

# Democratic Watchman

Bellefonte, Pa., July 24, 1931.

## BSERVER PARKER SAYS JUNE WAS NORMAL MONTH

'hat is so rare as a day in June? Then, if ever, come perfect days.

o price is set on the lavish summer; June may be had by the poorest corner.

'Long about knee-deep in June, 'Bout the time strawberries melt on the vine,—

Thus the poets pay their commitments to the sunny month of rides and roses, Lowell in "The Vision of Sir Launfal" assumes the attitude of the dreamer, while Riley uses in the sun in perfect enjoyment and contentment.

But whatever the bards may attribute to June or whatever our individual opinions may be, the weather of June has its vagaries just the same as other months, and it is difficult to conceive how anyone could become enthused when "strawberries melt on the vine" unless he is comfortably ensconced in a porch chair in a shady and airy veranda with glass and its accompanying swizzle stick by his side. The bride may become enthusiastic over her approaching nuptials and the roses of course grow the better for the sunshine, nor the rain interspersed with the sunshine to give its tempering effect and enable the roses to grow into perfect bloom.

Most of our friends consider the last month of June as considerably above the average in warmth but he facts belie this impression. It was, in fact, practically normal, with a mean monthly temperature of 66 degrees. In 1929 it was 65 degrees and in 1930 it was 67 degrees at the Airport. The highest temperature was 94 degrees on the 20th and the lowest 38 on the 2nd, or an absolute range of 56 degrees. The greatest daily range was 42 degrees on the 30th and the least was 10 degrees on the 8th. The mean maximum temperature was 79 degrees and the mean minimum was 53 degrees. The warmest day was the 20th with a daily mean temperature of 78 degrees and the coldest was the 1st with a daily mean of 55 degrees. The last twelve days of the month averaged almost 71 degrees, or 8 degrees warmer than the average for the first 18 days. This is of course a normal condition since the sun is then at the summer solstice and the effect in temperature caused by this position is increasing. This temperature effect lags about one month, usually making the latter part of July and the first part of August, in the northern hemisphere, the hottest period of the year.

The change in daily mean temperature averaged 4.7 degrees from day to day and the daily range averaged 26.3 degrees. The total precipitation for the month was 1.78 inches, 0.83 inch of which fell in twenty-four hours on the 6th and 7th. There were 7 days with thunderstorms, the 6th, 7th, 15th, 16th, 20th, 23rd and 26th, and only on these days was there 0.01 inch or more of precipitation. The mean cloudiness was about 60% of the total possible. The average relative humidity was 73%. There were 8 clear days, 10 partly cloudy and 12 cloudy.

The average sea-level barometric pressure was 29.98 inches. Previous records show that in June, 1929 the lowest temperature was 32 degrees at the Airport, and the highest during the same month was 92 degrees. These are the extremes previously recorded. Eleven years of previous record of temperature in Bellefonte gives an average of 69.2 degrees or about 3 degrees higher than at the Airport. At Centre Hall the monthly mean temperature for June is 66.0 degrees for a period of 26 years. State College, with a record of 42 years, has an average mean temperature for June of 67.3 degrees. The highest temperature recorded in June at State College was 95 degrees in 1888 and 1925, and the absolute minimum for the month was 30 degrees in 1891.

The past month was deficient in rainfall. In June, 1929 the total precipitation was 2.68 inches and in 1930 it was 5.67 inches. A combination of 11 years record of precipitation made in Bellefonte and 7 years of record at western penitentiary give an average of 4.96 inches for June. At Fleming the average precipitation during the years 1859 to 1867 inclusive was 3.93 inches. The average June precipitation at State College for the period 1888-1929 inclusive is 4.31 inches. From these comparative data it is therefore readily deduced that when our mean monthly temperature hovers about 67 degrees and the total precipitation is near 4.40 inches the weather for the month of June has been normal in its most essential characteristics.

There is only one record of snow in June in this vicinity, a trace having been recorded at State College in 1902. H. P. PARKER, Meteorologist Airport Bellefonte.

O. R. Richardson, of Centre county, was before the Union county court, last Friday, for passing a worthless check, but was released after paying \$39.40, the amount of the check and costs.

## HEMLOCK CHOSEN AS THE STATE TREE

The hemlock tree won its laurels in the 1931 Sessions of the General Assembly by being chosen the State Tree of Pennsylvania.

Legislation officially adopting the hemlock as the State tree, introduced by Hon. Alex. R. Wheeler, of Forest county, and unanimously approved by both Houses of the Assembly, was signed by Governor Pinchot on June 22.

