

TRIPS TO THE MOON BY THE YEAR 2050 LIKELY

Earth dwellers will probably be able to travel to the moon and to communicate with their terrestrial home by telephoning over a beam of light in another 120 years, Dr. John C. Stewart, associate professor of astronomical physics at Princeton University, declared recently at the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences.

In making what he called an "educated guess" about the future of rocket travel through interplanetary space, he predicted that persons would travel in a rocket ship at a speed of some 50,000 miles an hour. Far sooner, he declared, "At present it is likely that a speed of 1,000 miles an hour will be possible, he said.

Study of the increase in rate of travel of passenger carrying vehicles during the last century leads to a guess that by the year 2050 sufficient speed will be realized to overcome the force of gravity, thus enabling trips to the moon.

"Sufficient energy to create these speeds may be forthcoming from several sources," he declared. "At present in the laboratory, minute quantities of very concentrated energy stores have been obtained, such as ionized hydrogen, which contains a hundred times as much energy as coal and oxygen. Triply ionized lithium contains sixteen times as much energy again. No one knows as yet how to make such energies available for engineering purposes."

Doctor Stewart declared that the one theoretically feasible method of journeying to the moon that has been suggested is a vehicle propelled on the principle of the rocket.

Such a ship, he believes, would be spherical, perhaps 110 feet in diameter. Projecting from it in all directions would be a dozen or more canons. When one of these was fired the ship would be propelled in the opposite direction.

The ship would weigh about 70,000 tons, of which 28,000 tons would be shot from the guns to give propulsion. The crew would number about sixty and a dozen or more might be carried on a two month's cruise. A desert would be the starting place to prevent damage underneath the guns.

Once at the moon, Doctor Stewart declared, communication by telephone over a beam of light, as the Kennelly-Heaviside layer might make radio impossible. To return, the ship would take off in the same way that she left the earth, coasting most of the way, because of the earth's gravitational attraction. But care would have to be taken in landing, for if the ship came down too fast over a city and the rockets were fired to check the fall it would be disastrous to the people below.

After the lecture Doctor Stewart displayed motion pictures of sunrise on the moon which were taken at the Princeton observatory.

GUARD STANDARD OF MEAT SUPPLY

The extent to which local butchering establishments contribute to the total meat supply for Pennsylvania consumption is not generally known, officials of the bureau of animal industry, Pennsylvania department of agriculture, say.

There are more than 3,000 slaughter houses in the Commonwealth where animals are prepared for food purposes. Many of these are located in remote rural districts and are used only once or twice a week during the warm months, but the aggregate yearly kills in establishments where continuous inspection is not maintained approximate 400,000,000 pounds.

The bureau of animal industry undertakes to regulate sanitary conditions at these establishments and to safeguard the public meat supply. During the first five months this year, representatives of the bureau found sixty-six of these establishments defective, of which thirty-seven were ordered closed when the proprietors failed to meet the State requirements.

The annual consumption of meat in Pennsylvania is estimated at 1,500,000,000 pounds. Approximately two thirds of this amount is dressed and prepared under competent veterinary inspection and may be identified by the blue stamp of inspection which is placed on various parts of the dressed carcass.

DEDUCTING DOCTORS' BILLS

Much is to be said in favor of the proposal to allow doctor's bills as a deduction when making income tax returns.

They certainly should be allowed on the item of earned income.

For purposes of earning money by personal effort, as distant from merely collecting it, the human body is a machine subject to depreciation and occasionally calling for repairs.

Depreciations and repairs are allowed on income earning property, and they should be allowed on earnings by personal effort.

It is bad enough to lose time and wages through illness without having to pay income tax on the doctor's bills paid from the earnings of the rest of the year.

The cost of doing business is a legal deduction when estimating the profits of the business man, and the costs of keeping in good health should be deducted from the taxable income of the wage salary earner.

A full discussion of the question will be given at the annual National Progressive Chiropractic convention now meeting in Los Angeles.

An earned income is the measure of value rendered by the worker, to the community, and it should not be penalized by excessive taxation.

HOW

STRUCTURAL DECAY MAY BE STOPPED BY PAINT.

Unprotected wood will weather and decay, unprotected steel will rust. Paint wards off these destructive processes for an almost indefinite period of time. There are many wooden houses scattered through our seaboard states that have been preserved in good condition from 100 to 250 years by means of paint.

The great Forth bridge from the time of its erection has been maintained in the same way. It requires three years for complete painting, consequently when the painters finish at one end they immediately go to the other end and start again.

