

Lights of NEW YORK

By WALTER TRUMBULL

Julian Street has been qualifying for the Explorers club. He recently discovered New York. True, Mr. Street has been a man of Manhattan for years past, but this was another city. It was the New York of the dawn age. Because of an early operation on a member of his family, Mr. Street was obliged to reach the hospital by 6 a. m. Knowing the night before that he was to make the trip, he conferred with Mrs. Street as to transportation.

"Take a taxi," she said. "Don't be silly," he responded. "What would a taxi be doing out at that hour?"

"I think there will be taxis," said Mrs. Street, "but, of course, one could always charter a milk wagon."

Emerging from his door a few moments before six, Mr. Street found a New York he did not know. The air smelled crisp and clean, free of auto line fumes. The voice of the city was still. But there was a taxi.

Mr. Street now believes the taxi was driven by a man training for the motor races on the Indianapolis speedway. The streets apparently were empty and the driver took full advantage of the fact. Mr. Street maintains that through the window he saw what appeared to be one of those movies, where they speed up the film, of a deserted village. He thinks they passed other taxis; it was just like two limited trains passing in opposite directions, if the engines had cut loose from the cars and were going right along without them. He saw some objects he opines might have been milk wagons, and claims he heard the voice of a newsboy, blown away by the rushing air. He thinks a railroad station or hotel flashed past, but isn't sure, as he was too busy hanging on and yelling at the driver. But it was very bracing. Mr. Street still insists we all should rise early in the morning and see the city free from traffic. It would be a great hour for a walk, he maintains.

It was Willard Fairchild who discovered the horse and sleigh. This was in the hills of Connecticut at a village which has no railroad station and plenty of snow. The horse and sleigh belonged to a farmer, who before trusting the outfit to Mr. Fairchild, asked him whether he was an experienced driver. Mr. Fairchild assured the farmer he had been around with horses a great deal, but neglected to mention that it had been with the artillery during the war, when he rode the caisson and others handled the horses. Still, all went well. Mr. Fairchild got his family into the sleigh and when the farmer handed him the reins clucked in the approved fashion, which apparently threw the animal into first speed, and away they went. The horse took them for a very nice ride and brought them back safely. It was then that the difficulty developed.

The farmer wasn't around, but his small boy said his father had told him to ask Mr. Fairchild just to unhitch the horse and tie him up in the stall in the barn. It seems that when you stood alongside this horse, it seemed about the size of a small elephant, which made some of the buckles and things hard to reach. But Mr. Fairchild undid them all, except that he kept the bridle and reins intact. When he had managed to get the horse out of the shafts and all the other straps and things off the horse, he realized he never had known how many parts there were to one horse's harness. Taking the reins into the barn, he passed them around a post at a corner of the stall. Then, by walking away with them—a good deal as you might hoist a mainsail—he pulled the horse into shelter without taking a chance of being stepped on. That was a smart idea, as when the horse reached the post, it automatically put on the brakes. This accomplished, Mr. Fairchild, who was now out in the yard, returned to the barn. Being careful to permit no slack, he wound the reins half a dozen times around the post and tied a good firm knot. He then went out again and collected the pieces of harness and laid them on the floor under some pegs, where other harness was hanging. He had paid the farmer in advance, so he didn't wait for him to come back. But he knows the old chap will be pleased at all the care he took to leave his property in good order. A lot of city fellows might not have taken so much trouble with things.

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Phones Her Hourly, So Law Takes Hand

New York.—When passion burns Frederick Meder, twenty-four, it burns.

He just can't keep his love for Paula Reithmayer, nurse, to himself.

Back in West Side court, he was charged with violating a suspended sentence given him two months ago, by phoning Paula as often as twenty times a day to demand marriage. The previous time he was arrested after tricking his way into Paula's apartment wearing a false mustache.

Magistrate Irwin held him in \$100 bail.

ELECTRIC ENERGY DOOMS BIG CITIES

Redistribution of Industry Seen by Harper Leech.