"Selection of the hemlock as the State Tree of Pennsylvania will doubtless be received with general approval among a forest and nature loving public," said Secretary Lewis E. Staley of the State Department of Forests and Waters. "The part that hemlock plays in adding a distinctive touch to the beauty of our outdoors is inestimable, and the prominence of hemlock in the days when the Keystone State was a leader in the lumber world inspires enduring memories of this important timber tree."

Pennsylvania's reputation as a lumbering State centered around her great coniferous forests of hemlock and pine. A timber estimate by the National Lumber Manufacturer's Association in 1873, nearly 60 years ago, placed the amount of hemlock at seven billion broad feet, nearly double that of white pine and great as all other timber trees combined. In 1899, the banner year of lumbering in Pennsylvania, the cut of hemlock formed two-thirds of the entire lumber production. And hemlock still leads.

"If Pennsylvania were to select some one tree as characteristic of our State, nothing would be better than the hemlock," said Dr. Joseph T. Rothrock, Father of Pennsylvania Forestry, more than 35 years ago.

Hemlocks four feet across the stump were common. One tree measured by Dr. Rothrock was four feet, ten inches across the stump and showed 542 annual rings. This tree must have been a vigorous, well grown specimen when Columbus first sighted the islands of the New World," he said. Another specimen seven feet in diameter was reliably reported to him from Sullivan county. For many years following the Civil War, the principal use of hemlock was for tan bark. The United States Leather Company was said to own or control over 70 per cent of all the State's hemlock. Hemlock grows naturally in every county of the Commonwealth, especially in the mountain regions. As an ornamental it is widely planted for the beautification of home grounds, parks and public places.

Hemlock was pronounced by A. J. Downing, father of landscape gardening in America, as the most picturesque and beautiful of all evergreens in the world. In the open it forms a handsome conical crown of dense foliage with branches down to the ground. Its terminal sprays, drooping gracefully, and in early summer sprinkled with tender yellow leaves, form a harmonious and contrasting setting against the darker foliage of former years.

## YOUNGSTERS KNOW LINDY BUT HOOVER DRAWS BLANK

A hot political campaign may get grown-ups excited, but it leaves no impression on children of kindergarten age. When the question "Who is Herbert Hoover?" was put to 100 youngsters between five and six, not one could answer. Only one knew who Al Smith is. Yet 87 knew what Lindbergh did.

These questions were asked in an investigation held by Cathryn A. Probst at the Institute of Child Welfare of the University of Minnesota to find out how much information, and what kind, is the equipment of the child when he enters the first grade.

Despite the rarity of the horse, every child knew the animal has four legs. The many other questions which no one missed were "What do we use to cut cloth?" "What do you use to cut meat?" "What do you use a saw for?" Among the other easy questions were those dealing with the seasons of the year, the functions of the dentist and the barber, the colors of the flag, and a few of the simplest natural history questions.

Some of the errors were amusing. According to some of the children, a carpenter fixes carpet sweepers, buttermilk is made by buttersies, baking powder is used by ladies on their faces, a plumber pulls out plums, and a man who raises corn or wheat is called a bachelor.

It was rather surprising that only 11 knew what Cinderella's coach was made of, and only nine knew how many wings a butterfly has. Occupation of the parents made a great difference in the range of information of the children. On only seven out of the total of 132 questions did the children of semi-skilled and unskilled laborers excel the children of the more trained occupational groups. These questions included "How many eggs in half a dozen?" "What time is it at noon?" "Who is Dempsey?" "How many horns has a cow?" "How many wings has a butterfly?" "What must you not do in tin-tin? (a game)" and "What must you have to play anti-over?"

Boys were better than girls on all types of question except those dealing with weather and other natural phenomena.

Jones (buying new overcoat)—I can't wear this, dear; It's three sizes too big. Wife—Yes, you can! Remember, it's got to go over the radiator of the car in cold weather. That's what we have to consider first.

Sweet Inquirer to hotel clerk: How much are your rooms? Clerk: Five dollars up to twelve. Same: How much for one all night?

## FOR AND ABOUT WOMEN.

DAILY THOUGHT

The man who makes the same excuse the second time does not deserve to be excused.

When you see an eager young person dash onto the tennis courts dressed in pique, you can lay your money on her to win.

She wins, even if she loses the match. Because pique is a summer fashion winner.

Why is it? Certainly not because it's new. You've seen pique ever since you wore it in the grade schools, though of course it's being used today in ways you'd never have thought of then. (Pique gloves, for instance.)

It's more because of the air it has. Fresh as a daisy, always. Spic—and—span-ish (and we don't mean Spanish, because there's nothing less Spanish than crisp pique.) All you need to do is to put a collar and cuff set of pique on your street dress or suit to get the idea. It has a piquancy that transforms the simplest outfit into an exciting costume.

