A YEAR OF HOOVERISM.

(By Dr. L. M. Colfelt.) Now that a year of President Hoover's administration has elapsed it is proper for the American people to reckon up some of the outstanding results. It must be confessed they are not so roseate as the people were led to expect from the preelection claims made by big business and the Captains of Industry,
Even Mr. Schwab will allow that, though he broke away from his lifelong fealty to the Democratic Party, succumbed to the influence of his money bags and advocated the election of Mr. Hoover on the ground lected out of their number special that he would prove a business director of consummate ability and continue the prevailing prosperity of the nation. So said all the multimillionaires. But how sadly have they been disillusioned. Suddenly out of a clear sky came the flash and roar of the most appalling and tremendous financial crash ever witnessed in the history of the world. The evaluation of securities world. The evaluation of securities has never been equalled, running in- a Committee of Experts who shall to billions. Never such widespread scour the country, ascertain the ruin—never so many suicides from truth and report for Congressional irreparable financial losses. But Mr. action. This has produced a re-Hoover is a man of resource and to action and left a bad taste in the restore confidence he summoned a mouth of Congress, which is not the chicks if their feed is scattered conference of famous financial doc- disposed to abdicate its functions tors composed of the heads of the biggest corporations and he put to Stamp." Unquestionably this is them this question, "How many millions can you pledge to spend on great works of utility and improvement?" and with one accord they came to the rescue and vociferated loud enough for the country to hear that they would pledge the com-panies of which they were financial managers to spend hundreds of millions-to be exact some four thousand millions which has since been swolien to eight thousand millions. But where is this money to come from? Manifestly from the issue of fresh securities, from watering participation by the people and is the fundament of government of the fresh securities, stock, or borrowing outright, the same vicious methods of financing which precipitated the late debacle so that reduced to plain sense Mr. Hoover's questionnaire was simply "How much can you borrow? What credits can you command?" Is not this but an attempt on the part of the business world to lift itself by its own suspenders. Would it not be its own suspenders. Would it not be poor policy for an individual business man waterlogged with the weight of financial obligations to attempt to galvanize prosperity in a period of depression by extensive, fresh borrowings? Has any cure of financial crashes and consequent widespread business depression ever been devised other than that of Mr. Cleveland's "Work and Save." Mr. Hoover is such a commanding genius in the business management of the bring flasks in their pockets and the the slogan "Borrow and Spend."

One year of Mr. Hoover and no nearer relief for the farmer. The much depended upon special session of Congress for the passage of a Tariff Bill calculated to rescue him from his sad plight, after seven months bickering owing to the injection and comprehension of considerable manufacturing relief ended in a deplorable fiasco. The regular session is wrestling with a compre-hensive Tariff Revision but does not seem to be making much beadway. No one can forsee the outcome and it would surprise us if the bill should finally fail. Of one thing we Pennsylvanians may be assured, that the days of High Tariff are drawing to an end. The present producing capacity of this country because of its improved machinery and efficient workmen can supply all home consumption in seven months of opera-For the other five months production, foreign markets must be obtained. But foreigners simply will not submit longer to the denial of reciprocity on the part of American manufacturers. They will not continue to throw their doors wide open to international trade while the United States has already taken reprisal on American automobile importation. portation. Coming events cast their shadows before. But it is not the foreign resentment that so much menaces High Tariff. It is the coalition of the Southern and Western Agricultural States which has al-ready established a working bloc in the Senate and arrested every attempt to increase tariffs in the present session.

As for the attempt of the Hoover administration to bring financial re-lief to the farmer directly by shoveling out millions for the purpose of stabilizing and setting a fixed and remunerative price upon wheat and by interfering artificially in the functioning of the Chicago Board of Trade is about the absurdest bit of economical quackery ever devised and deserves the fate reserved for it in the not distant future. Uncle Sam will get his fingers well burnt. No nation on earth is big enough to control the wheat market. To fix the price above the world's demand the United States must hold the bag while Canada, Australia, Argentina, India, Russia and all Europe liqui-date to their own advantage. Already the collapse is asserting itself. When this pseudo-dictatorship was establihed, wheat was ruling at \$1.34 a bushel. It is now \$1.08 a bushel. The average visible supply of the last ten years was 47,000,000 bushels. The present visible supply in the United States is 167,000,0000. The United States is 167,000,000. The avalanche is piling up and is growing more menacing. No nation attempting this method of relief has tempting this method of relief has nineteen other States being four nineteen other States being four nineteen other states of two nineteen othe succeeded. The American bankers tried it in the loan of \$50,000,000 to the sugar planters of Cuba to bolster the sugar market. The government of Brazil advanced \$50,000,000 to purchase and hold the Coffee surplus for the planters of San Paola. Both attempts were complete failures and the Sugar and Coffee markets have not even yet recovered

