

## ROMAN SHIP BARED IN DRAINED LAKE

### Caligula's Galley Disap- points Italians.

Rome.—Caligula's galley, about which so much has been written in Italy and elsewhere, is proving a disappointment to the Italians, and a source of worry to the peasants of Nemi, whose medieval city overlooks the lake in which the galley was sunk. Now that several million gallons have been drained from what was till recently the most beautiful lake near Rome, the hull has appeared in all its dilapidation. Its worn beams, entirely bare of those ornaments of marble, copper and mosaic that were described with such glowing color, have been kept together only by the mud of the bottom of the lake. Now that they have been exposed to the sun, they are in danger of crumbling away altogether, and the two firms that have undertaken its salvage at their own expense hastily had it boarded up, while continuing pumping operations, though on a reduced scale, as the rapid pumping of the last six months not only caused landslips, but may throw the beams of the hull apart altogether.

Hope to Reconstruct Galley. Archeologists and antiquarians are not so disappointed as the general public, nor do they share the anger of the Nemi peasants, whose famous strawberry beds, which used to reach to the water's edge, are damaged by the withdrawal of moisture and the frequent landslips.

They point out that once the water is drained from the galley's keel, and the cooler weather makes it possible to remove the boarding, it will be simple enough to remove the hull beam by beam and "reconstruct" it on the shores of the lake, where a small museum is to be built for its reception. Whether the operation of ancient Rome was propelled remains to be seen. Former attempts to save this one did more harm than good. Large quantities of wood taken from it were sold for fuel, and the better parts made into "keepsakes," such as snuff boxes and walking sticks.

Emperor is Playful. As to the precious marbles and bronzes with which the barges were covered, local rumor has it that the Emperor Caligula, being in a playful mood, sunk the boats on purpose, with his friends on board to see what they would do when in danger of drowning, but carefully had everything of value removed. The discovery of a large wolf's head in copper, a few tiles and some long copper nails does not entirely refute this legend, for the heads were used as figure-heads, and the tiles may have covered a cabin. One head, evidently the twin of that found near the bulk recently, has been in Terme museum in Rome for some years. The copper nails were purely ornamental, as experts who examined the hull found the beams were kept together by dove-tailing one into the other. Now that the barge near the shore has proved disappointing, archeologists' hopes are centered on the one further out which, they say, will be in better condition, as neither peasants nor relic hunters could get at it so easily. But the two firms who are undertaking their salvage for purely patriotic reasons have already spent over 1,500,000 liras (\$75,000) against an estimated 200,000 liras (\$10,000). And it is not certain that they will be able to attack the second vessel, which would prove even more costly. The estimate was that both would be laid bare by next October.

### British Police Report Rise in Motor Bandits

London.—Motor bandits have become so active and successful throughout the British Isles that police have been forced to seek new means of curbing their activities.

More than 100 motor raids were reported in London alone during the first half of 1929. The number of attacks increased steadily from six in January to 51 in May. Few of the culprits were arrested.

The bandits not only use automobiles to escape after a robbery. They patrol residential districts in their fast cars, attacking and robbing persons on the sidewalks.

Police admit they are meeting serious difficulties in attempting to solve the problem.

In a recent case, a stolen car was driven through three cordons of police who sought to stop it. Three attempts to rob the postoffice at Uxbridge have been foiled but the criminals have always managed to escape in motor cars.

### 90 P. C. of World's Motors Made in U. S.

Washington.—Nine out of every ten automobiles in use throughout the world were made in the United States, according to a report issued by the authoritative division of the Department of Commerce. Of the 32,028,500 automobiles in world circulation, 28,551,500, or more than 90 per cent, were produced by American manufacturers. This includes 25,567,000 passenger cars and 3,984,500 trucks.

Approximately half of the 6,336,846 machines in foreign countries bear the name of American manufacturers. The automobile industry in the United States outranks all other manufacturing industries.

