

Your Health  
THE FIRST CONCERN.



"There is a popular impression that pyorrhea can not be cured. This is absolutely false except in those advanced cases where the incurable stage has been reached. It should therefore be very plain that with this disease the proverbial 'stitch in time saves nine,' states Doctor C. J. Hollister, chief of the State Health Department's dental section.

"The secret of a successful pyorrhea cure lies in its early detection and proper treatment. The dentist must have a chance to detect its presence, as frequently the patient is more or less unaware of its existence. He must then be given an opportunity to treat it or direct the case to a practitioner who makes a specialty of this type of service.

"One of the main treatment features involves instructing the patient to care for the teeth and gums properly. As a matter of fact, had the victim been sufficiently interested to have acquired this information years before and then had conscientiously applied it daily, the need for pyorrhea treatment would in all probability not have developed.

"Another false idea connected with this affliction is that mouth washes, medicated toothpastes and patent concoctions afford definite and permanent relief. The fact is that in nearly all pyorrhea cases, drugs play little if any part in the treatment. What the family dentist or specialist actually does is to remove the dead membrane which always adheres to the root of the tooth. He also scrapes away tartar which has formed. The failure or success in this treatment is based upon the efficiency and completeness with which the dentist does his work—that, plus the intelligent home care of the mouth.

"It is therefore seen that there is no reason to despair if one discovers that he is a victim of pyorrhea. The main concern in the problem is to have it discovered soon enough. Incidentally, pink toothbrush does not always mean the presence of this disease. However, an habitual pink toothbrush is sufficient to send you running for an opinion. Let your dentist decide.

"In spite of care, teeth will sometimes have to come out. Frequently only one; again, all of them. The point to be stressed is that if for any cause teeth are removed, the obligation should immediately be placed upon the dentist to arrest the changes that almost inevitably follow. In this connection it should be emphasized that the substitution of a false tooth or the placement of a complete denture is a job requiring expert work and most conscientious handling.

"Incidentally, do not permit any person to persuade you that one can afford to be careless with his natural teeth on the theory that the false ones are just as good. They render a great service, but fall far short of the teeth provided by nature. Misery loves company, you know. Keep your teeth by keeping clean teeth!"

Attention of the Bureau of Communicable Diseases, State Department of Health, having been called to a condition existing in certain sections of the State, where children are being permitted to attend school as immunes from such diseases as measles, German measles, chicken pox, mumps and whooping cough, simply upon the assertion of their parents that they have had such maladies in the past, Dr. J. Moore Campbell, Chief of that Bureau in the Health Department, has issued the following instructions:

ENTIRE FLEET IS GUIDED BY RADIO

New Device Puts Control in One Man's Hands.

London.—Entire fleets of ships and airplanes, manned and controlled entirely by radio, are foreseen in the near future by Charles Keeling, a young English radio engineer.

Keeling claims that he has perfected a wireless invention that will revolutionize remote radio control. He declares that by his device radio signals cannot be jammed, even if another wireless station is operating on the same wave length.

Secrets Guarded.  
"I am guarding the technical secrets very closely," he said when asked about the invention, "for it has not been patented yet. Before taking that step I am going to consult the British admiralty, the war office and possibly the admiralty."

"My method is entirely new. On one wave length, high or low, I can transmit eight distinct signals. This means that by various combinations I can control 4,000 operations from a single wireless transmitter.

"Two men in one airplane could fly a dozen or so craft carrying hundreds of tons of freight or mail. With the new robot pilot, which the air ministry still has on its secret list, these machines could be landed with safety without a single hand touching their controls.

Control of Boats.  
"Cargo boats could be controlled, either from the shore or, if in a group, from one master ship. They would require no crew, every operation of the boat would be mechanical and would be controlled by wireless."

Keeling said that the most valuable commercial aspect of his invention was that it made possible a system of transmitting typewritten messages by wireless which would not only be extremely fast but absolutely secret.

