

Democratic Watchman

Bellefonte, Pa., June 28, 1929.

JUSTICE HOYT SUGGESTS BEST ENFORCEMENT PLAN.

Franklin Chase Hoyt, presiding judge of the New York City Children's Court, has been declared winner of the \$25,000 prize contest for best temperance plan, sponsored by the Hearst newspapers.

His plan, in brief, suggested a repeal of the Volstead Act, by a new congressional definition of intoxicating liquors, which would make possible light wines and beers under te control.

Justice Hoyt expressed his opinion that the Eighteenth Amendment should not be replaced for many years to come. He drew a distinction between distilled and fermented liquors, "distillation is the act of man, has been responsible for practically all the evils which liquor has inflicted upon the human race while fermentation is the act of nature, that to many must mean, in the most reverential sense, the act of God."

His plan would bar "all alcoholic products of distillation," but would permit the control, manufacture and sale of all malt, brewed and fermented beverages by the States within their own borders.

All four of the prize-winning plans agreed with the present impracticability of repealing or amending the Eighteenth Amendment, the Award Committee announced. The plans then agreed, "specifically or by implication, in the desirability of returning to the States the fullest measure of control, especially in the matter of light wines and beer."

Justice Hoyt, "advises the committee," "the problem of making possible the return of light wines and beers under State control and retaining Federal prohibition of distilled liquors under a workable definition of the words 'intoxicating liquor' contained in the Eighteenth Amendment."

Justice Hoyt based his plan on the premise that the proposal to repeal the States at their option to discontinue liquor will never prove acceptable and that a possible modification of the Volstead Act as to the alcoholic content of beverages offers no solution of the problem.

He contended, however, that the repeal of the Volstead act and "an intoxicating liquors" and "alcoholic beverages" would offer a solution which would promote temperance and unite all sections of the country in support of the law.

Hoyt pointed out that "the Eighteenth Amendment prohibits 'the manufacture, sale and transportation of intoxicating liquors for beverage purposes.' Despite popular belief," he continued, "it does not refer to 'alcoholic beverages.' What it bans is intoxicating liquors." And if these words could be defined intelligently it would solve the whole problem.

He suggested that the words "intoxicating liquors" in the Volstead Act be changed to "all alcoholic products of distillation."

The word "liquor" was in the past applied to distilled spirits, such as whisky, gin and brandy, the Justice asserted, and was distinguished from beer and wines.

The winning manuscript was selected from 77,248 plans submitted. The judges were ex-Senator James Reed, of Missouri; Representative Mes M. Beck, of Pennsylvania; Representative Florence P. Kahn, of California; Monsignor John L. Beland, New York; Rear Admiral Cary Grayson, retired, Washington; Dr. Athan Krass, New York; and Archbishop Joseph H. Doherty, President of the Church Temperance Society.

High Praise Accorded

Norwegians and Norway

Norwegians, writes an English traveler in that country, have grace without stiffness. Even the gyrations of jazz are executed with stateliness in Oslo. The people love beauty. They take a just pride in possessing one of the most charming capitals in the world. Whether draped in snow and ice or smiling under the midnight sun of summer, it is a peer among cities.

With its stately public buildings set amid winding waterways and innumerable little wooded islands on the outskirts. It might be described as a pleasure city, but for the air of solid industry which characterizes its well-dressed people. They work, but they appear to extract the maximum amount of enjoyment from the simple amusements of life. Even the telephone operators are models of good behavior, goes on the English traveler. And no people are more hospitable and kindly in their treatment of foreigners, he adds. This latter is the true mark of culture.—Pierre Van Paassen, in the Atlanta Constitution.

Unchangeable Laws

Persia and Media were united under the same ruler after the conquest of the latter country by Cyrus of Persia in the Sixth century B. C., says an article in the Pathfinder Magazine.

The laws of the Medes and Persians often are referred to as a type of the unalterable and irrevocable. This usage was suggested by several passages in the Bible. Daniel 6:8 says: "Now, O King, establish the decree, and sign the writing, that it be not changed, according to the law of the Medes and Persians, which altereth not." Again in the same chapter: "Then these men assembled unto the king, and said unto the king, Know, O King, that the law of the Medes and Persians is, that no decree nor statute which the king establisheth may be changed."

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A SERMON ON TREES.

We were rushing along through the flat semi-barren lands of Montana. Great stretches of prairie land, gray with sage brush, spread out before us, with here and there a green patch of fresh growing grain. The farmyards with the low two or three roomed dwelling houses stood bare and treeless under the burning sun. There was an unobstructed view across the plain to the rocky buttes along the horizon. To a middle-westerner used to trees and gardens gay with flowers it was a cheerless, almost depressing scene.

A man from Alaska was sitting across the aisle from me looking out gloomily upon the waste of bad lands. "They can have the whole d-d place for all of me," he remarked to me finally. "I don't want none of it. I've got to have trees."

