols were occasionally found on some great pine. They were curiosities then; now they are only memories to an older generation.

It was a huge task to fell one of these mast trees, and it was necessary to "bed it" to prevent it from breaking. This was done by cutting the small growth and placing the saplings across the hollows in the ground, so that there should be no more strain upon one section than upon another when the great tree crashed to earth.

Masts were hauled out of the woods on strong sleds, one to a sled, whether in winter or in summer; and so many oxen were required that the hind pair were often choked in crossing a hollow, being hung up in their yokes by the pulling of those ahead of them. Great events were the mast-haulings of those earlier days. Men, women, and children came from long distances to witness the felling, trimming, and dragging away of the mast-trees from forest to shore.

This hauling of straight pine-trees to the waiting ships was the reason for the establishment of so-called mast-landings. There were a half a dozen or more of these at different points around Casco Bay. From them the towering pines, royal masts in embryo, were loaded for shipment to some of the American colonies. The disarranged foundations of a few of these landings are still in evidence.

After the Revolutionary War the words "mast-landings" were generally dropped, and they became known as town landings. This was rather an appropriate transition, because it was perfectly natural that settlements should spring up at the points where shipping mast-trees gave employment to labor. Several coast towns had their inception in and development through the mast-landings.

For many years after the Revolutionary War men who in boyhood had been taught to respect the king's mark hesitated to cut down those trees bearing the crown's foot slashes. But there came a day when vast quantities of timber were needed for housing and fire-wood. It was cut and shipped to Maine and Massachusetts points from these town-landings. Doubtless most of the mast-trees were then felled, for they are now gone.

RUSH OF PRINTING OF NEW CURRENCY ISSUE.

Pennsylvanians like the rest of those who felt that the old time paper money did not go far enough soon will have an opportunity to try out the brand printed.

The bureau of engraving and printing is turning out the new bills at the rate of \$1,200,000 a day. The peak of production in preparation for issuing the small bills to the public next July is expected to be reached by the Bureau within the next two months.

The Bureau has piled up at the present time a total of approximately 16,000,000 notes of the small size, and before the first of July, which is the beginning of the fiscal year, it is expected more than 650,000,000 bills will have been completed.

The entire series of denominations has not yet been put on the press, but all of the popular sized notes, including ones, two, fives, tens and twenty-dollar bills now are under production. Processes for turning out the largest, \$10,000, are under way. The Bureau also is working on plans to turn out national bank notes in the smaller series.

MORE TREES FOR STATE HIGHWAYS.

The department of highways, already well started in establishing its own forestry department, now plans to branch out a little more under one of its own bills being sponsored in the senate by Senator Clarence Buckman, Bucks.

Under the bill as it is written, the counties will help pay for the cost of the plan.

The forestry development of the department was gotten under way by the transfer of John W. Keller from the department of forests and waters to head a separate bureau in the highway department. Since that time motor license funds have been used to plant flowers and shrubbery along the highway.

Under the present bill the department of highways is authorized to use any funds appropriated for the activities and maintenance of state highways for the purpose of equipping or maintaining springs, comfort stations, etc.

—Read the Watchman for the news

FOR AND ABOUT WOMEN. DAILY THOUGHT.

"You will find it a good rule not to listen to anything a tattler brings you against your neighbors. Talebearers have no rights and should have no standing. Some wise persons say, 'We never repeat what we hear.' But why listen to it? If scandals or jealousies had no ears to hear them, there would be fewer tongues doing the scandalizing, wasting their own time and yours and mine also."

—John Wanamaker.

EYE-VIEW VOGUES OF THE MODE.

The dressmaker suit—characterized by soft, casual lines.

The revival of checks and plaids in both silks and wool.

The Prestige of black.

The Gardenia hat.

Hats with the off the forehead line and width at the sides.

New length at the back in hats for spring and summer.

The great importance of scarfs.

The chic of flower-patterned evening gowns.

Handwoven shoes are growing handsomer every day and springtime will probably see them in every smart salon, according to predictions from the smart bottlers.

