

INDIA DRESSES UP IN OUR CASTOFFS

Greatest Consumer of American Old Clothes.

Karachi, India.—India is the greatest consumer of American second-hand clothes in the world.

Every year the men, women and children of this vast subcontinent spend about \$750,000 for castoff costumes, coats, gowns, suits, overcoats, shoes and socks once worn by America's millions.

No trousseau is worn in India, so this garment is a drug on the market. A \$75 overcoat that may once have been worn by a wealthy American business man finds its way to the back of an Indian peasant, who wears it another ten years, but pays only \$1.50 for it.

A rich silken robe that may once have adorned a Washington society woman finds its way into an Indian hut, where it gives cover to a famished Indian housewife, who nays about a dollar for it.

An Indian man is not particular whether the coat is a man's or woman's garment; nor has the Indian woman any prejudice against wearing a masculine article. All garments look alike to the destitute peasants.

A common laborer, earning about ten cents a day, may be seen wearing a full-dress suit with top hat, while an impecunious housewife may be observed wearing a stunning evening gown in her tiny smoky kitchen.

Famous English Bridge Is Auctioned Each Year

Boroughbridge, England.—The rights of the last remaining toll bridge in Somerset have been sold by auction, at a record price, while sand was running through an hour glass.

This quaint auction occurs every year and the highest bidder holds the right, for one year, of levying tolls on all vehicles crossing the bridge spanning the River Parrett, at Boroughbridge, on the main road between Taunton and Glastonbury.

The bridge was built in 1821 and is close to the spot where King Alfred is said to have burned the cakes in the shepherd's hut. The auction is conducted under special act of parliament passed when the bridge was built. The rights include the use of a pretty ivy-colored cottage for the toll-keeper. When the auction begins, a sand glass is set working and the highest bidder, when the sand has run through the glass three times, becomes the owner of the bridge, the toll gate and the cottage for one year.

The annual increase in the number of motor vehicles using the bridge has served to boost the bidding at the last few auctions, and the successful bidder at the recent sale, Charles Miller, a farmer, paid the record price for the rights. This was \$1,100 more than the price last year.

200-Year-Old Cemetery Has Roofed Over Graves

Berlin, Md.—The quaintest cemetery in the United States is located on the Mason-Dixon line, at Bethel church, northwest of Whaleyville, near here. Peaked shingle-bull roofs instead of imposing marble monuments mark the graves. This unique cemetery is thought to be about two hundred years old.

As if to protect those buried there some one, decades ago, constructed peaked shingle roofs over the graves. These shelters are about three feet high in the middle, the sides touching the ground.

Built of cypress wood and shingles, these roofs run the length of the graves, forming their only location, as no mounds are visible. Some of the lumber has rotted by this time, but the form and general shape of this "village of the dead" still remain.

Season Opens for Air Flights Over Pacific

Seattle, Wash.—Applications are now being received by Valentine Gephart, official of the National Aeronautical association, from flyers who will attempt to span the Pacific and win a cash prize of \$28,000.

Gephart announced that two Americans and a Japanese flyer had posted entry fees, the flights to be made either from Boeing field, Seattle, or Swan Island airport, Portland, Ore. Applications can be made until June 1, Gephart stated.

Black Wolf Caught

Fort William, Ont.—A black wolf, an animal spoken in ancient Indian legends, but very seldom seen by hunters, has been trapped near Savanna, west of here.

Historic Delaware State House Passes

Dover, Dela.—The Delaware state house, historic landmark of the Colonial states, will pass out of service soon giving place to a modern building.

A new capitol is now fast nearing completion and will be ready for use by the time the next regular session of the Delaware legislature convenes.

The original building is the second oldest state house in the country remaining in service. That at Annapolis, Md., is one of an earlier construction.

Since 1777 the Delaware house of representatives has been meeting in the old structure.

Backgammon Pastime of Old Egyptian Royalty

In accordance with the Egyptian custom of burial, when images of servants and pictures of daily activities were placed in the tomb so that the departed one could enjoy all the pleasures of her earthly life in the after life, a picture of a queen playing "tables" or backgammon was included so that her soul could indulge in a game whenever she desired.

In later centuries backgammon was a favorite among the gentry. Kings and their mistresses wagered their jewels on the dancing dice. To Louis XIV it was second only to billiards. James I of Scotland spent the evening before his murder playing at the tables with the ladies and gentlemen of his court. It is also recorded that Mme. Pompadour owned many expensive boards, one, in particular, inlaid with gold and ivory and appointed with men of green and white ivory delicately carved.

Luck played an important part in the winnings then, and so it does today, though our best gamblers insist that backgammon is as much a test of skill as chess or bridge, love or the stock market.