I had supposed, ignorantly, of course, never having been farther north than Prince Rupert, that gold and icebergs constituted the chief products of Alaska, but my neighbor assured me that there are all sorts of trees in Alaska. His statement made me want more than ever to go there, for, like him, I don't see quite how I could get on without trees. A house without and adorned, beaten by the winter winds and scorched by the burning sun of midsummer.

When we moved from a wooded farm to the prairies when I was seven, the first thing father did after the house was built was to surround the place with trees brought from the timber lands along the Vermillion—maples and quick growing poplars, and elms and sycamores and little tapering red cedars, which he kept trimmed into curious geometrical shapes. He liked them so well that he dropped seeds of the soft maple in the hedge rows about the farm, so that it was not long until there was a row of maples shooting up all along the roadway. We seemed safer, we were more contented, the place took on a greater air of comfort and homeliness with the trees about.

When Nancy and I came to build our house there was a huge maple tree standing in the center of the lot just where the house would naturally sit. We gazed at it towering up into the sky and the longer we looked the more impossible it seemed for us to sacrifice it. The house stands today farther back from the street than any other, and in front of it stands the old maple like a guardian angel, its branches spreading out and furnishing cool shade during the hot summer.

"Why did you build your house so far back?" every one asked us. It would have seemed sacrilege to have cut it down after it had been growing in strength and beauty for so many years.

There is a question that we have to settle now. We have so many trees that it is difficult to have flowers, for flowers insist on sunshine. But I think the trees will stand and we shall be content with grass. The trees seem like old tried friends whom we cannot do without.

BIBLE INSTITUTE AT EAGLES MERE.

Eagles Mere Bible conference under the auspices of the Moody Bible Institute, of Chicago, will be held six weeks earlier than last year, according to the bulletin recently issued by the extension department of the Institute, the dates this year being July 6 to 14.

The speakers announced are H. A. Ironside of Oakland, California, described as one of the most popular Bible teachers of America; Dr. John Thomas who is referred to as one of the ablest preachers of the British Isles and Rev. James F. Harrison, of Chicago, who specializes in Bible teaching for children.

It is felt by those in charge of this popular vacation conference locally, that this is one of the strongest, best balanced programs ever presented, in the thirty one years history of this helpful conference.

Eagles Mere, it is claimed, is the "mother" of many summer conferences which have been started by those who there received the inspiration. This oldest conference has persisted through the years, aided by the remarkable attractions of the "Lake of the Eagles" surrounded by the virgin forest, and by the courtesies extended by the fine hotels. The day sessions of the conference will be held in the Hotel Raymond and the evening sessions in the Presbyterian church. The conference is inter-denominational and open to everybody, without registration fee or other formality.

PRESBYTERIAN HOME WOULD LIKE TO HAVE \$14,000.

Since the dedication of the Dysart memorial unit of the Presbyterian home for women at Hollidaysburg the board of administration of that institution has been casting up accounts.

The home is a comparatively new institution yet it already represents a property value of approximately \$150,000. The new wing, which was dedicated on May 6, was necessitated because of growing demands for places in the delightful church retreat for women.

About \$14,000 is needed to complete payment for the new wing, and an effort is being made to secure this amount during the present year. A generous friend of the Home promises the last \$2500 of this sum. Surely among the 16,000 members of Huntingdon Presbytery, there will be found enough interested persons to pledge the remaining \$11,500—leaving the way clear to provide for maintenance and increase of endowment.

Send your contribution or write for pledge card to R. P. Miller, Phillipsburg, Pa.

—Read the Watchman for the news

Left-Handed Children

Born With That Trait

From families in which one or both of the parents are left-handed we get a percentage of 17.34 per cent of the children left-handed, while in families in which neither of the parents are left-handed only 2.1 per cent of the children are left-handed. If left-handedness is not inherited we would not find more than 5 per cent of the children left-handed in any of these families, regardless of the handedness of their parents.

It is very evident that there is some sex influence manifested in the inheritance of left-handedness as shown by the larger number of left-handed boys in this population. It is also apparently transmitted differently where the father is left-handed, as note the small number of left-handed girls in these families. There can be no doubt that the trait is inherited.

Siemens presents 21 cases of apparent identical twins in which one was left-handed and the other right-handed, and cites this as evidence that left-handedness is not an hereditary factor. The probable explanation of this is mirror imaging, so often found in identical twins, or it may possibly be the prenatal position of the right-handed twin, which would prevent it from developing into a left-handed one.—Journal of Heredity.