The braided shoes, starting with the humble but comfortable footwear of the Serbian peasant, has undergone a steady process of refinement. First, it was only a smart sports shoe, very popular on the beach and in the country. Later, it evolved into a more suitable style for the afternoon and now the latest development is an adaptation for the drawing room.

It comes in gold and silver kid, patent leather, suede and multi-colored skins, braided by hand and often re-embroidered with thongs of suede. Matching bags are also offered and they serve as charming accessories to even lame and brocade silk and satin gown.

The shapes are simple, with a preference for narrow single straps but they are not as simple as they look. There are complicated insets, appliques, perforations, contrasting pipings, slashing with stitched edges, bold compositions of materials and colors, with very decorative heel effects.

Among the new models, there is a tendency to give these appliques or insertions a very modernistic note and next spring striking color combinations are expected to rival the more conservative treatments of the past.

Decorative reptile skins are again very popular and suede is once more in the front rank, often combined with kid. These models will probably last far into the spring and early summer. Combinations of black suede with black patent or silver kid piping are very attractive.

A putty colored one strap model has an irregular applique on the parchment kid. Another with cocoa colored vamp has inserts of the parchment kid applied with cocoa-colored discs.

Both feathers and flowers are used for some of the smart new toques which are worn to give more formality to daytime dress and for informal evening costumes.

A colorful dressy toque is made of small flat mauve feathers and is worn far down over the head. A new toque, which is more in the mode which shows the brow and covers the ears, is created of black and white feathers arranged in solid sections. Feathers are used flat around the edge of some late models in felt, and many of the new shapes in felt and in straw are trimmed with a fancy feather ornament. Flowers are in universal demand for straw, felt and the combination hats. A single flower or small tight nosegay is placed on one side of a more tailored shape.

While the felt hat appears to be indispensable for sports, traveling and general utility, the newer styles of the season are combined with straw in a variety of ways. In the plainer models of Parisian authorship, the crown is of straw and the brim of cut felt, the order being reversed in some shapes. A hat from Suzanne-Mary is a skull of black felt with a piece of ecrusse straw draped around the crown, lifted in front and drawn through a slit in the felt at the back, giving an effect of the hat being in two sections. Another is a smart shape suitable for general wear, having a crown of black ballbunt and a brim of tan felt short at the back and with slashed ends in front crossed to form an ornamentation. The edges are cut in a modernistic pattern and a felt flower is placed at one side. The tam is simulated in some of the new combinations, one of which is eccentric but chic in all black with crown of felt, over which is placed a section of black pleated baku tilted to one side, giving the effect of a tam.

The ensemble idea still prevails, although milliners endeavor to blend colors artistically rather than to create a perfectly matched costume. Engaging sets are shown in which toque or other small shape is made with a scarf to match, and some chic hats are built of the same stuff as the gown. This scheme is effectively presented in some of the new scenic prints in crepe, and conspicuously in a washable taffeta printed with a pattern by Foutjita, the Japanese artist in Paris.

A novelty in these millinery ensembles includes a hat of dark blue straw trimmed with ribbon of three colors around the crown, and a scarf, which consists of three ties like a man's cravat in matching colors, fastened together at the back of the neck.

CHOCOLATE CREAM MINTS.

Put into the pan one cup of granulated sugar; one quarter cup of water and two drops of oil of peppermint. Cook until it crisps when dropped in cold water; then pour on a platter and beat until creamy. Drop on paper and cool. When cold and hard melt a quarter of a cake of chocolate over the teakettle, sweeten a little and dip the mints into the melted chocolate.

FARM NOTES.

—Never mix warm and cold cream. Cool the warm cream before mixing.

—Cull beans fed to hogs should be cooked in water that has a small amount of salt in it.

—Wash the separator after each separation. A separator that is not clean will not skim clean.

—It's the last few pints of milk, bushels of grain, or other units of production, which are the most profitable.

—You might as well make up your mind that you have got to fight them bugs if you get any crop—so arrange to do it as efficiently as possible.

