Democratic Watchman.

Bellefonte, Pa., November 6, 1931.

THE AMERICAN LANDSCAPE

do not like the colored signs
In every vacant lot.
'hey mar the landscape far and wide;
I wish that they were not!

n city or town the country round,
In sunlight and in shade,
re the scouring twins, the cook who grins,
And the pancakes Auntie made.

'he salad oil time cannot spoil,
And fountain pens by scores;
'rime canned fish for all who wish,
Polish for waxing floors.

'hen gum and jam and ham what am,
With pickles crisp and green;
'he biscuits round, the cornmeal ground,
And Boston's famous bean.

'ure family soap and cigaret dope,
Carnish that lasts for years;
Iome-made bread, chickens milk-fed—
It drives one quite to tears.

do not like the colored signs,
They don't appeal to me;
merica has scenery
I'd really like to see!

—Anon.

VHY LEAVES CHANGE COLOR IN EARLY AUTUMN

"What causes the leaves of trees o change color in the fall?" is a uestion frequently asked of the 'ennsylvania department of forests nd waters at this time of year.

Deputy Secretary John W. Keller xplains that there is yet much to e learned of leaf coloration. The opular conception that frost is rincipally responsible for the color hange is now largely discounted.

Trees, according to Keller, cease heir summer growth several weeks efore autumn approaches. The pward flow of sap gradually stops. 'he leaves have performed their luty; their vitality becomes lower nd they no longer manufacture the reen coloring matter known as hlorophyll. The amount of chlorophyll present in the leaves gradually ades away. Where the new and icher hues come from has not been ntirely explained. Some botanists nd chemists declare that the colors re the result of mineral deposits which are absorbed by the fine root airs in the ground and are carried p through the tree into the leaves. With the fading of the green coloring matter, the mineral deposits how up as yellow, reds and purples.

Early frost turns many leaves rown and causes them to fall beore their autumnal colors appear. Any cause, such as fire or drought, which retards the vitality of the eaves brings on early browning.

Nature has provided a means of liscarding the leaves after they have eased to work. At the base of ach leaf stem is a fine line where he leaf breaks away. Even before he leaf falls corky cells are formed n either side of the point of severance, so that when the stem reaks the scar is already healed.

There is a reason why, during ome years, the autumnal coloraion of hills is more brilliant than luring others. Extended periods of lrought and heat, such as occurred ast year, Keller pointed out, appear to result in richer colors. The utumnal effects in regions of high umidity cannot compare with the eauty of Pennsylvania's mountainous regions.

MOVEMENTS OF EYE CAUSES CAR SICKNESS

Physicians who have made a study of "car sickness" are inclined to place the responsibility for this malady on the mechanism of the internal ear and eyes. Susecptibility to the affliction, which causes many persons to suffer from dizziness and nausea while riding in fast-moving vehicles, seems to run in some families, according to the Scientific American.

In making a special study of the relationship of the eyes to car sickness, Dr. James E. Lebenson produced the jerking of the eyes which s known as optical nystagmus, and at the same time studied the changes that took place in the stomach. A cylinder marked in black and white was revolved before the patient's eyes to produce ocular nystagmus, and cold water was thrown into the ear to produce labyrinth or internal ear nystagmus. At the same time the contractions of the empty stomach were measured by the movements of an instrument connected with a balloon swallowed and retained in the stomach.

Doctor Lebenson points out that people most frequently disturbed usually avoid riding backward and favor the front seat of a motor car where there is less jarring and where the view is less constricted. He points out also that when the land traveler gazes at the scene his eyes slowly follow the objects in the landscape, which appear to be moving backward. As these objects pass out of the range of vision, the eyes return to their normal position. Hence the eyes are constantly jerking, and this causes many to believe that the eyes are responsible for car sickness.

DEER REPORTED EATING THEMSELVES TO DEATH

Literally the deer are eating themselves to death.

Still worse, the State of Pennsylvania is now approaching the point where it cannot raise young forests in the more densely deer populated regions.

This is why the game commissioners have thrown open the season on female deer this winter.

—A cloth dipped in turpentine will clean the tiled hearth most beautifully.

