

ONLY 40,000 CIVIL WAR VETERANS ARE LEFT.

The radio brought together a fast dwindling line of the old Blue and Gray in the comradeship of Civil War days last Saturday night.

Captain Charles W. Lockwood, 88-year-old survivor of Minnesota's last-man club, spoke over a coast-to-coast network as a part of Memorial day observances to the memories of gallant Americans who have borne arms.

Probably numbered among his listeners, after a day of participation in services throughout the country, was a good percentage of that little straggling band that once numbered probably 3,000,000 or more men, now reduced after seventy years to approximately 40,000 Civil War veterans.

In the last three great wars in which the United States has had a part, the Civil War, the Spanish-American and World Wars, probably 10,000,000 men have fought for the country. Figures are hazy with respect to the number of Confederate soldiers who fought the battles for the South in the Civil War, and while their number is variously estimated at ranging from 500,000 to 1,400,000 men, the Union Army had a force of 2,778,304. And all that is left is a bit over 40,000 of them.

In '98 when Spain became fractious, there were about 280,500 Americans engaged against her and today on the Government's pension rolls there are approximately 192,200. There were 192,961 Spanish-American War veterans on April 30 on the rolls.

The more recent World War saw close to 5,000,000 men under arms. It is estimated that there are about 4,300,000 of them alive today.

About the only check the Government has on its veterans is the pension roll. Yet that is not accurate as denoting the number of veterans of the late wars alive today.

Only a month ago, for some unexplained reason, twenty-five men who fought in the Civil War applied for the first time in the sixty-six years that have passed since '65, for a pension.

That broke all records of the Pension Bureau. They were men who obviously "passed up" a pension until these recent days.

April 30 last there were 192,961 Spanish-American War veterans on the pension rolls. But that number did not represent the number alive today after San Juan and the other battles of that conflict. The Pension Bureau, following a change in the law effected by Congress in June 1930, had an increase of more than 1000 men who fought in the Spanish-American War, and to most of them the maximum of \$60 a month was paid.

World War veterans keep in touch with the Government mostly through the Veterans Bureau. It handles adjusted compensations, insurance and other matters pertaining to the vast army of men who bore arms in the "fight to save democracy." Yet, and strangely too, there are today only forty-one World War veterans on the rolls of the Pension Bureau.

The answer to this strange anomaly is that while the United States entered the conflict in April, 1917, the War Risk Insurance Bureau was not created by Congress until October of that year and the forty-one men listed with the Pension Bureau doubtless encountered disabilities early in the American participation in the European war. The only place set up for them to apply for pensions and that then they found that the Pension Bureau could and would pay them as much or more than the Veterans Bureau. Time is reversing the ranks of the Civil War veterans. Each Memorial Day finds their lines dwindling with alarming rapidity. The average monthly death rate is about \$80 now with increases certain as time goes on. The average age of the Civil War veteran today is 85 years. A number are in the nineties and a few have reached the ripe old age of 100 years.

Probably the youngest of the survivors of the war between the States is Major General John Clem. The drummer boy at Shiloh, a tough, blue, Washington character, he spent about 11 years in the war, about 31 years old. Government statistics show that Spanish-American war veterans are a hard lot, while the World War veterans are doing about on an average of 28,000 a year.

RURAL BIRTH RATE IS ABOVE CITIES

There's no race of suicide down on the farm, the statisticians proved as they sang again with Tin Pan Alley:

"The rich get rich and the poor get children."

For, with the difference that the birth rate is higher for all classes in the country, the statisticians found that the higher the economic and social status of the parents in city and country, the fewer are their children.

The figures were revealed by the Milbank Memorial Fund, 49 Wall St., N. Y., which maintains a division for the study of public health problems.

Farm laborers have the most and farm owners the fewest children, just as unskilled city laborers have the most and the urban professional classes the least offspring, the study showed. It was made only among native-born whites.

The child-bearing rates of the rural population was given as 63 per cent higher than in the cities.

DEER ARE MENACE IN SOME FORESTS

The deer problem in the forests of Pennsylvania is the subject of a new publication being distributed free by the State Department of Forests and Waters.

The bulletin is the result of extensive field studies by research forester H. E. Clepper, carried on in all parts of the State where the growing deer population is menacing both the forest growth and the welfare of the deer herd.

The deer carrying capacity of forested areas forms a part of the discussion and the lack of accurate information on this important feature is pointed out. Examples of European experience and the opinions of American foresters and students of game management indicate that on 1,000 acres of Pennsylvania forests from 20 to 40 deer are sufficient. The tendency of deer to congregate in certain sections must also be considered.