To put on a complete tailored suit of pique—and it's fashionable to do so—is as good for the summer morale as a gift of a million, nearly. It sets you up—makes you feel ready to go places and do things.

Such piques are usually the fine wale French type. But wide wales are smart, too, and you'll find lots of them in separate skirts and jackets that can be combined into a suit.

They're fashionable in white, fashionable in pastels, and fashionable in a combination of white skirt and dark jacket.

Just a touch of pique is all some costumes need to make them look new and different. A pique scarf to wear with your light wool suit. Or a blouse or vest of pique, very trim and tailored.

Maybe a wide pique belt to match up with a pique hat because pique hats are fashionable, too, you know. Especially with pique or linen dresses.

Waffle pique is a new idea for hats pique ribbed in squares, small waffle-like depressions. It's used for other accessories, too—collars and cuffs, boutonniers and scarfs. Another new kind of pique, used in some smart sports dresses, is embroidered in dots in a contrasting color.

The handbag to carry with your pique suit or dress is, of course, of pique. And if the band that carries it is covered with a flared top, slip-on glove of narrow wale pique, hand-stitched for decoration, so much smarter is the costume.

Yes—if it weren't for the fact that it's not the spice of life, you could just about make up a complete summer sports wardrobe from pique and be as fashionable as anybody.

But at least have a touch of it somewhere on one costume that makes you as piquant as the pique itself.

Too often the aftermath of a picnic is so unpleasant for children that mothers dread that particular form of entertainment for their small folk.

Excitement usually runs high at such a time, and freedom from restraining table manners as well as the stimulus of fresh air induces a thoughtless stuffing of foods. Children love to eat out-of-doors and if the picnic menu is carefully planned there is no reason to deprive them of the pleasure.

In the first place, avoid too great a variety of foods. Children are apt to be confused and lose their appetites if confronted by an array of different viands. The package picnic is excellent for small children. All articles of food are wrapped separately in individual servings. They are then packed in a pastry box or on a picnic plate and wrapped in heavy brown paper and firmly tied with stout cord. When lunch time comes each child receives his package and there is no tedious passing.

Use as much whole wheat bread as possible for sandwiches, and chopped raw vegetables, jellies, cream cheese, cottage cheese, dried fruits and nuts run through the food chopper all make acceptable fillings.

Plain, hard-cooked eggs, or those stuffed with finely chopped vegetables when vegetable sandwiches are not included, are wholesome and filling. They help to supply the vitamins so often lacking in the average picnic lunch.

A thermos bottle of milk and a small can of home-made chocolate syrup or a can of one of the many good prepared cocoas on the market makes it possible to produce a festive milk shake in the easiest and quickest way imaginable.

Keep the dessert simple. Ice cream is always a treat but requires special equipment for carrying. Well-washed fruit and simple cup cakes or cookies are suitable and adequate. Pie is difficult to pack and serve and is not desirable for a child's picnic meal.

If hot food is wanted, eggs can be scrambled over a campfire and bacon can be frizzled, using long green sticks on which to fasten the bacon. A soup or stew made at home and carried in a vacuum container can be reheated over a small fire.

Even little children should be taught that a picnic is a co-operative affair and should be allowed to do their share of work. The responsibility of being certain that no bit of the campfire is left burning and that no scraps of paper or food are left about the picnic ground should be impressed on the children as soon as they are old enough to take part in such outings.

Perhaps these suggestions for sandwiches will prove helpful to you and suggest other possibilities: Finely minced cabbage, carrot and celery moistened slightly with lemon juice. Cottage cheese combined with

## WORK HELPS KEEP PEACE IN PRISONS

Citing the record of the State's penal institutions as comparatively free from riots during the period when many serious riots have occurred in other States among the prisoners, John L. Hanna, State Secretary of Welfare, in a report to Governor Pinchot attributed hard work and prison industries as the leading deterrents which has proven effective in Pennsylvania prisons.

Hanna noted that 878 men were employed in the prison industries during the month of April in the four State penal institutions for males under the jurisdiction of the State Department of Welfare. The average number of men employed during the last fiscal period was 729 which was divided as follows: Eastern State Penitentiary, 300; Western State Penitentiary, 230; Rockview State Penitentiary, 65; and the Pennsylvania Industrial Reformatory at Huntingdon, 133.

The men shown to be employed by the prison industries by no means covers the entire number of men employed in the prisons, Hanna said. Many are employed in work which is not specialized and therefore do not qualify for trades to which the prison industries are confined.