No End to Procession of Living Yellow Men

If all the Chinese in the world were to march like an army, four abreast, past a given point, they would never finish passing though they marched for ever, according to Ripley. It is this way: There is no definite information on the population of China, as a census has not been taken since 1403, but he takes the reasonable estimate of 600,000,000 as the number of Chinese on earth. He now assumes the Chinese would march four abreast at the rate of three miles an hour for the average 15 miles per day, and that they would then rest, like an army, till the next day. They would, therefore, pass at the rate of 26,280,000 each year, the 600,000,000 passing in nearly 23 years—a generation. Assuming that the birth rate of the Chinese is 10 per cent, and that half of the children die before they are able to walk, there will be 30,000,000 new Chinese coming along each year to take the place of the 26,280,000 who have passed the given point.

On Reading in Bed

All persons except those marvelous exceptions who fall asleep the instant they are horizontal, should read in bed. The selection of a book for this purpose is important. I do not advise anyone to follow the example of King Ahasuerus, and read the Congressional Record, because if one reads a book that is too dry, one cannot forget oneself; and the only chance to forget oneself in slumber is to forget oneself before slumber. On the other hand, one should not read anything connected with one's professional work or any book that is wildly exciting. The best bed books are entertaining biographies or autobiographies of a placid nature.—William Lyon Phelps in Scribner's Magazine.

Among the Clever

The prince of Wales was once talking to King Edward about Roosevelt, who was at that time President of the United States.
"Mr. Roosevelt is a very good man, isn't he?" he queried.
"President Roosevelt is a very clever man," replied King Edward.
"For a time the prince did not speak, but went on turning the leaves of the album through which he was looking, and which contained the President's portrait. The next day he said to the king, "I have changed Mr. Roosevelt's portrait to the Album of Rulers to the album where the clever men are!"
—Montreal Star.

State Birds

While a few states have adopted certain birds officially, the following birds are identified with particular states: Alabama, flicker; California, California quail; District of Columbia, wood thrush; Florida, mockingbird; Georgia, brown thrasher; Illinois, cardinal; Kansas, Western meadowlark; Kentucky, cardinal; Louisiana, brown pelican; Maine, chickadee; Maryland, Baltimore oriole; Michigan, robin; Missouri, bluebird; Nebraska, Western meadowlark; Oregon, Western meadowlark; Texas, mockingbird; Virginia, robin; Wisconsin, robin, and Wyoming, Western meadowlark.

Historic Site Now Park

Impressed by the great historical importance of the ruins of Fort Anne at Annapolis Royal, N. S., not only to Canadians but to the descendants of the early colonists along the Atlantic coast of North America, the Dominion government of Canada set aside the military works and about 20 acres surrounding them as a national park under the Department of the Interior. Many of the features have been restored while others have been added, so that the park is one of the most interesting historic spots in the East.

No Substitute for Coal

The wind and the tide are of no economic importance, says Samuel S. Wyer of Columbus, Ohio, consulting engineer. Wood is too limited to be a factor. Petroleum gives one-fourth of our energy. Alcohol costs more and its fuel worth is less than oil. If all the water powers of the United States were developed they would not equal the stationary power we are now using, let alone the enormous quantities of energy used for heating and locomotive purposes.

WHY Handle of Woodsman's Ax Is Curved

There are several reasons why the handle of an ax is curved. More work can be obtained from an ax with a curved handle than from one with a straight handle. In the first place the shape of a half-strung bow renders the handle stronger and less likely to snap when in use, as the double curve gives it added flexibility, enabling it to give in either direction under the strain of the woodsman's blow. Then the curved handle enables the ax-head to be swung through a greater distance than if it were on a straight handle, so increasing its momentum. Finally, when the blow has been skillfully made and the blade is driven deep into a tree, the bent handle gives a better leverage for removing the ax. With the angle of the blade for a fulcrum and the head of the blade for the weight, the bent handle obviously gives a longer arm, and therefore greater power than a straight one could.

Why Salty Tears Seem to Bolster "Evolution"

If we accept the theory advanced by Dr. Laurence D. Redway of Ossining, N. Y., our salty tears are evidence of our once marine existence. Before the American Association of Physical Anthropologists meeting at the National museum in Washington Doctor Redway told how human tears and even the human eye can be traced back to the days "when you were a fish and I was a tadpole," as it were. This, of course, is based on the theory that all life arose out of the primeval ocean. Our eyes, he contends, have never reached complete independence of the sea. Therefore, he claims the body has been forced to manufacture its own supply of sea water. In the form of tears, ever since it became adjusted to dry land environment.—Pathfinder Magazine.

Why Dove Is Symbol

The gall or gall-bladder is present in most vertebrates, but it is absent from all doves and pigeons. It is a sac in which the bile secreted by the liver is stored until required for use in the digestive processes. Since the bile is a bitter fluid the gall is popularly regarded as the seat of bitterness and bad temperament. The absence of this organ in the dove, combined with its inoffensive nature, led the ancients to adopt it as the symbol of meekness and the emblem of peace. In Christian literature and art the dove symbolizes the Holy Ghost.—Exchange.