"A girl sitting in London," he continued, "could type out a message on the keyboard of an ordinary typewriter which would be simultaneously recorded in typescript at all the receiving stations tuned to that particular transmitted."

Moving Lights Used to Aid Imperfect Vision

Philadelphia.—Four weeks of "eye exercise" straightened the cross-eyes of a twenty-two-month-old baby at the clinic of the Pennsylvania State College of Optometry.

The exercise was mostly the engaging occupation of gazing at little colored lights and figures that moved, but considerable ingenuity was exercised by clinic attendants in getting the child's attention.

This patient is the youngest ever treated by the clinic, according to Dr. Edwin Forbes Tait, chief of the clinic and a member of the college faculty. One of the oldest and most difficult cases was a man of forty-eight years of age. Correction is difficult in persons past twenty.

The clinic of the College of Optometry is one of the few in the East equipped to specialize in the treatment of cross-eyes, which the optometrist knows as "squint." From 10 to 20 per cent of their cases are of cross-eyes, though approximately 2 per cent of all eye-defect cases are encountered in the average clinic.

Paris Claims Credit for First Periscope

Paris.—The submarine periscope was not invented by Sir Howard Grubb, Englishman, as generally believed, but by a Frenchman, according to a statement made before the French Academy of Sciences.

M. Jean Rey, French inventor, claimed that he himself conceived the first periscope and that it was used aboard the French submarine Gymnote in 1801. At that time, he asserted, England had no underwater craft and the British government disapproved of them.

M. Rey attributed the perfection of the marine periscope to another Frenchman, Jules Carpentier, who constructed his model in 1897. He concluded by saying that other nations have since copied the principle of the Carpentier periscope.

Bright Future Forecast for Aviation Firms

Detroit, Mich.—Commercial air transport has grown steadily in the last two years, despite the depression, according to Carl B. Fritsche, president of the Aircraft Development Corporation.

Predicting "even better days" in a recent address here, the executive said the industry will soon emerge on a sound economic basis. The fact aeronautics weathered the depression and continued to grow is unmistakable evidence the industry is here to stay, he said.

AIRPLANES CARRY GOLD FROM AFRICA

Many Days Are Now Saved in Transportation.

Paris.—Gold from the mines in the Belgian Congo, in the heart of Africa, which once required four weeks to reach the coffers of the Belgian banks, is now being rushed by air to Brussels in four days.

The new regular weekly air service of the Imperial Airways from London, via Paris, to Cape Town, has revolutionized the system of precious metal transportation. Four-engined flying boats link up in Egypt with the planes from London and provide a fast service down to Mwanza, on the southern shores of Lake Victoria.

The sea lanes on the southern flight carry gold miners, Kenya coffee planters and big game hunters, who save weeks on the journey compared with other times when they had to spend weeks at sea and then travel for days by train from the east African coast into the jungle lands.

Gold from the mines is brought down from the interior by native carriers. The journey to the lake occupying a full day of trekking. The precious metal is loaded at Mwanza, taken to Khartoum and then to Cairo. Here the gold, which is often accompanied by the gold miners flying home on leave after years in Africa, is transferred to the Belgian air liners, arriving two hours later in Brussels and then lodged in the vaults of the state bank.

Saving of three weeks on the shipment of gold to Brussels is highly important for the Belgian bankers, enabling them to have rapid deliveries of fresh gold to replace gold withdrawals from the country.

Cherry Growers Unite to Boost Sale of Fruit

Traverse City, Mich.—A farm relief movement not connected with drives for special legislation, curtailment of acreage, or other cures suggested in recent years is being undertaken by the cherry growers of the country, according to an announcement here.

The growers have determined that the quickest and shortest route to economic recovery lies in the sale of cherries. They've started out to sell them by staging, first of all, a national cherry week, during the Washington birthday period. The dates are February 15-22. They are building their sales efforts around the legend of Washington and the cherry tree. Cherry pie contests, radio addresses, and appearances by the national cherry queen, Maxine Weaver of Traverse City, form part of their program.