### Preservers That Defy the Corruption of Death

A man's body was found standing upright in a block of ice and was chopped out of a crevasse in a glacier of Mount Rainier. Thus there is a reminder of the pathetic story told many years ago when Mr. Frederick Stimson was writing as "J. S. of Lule": The story of the body preserved in an Alpine glacier, slowly moving, but finally restoring the loved one to the patient waiter. Or there is the frozen pirate, the hero of a novel by Clark Russell, though this pirate was not saved from immediate death by a glacier.

Ashes and lava are also indifferent unconscious preservers: Witness Pompeii and Herculaneum. There are natural earths that have been said to retain bodies as they were above the ground. Was the coffin that held the marquis of Dorset of a special wood or metal that after seventy-eight years his body was found uncorrupted, "in color, proportion, and softness like an ordinary corpse newly to be interred"? Or was this due to the properties of the cerecloth?

Is there any index of stories in which the strangely preserved, mummies included, have come to life, and welcomed the amazingly changed world; moved as strangers in a strange land; worked evil on descendants who had mistakenly revered their memory and boasted of lineage? It is no doubt better, as Bert Williams used to say, that "death is so permanent."

### "Fistic Art" Had Origin in Days of Barbarism

Although boxing as a science is relatively modern, it was in the blazing sun of Italy and Greece, in the great amphitheatres of long ago, where barbarian captives fought and died to tickle the fancy of the populace. That boxing as a sport was born. That these people must have developed a skillful school of boxing during the period in which the cestus was used is certain, but unfortunately little is known either of the style of fighting or of the personal attributes of the boxer by which a comparison can be made between those long-dead champions and the modern wielder of the padded glove. The nearest connecting link is the famous Greek statue chiseled in time-defying marble known as "The Boxer." This, at least, affords a study in character.

During the early part of the Eighteenth century in England boxing was about as inhuman a sport as one can imagine. The middle of the century, fortunately, saw the dawn of a new day for the boxer, for at this time Jack Broughton, a young English champion, invented boxing gloves and originated a code of rules prohibiting much of the former savagery of the sport, on which many of the future rules have been based.—Philadelphia Ledger.

### Beetle Has Some Value

Devil's horse or devil's coach horse is the name given to certain large rove beetles. About 2,000 different species of rove beetles have been described. Says an eminent entomologist: "They live on decaying animal or vegetable matter, in excrement, fungi, or fermenting sap, and are among the most universally distributed of all beetles. Many of them are predatory, and some have been accused of feeding on living plants; but on the whole they are of importance to the agriculturist only as scavengers, and as they aid in reducing the dead animal and vegetable matter into shape for assimilation by plants."—Pathfinder Magazine.

### Old American College

In 1636 the General court of the Massachusetts Bay colony voted £400 for establishing an institution of learning. The first building was erected in 1637. This became Harvard university. The College of William and Mary and its antecedents reach back to the effort begun in 1617 to establish in Virginia the University of Henricopolis. The Indian massacre of 1622 brought this effort to naught. The charter for the College of William and Mary was issued in 1673 by the English king and queen for whom it was named.

### Path of Sugar

In 1842 sugar sold in the London market at \$2.75 per pound. At the close of the Fifteenth century the price had fallen to 53 cents per pound. Sugar did not become a regular feature in the diet until it was introduced by Queen Elizabeth of England. The first reference to sugar obtained from cane was made by Theophrastus in the Third century, B. C. He mentioned it as "honey which comes from bamboo." Sugar cane was first introduced in America in 1502 in the island of San Domingo. The Jesuits brought it to Louisiana in 1751.

### Deference to Others

Tolerance is willingness to grant to the opinions and actions of others the same consideration you do to your own. You may not agree with such acts or ideas, but this does not mean that you are right and they are wrong.—Grit.

### Breeding Counts

If you want to make a good actress you must first catch the grandmother. To make a pretty woman it is advisable to go back even further.—Woman's Home Companion.

### TEXT BOOKS COST \$1.53 FOR EACH PUPIL.

Based on an eight year average textbooks for 135 Commonwealth's schools cost \$2,746,545 or \$1.53 a year for each pupil. Dr. John A. H. Keith, superintendent of public instruction has announced.