Describing the original forests of Pennsylvania as abounding in game animals such as deer, elk, bear, bison and moose, the author points out that although animal food was then plentiful the over production of game was prevented by predatory enemies such as the wolf, wildcat, panther and Canada lynx.

Extensive clearing and settlement drove game into the remaining wilderness and reduced the number of deer until big game was headed toward extinction by 1850. Elk and bison had disappeared, and rapid reduction of the deer herd occurred during the brief quarter century following the Civil war. Only 40 years ago deer had become so scarce in Pennsylvania that it was rare to see one in its native haunts.

Lack of hunting restrictions, excessive forest exploration, and destructive forest fires had much to do with the reduction of deer. It is said. With the big days of lumbering past, and the creation of game and forestry officials, just before 1900, it was only a few years until deer began to increase.

One problem today is not lack of deer but too many deer. Over population of deer in many sections has led to a shortage of forest food which results in under-nourishment of deer and susceptibility to disease or actual starvation. Excessive injury to tree plantations and crops is common, and in many places reforestation is out of the question due to deer damage.

Numerous instances are cited of plantations in Clearfield, Franklin, Centre, Pike, Clinton, and other counties which were ruined by grazing deer. Native hardwood growth also suffers, it is shown. A "deer line" is present in many forest sections where it is observed that deer have eaten all vegetation for a height of five feet above ground.

A chapter on feeding habits of deer lists 110 trees and shrubs browsed by these animals and the list is not considered a complete one. Deer proof fences are also discussed.

OLD-FASHIONED CURVES LIKELY TO COME BACK

The physician is as happy as the woman who pines for more food to hear that fashion is dictating the return of old-fashioned curves, believes Dr. E. S. Judd, of Rochester, Minn., president-elect of the American Medical association.

Word from Paris and New York is that the boyish figure will be a thing of the style past is the most heartening news of women's fashions received for years, in his opinion. "The end of starvation diets which have helped increase tuberculosis, low blood pressure and anemia among the women of the United States has come with this news, I believe," Dr. Judd said.

"We now will enter an era in which a girl may hope to eat a square meal without a twinge of conscience.

"Eating now will be stylish. It will be a boon to the medical profession, for we have tried to discourage the wholesale starvation diets."

There is no royal road to slimness, Dr. Judd believes. Avoiding the two extremes of exercises, too much or none at all, any women who uses "common sense" in what and how much she eats will have the best chance to live long and healthily.

Her mood should be one of content whether she gains more weight than she would like or not, he says, for extra weight is much more healthy than an 18-day diet.

PENNSY PROTECTING FORESTS

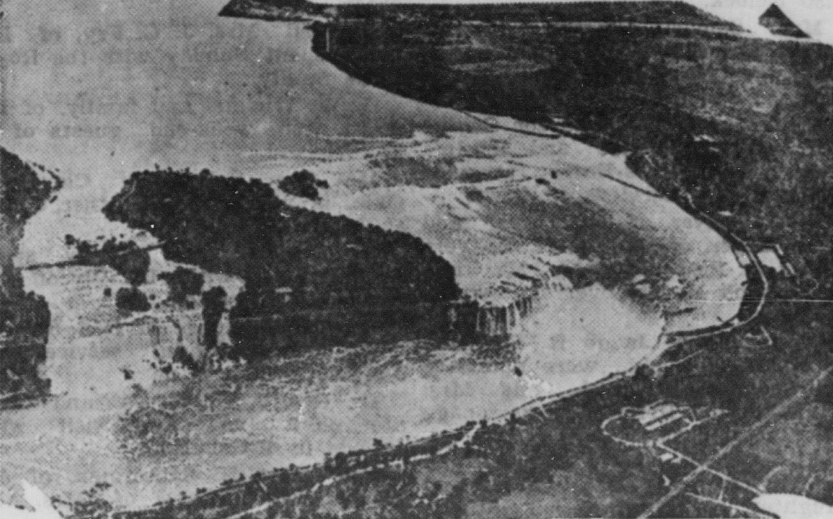
Work is progressing rapidly on the burning of fire strips along the Middle Division of the Pennsylvania Railroad, in connection with the prevention of forest fires.

These fire strips, or lanes, are between 100 and 150 feet wide, depending on local conditions, and when the work is completed there will be approximately 42 miles of such protection furnished along the Middle Division. Co-operation is being given the State Foresters in the various districts on the Division.