Sixteen hundred growers of Michigan and Wisconsin took the lead in this movement, heard by H. W. Ullsperger, of the Fruit Growers' Union, Sturgeon Bay, Wis. They were soon joined by representatives of the cherry industry from the states of Oregon, Colorado, Montana, Ohio, Pennsylvania and New York. Cannerymen, including Howard Morgan, president of the Michigan Cannerymen's association, have given their support to the growers.

Not Cowardice to Seek Cover, Ranger Asserts

Austin, Texas.—It's no sign of cowardice to take to cover. The authority for this is W. W. (Bill) Sterling, six-foot Texas border ranger, now tamed down to the duties of state adjutant general.

"If there was a shooting going on, and I had no duty in connection with it as an officer, and it was none of my affair, I'd take to cover and be glad to find it," said Sterling.

"I do not see anything wrong in that," he continued, "but it's a fact that many a man refuses to admit that he has 'taken cover' in just such instances.

"I have known truthful men to perjure themselves on the witness stand when asked what they did when a shooting took place. Nine times out of ten they will say that they stood there and watched."

Mail Lost 40 Years Ago Is On Its Way at Last

Macon, Ga.—A score of letters and postcards forty years old have just been sent on their way from Macon post office, after being found behind a distribution case that had not been moved since the Civil war.

Carried Mail 235,000 Miles  
Marshall, Wis.—After carrying mail a distance equal to nine times around the world in the last 30 years, Thomas T. Pyburn, rural mail carrier, has been retired on a pension. A conservative estimate of the distance covered by Pyburn is said to be 235,000 miles.

Paris Street Leads in Missing Persons

Paris.—Paris holds the world's record for being the city with the greatest number of missing people, according to statistics.

The Society for the Protection of the Family, which aids the French police in tracing missing individuals, announces that 27,000 people have disappeared from Paris during the past year. This is an increase of 7,000 over 1930.

GREAT WALL AGAIN IS FRONTIER LINE

Marks Boundary of Chinese and Enemy Territory.

Washington.—China's Great Wall, glamorous to all who have studied geography, but usually considered significant only as a work of the dim past, has become a marker in recent news dispatches. With the fall of Chinchowfu to Japanese forces, the Chinese have moved south of the wall, and that ancient barrier now forms the frontier between Chinese and enemy territory as it did for centuries after its construction. A bulletin from the National Geographic society tells of this great engineering wonder of the world.

"In a world of airplanes, bombs, heavy artillery and high explosives, the Great Wall of China is of no value as an obstacle to an enemy army," says the Bulletin. "Because this is true, and has been for a long time, the Great Wall has come to be looked upon by many as a prodigious folly. But in its day it was of incalculable value to the peace-loving Chinese who were able for considerable periods to keep the 'Northern Barbarians' out of their country."

Once Effective Barrier.  
"The wall was effective because enemies of the northern plains came against China with unorganized armies of cavalry, which, many times, beat ineffectively against the well-manned barrier. There were occasions, it is true, when the hordes broke through; but these successful forays and the losses that flowed from them strikingly emphasize the value of the wall through the many years when it functioned successfully.

"Astronomers have speculated that the Great Wall is one of the few works of man on earth that would be discernible by the naked eye from the moon. No other single engineering accomplishment of any age compares with it in size, extent, and construction difficulties. Starting at sea level at Shanhaikwan on the Gulf of Chihli, it reaches an altitude of 9,900 feet among the mountains of western China. In the intervening area it crosses several mountain ranges quite or nearly a mile high.

"The Great Wall is not a single structure but a system with sections built at different times. Its magnitude can best be understood if it is imagined that it were taken bodily up and set down in the United States, with its eastern end at Philadelphia. This transplanted wall would extend half way across the North American continent!

"The Great Wall is at its best in its eastern section. There its sheer faces, from 20 to 50 feet high, are constructed of carefully built masonry. In places the entire wall is of masonry, in other places the space between the masonry faces is filled in with stones and earth. North of Peiping (Peking) great blocks of carefully cut granite are used, held in place by mortar superior to that made by the Chinese today. In other localities the wall is faced with large bricks of a finer quality than most of those now manufactured in the western world.