from the demoralization that ensued. Nature cannot be defied even by Governments that presume to essay the role of omnipotence. The only relief for the farmer is in the wy of securing satisfactory prices for his product by adjusting himself to the reached. A new annual record law of supply and demand, by reducing acreage and by a wise diver-sification of crops. The farmer who calls on Governments to exercise the Devil of low prices for his grains is like the Man in the Scripture out of whom one devil was cast, but

seven other devils entered in and the last state of that man was worse

than the first. Though but one year in the limelight of Administration Mr. Hoover has achieved immortality as the Inventor of Government by Commission. The people have elected quite a body of Competent Senators and Representatives and they have se-Standing Committees charged with the duty of "ascertaining the Truth" about every question and phase of Government as they arise and report to the whole body and secure suitable legislation. But Mr. Hoover seems to think this method is slow, inefficient and obsolete. And when the 24 being under partial control progress in the wrong direction, an insensible revolution in the form of government, a decidedly reprehensible short cut doing away with the necessity for educating voters by public discussion and formation of public opinion, which shall enforce help by the choice of Representa-

tives equipped and charged with the

duty of concreting the nation's will

in suitable laws. This may be a

slower method of ascertaining truth

and securing action, but it secures

people, by the people, for the people.

When one essays to sum up the

results of one year of Hoover En-forcement of Prohibition it is like venturing into an enemy's country for all about you are signs of a vague strife. Rabid Prohibitionists ed, that the Law can be enforced as soon as the government commits itself whole heartedly to the enterprise and especially as soon as Mr. Mellon is superseded. The so-called "wets" say it cannot be enforced because every man's home is his own castle and every man's cellar is his own Laboratory and can't be invaded without a warrant. Mrs. Daugherty says at the Socials the boys nation that he is going to reverse the inexorable laws of political economy and revive prosperity with economy and revive prosperity with consummate liar and so it goes, mere assertions pro and con-a perfect Babel all over the land of contention between, and damnation of each other. Meanwhile two indubitable facts stand out. Actuaries of the Metropolitan Life covering one-seventh of the population, 17,500,000, publish the fact that the actual alcholic deaths have increased six hundred per cent since 1920. Testi-mony before the Judiciary Commit-tee of Congress has attested that arrests for drunkenness in the City of Cleveland, have increased thousand fold since Prohibition, Commitments to the Correctional Farm from 300 to 11,000 and of these 53 per cent were suffering about May 1 this year. Beekeepers who are violating the law were inmuch assertion upon both sides of much assertion upon both sides of formed of the fact and requested to a section with the same and the sam the question but few absolutely reliable facts. No greater service could be rendered the country in order to the formation of an opinion than an ascertainment of the real facts obtained before some tribunal of unquestioned authority. This is a fair way of realization in the hearing which is now going forward of witnesses pro and con before the Judiciary Committee of Congress whose presiding officer is Hon. Geo. S. Graham, a Philadelphian of com-manding legal and judicial experience. Both sides are afforded an impartial hearing. Out of the welter of opinion, contention, vitu-peration, ignorant, emotional, hysterical, advocacy, some grains of truth may be sifted. Perhaps even some Moses may be sent from Heaven to lead us out of this Egyptian Night that envelopes this vexed problem, deliver us from the bedproblem, deliver us from the bed-lam of controversy that is convulsing Society and threatening American Institutions, clarify this situation that is satisfactory to neither party and bring about the triumph of Temperance over the whole land.

AUTOMOBILE LAWS.

Whatever we happen to become accustomed to always seems the fi-nal word in wisdom. In Pennsylvania we would consider a twenty-mile an hour speed limit absurdly slow and a fifty mile limit dangerously high. No

Yet a compilation of traffic laws in the forty-eight States of the Union show speed laws ranging from twenty miles an hour in Massachusetts soon as the horns can be felt under to fifty miles an hour in Nevada and the skin. on up to no limit in at least nine

cents, in contrast to a rate of two cents in six States, three cents in twelve States, five cents in seven States and six in three States.—Danville Morning News.

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for the Watchman,

FARM NOTES.

-Agricultural outlook state that apparently the high point in the expansion of sheep numbers reached. A new annual record slaughter of sheep and lambs is expected within the next few years and it maintained at the high levels of the last three or four years.

-Depth of planting vegetable seeds depends on the seeds, soil, season, and seedbed preparation. In a clay soil the seedbed should be particularly well prepared to make shallow planting possible. As a general rule, small seeds like lettuce, onions, carrots, radish, and spinach are planted one-half to threequarters of an inch deep, and large seeds like beans and corn are planted one to three inches deep.

