Democratic Watchman.

Bellefonte, Pa., March 11, 1932

FOREST POLICY TO AID WOOD INDUSTRIES

The policy of the Allegheny National forest management, under the United States Department of Agriculture, is to continue to harvest mature timber from tremendous acreage in the lower Kinzua valley, surrounding Westline, which was recently acquired by the government, it was indicated recently. The purchase made by E. L. Day alone amounted to 15,000 acres.

A leading official of the department is reported to have said that the department intends to foster rather than to exterminate the wood-utilizing industries in the vicinity. They will be greatly aided, he said, by being assured of a continuous and uniform supply of matured timber properly cut from government acreage instead of facing complete devastation of tracts of privately owned timberlands.

This policy should be extremely welcome to residents of McKean county who have "viewed with alarm" the acquisition of large tracts of land for permanent possession by the Allegheny National forest.

Recent reports state that McKean county has the largest acreage of forest lands of any county in the State.

WILSON'S HUNGER FOR AFFECTION

"The ill feeling toward Woodrow Wilson which many Americans aggressively displayed after 1921 is beginning to fade away," says Allen Nevins in Current History. "A consciousness that his rich career and conscientious personality are part of even the most rabid Rooseveltians. Such a good Republican as Mr. Hoover might (if Mr. Hoover were only a little more robust and generous) admit on almost any Armistice Day now that in our last war the nation had a really commanding president. As for the former admirers of Wilson, our National stage has not been so crowded with great figures since his death that they feel inclined to abate their regard for him Altogether, Ray Stannard Baker's slowly progressing biography should find a responsive public. It unveils a figure of impressive proportions—not so versatile as Roosevelt, not so ruggedly courageous as Cleveland, not so wise or lovable as Lincoln, but admirably fitted to meet one of the great crises, not only of national life but of world history. It is well that the story should be told fully, that the personality of the man should be rendered undiminished.

At last in this work the personality of Wilson comes completely before us. Roosevelt was the same man to the crowd and to his intimates. But the real Wilson, the Wilson only a few friends knew, was very different from the man the world saw. Every one thought him cold, aloof, guarded; actually he was warmly emotional, hungry for affection and indiscreetly eager to express himself. He poured himself out in letters chiefy to women whose "unarguing sympathy" (perhaps also whose admiration) he relied upon. These letters copiously quoted, including many to the famous Mrs. Peck, who is here always mentioned under her late name of Mrs. Mary A. Hulbert, contain some extraordinary revelations. "Now we cannot go to Rydal!" he had exclaimed when the news of his presidential nomination came. His love of privacy, his boyhood dreams, his attachment to "people of flavor and personality," his interest in swallows on a telephone wire, Bermuda, Wadsworth, religion, the "dismal voice" of the ocean at Seagirt, the death mask of Cleveland, Percy MacKaye's bird masque at Cornish, the more interesting guest at the White House and his golf score, his emotion when Francis Sayre took away one of his daughters and Mr. McAdoo became engaged to another, his beautiful devotion to Mrs. Wilson—all this and much more is now fully opened to us. Sometimes these intimate touches are not altogether pleasing. In view of his Scotch-Irish fighting qualities, his rugged stubbornness and energy, the plangent note of sentiment occasionally tinkles incongruously. Yet it all shows that Woodrow Wilson was a wonderfully complex personality, whose strength arose from depths not found in many men and whose weaknesses were born of cross currents that do not trouble shallower or weaker souls."

INCREASED TAXES ARE RECOMMENDED

Secretary of Treasury Mills has recommended additional tax increases to raise $377,000,000 more needed to balance the budget, including taxes on gasoline, electricity and natural and illuminating gas.

Mills estimated that savings in government expenditures of $118,000,000 would bring down the total to be raied to balance the budget to $1,123,000,000 and submitted his proposals on that basis.

The additional taxes recommended included:

One-half of one per cent more on corporation income taxes, making a 13 per cent rate estimated to raise $17,000,000.

Further increases in surtax rates, estimated to raise $165,000,000.

One cent a gallon tax on gasoline, estimated to raise $165,000,000.

Seven per cent tax on electricity and manufactured and natural gas, estimated to raise $94,000,000.

An increase from three to four cents in the tax on stock transfers, estimated to raise $11,000,000.

HOWARD.

Mrs. Clara Hicks and Mrs. Cora Robb, of Altoona, and the latter's son, Prof. Eugene Robb, of Bedford, called at the home of Mr. and Mrs. H. T. McDowell, recently.

Rev. and Mrs. T. R. Husler, of West Milton, accompanied by the latter's parents, Mr. and Mrs. James A. Kane, spent Tuesday of last week at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Kline Wolf. Mr. and Mrs. Kane had spent the past several weeks with their daughter, Mrs. Husler, who is convalescing from a serious operation. They will return with her to West Milton for an indefinite stay.