New York.—Giant cities will grow no larger and will lose their present financial and industrial importance; industry will break up into smaller units and operate in what are now rural districts; the worker will receive a greater share of his employer's profits in order to maintain buying power; and the cost of killing a Chinaman will jump from about fifty dollars, the present level, to approximately \$17,500, all in the comparatively near future, and because mankind has discarded human and animal energy based on food cultivation and substituted for it his newly discovered ability to convert solar energy into work, principally in the form of electric power. These are some of the predictions affecting the welfare of humanity made by Harper Leech, writer on economic subjects, in his new book "The Paradox of Plenty."

"That this is not a depression but a mishandling of the greatest era of plenty the world has ever known," is the thesis of Mr. Leech's book. "The plain fact is," he says in his preface, "that after thousands, perhaps millions, of years of living on the energy grudgingly tendered by the sun through annual harvests of crops, man suddenly became aware that the same sun had been storing energy for millions of years. He discovered in coal an energy store with millions of times the energy available from his own muscles. Nearly two hundred years later, he still thinks of 'scarcity' when there is no scarcity. And, failing to adjust his institutions and his financial mechanisms to the conditions of plenty, he has failed to realize the advantages of plenty."

Transformation of the United States

The transformation of the United States into a new form of industrial society, through the interconnection of electric power and transmission of energy, has already started, according to Mr. Leech, and "is now proceeding as rapidly as the previous political and economic intergration of America by railroad construction."

Mr. Leech points to recent developments in the Carolinas as typical of what may be expected of the future industrialism of the United States in the wake of its constantly expanding use of electrical energy. "In the Piedmont region of the Carolinas," he writes, "the first quarter of the Twentieth century witnessed a repetition of the Industrial revolution of the Eighteenth century in the north of England. There was the same shift from agriculture and cottage industries to factories, but no growth of cities to correspond to the growth of the steam-generated Babylons like Manchester, Leeds, Pittsburgh or Chicago, which gathered into themselves the great, constructive forces of the Nineteenth century."

"The new type of industrialism, which is seen in most characteristic form in the Carolinas has been subjected to much criticism. But it brought to the inhabitants of those regions a far greater net gain of income and welfare than came to the people who lived through the great transitions from agriculture to factory life in regions of earlier industrial maturity. Whether urban critics like it or not—the Carolinas today are a prototype of the future industrialism of America."

The mammoth metropolises of the modern world already show signs of overgrowth and overspecialization, which in the organic world foretell the doom of a species.

"Because of the congestion in cities there has been built up a complex system of distribution. There are brokers, jobbers, wholesalers, and warehouse men, all adding tremendously to the expense of transportation and handling."

"Superficially, the greater per capita consumption of electricity in cities would indicate higher living standards than in small communities with a lower per capita consumption, but much of the urban use of electricity goes merely to level up the city dweller's plane of life to that already enjoyed by the inhabitant of the smaller community without recourse to electrical or mechanical power."

Value Changes

Mr. Leech points out in his book that the vastly increased ability to produce agricultural and other products that electrical energy has placed in the hands of men has destroyed completely the promise that scarcity is a measure of value. With the energy now available, he says, it takes but a small proportion of the population to supply the essential needs of the whole nation.

Therefore, he adds, there can be no scarcity, and scarcity ceases to be a measure of value.

In conclusion Mr. Leech strikes a note of optimism for the future of the United States and its citizens, and for western civilization as a whole. "Slowly, he declares, 'the force of economic and technical realities has been removing from the throat of western mankind the dead hand of obsolete economic doctrine. The evidence is unmistakable that humanity can escape from the prison house of want; and, although still rubbing eyes blinded from long confinement in the dungeon, can now see a new world. With famine vanquished and other forms of privation being rapidly diminished, old faiths born of want and fear have been losing force.'"

High Honors Accorded Champions of Olympiad

The Olympic games, forerunners of the modern international contests bearing that name, date back to the year 776 B. C. in Greece. They were originally held on the level plain of Olympia and were limited to Greek contestants. Once in five years the Olympiad was held, and during the period of the games and the pre-game training period of ten months war was forbidden among the Greek states.