Inheritance Laws Born in Private Ownership

Among our primitive ancestors there were no such things as a will or even inheritance by a limited number of heirs, because there was nothing to inherit or to will. All property was community property. When a man died he simply ceased to use the common property "pool," and without any formalities the surviving members of the group continued to make use of it.

When private ownership of things and land came to be recognized, the governing unit—village, tribe or state—found that it had to take some action when a man died, leaving property. If nothing were done, anyone who happened to be near or strong might seize the ownerless property, even though he were a total stranger to or even an enemy of its former owner. Tribal concepts of fair play came into operation, and it was recognized that the dead man's family should have first claim to his former belongings. From this developed the customs and laws of inheritance which have taken varied, and in some cases, very complex forms, in different parts of the world.—National Geographic Society Bulletin.

Raisin Pie Only Thing New Yorker Can't Find

Some people, it seems, are never satisfied.

The New Yorker, having been in town four months, has already been gratified by the sight of a venerable gentleman with his whiskers caught in a subway door, but he says he can't rest until he sees a passenger carry a bale of hay into a subway car.

He's seen almost every other conceivable package and bundle, including a dog measuring only half a head shorter than a Great Dane, carried in a blanket. Just the other day he was one of the victims buffeted about by a large and energetic woman hurrying into a shuttle train at Times square with a pair of 10-foot wooden curtain poles.

Another thing this insatiable New Yorker craves to find is raisin pie. He's tried no less than 33 eating places, from coffee pots up in the gastronomic scale of excellence, and all he gets when he asks for his favorite dessert is a negative headshake and a sad smile of pity.—New York Sun.

Father of Observatory

The entire fund for the construction of Lick observatory was given by James Lick, an American philanthropist, who was born at Fredericksburg, Pa., in 1796. Formerly a piano manufacturer in Philadelphia, Buenos Aires, Valparaiso and elsewhere, he settled in California in 1847, invested in real estate and made a fortune. In 1874 he placed $3,000,000 in the hands of seven trustees to be devoted to certain specified public and charitable uses. Among his principal bequests were those to the University of California for the erection of an observatory and procuring a telescope superior and larger than any constructed, for which $700,000 was given.

How to Better Poor Posture

Bodily poise is just as important as social poise to the really attractive woman. Poor posture will spoil the effect of the most expensive gown, but if posture is poor, it's easy to improve it, Kathleen Howard writes in Harper's Bazaar.

"Here is one way to do it," she writes. "Stand in front of your mirror, without your clothes, and turn sideways. You may see reflected a bad case of swayback. If you do, put one hand below your waist on your back and put the other in front, on your abdomen. Then roll the tip of your spine under and up, at the same time keeping your head well up. It really works."

Huge Herd for Candy

The production of milk which goes annually into the milk chocolate industry is no mean task. If the cows necessary to yield the milk could be lined up and milked in one day there would be 4,000,000 better-than-average cows in the line. The 40 firms turning out chocolate products last year consumed 286,000,000 pounds of milk products, which at 70 pounds per cow is probably considerably above the average because of the lower yields of scrub cows which are still far too numerous in the dairy herds of the land.

Victorians Weren't So Prim

The Victorians, who are accused of primness, had much all-round extravagance. George Meredith was as perverse and fanciful in prose as in verse; indeed, more so. Diana of the Crossways seemed to sit not so much at the crossroads as in the heart of the labyrinth; and the Egoist juggled much more deceptively than Juggling Jerry. Some of Browning's friends complained that he was cryptic, not only in prose, but in private correspondence.—G. K. Chesterton in the Illustrated London News.

Saving Her From Herself

The late David Belasco, at a time some years ago when Isadora Duncan was in hard luck, said to a New York art critic:

"Isadora, like all great artists, is too generous. Her generosity is prodigal, reckless and ruinous. I think I'll dress up as a beggar and call at her apartment, and what I collect may keep her till she gets another engagement."—Springfield Union.

Plimsoll Deserving of Title "Seamen's Friend"

By agreement among several of the more important maritime nations of the world, the Plimsoll line, marking the safe loading point for vessels, has come almost into universal use. It has been the means of saving the lives of thousands of seamen. Before Samuel Plimsoll made his stand for humanity, seamen were at the mercy of scoundrelly owners who thought only in terms of insurance. No thought of the men who would go down with their ships stayed their hands.