Science Explains Why Man Has Superiority

In an address before the London Royal College of Surgeons, Sir Arthur Keith presented some interesting facts about the brain of early man. The cast of the brain in fossilized skulls is usually quite distinct, so that its size can be measured although its owner died half a million years ago. The Pithecanthropus, the fossil man of Java, was at the stage of brain development where he was just learning the rudiments of speech. Since his brain weighed about thirty ounces. It is when the brain reaches that weight that a child learns to speak. The primitive brain, however, lacked the ability to associate ideas. It is said that man's brain developed more than that of the other animals because nature had placed the factor of safety in his brain rather than in the muscles. That is, he was dependent upon his brain in an emergency, while the lower animals exerted their muscles to their fullest extent when placed in a predicament.—New York World Magazine.

Blood Elements

Blood specialists now believe that the three chemical elements in the body which keep us alive are hemoglobin, chlorophyll and a third, a compound of phosphorus, which is still virtually unknown. The hemoglobin supplies iron and forms the red cells. The chlorophyll, which is the same substance that tints plants green, takes up the carbon dioxide gas from the air. The phosphorus compound has the function of forming the central nucleus of a living cell and it is supposed that it was with this mysterious chemical that animal life first began during the earth's early days.—New York World.

Confidence

Garden enthusiasts are weird people. They believe that anything will grow and also believe in most nursery men.

A certain lady wanted some oak trees in her garden, and the local dealers promised to plant them.

Later in the day they sent up a man who planted a number of acorns in the ground and then tendered a large bill.

"Are you sure they'll grow into big handsome trees?" asked the woman.

"Quite," answered the gardener.

"Then please send me up one of those covered hammocks that you advertise," concluded the woman.

Non-Shatterable Glass

The bureau of standards says, in general, non-shatterable glass is of three distinct types. One of these is usually thick, another consists of two or more layers of glass cemented together with an organic binder, such as celluloid, and the third is prepared by special heat treatment. The first of these can be identified by its relatively great thickness, the second by examining the edge of the glass for laminated structure, and the third by the irregular figures seen when the glass is examined in polarized light.

Phenician Remains

The city of Granada is reared upon three abruptly rising hills. On the lowest of these looms up, the more redly against the background of the snow-capped Sierras, the "Torres Bermejas" or Vermilion towers. Much mystery surrounds these tremendous ruins. Some historians claim them to be the work of the far-roaming and adventurous Phenicians.

Upon the highest hill is the Alhambra, a city in itself, once said to have housed 40,000 men.

Favorite Vegetable

Joseph was spending the day with his aunt, who is more indulgent than his mother with his capricious appetite. As his aunt was preparing to cook dinner the lad said: "Be sure and cook my favorite vegetable, auntie."

"What is it today?" asked the auntie.

"Doughnuts," was the reply.

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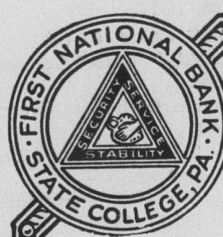
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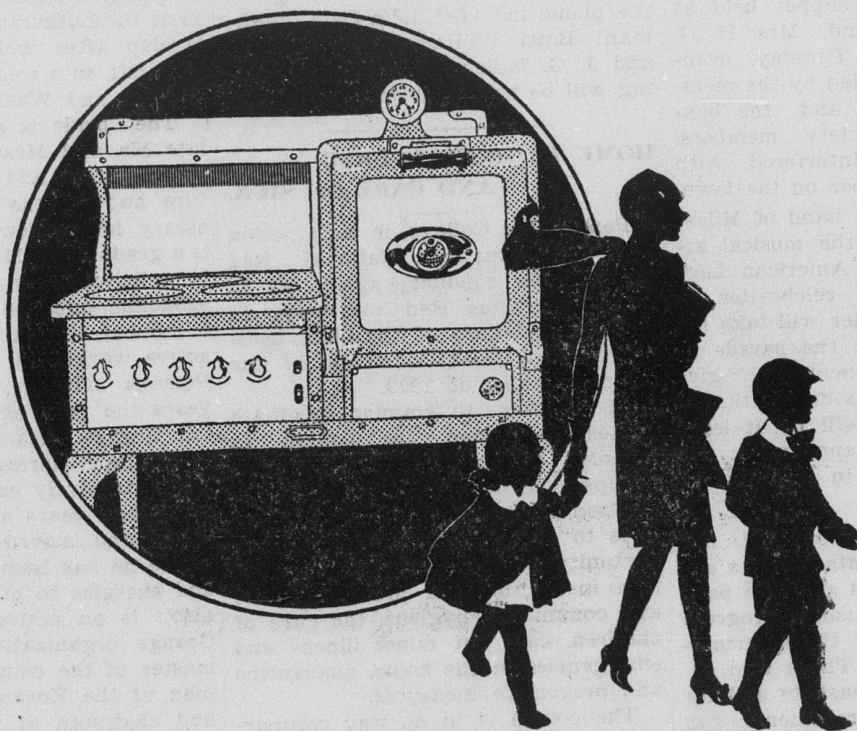
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