As an instance, Hanna cited the construction programs under way at several of the institutions such as Eastern and Western Penitentiaries where 800 to 1000 men are frequently employed.

"There is no question but that some of the State owned prisons are overcrowded," Hanna said. "Much of this will be relieved when construction programs for which the Governor is permitting adequate funds, are completed. Overcrowding has been mentioned as one of the leading causes of riots in other States. In the meantime, however, eight hours a day of healthful, hard labor keeps a man close to a normal life and leaves him comfortably tired at night with little inclination to conspire for rioting. Nothing, however, can be said to be a sure preventative."

## GREAT RACES PREDICTED FOR ALTOONA LABOR DAY

Retrospective glances to July 4, when the Altoona speedway races thrilled thousands of speed fans from many States; are causing the railbirds to look forward to Labor day, September 7, when the second of the Altoona auto races will be run, and when the national A. A. championship may be decided for 1931 as a result of the outcome of the races then.

Lou Moore, by virtue of his victory in the 100-mile championship race added gold to his growing bank account, Jimmy Gleason and Wilbur Shaw in their battle for second place, which Gleason won, earned favor with the fans, while Fred Frame, by securing fourth place added 70 points to the 470 he won at Indianapolis in May by taking second place there, to mount his total to 540, which is just 100 points behind Lou Schneider, who boasts 640.

Were Schneider and Frame to draw blanks in their future 1931 racing, which is not at all likely in the case of Frame, Ralph Hepburn, by a near-miracle of three wins at Detroit, Altoona and Syracuse, might reach the much-sought goal of American racing stars.

The wise acres are proclaiming that the championship race at Altoona on September 7 will be a crucial one and that the field then should be even more formidable than the one which started on Independence day. The racing fans must think this is the case as the demand for seats for Labor day is brisk already.

## NEW LAW FORBIDS SELLING OF BASS

The sale of large and small mouth bass caught in waters within or without this Commonwealth or received in inter-State commerce or otherwise is prohibited by provisions of a bill which Governor Gifford Pinchot has approved.

The present law prohibits the sale of trout, and a great many of the sportsmen's organizations throughout the Commonwealth were interested in having a similar bill for bass enacted, Commissioner of Fisheries O. M. Deibler said. He said also that Federal authorities had requested the enactment of such a law so that it would tie in with their law prohibiting the interstate transportation of bass.

The great source of trouble, the Commissioner stated, came from the border States of Pennsylvania, where they permit the taking of bass with almost any device. They were being shipped into Pennsylvania to fish dealers and naturally these dealers either had to take them or refuse shipment.

Through co-operation Pennsylvania discouraged the sale of bass in a great many markets throughout the State. But the present law will make it a violation punishable by a fine of \$10 for each and every fish had in possession and will eliminate for all time the sale of this species of fish unless it is purchased from some persons growing them under a commercial hatchery license. There are no hatcheries of this kind in Pennsylvania.

Jelly and put between graham bread. Finely chopped prunes combined with peanut butter. Chopped hard-cooked eggs and lettuce. Cold roast lamb and lettuce. Cold hard boiled or roast chicken and lettuce.

A thin coating of butter always should be evenly spread on one side of each slice of bread used for sandwiches. Butter materially increases the food value of the sandwich and also aids in preventing the bread from absorbing the filling. Crisp lettuce leaves are another aid in keeping the filling from soaking into the bread, making it soggy.

## The Truth About the Rails

### THEY ARE IN A BAD WAY

Many of them are not earning even their fixed charges. This makes it impossible for them to find new capital, and new capital is constantly needed. They employ millions of men, to whom generous wages are paid. They cannot maintain the present wage scale and proper efficiency on their present earnings.

They are regulated and taxed to the limit, yet have to meet competitors who are not subject to these conditions.

They spend vast sums for operation and maintenance and equipment.

Let it clearly be understood that our material well being is bound up with theirs. Unless they prosper business languishes.

They have asked the I. C. C. for a small increase in freight rates.

Every business man should urge that the increase be granted.

### THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK

BELLEFONTE, PA.

WE FIT THE FEET COMFORT GUARANTEED.

## Baney's Shoe Store

WILBUR H. BANEY, Proprietor  
30 years in the Business

BUSH ARCADE BLOCK  
BELLEFONTE, PA.

SERVICE OUR SPECIALTY SPECIAL ORDERS SOLICITED

## FINE SHOES

Starting Saturday, July 18  
we will place on sale our entire stock of

# Walkover Shoes

at the one Unheard of Price for Shoes of this famous make. None reserved. The entire stock is included in this sale—the price is

# \$4.35

They are all "Walkovers" — there are about 200 pair of them. Come in early and get yours.

## A. FAUBLE

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