Then came Samuel Plimsoll, "The Seamen's Friend." He had been prosperous; he had known disaster. From a position of affluence he had come to common lodging houses. In them he met seamen and heard their stories. He was roused to a great anger, and there and then took an oath that he would never rest until he had revealed the villainy of the "ship-knackers."

He knew that before he could achieve anything he had to get into parliament. That meant money. Out of the pit of poverty he climbed. He was elected to parliament and devoted his energies to the measure he had suggested for saving the lives of the seamen. In the face of violent opposition he prevailed and the measure became a law requiring a mark on the hull indicating the safety loading line.

Word "Camera" Derived From Renaissance Toy

The primitive Aryan root "kam" meant "to bend," and the Greek "camera," derived from it, was used to denote anything with an arched cover or roof. Hence came the Latin "camera," meaning "a room," and ultimately, through French, the English "chamber." A common toy of the rich in Renaissance times was a dark room letting in light only through a small lens, which threw an inverted image of the scene outside on the wall opposite it. This was called a "camera obscura" or "dark room." The problem for the inventors of photography was to make permanent the image in the "camera obscura"; hence the instrument with which they ultimately accomplished it was called a "camera."—Exchange.

Scapegoats

No one likes to be a scapegoat. It is not natural or normal for anyone to carry the burden of blame that should be borne and faced by those who deserve it.

I am not sure it is not ethically wrong for a person to suffer punishment that some one else ought to suffer. At least, it isn't logical. The guilty one, apparently, goes scot-free, and without the very definite discipline of punishment, he is more than likely to do wrong again.

Sometimes we cannot avoid being a scapegoat. There are those who be in a superior position to us, and who, to save their own skin, shift the blame for some mistake on to us. That is a cowardly business. It is a mean trick to foist a failure on to some one who may not be in a position to hit back.—Exchange.

Rise of Workhouse Boy

When the visitor in Wales has seen its mines, mountains and music, he goes to Denbigh, 26 miles from Chester, to see at St. Asaph's workhouse, the place where nearly a century ago a poverty child called John Rowlands first saw the light of day. To be born in a gloomy workhouse and reared therein, as a child, unloved and unknown, was not much promise for a boy, but in later life he changed his name to Henry M. Stanley and was the man who found David Livingstone in dark Africa—in its day the greatest feat of the age. To become one of the world's greatest travelers and explorers was his destiny and Denbigh is worth a visit for his sake and also for its own.

Guests Brought Coffins

A custom of the Middle ages was referred to at a party to inmates of Norwich (England) Great hospital, a hostel for aged men and women. When the inmates were admitted years ago, each had to bring a coffin. It was found, however, that the coffin was used as a cupboard in the cubicles, and when some of the old people died the coffin was worn out. Nowadays, instead of a coffin, each man and woman takes in £1 to provide a shroud.

Garfield Monument

The Garfield monument occupies the highest spot in Lake View cemetery, Cleveland. It cost $225,000, was begun in 1885 and dedicated in 1890. The monument is 180 feet high, the tower 50 feet in diameter. There are five panels on the outside depicting scenes from Garfield's life. The stained glass is an allegorical presentation of the funeral of Garfield. A second casket contains the body of Mrs. Garfield, the President's wife, who died in 1918.

School Is 1,125 Years Old

The "Gymnasium Carolinum," or high school at Osnabruck, which was founded by Charlemagne, has celebrated its one thousand one hundred and twenty-fifth anniversary. It was given the status of a university in 1630 by imperial and papal decree, but when the Swedes took Osnabruck three years later they drove out the Jesuits, who had charge of the institution, and it again became a high school.