The contests were held over a period of five days, and the various tests of skill included running, jumping, wrestling, throwing the spear, throwing the discus, boxing and chariot racing. When the champions were designated they appeared in a grand review on the fifth day, at which time their names and feats of skill were announced to the crowds and they were awarded palm branches and crowns of olive twigs.

After the Romans conquered the Greeks, they, too, were permitted to take part in the contests, which were of the nature of a national festival, as the contest winners were exempted from taxes and were maintained during the period following the games at the expense of the state. The erection of statues to the winners was also common.

The games were finally abolished in 394 by Emperor Theodosius.

Chemist Eulogizes Sea in Transport of Words

"O Sea! Thou saline and undulant aqueous solution of halides, carbonates, phosphates, sulphates, and other soluble inorganic compounds! What mysterious colloids are dispersed within thy slightly alkaline bosom? What silent and unseen reactions vibrate in dynamic equilibrium, constantly destroyed and instantly restored, among thy unnumbered oscillating molecules? What uncounted myriads of restless ions migrate perpetually throughout thy tentatively estimated volume? What unguessed phenomena of catalysis, metathesis, and osmosis transpire in thy secret fluid profundities under excessively increased pressure? What cosmic precipitates descend in countless kilograms upon thy argillaceous, gelatinous, siliceous, diatomaceous, and totally unilluminated bottom? In short, most magnificent reservoir, what is thy flow-chart and complete analysis?"—Norman L. Knight, in "Industrial and Engineering Chemistry."

Rights of Patentee

There is a popular but erroneous notion that it is not an infringement of a patent for an unauthorized individual to make a duplicate of a patented article for his own use, particularly if it is a tool, implement or device employed in gaining a livelihood. In a letter to us the United States patent office says: "The grant of a patent by this office gives to the patentee, his heirs or assigns the right to exclude others from making, using and selling the invention covered by the claims of the patent throughout the United States and its territories for a 17-year period. An individual would have no right to make for his own use an article covered by the claims of an unexpired patent without the consent of the owner of the patent."—Pathfinder Magazine.

Arabic Organization

The organization of the nomadic Arabs is represented by the tribe under the control of a sheikh, an office normally hereditary, but sometimes elective. Within the tribe are a number of sections with patrilineal descent, themselves often formed by smaller groups. Each section has its own sheikh, subordinate to the tribal sheikh, and much importance is attached to the preservation of tribal and sectional genealogies. The size of a tribe or section may fluctuate from time to time with the popularity and strength of its leader; a strong and just man will attract to his unit families or groups of families from other tribes, and these in time may give rise to sections or lose their identity in that of their adopted unit.

Intelligence of Termites

Termites, a species of white ant, are among the world's most destructive insects. Social in disposition, they live in colonies, eating wood and behaving in a way that excites endless surprises. Some of their practices are too unpleasant to be described. On the other hand, they are industrious, and highly intelligent, observing complex social rules. At the head of each community are a royal pair. The queen ranks as one of the most remarkable insects in the world. She is carefully guarded by the workers and protected by the soldiers. The government is democratic, not monarchial. The queen's actions are regulated by the workers. The whole community is under their control.

Underground Dwellers

Tunisia has perhaps the strangest cave dwellers in the world. They are found south of Gabes, on the fringe of the desert. In their efforts to escape the heat they have dug dwellings in the sand. The traveler crossing the plain of Matmat comes across what appear to be wells. Looking down, he discovers in the half light a small courtyard, and tunneled from the bottom of the well-like cavity are complete dwellings. Access is through a slowly descending tunnel. Down below the surface lives the whole family, and there are stables for their animals.

PILOTS OFFER TO FIGHT FOR CHINA

Americans and Canadians Seek Foreign Service.

Ottawa, Ont.—American and Canadian air fighters, some of them with twenty and thirty machines to their credit in the great war, may soon be zooming through Asiatic skies helping the Chinese to throw back the Japanese forces.

Since eighty experienced Royal Canadian air force pilots offered their services in a body through Chinese consul general for Canada, Tchuin Li, a number of American air pilots have expressed desires to join them. One of the American even offers to pay his own way to China. Recently Mr. Li received from the Chinese Nationalist government at Nanking a cablegram indicating that there is a probability of their enlistment offers being accepted.