Successful men in the business world who own extensive property, whether their property be factories, mills or any other type, have learned and practiced the economy of paint. The huge industrial plants, for example, are kept in perfect paint condition. What is an economy for the large concern is economy for the small. The preservative for the commercial building is also a preservative for the home.

The time to paint is when paint is needed, which means every three to five years for a wooden structure. There is no economy in delaying because of unfavorable money conditions.

How to Use Brickwork in Garden Decoration

The flexibility of brick makes it a delightful medium for use in garden decoration. With its variegated coloring it blends with its surroundings, and since no one brick is a precise replica of another, it is therefore not monotonous.

Hard burned common brick is the type of brick for garden decoration, as they are impervious to any action of the elements. In the process of burning the brick, all that was destructible in the clay was destroyed.

Walls of any type, plain or in pattern, solid or in openwork, may surround the home. Recessed seats of brick are charming, and they should be so placed as to receive the shade of sheltering trees. If brick steps are employed, they should be laid in good cement mortar, but the walks can be laid without cement.

The mortar used in walls should be colored to harmonize with the brick in contrast to foliage and flowers. But for the steps, where there is a grass-grown terrace or slope, bright colored bricks laid in white mortar give better results.

How to Save Old Home

It could be stated too strongly that the American home owner is very careless and improvident in destroying many beautiful homes when it would be the better part of economy to remodel, sell and build a home in some other location which they particularly desire rather than to wreck and build on the same location.

There is little sale on the market for homes which are not modern, and if one expects to realize on the sale of his old home, it is a very excellent piece of business judgment to call in an organization especially fitted for this particular line of work and secure an estimate on the remodeling of the home before placing it on the market.

These homes will be much more quickly disposed of and at a much better profit than would be the case should they be sold in their run-down condition.

How to Cut Fire Loss

Sound principles of building construction, rather than a desire for certain conveniences which disregard the factors of safety, would decrease fire losses and contribute to true economy. The bulk of the fire waste in human lives and money is probably due to this false economy of the public in the construction of buildings.

It pays to employ sound principles of building construction and to exercise the greatest care in managing a home in order to avoid fire losses. Eternal vigilance is the price of safety from the fire demon.

How to Clean Upholstery

Make a very weak suds of mild soap flakes and lukewarm water. Dip a Turkish towel in the water, then wring out to remove all surplus moisture. Place the towel smoothly over the upholstery to be cleaned, then beat with a carpet beater. The towel will collect the dirt and prevents dust from flying around.

How Rubies Are Found

Sometimes rubies are found in the free state, but most of them are found in bands of crystalline limestone, associated with granitic and gneissose rocks. The best rubies are found in Burma. They are the most valued of all gem-stones.

How to Remove Wall Paper

Wall paper may be easily removed if it is first wet with water to which alum has been added. Let it dry before taking the paper off. Use as much alum as the water will dissolve.

How Worm Travels

A worm's body consists of over 100 segments, which are furnished with tiny bristles, enabling it to wriggle along.

Flattering Words Won

Clerk Salary Increase

Andre Gerard, "Pertinax" of the Paris press, said at a dinner in New York:

"Perhaps I have been too candid in my criticism of the American policy. Flattery is pleasanter than candor. Do you know the banker story? "A banker was stone deaf. A clerk came to him one day to ask for a raise.

"I'm very glad, sir" the clerk began, "to see that your deafness has disappeared."

"What?" said the banker, with his hand to his ear.

"The clerk repeated his words in a louder voice.

"What?"

"The clerk roared the words out at the top of his lungs, but the banker smiled and shook his head and pushed forward a tablet with a pencil attached to it.

"I'm very glad," the clerk wrote, "that your deafness has disappeared."

"Thank you, it has," the president said graciously after he had read the words on the tablet. "Now, young man, what can I do for you?"

Three minutes later the clerk walked out with his salary doubled.—Springfield Union.

"White House" Properly Is "Executive Mansion"

The home of the President of the United States is the Executive Mansion, but it has been called the White House for a great many years. Theodore Roosevelt was the first President to have the name the White House substituted for the Executive Mansion on stationery and documents issued from Presidential headquarters.

The building was originally constructed of Virginia freestone, grayish in color. When it was restored after the fire of 1814 the walls were painted white to cover up the blackened parts, and it came to be called the White House. It has been painted white ever since. George Washington favored the name, "the Palace of the President," but most people at first called it simply "the President's House," James Fenimore Cooper liked that name, too.