In 1921 the cost per pupil for a complete set of text books first exceeded one dollar. A careful check of the annual expenditures since that time has been compiled.

The average total cost for textbooks is only slightly in excess of two per cent. of the general cost of the operation of the schools.

The study just completed also showed that there was little variation in expenditure per pupil for text books in the different types of school districts. In the first class, composed of the cities of Pittsburgh and Philadelphia, it cost during 1927-1928 an average of \$1.35 per pupil to supply the schools with textbooks.

Corresponding figures for second class districts, such as Altoona, Erie, Harrisburg, and Scranton were \$1.80 per pupil; for third class districts, such as Beaver Falls, Dunmore, Ridgway, Steelton, Tyrone, and West Chester were \$1.75; and for the fourth class districts or those under 5000 in population, including most of the townships and the smaller boroughs, the cost was \$1.69.

### MANY PLANTS ARE FOOD FACTORIES

Did you know that all of the food in the world is made by the leaves of plants? A learned professor in the University of Liverpool made a great many experiments recently and declared this to be true. He calls the process which the plant goes through by the long name, "photosynthesis." He writes: "From the air these green leaves absorb a gas called carbon dioxide, the same gas that makes the bubbles in soda water. Traces of this gas are always in the open air. The plant roots absorb water, which is then drawn up into the leaves. The leaves also absorb sunlight.

"These three things, sunlight, water, and carbon dioxide gas, the leaves used to manufacture a variety of sugar which is the raw material of plant growth, as well as the material for producing the starch that plants like wheat store in the grain, that plants like the potato store in their tubers. All the animals that eat plants as well as human beings who eat both these animals and the original plant foods, really get their living from the work of the green leaves."

The article goes on to say that, in spite of years of effort, no scientist has been able to do the same work artificially which the plant leaves do naturally.

### FORTUNE IN AMBERGRIS FLOATING AT BEACH.

The greed of a whale which died from acute indigestion has provided London with the largest lump of ambergris yet seen by dealers.

It weighs about 225 pounds, and is worth nearly \$50,000. For perfume purposes it is worth anything up to \$25 an ounce.

This record lump was found on a New Zealand beach by two brothers who will make a small fortune by the discovery. Ambergris is the product of the sperm whale's fondness for cuttlefish. He cannot digest the beak of the cuttlefish, so the beaks accumulate and set up irritation, which causes the ambergris to form. Eventually the whale distends, becomes ill and blows up. The ambergris floats away and it may be years before it is washed ashore.

### TULAREMIA SURVEY SHOWS BIG SPREAD

Tularemia, a disease carried chiefly by rabbits and transmitted to man by direct contact or by flies and ticks, is more widespread than at first feared, according to a survey completed by the University of California in Nevada.

The survey was made by Dr. J. C. Geiger, associate professor of epidemiology, and Dr. K. F. Meyer, director of Hooper foundation for medical research. Most of the cases of the disease, according to a report made by William H. O'Brien, director of the Telephone and Telegraph Division of the Public Utilities Commission.

### MASSACHUSETTS LEADS IN TELEPHONE USE

The highest telephone development in proportion to population of any State in the country has been attained by Massachusetts, according to a report made by William H. O'Brien, director of the Telephone and Telegraph Division of the Public Utilities Commission.

With a total population of 4,200,000 the State has 900,000 telephones. Of this number 576,000 are house phones and 321,000 instruments used in business.

The number of automobiles in Massachusetts roughly approximates the telephone totals, also hovering in the neighborhood of 900,000.

### HANGING WALKS FOR FUTURE BIG STORES.

The big store of 100 years hence will have a hanging sidewalk, or wide balcony outside every floor. People will be able to wander about looking at shop windows all the way up the building.

The forecast was made by Joseph Hill, well known British architect, in a lecture at Oxford. The balcony idea will solve the problem of how to let people gaze in store-windows without being pushed away by bustling crowds.

### FOR AND ABOUT WOMEN.

#### Daily Thought.

Beauty, like wit, to judges should be shown; Both most valued are where best they are known.

—Lord Lyttleton.