—When man himself can afford to do without shelter during winter months man can then plan to do without shelter for his animals—and not until then.

—A few farmers go so far as to claim that the crow does not injure the corn crop or if he does chance to pull up a corn hill he is looking for worms and meant no harm.

—A rotary hoe is a very good tool for cultivating corn, soy beans, and other crops planted on newly plowed land. It can also be used where the corn has been planted with furrow openers.

—Which is smarter? To market poor potatoes, cut the price, and lose customers; or to sort potatoes, market good ones, keep up the price, please buyers, and let the hogs have the duds?

—If the pasture on the other side of the fence always looks greener as the proverb has it, maybe it's because the man on the other side of the fence uses lime and acid phosphate, with occasional reseeding.

—A few hours spent indoors cleaning seed with a fanning mill may save many days in the hot sun next summer and will pay handsome dividends in the form of bigger and better crops.

A farm fanning mill operated at the correct speed and equipped with the proper sieves and screens is capable of doing an excellent job of cleaning clover, alfalfa and other seeds. Since experiments have shown that the main object of cultivation after the preparation of the seed bed is the eradication of weeds, and since most weeds are introduced by means of impure seed, the use of cleaned seed will save a great deal of future work. The value of a good fanning mill in cleaning farm seeds has been demonstrated by hundreds of farmers.

—The first step toward making a successful garden is the development of a plan showing the general arrangement, direction of rows and area devoted to the different crops. More economical use may be made of the area available by planning for succession, companion and intercropping. For example, a crop of late beets may be planted after a crop of early peas have been harvested or a crop of lettuce may be raised between the tomato plants and gathered before the tomato plants need all the space. Fresh peas, beans and corn may be had over a longer period by making several plantings at intervals of two weeks or by planting early, mid-season and late varieties. The likes and dislikes of the members of the family should be considered and selections made accordingly.

—Important facts have been learned recently about the cow's udder. It had been generally believed that the milk storing capacity of the cow's udder is not more than half a pint to each quarter and that the greater part of the milk obtained at milking is secreted during the milking process. That this is incorrect was demonstrated by slaughtering cows just previous to the usual milking time. The udders were amputated and the milk drawn. In one experiment the quantity obtained averaged 61.1 per cent. of the normal yield by the same cows. In another test the quantity obtained was 76 per cent. of that given by the cows when alive. It was shown that milk secretion is largely a continuous process and that the capacity of the secretory system is much greater than had been supposed. This knowledge should help to lay a more scientific foundation for the selection of dairy cattle.

—What can be done to save a larger percentage of the crop producing value of our manure? When manure can be hauled to the field daily as it is produced the loss of plant food is reduced to a minimum or to practically nothing, provided the liquid portion is saved through absorption by bedding or otherwise. This cannot always be done, of course. However, an effort can be made to get the bulk of the manure hauled early in the spring. On many farms manure can be hauled daily during the winter season, especially when the land is not too rolling and subject to erosion. One cannot outline any general procedure, but the subject of manure conservation is of enough importance for each farmer to give it his closest attention and do the best he can under his own conditions.

The latest thing in grinding feed for live stock on the farm is to let it grind itself. Many farmers are now arranging their feed grinders to let the unground grain drop from the bin into the hopper of the grinder, and, by attaching a fan to the grinder blow the ground feed into another bin where it is stored for future use. Some are even eliminating all handling of the grain and feed by running spouts from the feed bin to the feed boxes or mangers where the animals contentedly munch their breakfast and dinner. "Just press a button and let 'er zip!" is the new motto in the modern feedyard.

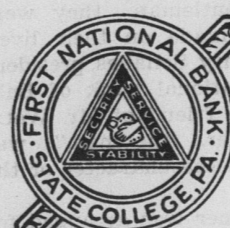
Investing Money

THERE are many things to be considered in investing money, but the first consideration should be safety.

Many persons look rather to interest returns. A fair return is desirable, but never at the expense of safety. A high rate always involves risks that the average investor cannot afford to take.

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