Chin Made Great Wall Great.  
"Good engineers designed the wall. Rain water accumulating on the top is carried away by stone drains set at intervals of about 100 feet. The fine preservation of much of the wall is owing to the foresight in providing these drains. More than 25,000 towers were built along the wall, at intervals ranging from 100 yards to a mile.

"The first disconnected walls along the northern frontier of China were probably constructed as early as 469 B. C., when Xerxes was invading Greece. But the ruler who made the Great Wall great came two and a half centuries later: Chin Shih Huang-ti, who tried to brush aside previous Chinese history, and who insisted on being called 'First Emperor.' Improving existing walls and erecting new ones, Chin created the first extensive system of defensive ramparts. Probably a thousand miles of wall was built in fifteen years under this 'First Emperor' and his immediate successor. The structure has been extended and repaired at intervals during the past 2,200 years. During the past 300 years no extensive repairs have been made, and many of the less carefully built sections of the long rampart are falling into decay."

Carpenter's Fall Reveals Rare Medical Disease

Wilmington, Del.—Victim of a rare ailment, Paget's disease, Norwood Roe, forty-three, is now one and a half inch shorter than he was 13 years ago, and physicians believe he may shrink even more. Recently Roe, who is a carpenter, fell from a building.

Rushed to a hospital, an X-ray showed that his vertebrae had shrunk greatly and were abnormally thin, typical of Paget's disease, with which he must have been afflicted for years, they said.

Aids Friends in Getting Work, but Fails Himself

Winsted, Conn.—One of the unsung heroes of the depression is a Winsted resident who heard of an opportunity for employment on a new road project and gathered a group of his friends who needed work. The employer lined the men up, counted down the line until he came to the man ahead of the benefactor and said: "That's all for today."

LIGHTS of NEW YORK

WALTER TRUMBULL

There was a New York bachelor who was smarter than most of us. He bought stocks low and sold many of them before the crash. Yet, he was one of the men deeply concerned about present conditions. He had something to lose, and he did not intend to lose it. Some of his money went into government securities, some went into savings banks; a considerable sum he turned into gold and put in safety deposit boxes. He did not stint himself on what he considered necessities, but he was careful not to indulge in luxuries. He said it was no time to throw money around. He died the other day. They haven't been able to find a will. The relatives certainly are having a swell fight over his estate.

For some reason this makes me think of a story a friend told me about an uncle of his. It seems that this uncle spent his money in a manner viewed with alarm by members of his family. They used to remonstrate with him; speak somberly of a rainy evening; urge economies; deplore the willful waste which makes woe! Want. To their best intended warnings, delivered only for his good, the uncle would reply:

"I may go to the poorhouse once. You go there every day. I like my way best."

The most expensive restaurants and the cheapest restaurants are the ones that are getting along best in New York these days. The places in between these two classes are having a tough time. Even the bootleggers are feeling what is known as the depression. Customers who used to buy several cases at a time, now purchase their liquors by the bottle.

There is now a contrivance on the market which, fastened to the window, silences all the noises of the town while still permitting and even encouraging air to enter. Willard Fairchild says that this is well enough, but that what really is needed is a contrivance for windows in the country which will soothe the visiting Manhattanite to slumber by reproducing all the different sounds he is accustomed to. Mr. Fairchild thinks that perhaps it might have to have some sort of taxi horns, the rumble of the elevated, and the flat wheels on surface lines. A good inventor might go even further. He could arrange perhaps to sound the special note, the voice of the city from which the visitor came.

A city fellow, who visited a small village last summer, thought it would be romantic to take a young lady for an old-fashioned buggy ride. The only horse available belonged to the local grocer and general merchant. This led to complications. The man from the metropolis couldn't steer a horse very well, and the animal insisted upon turning smartly into the yard of any good customer and stopping at the back door. It was the delivery wagon horse and it knew its delivery.