The burning of these fire strips was started early in the year, as at such time there is little likelihood of fire getting beyond control and spreading to adjacent properties. Property owners along the right of way have been willing to co-operate with the Railroad Company in most cases. At the locations where the fire hazard consisted of dead grass and other light inflammable material, the fire strips have been plowed.

This practice has been carried out on the Middle Division for the past several years, and according to the company's records and those of the State Foresters, no serious fires have broken out along any of the locations where the fire strips have been made.

NIAGARA FALLS



View of Niagara Falls from the Air.

(Prepared by the National Geographic Society, Washington, D. C.)

NIAGARA FALLS, which lost part of its rim on the American side a few weeks ago in a gigantic cave-in, has only two rivals for magnitude and grandeur, according to Theodore W. Noyes, who has visited the outstanding waterfalls of the world. The two selected to rank with Niagara are Victoria Falls in the Zambesi river, Africa; and the Falls of the Igazu in Brazil.

In describing Niagara, Mr. Noyes says: "In the interior of the North American continent, between Lakes Erie and Ontario, over a precipice bisected by the United States-Canadian boundary line, falls Niagara, the world's most famous cataract.

"A million springs pour half the fresh water of the world into the basins of the four great lakes which are Niagara's sources. As the vast inland sea of Superior fills and overflows its basin, the waters descend and mingle with those of Huron and Michigan, and the three lakes pour the combined flood of their overflow into Lake Erie.

"The vast aggregate volumes of the four great lakes, seeking from their elevated plateau sea level and their ultimate goal the ocean, break through a notch in the east rim of Erie's basin.

"In a comparatively narrow channel, contracting from over two miles to one mile in width above the falls, and to a hundred feet below, these waters descend leisurely and smoothly for half of their 36 miles of journey to Ontario; then rush for a mile or two in white-capped, mountainous waves of fierce rapids; then plunge in a majestic fall into a charm of a mile's contour in irregular semicircle at the precipice edge; then, cramped within narrow limits by precipitous banks, they rage in whirlpool and whirlpool rapids; and finally resume their dignified, unhurried pace for the rest of the way to Lake Ontario.

"Shortly before the precipitous cliff over which the Niagara hurls itself is reached, an island (yeet Goat) separates the river into two channels, about 6 per cent of the water passing to the right, over the so-called American Fall (167 feet high), in a symmetrical sheet about 1,000 feet wide, and the remaining 94 per cent to the left, over the Horseshoe, or so-called Canadian, Fall (158 feet high), in 3,000 feet of irregular and semicircular distorted outline. Goat island, separating the two falls with 1,300 feet of precipice edge, completes Niagara's mile of contour.

How Best to See It.

"The best general view of both falls of Niagara from the top—the finest, fullest panoramic spectacle of descending water in the world—is, so far as my observation goes, enjoyed in a walk from Prospect Point, at the northern edge of the American fall, along the brink of the cliff to the bridge between New York and Canada, across the bridge, and thence southward along the brink of the Canadian precipice until Horseshoe fall is reached.

"On the American side, at Prospect Point and Hennepin Point and, best of all, between these two points, directly above the elevator to the Maid of the Mist landing, are side views of both falls of unsurpassed loveliness.

"In crossing the bridge to Canada, one stops every few feet to note the changes of loveliness of outline which accompany successive changes in the point of view.

"From the Canadian side the American fall at first glance seems to present an almost continuous straight front of precipice edge for its full 1,000 feet, but closer examination shows that, outside of its fine north section next to Prospect Point, the face of the precipice recedes by steps and curves, and then curves out again, the same forces (differing in degree, but not in kind) which are making the deep, irregular indentation at the apex of the Horseshoe operating here also, though here the recession due to erosion is only about two inches a year, while at the Horseshoe it is from four to six feet a year. The effectiveness of the American fall, in spite of its insignificant volume, is due to skillful exploitation of its available water.

Beauty of Horseshoe Fall.

"Horseshoe fall is a thing of beauty as well as power. The eye delights in the fine, irregular inner curve of the horseshoe; in the clouds of light, transparent spray which rise above the fall to varying heights and in di-

verse shapes, according to climatic conditions and the direction of the wind; in its picturesque environment with Goat island on one side and Canadian Victoria park on the other, and in the varied shifting coloring of fall, rapids, and spray cloud.