-Of the 35 important diseases known to afflict livestock somewhere in the world, only 24 of them are known to be present in this country. Seventeen of these are being effectively controlled or are fast approaching what is hoped may be complete eradication, the rest of or study.

-All grain and mash should be fed to the chicks in clean hoppers or troughs. This practice may reduce the spread of coccidiosis, round worms, tape worms, and other troubles which may be picked up by in dirty litter or on contaminated ground.

-Artistic table lamps can be made from jars and vases and shades can be made to match the furnishings by any homemaker with a taste of such work.

-Recent findings have shown that the organism which causes blackhead in turkeys lives in the soil.
Consequently if turkeys are raised
on contaminated soil they can hardly espane the disease. The danger ly escape the disease. The danger eaters to a nation of moderate eatwill to a large extent be averted if a three-year rotation is followed.

Experimental findings have shown that the cecal worm found in chickens is a menace to the turkey. It is believed that if the young turkeys are affected with cecal worms the look are deliberately avoiding the injury they do to the lining of the intestinal walls is sufficient to permit the entrance of blackhead or-ganisms into the blood stream, thus infecting the bird with the incurable disease and the one most dreaded by turkey breeders. The remedy, therefore, is to keep the young turkeys on clean ground and entirely separate from chickens.

Agriculture, announced.

This work is being done in accordance with the State Bee Law, effective since July 1, 1923, and enleft the since July 1, 1923, and enleft the backers of the backers. acted at the request of the beekeephived in modern movable frame hives which permit free inspection of each comb to determine the presence of foulbrood and other bee diseases. The cross comb and box hives, so common in the past, are declared by the law to be a public nuisance and meance to the com-

Last year, over 19,000 clonies of transfer their bees into movable frame hives, and to notify the Bureau of Plant Industry at Harris-burg as soon as the work was done. The Department has been liberal a protection to other beekeepers in the community. Last year approxi-mately 100 prosecutions were necessary in eight counties.

—The best method of eliminating bedbugs from a hen house is to first thoroughly clean the entire — We have cut down on bread first thoroughly clean the entire house, getting out every little speck of both dust and straw. After this thoroughly cleaning, the walls and perches should be painted with carbolineum, and the rest of the house sprayed with a 20 per cent solution. sprayed with a 20 per cent solution of soluble stock dip. If this application is done thoroughly, it will eliminate all of the live bugs, and probably application is necessary.

—Good yields per animal are necessary to low cost production.

success in feeding hogs.

fifty mile limit dangerously high. No speed limit at all we would regard as simply murderous.

—Nothing but pure bred sires are market. The owners in the United States.

-Dehorning calves should be

alone. When used on a 50-50 basis with corn and a 5 per cent tankage ration, good results have been obtained with barley as a pork producer.

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AMERICAN CHANGE

THEIR EATING HABITS. In ten years the eating habits of the American people have undergone a radical change.

We are eating more fruit, more green vegetables, more poultry, more milk and butter. We are eating less beef, less wheat, less corn, less meat generally.

The only kind of meat in which there has been an increase in domestic consumption is pork, and that increase is mainly in the form of

Figures compiled by the Bureau of Home economics of the United States Department of Agriculture, which reveal those facts, throw an interesting side-light on the change which is going on in American life. Not so many years ago the great majority of Americans were engag-

ed in heavy manual labor. Their work called for large meals of hearty food. Now a large and growing proportion of factory workers and other laborers are machine- tenders, their work calling for comparatively slight muscular exertion. The workingman's dinnerpail is no longer the institution which it once was. In the larger cities and even in smaller communities the quick lunch counter with ham sandwiches and cheese sandwiches as its principal staples,

Another is the general desire to avoid fat, So much has been said in print and otherwise about the physilook are deliberately avoiding the fattening foods. And as for girls well, it is hardly necessary to point out that they can't keep those boyish figures and eat the oldfashioned three square meals a day. Lettuce is one item of food which

has gained in popularity. Between 1920 and 1929 our national consumption of lettuce was multiplied by four from 13,000 carloads in 1920 to over 53,000 carloads in 1929. And -Plans are now being made to that indicates another reason for the start inspection of apiaries in various change in our eating habits. Letcounties of the State to curb costly tuce is one of the chief sources of bee disease, the bureau of plant in-dustry, Pennsylvania Department of heard of by the public ten years ago, now generally understood to be es-

ers of the Commonwealth. This law ate more than three times as much For the same reason specifically requires that bees be celery, more than six times as many carloads of carrots. These vegetables stand high in the list of foods containing a high percentage of vitamins. And we are eating about twice as much grapefruit, cabbage, cauliflower, tomatoes and turnips as we did ten years ago.