It was a most conservative newspaper and the most conservative person on it was the gentleman of the old school who ran the clipping bureau, or "morgue." It was on this old-timer's day off that the chief editorial writer wished to make some reference to the bomb outrage in Wall Street. In order to be exact, he sent for the clippings on that subject. It was reported that no clippings could be found. The editor was annoyed; said they must be there; asked under what headings a search had been made. He was told there was nothing under "bomb," "reds," "explosions," "outrages," "anarchists," "cataclysms," "catastrophes," or any other head which seemed to bear on the matter. They finally got in touch with the gentleman of the old school. "Certainly it is there!" he exclaimed indignantly. "You will find all clippings concerning it filed under 'miscellaneous.'"

Most of the former New York play boys are now plow boys. Their foreheads are furrowed and their spirits are harrowed. From flying high, they have come back to earth with disconcerting force.

Hunter Shoots at Turkey, Opossum Falls from Tree

Kinston, N. C.—A hunter shot at a turkey in a tree near Kinston. The turkey flew away, but a wounded opossum dropped from the boughs, and the hunters bagged it. The opossum was sleeping on a branch above the line of fire.

Gobi Desert Safer

Beloit, Wis.—Life on a Gobi desert expedition is safer than city life, Roy Chapman Andrews, famous anthropologist and Beloit college alumnus, told students here.

Policemen Unable to Open Own Safe

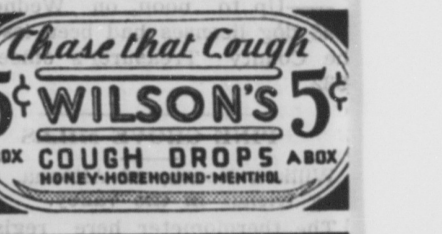
Newport News, Va.—Police records of this city are absolutely safe against any kind of disclosure. The outside door of the safe was closed by some one who did not know the rule that it was necessary to keep it open at all times. The reason was no one knew the combination.

EXTENDED LOAD ON TRUCKS MUST BEAR MARKING

Owners of motor vehicles hauling poles, pipes, lumber or any other material extending more than four feet beyond the rear of the chassis bed or body of such vehicle are, in some cases, forgetting the law's requirement that a red flag or a red light must be suspended from the end of the load, according to complaints reaching the State bureau of motor vehicles.

As a reminder, the bureau called attention to Section 813 of the Pennsylvania State vehicle code. The code provides that when vehicles are carrying a load as described above there should be displayed, at the end of such load, a red flag not less than 12 inches both in length and width, except that between one hour after sunset and one hour before sunrise, there should be displayed at the end of any such load, a red light plainly visible, under normal atmospheric conditions, at least 24 feet from the rear.

The Pennsylvania State Highway Patrol will rigidly enforce this provision.



More Winter Profits

YOUNG Tom McVey tossed the last log into place. "That's the lot, Dad—fifteen cords, I'd guess."

His father's practiced eye appraised the woodpile. Nearer twelve, son, but it's all clean hardwood. Too good for the price we get!"

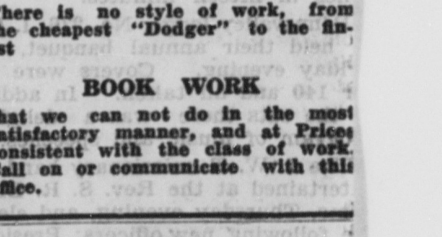
Father and son surveyed their handiwork. There was that stubborn knotted oak—and there that iron-hearted hickory. Each log in the long neat pile was a battle fought and a victory won.

"With the right dealer, there'd be money in cord-wood," Mr. McVey observed. "The price is too low hereabouts."

"Sell it in town," Tom suggested. "By telephone!"

His father weighed the new idea. "Son, you've hit it," he finally declared. "And we'll haul it ourselves and double the profits!"

The modern farm home has a telephone



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