"White and cream and lavender, show at the shallow edges on both sides of the fall, and light green and dark green, with white and cream fringes and frosting, in the deep columns of descending water in the inside of the horseshoe. The spray cloud displays here a dense, opaque white, and here a transparent, translucent, fleecy whiteness. The bottom of the basin cauldron at the foot of the fall shows a deep basic green, almost covered with thick white foam. Its surface from fall to bridge is splashed with the irregular circles of miniature whirlpools."

Niagara is not only a thing of beauty. For more than a generation it has been hard at work; and the story of its workaday role is an epic in the history of industry. Forty years ago certain manufacturers seeing the tremendous amount of power running to waste where the waters of Superior, Michigan, Huron, and Erie leap from lake level toward sea level, undertook the installation of a great hydro-electric plant at Niagara. Later, other power-developing interests entered the field, and then began a legislative and diplomatic war between those who would utilize some of the power of Niagara and those who would keep it untouched by the unscrupulous hand of commercialism.

Division of Its Power.

Finally the governments of the United States and Canada made a treaty regulating the amount of water that could be diverted for power purposes. Canada has used her share to the last second-foot, but the United States has never permitted the utilization of a considerable share of her allowance.

But for the part used there has been made one of the most remarkable showings in the history of commercial progress. The cheap power obtained made Niagara a laboratory where great ideas could be transformed into great enterprises.

When Niagara power was first developed, efforts to make artificial grinding materials were proving a failure because of a lack of electric current at a price the new venture could afford to pay. Those who backed the process thereupon went to Niagara Falls, set up a plant, and founded the artificial abrasive industry. How much its success means to America it would be difficult to overestimate.

Take the grinding machinery out of the automobile factories, remove it from the munitions plants, eliminate it from the locomotive works, car foundries, and machine shops of the country and you would paralyze the nation's whole industrial system. Just that would have happened during the World war, as a matter of fact, had not Niagara's artificial abrasives stepped in to save the day when hostilities shut out the natural supply of emery and corundum from Asia Minor.

Making Carborundum.

While the processes of carborundum manufacture were being perfected another lesson was learned. Quartz is the geologist's thermometer, for it is formed between narrow ranges of temperature. If the materials from which nature makes it are subjected to more than so much heat, they take on an entirely different character from quartz. The same is true if they are subjected to less than a certain amount of heat.

So, also, it is with carborundum. In its manufacture a large quantity of a mixture of coke and sand, with a touch of sawdust and a dash of salt, is put into an electric furnace. A heavy current of electricity is passed through this for 48 hours, heating it to 1,350 degrees centigrade.

If it is properly heated, there forms around the central core of coke a great array of crystals, large and small, almost as hard as diamonds. If too much heat is applied, instead of forming into crystals, the material breaks up into fine particles of black dust and you have graphite.

Therefore, largely by the same process, the electric furnace produces from the same materials the near-diamond of the artificial grindstone and the microscopic dust that becomes lead for a pencil, color for ink, base for lubricants, electrodes for furnaces and death chairs, or a thousand other things.

BOARD CONTINUES PLANTING OF FISH

Over 100,000 brook trout ranging in size from seven to ten inches were distributed in the streams and waters throughout the Commonwealth during the spring months by the Board of Fish Commissioners, Commissioner O. M. Deibler reported.

The board also planted in the streams over 1,700,000 minnows. Minnows are one of the most important species distributed as they supply food for trout, bass and other fish.

At this time the Pleasant Mount, Torredale, Union city, Tionesta and Erie hatcheries are engaged in transporting millions of yellow perch and pike perch to suitable waters.

The survey, which the board's representatives are making prior to distribution, has covered sufficient waters to take care of this distribution. The best part of two years will be required in which to complete the survey of approved streams in each county and naturally this list will have to be added to from time to time, Commissioner Deibler said.

"If you haven't a doctor," said the tourist at the hamlet inn. "what happens when any one is taken seriously ill?"

"Oh, they just dies a natural death."

POLITICAL ANNOUNCEMENTS. DEMOCRATIC

FOR SHERIFF We are authorized to announce that Elmer Breon, of Bellefonte borough, will be a candidate for the nomination on the Democratic ticket for the office of Sheriff of Centre county, subject to the decision of the voters as expressed at the primaries to be held on Tuesday, September 15th, 1931.

I hereby announce myself a candidate for the nomination for Sheriff of Centre County, subject to the decision of the Democratic voters at the primary election on September 15, 1931, S. H. HOY

We are authorized to announce that John M. Boob, of Millheim borough, is a candidate for nomination for Sheriff of Centre County on the Democratic ticket, subject to the decision of the voters of the party as expressed at the Primaries to be held Tuesday, September 15, 1931.