The college girl was occupied at the beach and tennis court this summer securing a fine coat of tan and neglected to read in the papers about the 18-day diet. Consequently, she returned to school this fall with just enough gain in weight to set a new fashion in body styles.

This is the conclusion of Dr. Guilelma Alsop, physician at Barnard College for Women, who has just completed her annual job of conducting physical examinations of freshmen women.

"The fad for thinness is over," she said. "Young girls—if we can generalize by observation of the college girl—are favoring a little plumpness, more femininity in appearance. I find that the average girl is trying to bring up her weight rather than lower it. The thin and often unhealthy silhouette is going out of style."

Dr. Alsop was enthusiastic over the sun-tan fad, which she said was partially responsible for this year's freshmen class at Barnard being in better health, than any class for 10 years. Approximately, half of the students examined, registered a haemoglobin blood test of 90 or over, the normal for women, she said, the remaining half had a haemoglobin count only slightly below normal.

Dr. Alsop had the following to say in defense of sun-smoked backs and backless dresses: "The tanning of the body, whether accomplished by low back and short sleeve dresses worn without stockings; by the bare back bathing suit or by regular sun baths, is one reason for the exceptionally high vitality and lack of anaemia among college freshmen. Through the delicate skin, the blood in the capillaries absorbs the ultra-violet rays of the sun and carries them to the deeper circulation of the blood. These ultra-violet rays are then supposed to stimulate the blood forming organs.

Certainly, there can be an excess of sunburn or of windburn that will dry the skin. Of the two, windburn can be more harmful than the sun. But the healthy tan that the present custom has given the younger generation is making them harder, healthier and prettier. I expect fewer colds this year than ever before."

Dr. Alsop, while foreseeing the popularity of plumpness, said she did not believe the modern girl would adopt the new fall styles in clothing with the longer dresses and skirts "because the young girls have worn short, wide skirts for so long that they will place comfort above fashion."

The chief beauty of smart sports clothes is their simplicity. Good line and design count here as they do in no other part of the wardrobe. Accessories to the active sports costume are few and should be selected with care. The correct shoes, and in the case of golf and riding, the correct gloves, are of the utmost importance. Certain kinds of jewelry—such as the wood sports necklaces and bracelets introduced by Mary Nowitzky, the new leather bracelets from Paris, simple colorful chains and chokers of galalith—are about all the active sports participant can consider. She can, however, enliven her costume with a few bright scarfs which compliment the color of her clothes.

Color accent for the neutral sports suit or dress is best found in a scarf which makes up for its design in lovely color combinations. Chanel has designed a square one which is being imported and reproduced with great success in America. The original was made of shantung in a plain purple with a deep V of purple and black half inch stripes.

Gloves which are coming into great prominence in the well regulated wardrobe, are not to be ignored in the field of sports. The most approved riding gloves which wash easily and do not allow the reins to slip through them even in wet weather.

The accepted golf gloves, have a perforated back and grip palm, and are of calf, cape, or chamouis. Such gloves are also excellent for driving.

Practical and becoming for cold days is the bloused jacket suit that can be worn easily under the fur coat. One of these is made of brown man's suit fabric, with the coat snugly fitted to the hips and bloused all around above. A sleeveless cafe au lait satin blouse accompanies it, with man's shirt collar and bow tie of same.

If you can make the top and bottom hems of glass curtains the same width, you can turn them upside down every other time you hang them after laundering and thus lengthen their lives tremendously.

Hash with Dropped Eggs.—Mince or grind cold cooked meat and add two-thirds as much cold vegetables. There should be twice as much potatoes as other vegetables. Put a little gravy stock or hot water with melted butter in it into a saucepan, turn in the meat and vegetables, and heat, stirring all the time. Season with salt, pepper and a little onion juice if liked. Turn into a buttered baking dish, smooth over and set in the oven to brown. Take up, press little depressions in the top and drop an egg into each. Set back into the oven until the egg is set, but not cooked hard. Serve in the same dish.

"Yes, I heard a noise and got up, and there, under the bed, I saw a man's leg."

"Good heavens! The burglar's?"

"No, my husband's. He'd heard the noise, too."—Answers.

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