MARRIAGE LICENSES

S. S. Stanley and Marie Grazier, both of Tyrone.

Spurgon C. Laird, of Altoona, and Bessie V. Richards, of Bellefonte.

Roy C. Spotts and Nelie M. Custer, both of Wingate.

Clifford A. Marshall and Venetta M. Shoff, both of Becaria.

FOR AND ABOUT WOMEN.

DAILY THOUGHT

Thankfulness is an attitude that comes from a reasoned consideration of our past life with its responsibilities, and a vision of the great opportunities for which we have been put here in this world.—Loring A. Schuler, editor of The Ladies Home Journal.

—Certainly those are goodlooking suit costumes seen about town right now. Away they go—briskly-erectly. Sun flashing on metal buttons. Wind teasing scarfs. Capes rippling over swinging shoulders. Smart, all right. Practical, too. Doubly smart and practical because of their blouses.

Quick as a flash suits change their identity and purpose as you change your blouse.

—Just take one of those beautifully simple, soft suits with nothing about its material or decoration to mark it particularly formal or informal—just very adaptable to all needs.

A feminine, dressmaker blouse makes your costume delightfully dressy. A blouse with a scarf or fichu neckline, perhaps.

Perhaps one with a twisted neckline, soft revers, or a collar that ties up high with a perky bow.

Then quick as a wink you can change this to a business-like costume with a crispy tailored blouse.

One of cotton or silk built like a man's shirt with turn-down collar and center front opening. Pockets, too, if you like 'em.

Then—. Change to a gay knitted sweater. Right away you're costumed to mingle with the smart sporting world.

—Making clothes is more fun than ever this spring—so women tell us. Asked why, they say it's not only because clothes are so sprightly, but because there are such grand fabrics to make them of. And these busy making-it-at-home folks tell us they're making more things of wool than ever before.

And again we asked why. And they answered. "Because wools are so fashionable for dresses. And because the new wools are so sheer and light--so easily draped and manipulated."

Their threads have been twisted and turned to make the surface look different. Almost as though it was patterned.

Wool georgette is one of the good fabrics that's been changed that way. The surface threads often look unevenly woven.

Then there are several other sheer wools that are close relatives of wool georgette. Same a little more openwork or lacy. Some with a very faint rib to them.

Knitted woolens are something lots of fashion-knowing women are getting excited about. Many look as though they had been knit or crocheted by hand. In fact, a little care in the matching of designs and you have a dress that might easily fool folks into thinking you actually had knit the whole thing yourself.

We think it must be fun, too, to cut and baste and stitch the gayer-than-ever silk prints we've been seeing. To watch them shape into gayer-than-ever costumes.

—With fancy yellow waistcoats and gay boutonnieres, London's fashion dictators will try to make business men forget their troubles this spring.

The waistcoats, says the editor of Tailor and Cutter, may be colored "faintest of peach," champagne or "palest of sunshine yellow." More flowers will be worn in coat lapels "to reveal the more optimistic mood of 1932."

Silhouettes will be athletic, with square shoulders and waists defined but not accentuated. Coat will be single-breasted and slightly longer than last year. Trousers will measure 22 inches at the knee and 18 at the cuff.

The art of conversation is oftimes neglected. A good conversationalist can add much to the party. A safe guide in this art is to refrain from tedious detail usually engaged in by those who are more concerned about listening to their own voice than they are whether the subject is of any interest to their hearers. A safe guide to follow is "Will this interest my listener?" It doesn't make any difference how interesting it is to the speaker, if it isn't of interest to the listener it should not be forced upon him.

Sunhine Cake. For sunshine cake sift the flour and sugar the same as for angel cake, only lessening the flour to three-fourths of a cup. Add a pinch of salt to the whites of seven eggs and beat until stiff and dry. Beat the yellow of five eggs until lemon colored and thick, add the sugar and flour to the yolks, stir in lightly the white of the eggs and half a teaspoonful of cream of tartar, flavor with orange extract and bake the same as angel cake. Frost with yellow icing, flavored with orange, and decorate with bits of candied orange peel and halves cut from angelica.

Souffles.—The general ingredients are two cups of thick white sauce, two eggs, and a little salt. Beat the yolks and the whites of the eggs separately. Add the yolks and the seasoning to the white sauce, and fold in the whites. Turn the mixture into a greased baking dish, set in a pan of hot water, and bake it in a moderate oven until it puffs and becomes firm (30 to 40 minutes.)

Bread Crumb Souffle.—Use one cup of stale crumbs to two cups of medium thick white sauce. The bread crumbs take the place of flour and give a different texture.

Q.—When should married women use their own names?

A.—When signing legal documents checks, informal notes and letters. On her calling cards and for formal correspondence, she uses her husband's name.

FARM NOTES.