In 1917 we consumed about 42 gallons of milk per individual. In 1928 this had increased to 56 gal-In the same period we bees were inspected by representa-tives of the State. In all cases where creased our butter consumption by disease and unlawful hives were found last summer a second inspector of cheese by two pounds. That tion will be made, the work to start much of this increased use of dairy products can be traced to the "eat less meat" campaigns is hardly to be doubted, especially when we compare the figures showing the falling

off in the use of meat.

In 1920 the average American ate 63 pounds of beef in the course of The Department has been liberal the year. In 1929 this had fallen in giving time for beekeepers to off to a shade over 51 pounds. In comply with the law by placing their the same period we reduced our bees in modern hives. However, as average consumption of veal from a last recourse owners not complying with the requirements will be prosecuted. This must be done as We continued to eat about the same average amount of lamb and mut-ton, but our consumption of pork ran up in those nine years from an average of 60 pounds to almost 74 pounds. Of all kinds of meat, we

Out of figures like these we obtain not only an index of the chang-ing tastes and habit of the nation, but information of the greatest value will not affect the eggs. The second to the forward looking producers of and dealers in foodstuffs

It seems to be apparent to wheatgrowers, for example, that their market is getting smaller. That should make many farmers consider -Oats or rye, either one, are trying to reduce the cost of production, cut down wheat acreage, turn part of the wheat land into some other crop which promises a better

The grower of corn is not affected as is the wheat farmer, for an increasing amount of corn is being converted into pork probably done when a few days old, or as about compensating for the falling off of human consumption of corn bread. There is every indication that the trend in food preference A foal makes more than half of will continue about as it is going forty miles as it is in seven other its entire growth during the first states with twelve States considering forty-five miles per hour the safety limit.

A roal makes more than nair or now. That means there is an enlarging opportunity for the fruit and vegetable grower. Already bone and muscle are of prime imbone and vegetables total a higher fruits and vegetables total a higher the Western farmer accustomed to a single crop on large acreage, such as —Barley is a good hog feed. It corn or wheat, or the Southern is trifle bulky for the best results farmer whose sole staple has been for fattening purposes when fed cotton, such crops as celery, lettuce,

that they are more hazardous than the grain crops when intelligently cultivated, that while the investment per acre is higher in production cost, the profit per acre is vastly greater in good years and at least as great in average years.

Already the United States has

J KENNEDY JOHNSTON.—Attorney at Law, Bellefonte, Pa. Prompt attention given all legal business entrusted to his care. Offices—No. 5, East High ceased to become a beef-exporting country. In fact, we are importing some beef from South America. With the falling off in domestic consumption, there is no encouragement for the cattle farmer to expand his activities. Hogs offer a better out-look for the future, dairy farming looks like a stable and growing industry in which to start one's sons, but the agricultural prizes of ten years from now will go to the grow-ers of fruit and vegetables. If the present tendency in food habits con-tinues they will be sitting on top of the world in 1940.

Officials and Federal biologists are investigating food conditions in the Pike county district where 31 dead fawns have been found.

Preliminary investigations indi-cated that the young deer had starved to death due to a shortage of natural forage. No indications of any contagious or communicable disease was found.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

E XECUTOR'S NOTICE.—Letters testamentary having been granted to the undersigned upon the estate of Ellen M. Stuart, late of State College borough, deceased, all persons knowing themselves indebted to same are requested to make prompt payment, and those having claims against said estate must present them, duly authenticated, for settlement.

HAROLD B. SHATTUCK,
RAY D. GILLILAND
Executors,
W. Harrison Walker, State College, Pa.
Attorney 74-11-6t

A DMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.— Letters of administration having been granted to the undersigned upon the estate of Josephine Alexander, late of the Borough of State College, deceased, all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make prompt payment, and those having claims against the same must present them, duly authenticated, for settlement.

CAREY C. ALEXANDER,
Administrator,
W. Harrison Walker,
Attorney.

State College, Pa.
75-11-6t

Attorney.

CHARTER NOTICE.—In the Court of Common Pleas of Centre county, Penn., No. 99, May Term, 1930.

Notice is hereby given that application will be made to the above Court on the 21st day of April, 1930, at ten o'clock A. M., under the Corporation Act of 1874 of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, and the supplements thereto, for the charter of an intended corporation to be called OMICRON ASSOCIATON; the character and object of which is to hold property, real and personal, and for other purposes set forth in the Certificate of Incorporation; and for these purposes to have and to possess and enjoy all the rights, benefits and privileges of the said Act of Assembly and its supplements. The proposed charter is now on file in the Prothonotary's office of Centre county.

75-13-3t ARTHUR C. DALE, Solicitor. ARTHUR C. DALE, Solicitor

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