Evening Varies

The matter of when evening begins depends entirely upon the region in which one is, and the use that the people of that region make of the word. According to dictionary definition, evening, in a strict sense, is from sunset until dark. Also, it may be described as the period during which the light is diffused by the reflections of the sun's rays from the atmosphere after sunset—from sunset to dark night.

As generally understood, evening means around five o'clock, and continues, in some regions, until seven, and in others, nine, when night sets in. English afternoon tea is invariably taken at five o'clock, from which practice the French have introduced into their language the expression "un five o'clock," which designates the meal taken at that time, which consists of tea, toast and pastry.—Literary Digest.

Brief but Significant

A man who held the belief that after a youth had attained his majority he should be taught to fend for himself gave his son a sum of money and told him that henceforth he would have to earn his own living.

The young man did not work, but spent a riotous few months abroad, and then found himself almost penniless.

His sole desire was to get home, and he decided to send a wire.

He found he had only money sufficient to pay for a message of four words, so, after considerable thought, he telegraphed to his father, "Fatted calf for one!"

"Father" of Lawn Tennis

To Major Wingfield must be given the credit for first realizing that lawn tennis could be utilized to the needs of society. If he was not the inventor of the game he did, however, deposit specifications in 1874 to obtain a patent for "a new and approved portable court for playing the ancient game of tennis." The first balls used were india rubber and were uncovered. The rackets were wooden frames and pear shaped. The oval-shaped racket was not used until 1880.

Test for Hearing

The usual test for determining the question of how well a person can hear is the ordinary speaking voice test, given at a distance of 20 feet; and the whispering voice test given at a distance of 10 feet. These tests are given so that the examiner can determine the ability of the person to repeat words which he has given at 20 feet and whispered at 10 feet. The tests mentioned are merely average tests, and ear specialists employ more accurate methods.

Underground Church

The picturesque crowd, the variety of costumes and the scene in the open market place at Serajevo on market day baffles description. One of the quaintest in all Jugoslavia is the little Serbian church in Serajevo built in the sixteenth century after the Turks had overrun the country. It was sunk below the level of the street so its roof would not be visible from without and hidden behind a high wall to avoid suppression by the Mohammedans.

MYSTERY FARM FIRES

BLAMED ON BACTERIA.

Besides being blamed for the spread of disease, germs may soon be convicted of arson. Disastrous farm fires that start by so-called "spontaneous combustion," may be caused by the action of microbes.

This is the belief of the United States Department of Agriculture, which is investigating the subject. It has set up an experimental farm at Beltsville, Md., where the conditions under which such fires take place may be reproduced as exactly as possible.

Fires occur in hay, grain, feeds, fertilizers and farm manures with no known cause. It may be that bacteria, always to be found in abundance on such products, generate heat even up to 160 degrees

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

SHERIFF'S SALE.—By virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Centre County, to me directed, will be exposed to public sale at the Court House in the Borough of Bellefonte on

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 31, 1930.

The Following Property: ALL that certain message and lot of land situate in Central City, in the Township of Boggs, County of Centre and State of Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows, to-wit:

BEING a Corner Lot at the intersection of Iddings Street and Spring Street in said Central City, and being bounded on the North by lot of James H. Weaver, on the East by Alley and on the South and West by said Iddings Street and Spring Street and fronting fifty feet on said Street, and extending back one hundred and fifty feet to said alley; thereon erected a two story brick dwelling house.

Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Charles Mong and Mrs. Carrie G. Mong.

Sale to commence at 1:35 o'clock P. M. of said day.

H. E. DUNLAP, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Bellefonte, Pa., 75-40-31

October 3rd, 1930.

SHERIFF'S SALE.—By virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Centre County, to me directed, will be exposed to public sale at the Court House in the Borough of Bellefonte on

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 31st 1930.

The Following Property: ALL that certain piece or parcel of land situate in the Township of Burnside, County of Centre and State of Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows, to-wit:—

BEGINNING at stones; thence along the line of George R. Boer West 150 perches to a black sapling; thence along the line of lands of Sarah Bidlan North 170 perches to a post; thence East 112 perches to stones; thence North 60 perches to a maple; thence East 39 perches to stones; thence along the lands of James Mulholland 220 perches to the place of beginning.

Containing 16 1/2 acres, more or less and having thereon erected a large dwelling house, barn and other out buildings.