—Sow in flats or the hotbed annuals, such as asters, celosia, cock's comb, marigolds, petunias, salpiglossis, scabiosa, snapdragon, verbena, and similar flowers.

—Heavy feeding and no exercise on Sundays or rainy days are bad for horses. Be sure to reduce the feed when the horses are idle, State College livestock specialists urge.

—Good seed, thorough preparation of soil at the proper time, rotation of crops, use of lime as needed, and liberal fertilization are five sound practices in growing farm crops.

—Sap will begin to flow soon from the sugar maple trees. Clean the sap pails and evaporator, so that everything will be ready. Clean equipment is essential in making light colored, good quality syrup. It is advisable to keep the pails covered during the entire run to prevent tree washings and dirt from getting into the sap. The best maple sap always sells for a good price.

—Why not add one or two vegetables to the list this year when buying garden seed? Broccoli, Chineese cabbage, Swiss chard, endive, and kale are worth trying.

—Five factors influence reduction of feed costs in producing milk. These are production of the cow, feeding grain in proportion to the cow's production, kind and quality of roughage, water, and grain mixtures used.

—Winter is the most desirable time for pruning the grape vineyar, because there is less conflict with other work. If pruning is done before the flow of sap starts, excessive bleeding of the vines will be prevented.

—Experiments at the Pennsylvania State College show that coccidiosis can be reduced by using suitable feeders. Only five per cent loss of chicks occurred where droppings were kept out of feed, while 65 per cent of the chicks died where droppings contaminated the feed.

—Working the brood mare carefully will keep her in better condition than if she is idle. A well-balanced ration containing plenty of protein, lime, and phosphorus also is essential.

—Training in dairy cattle and livestock management was given in the annual Herdsman's Course at the Pennsylvania State College February 29 to March 5. Instruction was given in feeding, care, diseases, fitting, marketing, pedigrees, and cooperative improvement associations.

—Roughage is the foundation of any dairy cow ration. Without a good home-grown roughage, a profitable dairy enterprise is almost impossible. Grain or concentrate feed is purchased more or less on nearly all farms to enable the cows to pay more for the home-grown feeds.

There is a vast difference in the value of roughages. The high-protein legume hays reduce the cost of the grain ration needed to maintain production. Alfalfa hay, oats, barley and corn make an excellent ration for cows giving up to 45 pounds of butterfat a month. Above that, some high-protein supplement, such as linseed meal, cottonseed meal or gluten meal, is necessary.

The low-protein roughages like timothy hay, wild hay, fodder and oats straw need a considerable percentage of the high protein feeds in addition to the cheap grains.

—The following ingredients make up a good meal for a calf: Thirty parts ground oats, 20 parts ground yellow corn, ten parts wheat bran, ten parts linseed oil meal, 10 parts blood flour, one part sterilized bone flour and one part salt. If desired, one may use the same amount of powdered skim milk to replace the blood flour. One may mix his own calf meal, but unless one is raising calves in considerable numbers, and perhaps not even then, it is doubtful if there is any economy in it, especially in view of the fact that the commercial calf meals are more scientifically prepared and balanced than the average dairyman can make his own mixture.

A calf should be provided with good, leafy hay, pasture, silage or other roughages and succulents as early as it will begin to nibble, making it possible to discontinue the calf meal when the calf is five to six months of age, prior to which time it will have been taking as high as five pounds a day.

—The acreage of winter wheat sown this fall, according to estimates, is about 10.5 per cent less than in 1930 and 11 per cent under the average for the last three years.

—The farm well should be located on high ground, 300 feet from toilet and manure pile, and properly developed.

—With fertile soil at least 20 bushels of potato seed may be used profitably to the acre, using one and one-half ounce pieces spaced 10 to 11 inches in the row.

—Plump alfalfa seeds of a bright olive-green color nearly always germinate well. Shriveled seeds or those of a brownish color usually germinate poorly.

—Gloves made slippery by rain or snow, are a menace to power machinery operators. Here's a way to treat them to prevent accidents: Melt two pounds paraffin over a slow fire. Then with a fork dip all the gloves needed, palms downward, taking care that the fingers are thoroughly immersed. The wax, when cold, becomes adhesive in moisture, and never gets slippery. Sufficient gloves for the season can be treated for a few cents, says Capper's Farmer.

EXPECT SHIPMENT OF 1,000 PARTRIDGES.

One thousand Hungarian partridges are due to arrive in Harrisburg from Czecho-Slovakia within a few days. They will be released in those sections best adapted to these birds. A hundred additional "Huns" were recently received from Canada where they were trapped in a wild state. These birds already have been released.

Hungarian partridges were first stocked in 1925 and since that time over 13,000 have been stocked although no open season has been declared on the birds yet. Some difficulty was experienced in keeping track of the birds during the first few years of stocking and particularly last year, since the birds have begun to increase.

—Subscribe for the Watchman.