Good Roads and Hotels Won Early Travelers

"The commerce of Cincinnati with Philadelphia," a Cincinnati correspondent wrote to a Philadelphia paper 100 years ago, "has greatly increased during the present season. On conversing with many of our merchants who have returned from the East we find that scarcely one in five of them went to Baltimore. The reasons are unanswerable. The Cumberland road is in a most villainous state, while the stage fare and the tavern fare are both much higher than on the road from Pittsburgh to Philadelphia, and not so good. The road from Pittsburgh to Philadelphia, we are informed by a gentleman, a Marylander, who has just returned from the latter city, is in excellent order, the stage fare reduced, and the tavern fare cheap and good, and so great was the travel upon it, that, though four or five stages started from Philadelphia every morning for Pittsburgh, he was obliged to secure a seat a week beforehand. In another year the Pennsylvania railroads and canals will have connected the Ohio river with Philadelphia and, when increasing trade of this river shall have once taken its course, it will be difficult to divert to another."—Detroit News.

Achievement in World Seldom Won by Haste

A doctor says, "The man who lives longest is the man who never does anything in a hurry." This is called to the attention of speed maniacs. It is undoubtedly true, also, that those who proceed at a leisurely pace in all things, secure a greater enjoyment out of life. It is only the presence of peril that requires haste. Precipitancy has evil consequences, all the way from dining to divorce; and the plaintive cries of the unfortunate are usually due to something they have done in a hurry. The earth provides bounteously, but not necessarily to the swift. Even the fortunes, the greater ones, are of slow accumulation in most cases—sometimes piling up through the generations.

The spiritual achievements are likewise more the result of meditation and contemplation than of any rapid-fire thinking. Ruskin said, "All one's life is music if one touches the notes rightly. But there must be no hurry." An enforced rapid rate of movement is a yoke. We are creatures of time, but we need not be its driven slaves.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Armadillo Common in Tropics

The burrowing mammal known as the armadillo is still quite common in South and tropical America. But like a lot of modern things they are of the miniature type. Their ancestors or cousins, however, were giants. These big armored fellows apparently roamed over Florida some 40,000 years ago. Walter W. Holmes, field worker for the American Museum of Natural History, recently discovered part of the armor bones and teeth of one of these extinct armored beasts near Bradenton, Fla. It is the first time such a specimen has been found, and has been named "Holmesina Septentrionalis" in honor of the discoverer.—Pathfinder Magazine.

Double-Moated Castle

Notwithstanding its rather remote position on the island of Jutland, in Denmark, on the banks of the Limfjord, Castle Spottrup has lured many visitors to its walls of recent years. Although its age and builder have been forgotten, it has been there for many centuries, and is one of the best double-moated castles of Europe. Its dividing bulwark of earth on the eastern side reaches almost to the eaves of the structure, and with its grass-clad rampants adds immensely to the impression one receives of its ancient formidable strength. It is only restored in part, and the visitor can easily visualize its ancient extent and form.

Potential Sugar Crop

About 8,000,000 sugar maple trees in the Dominion of Canada are tapped annually and the maple sugar output for 1930 was valued at more than a million and a quarter dollars. The tree is mainly to be found in eastern Canada where there are approximately 60,000,000 trees and fewer than one-quarter of this number are tapped so that the potential output of this section is 50,000,000 pounds of sugar annually.

Thousands See First Train

When the Sharkishla-Sivas section the Ankara-Sivas railway, in Turkey, was officially opened thousands of Turks saw their first train. A special train took 300 invited guests of the state railway administration to Sivas for the opening ceremony. The majority of the 35,000 gathered to see it pull in had never seen a locomotive and cars before. Bronze medals struck to commemorate the completion of the line were given to the guests.

Disease in the Home

When there is a communicable disease in the home, the mother must substitute knowledge for superstition and enlightment for prejudice, in the opinion of Dr. W. W. Bauer, a Hygeia Magazine author. She must therefore mingle with the respect she feels for her parents and grandparents a certain skepticism toward their views and take only advice from the family physician.

Q. What is known as kosher meat?

A. It is the meat of animals that have been killed according to the method that is prescribed by the Jewish laws, and the Orthodox Jews will eat no other. In some places the animals are killed by the Rabbi, in other places by the church officer known as the Shoceht. The animal is hung up by its hind legs and the throat is cut with a knife. If the knife strikes a bone the meat is condemned. The large veins are removed when the meat is ceremoniously cleaned and marked by a stamp and seal.