BEING the same premises which James L. McGonigal, et ux, by deed dated June 19, 1929 and recorded in the Recorder's Office for Centre county in Deed Book 123 at Page 487, granted and conveyed to Alfred Graham.

And Alfred Graham, being seized thereof, died testate and by his last will and testament, a copy of which is recorded in the office of the Register of Wills for Centre county, Pennsylvania, devised the same to Emma E. Graham, John C. Graham, Maude E. Graham and Florence Graham.

Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Emma E. Graham, John C. Graham, Maude E. Graham, and Florence Graham.

Sale to commence at 1:45 o'clock P. M. of said day.

Terms Cash.

H. E. DUNLAP, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Bellefonte, Pa., 75-40-31

October 6th, 1930.

SHERIFF'S SALE.—By virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Centre County, to me directed, will be exposed to public sale at the Court House in the Borough of Bellefonte on

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 31, 1930.

The Following Property: ALL that certain two tracts of land situate in Boggs Township, Centre County, Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows:

THE FIRST WHEREOF: BEGINNING at post, thence by lands of Curtins North 35 degrees West 100 perches to White Oak thence by land of Roland Curtin South 44 degrees West 120 perches to a Rock Oak; thence South 44 degrees West 85 perches to a black sapling; thence by land of Joseph Lucas South 46 degrees East 130 perches to a post; thence along land of Nicholas Lucas North 42 degrees and 23 perches to a Chestnut; thence North 46 degrees West 34 perches to post; thence by lands of Curtins North 35 degrees East 22 perches to post, thence North 45 degrees East 116 perches to the place of beginning. Containing 11 1/2 acres and 91 perches more or less.

THE SECOND WHEREOF: BEGINNING at stones thence by land of Lucas S. 50 1/2 degrees West 64 perches to White Oak; thence by land of the heirs of Nicholas Lucas South 61 1/2 West 17 1/2 perches to Chestnut Oak, thence South 63 degrees West 100 perches to White Oak, thence South 64 degrees West 23 1/2 perches to Rock Oak, thence West 8 perches to Chestnut, thence North 43 degrees West 34 perches to post, thence North 56 degrees East 22 perches to stone, thence North 49 degrees East 116 perches by land of William Shawley to the place of beginning. Containing 46 acres and 100 perches and allowance.

Excepting and reserving out and from the tract of land second above described the following described piece of land: BEGINNING at a post thence along said land of William Shawley South 26 degrees West 23 1/2 perches to a post, thence along lands of Mrs. Krise South 42 degrees East 87 perches to stones, thence along land of D. A. Lucas North 50 degrees East 25 1/2 perches, thence along lands of William Shawley North 43 degrees West 34 perches to post, thence North 56 degrees East 22 perches to stone, thence North 49 degrees East 116 perches by land of William Shawley to the place of beginning. Containing 46 acres and 100 perches and allowance.

The land hereby conveyed comprising 135 acres and 61 square poles is the same land that was conveyed to said Mollie E. Confer in the name of Mollie E. Cox by deed from Amelia Shawley and other devisees of Wm. Shawley dec'd, dated August 21, 1914 and recorded in the office for the recording of deeds in said County in Deed Book 116 page 281 and that was conveyed to the said Mollie E. Confer by deed from Clair C. Shawley and other dated May 13, 1929 and admitted to record in the said Office May 27, 1929.

Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of The Estate of Mollie E. Confer, Frank Cox, Milford Cox, Executors; Frank Cox, Milford Cox, Ruth Cox, Nee Gilbert and Charlotte Confer, heirs of Mollie E. Confer, deceased and the Estate of John G. Confer, Arthur C. Dale, Executor.

Sale to commence at 1:30 o'clock P. M. of said day.

Terms Cash.

H. E. DUNLAP, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Bellefonte, Pa., 75-40-31

September 30th, 1930.

Fahrenheit, within their own bodies. The chemical action which they thus have begun may actually start a fire. At the Government's experimental farm work is being done with alfalfa hay in an attempt to verify this theory. Such fires cause millions of dollars loss every year.

KEYSTONE CRUDE OIL OUTPUT SHOWS GAINS.

Pennsylvania oil wells, which many government experts predicted before the war would be depleted by 1932, are still a vastly important source of revenue to the State.

And instead of declining last year they showed a big increased output over 1928. This was revealed today when the United States Bureau of Mines released national production figures for 1929.

Pennsylvania ranked eighth of the 17 oil producing States in crude oil production. The 1929 output was 11,820,000 barrels, which represented an increase of 1,864,000 barrels over 1928.

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