The cablegram received by the Chinese consul general is in response to his cabled report of the enlistment offer of the experienced Canadian flyers. It says that the Chinese government's aviation department finds the proposal "interesting" and welcomes the idea of having experienced aviators from the Occident fight under the Chinese Nationalist flag.

It will be necessary, however, the cablegram states, for the Chinese aviation department to give full consideration to the detailed report of the proposals, now in the mails on its way to China, before definite answer can be given. According to the Canadian air force spokesman, who, because of Canadian government opposition to the move cannot reveal his identity, the Canadian proposals should reach Nanking about the middle of March.

"We are planning our organization," he said, "so that we can start immediately upon receipt of favorable definite reply from the Chinese government."

The Canadians say they are prepared to equip and man two squadrons, one pursuit and one bombing, at a cost to the Chinese government for the first year of nine million dollars, including maintenance and salaries. Each succeeding year would cost but four millions. If necessary the airmen say they can equip two or more squadrons of eighteen machines each. There are about 400 pilots and mechanics affected by the Royal Canadian air force layoff.

Shortage of Waterfowl Shown in U. S. Survey

Washington.—A shortage of waterfowl is indicated in reports to the United States biological survey.

Flights and concentrations in various sections of this country were generally smaller last fall than in previous years, the survey reports. Shortages were especially severe among canvasbacks, redheads and lesser scaups, birds whose breeding ranges are largely in the northwest and in the prairie provinces of Canada, the areas most seriously affected by the long dry season.

In a few regions unusually large local concentrations have been observed, but these, the bureau explains, are a result of mild weather and of the great reduction in water and food areas that followed the dry season. By these indications, the bureau adds, many have concluded that the number of waterfowl has increased, whereas, except in limited regions, ducks were far less plentiful than in other seasons.

The bureau believes hunters have generally observed the shortened 1931 hunting season, and that this factor, coupled with the mild weather the country has experienced, has effected a saving of ducks which will be able to return to their nesting grounds in the spring.

Construction Bargains Seen in Lowered Costs

Chicago.—That construction bargains abound for people who will take advantage of them and build this year, is indicated by prices on contracts recently awarded. A good example is the concrete wading pool for which a contract has just been let in Oak Park, Ill., at a cost of only \$1,000.

Two pools of similar design which Oak Park built in 1929 cost the community \$2,400 each. In 1931, the price had dropped to \$1,450 each for two more wading pools installed. But the 1932 low bid was more than 30 per cent under the successful bid in 1931.

Whale Tows Smack, Tears Off Anchor

Cape May, N. J.—Capt. Esse Boies, master of the Sea Toy, a fishing smack that sails out of this harbor, returned to port, reporting he had run into a school of whales, and that one of them had yanked the anchor off his boat. According to Captain Boies, who is a teetotaler and a member of the Methodist church, he dropped anchor off Chincoteague, Va., in search of codfish, but his anchor caught in the stomach of a whale, apparently annoying the leviathan intensely. The big sea mammal dragged his smack back and forth, Captain Boies declares, until he was almost ready to cut the anchor cable. Then the whale jerked the anchor loose and spared him the trouble.

COWBELLS, SHOTGUNS USED TO ROUT ROBINS

Weather prophets variously construed the appearance of a horde of robins on strawberry fields to indicate rain and cold weather in the offing.

Meantime the robins, swooped down upon the ripening strawberries and threatened serious damage to the profits from the crop.

Farmers mobilized all available men, women and children, who armed with cowbells, shotguns and other noise making implements, added their shouts to the babel and routed the "cloud of birds."

Old-timers said it is common for robins to visit the strawberry fields but never before had such numbers of them arrived on the scene.

Flour For Free Distribution

The Bellefonte Chapter of the American Red Cross has received 500 barrels of flour for free distribution within its district. In Bellefonte and Spring Township distribution will be made under the direction of the Associated Charities on Tuesday and Friday afternoons, to continue three months. The flour is stored in the Potter-Hoy warehouse on High Street.

Mr. H. P. Harris, Chairman of the Red Cross Chapter, also has for free distribution, Red Cross garden seed.

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