CountY Treasurer I hereby announce myself a candidate for the nomination of Treasurer of Centre County, subject to the decision of the Democratic Voters at the Primary Election, to be held September 15, 1931. ROBERT F. HUNTER

PROTHONOTARY We are authorized to announce that S. Claude Herr, of Bellefonte, Penna., is a candidate for nomination for Prothonotary of Centre County, on the Democratic ticket, subject to the decision of the voters of the party as expressed at the Primaries to be held on Tuesday, September 15, 1931.

FOR RECORDER We are authorized to announce that D. A. McDowell, of Spring township, is a candidate for nomination for Recorder of Centre county, on the Democratic ticket, subject to the decision of the voters of the party, as expressed at the Primaries to be held on Tuesday, September 15, 1931.

CountY Commissioner We are authorized to announce that T. M. Huey, of Patton township, is a candidate for nomination for Recorder of Commissioner on Centre County, on the Democratic ticket, subject to the decision of the voters of the party as expressed at the Primaries to be held Tuesday, September 15, 1931.

We are authorized to announce that J. Victor Brungart, of Miles township, is a candidate for nomination for Recorder of Commissioner on Centre County, on the Democratic ticket, subject to the decision of the voters of the party as expressed at the Primaries to be held on Tuesday, September 15, 1931.

We are authorized to announce that O. S. Womer, of Rush township, is a candidate for nomination for Recorder of Commissioner on Centre County, on the Democratic ticket, subject to the decision of the voters of the party as expressed at the Primaries to be held on Tuesday, September 15, 1931.

CountY Auditor We are authorized to announce that A. B. Williams, of Port Matilda, Pa., is a candidate for nomination for the office of Auditor of Centre County, on the Democratic ticket, subject to the decision of the voters of the party as expressed at the Primaries to be held Tuesday, September 15, 1931.

REPUBLICAN

FOR SHERIFF We are authorized to announce that L. Frank Mayes, of College township, is a candidate for nomination for the office of Sheriff of Centre County on the Republican ticket, subject to the decision of the Republican voters of the County as expressed at the primary election to be held on Tuesday, September 15, 1931.

I hereby announce that I am a candidate for nomination for Sheriff of Centre County on the Republican ticket, subject to the decision of the voters of the party as expressed at the Primaries to be held on Tuesday, September 15, 1931.

CountY Treasurer

We are authorized to announce that O. G. Morgan, of Bellefonte borough, will be a candidate for nomination on the Republican ticket for the office of Treasurer of Centre County, subject to the decision of the voters as expressed at the primaries to be held on Tuesday, September 15, 1931.

I hereby announce my candidacy for nomination for the office of Treasurer of Centre County on the Republican ticket, subject to the decision of the voters of the party as expressed at the Primary to be held on Tuesday, September 15, 1931.

CountY Auditor

We are authorized to announce that Phillip E. Womelsdorf, of Philipsburg, is a candidate for nomination on the Republican ticket for the office of Treasurer of Centre county, subject to the decision of the voters of the party as recorded at the primaries to be held Tuesday, September 15, 1931.

I hereby announce that I am a candidate for nomination on the Republican ticket for the office of Treasurer of Centre county, subject to the decision of the voters of the party as expressed at the Primaries to be held on Tuesday, September 15, 1931.

We are authorized to announce that R. D. Musser, of Spring Mills, is a candidate for nomination for the office of Auditor of Centre County, subject to the decision of the voters of the Republican party, as expressed at the primaries to be held on Tuesday, Sept. 15, 1931.

We are authorized to announce that David A. Holter, of Howard borough, is a candidate for nomination for the office of Auditor of Centre County, subject to the decision of the voters of the Republican party as expressed at the primaries to be held on Tuesday, Sept. 15, 1931.

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GIVE PREFERENCE TO MARRIED MEN

Preference to married men and men with dependents is to be a rule in hiring men for road work by the Pennsylvania Department Highways, says Secretary S. Lewis.

"Our contribution to the abatement of unemployment is limited the funds at our disposal," Secretary Lewis said, "and it is my belief that if wages are paid the help of a family or the breadwinner of several dependents, benefits from the Department's expenditures will reach many more people."



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It will be to your interest to consult us before placing your insurance. JOHN F. GRAY & SON State College Bellefonte