Why Plaster Cracks

The bureau of standards says that cracks in plaster are divided into three general classes: (1) Structural cracks, due to some movement of the structural members of the building; (2) map cracks, which are usually caused by a lack of uniformity in the bond between the backing and the scratch coat, and (3) shrinkage cracks, which in a white coat indicate that it was trowled too soon.

Why Ship Is Called "She"

In some of the older languages, such as Latin and Old German, from which modern languages have been derived, all inanimate objects were given masculine or feminine gender. In this way, the moon was feminine and the sun masculine, and, among other things, ship and other vehicles were generally spoken of in the feminine gender. Modern languages have adopted this same idea.

Why Lightning Variation

Electrical storms are generated by sudden and decided changes in atmospheric temperature. The upper atmosphere is always cold and such changes are much less frequent in winter time, when the temperature near the earth is also low. Therefore lightning occurs more often in summer than in winter.

Why Oil Well Flows

Gas pressure forces oil upward. When the gas in a well is exhausted, the oil ceases to flow. It is estimated that only one-fifth of the oil in a pool is thus forced to the surface. Lately, oil companies have learned to capture the gas and pump it back into the oil pool, where the pressure is restored.

Why Poison Is Harmless

Game birds can eat grain poisoned with strychnine without harm, because the poison does not pass through the walls of the intestines.

Why Shellac Is Used

Shellac is used on the strings of tennis rackets because it protects the strings from moisture, which is the usual cause of strings breaking.

Why Cut Under Water

Glass is cut under water because the vibration is less than in the air and the glass is therefore less liable to crack.

Why "Surnames"

Persons' family names are called surnames because originally the family name was written over the name given at birth.

Why Bird Is "Stonechat"

The stonechat takes its name from its note. The sound is that of two pebbles being struck together.

Why Called "Red Planet"

Mars is known as "The Red Planet" because it has a reddish color when observed through a telescope.

Before Actresses Were Seen on British Stage

Believe it or not, the first woman who attempted to appear as an actress on the British stage was smothered—in the play. She took the part of Desdemona. Imagine a man playing the role of Desdemona! Fit performance for burlesque.

The emancipation of woman by the English-speaking race began in its acquiescence to the appearance of actresses in the theater. In Shakespeare's day only youthful and as good looking young men as could be found played the feminine assignments in the cast. Perhaps this accounted for the ribaldry permitted in the lines spoken. There were no ladies in the audience, either. The theater was "for men only."

Queen Elizabeth was among the first to witness speaking shows. Love scenes were rather rare in the earlier English drama. Philosophy, kingly politics and war were the primary themes. Play-writing later became more excursive and Shakespeare wrote Romeo and Juliet, the greatest masterpiece of them all in which love dominated; and who, we wonder, was the youth who portrayed the sweetly maiden, clear crystalline character of Juliet?—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Great Peroration Not Original With Lincoln

"Of the people, by the people and for the people" are the closing words of Abraham Lincoln's Gettysburg address, though there is no "and" before the preposition "for," the expression reading "of the people, by the people, for the people."

A little research brings out the fact that neither the thought nor the phraseology was original with Lincoln. The thought, which had been variously expressed, was already old by the time Lincoln used it. Daniel Webster, on January 26, 1830, said: "The people's government, made by the people, and answerable to the people." And Theodore Parker, a noted preacher and abolitionist, used a similar expression in a speech on "The American Idea," at the New England anti-slavery convention in Boston on May 29, 1850. He said: "A democracy—that is a government of all the people, by all the people, for all the people." But the expression belongs to Lincoln because he gave it to the world on a historic occasion and in a finished form. The poet Lowell said: "Though old the thought and oft expressed, 'Tis his at last who says it best."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Strength of Wood

Dry wood is as much as two and one-half times as strong as the same wood in the green, or natural growing state, says the forest service, of the United States Department of Agriculture.

The strength of the dry wood compared to green wood varies with the type of tree, the amount of moisture it contains, and similar factors. The forest service has studied the problem of moisture and strength in wood for the last 25 years and has worked out formulas for finding the strength of wood under different moisture conditions.

Caribbean Islands

The Corn Islands are a group of two small islands in the Caribbean sea some distance off the coast of Nicaragua. They consist of Great and Little Corn Island. They were leased from the Nicaragua government for 99 years by the treaty of August 5, 1914, whereby Nicaragua also granted the right to the United States of constructing a canal across her territory. Although by treaty empowered to do so, this government has never obtained governmental control of the islands, which are still governed by a native Nicaraguan.

Skiing, Their Business

When winter comes and the ground is covered with a deep blanket of snow, the Norwegian soldier is not called upon to strap his heavy knapsack on his back and wade through the drifts up to his boot tops. He simply is handed a pair of skis and ordered to have a good time. The mountainous regions of Norway lend themselves admirably to the sport of skiing, and skilful ski riders and ski jumpers are developed within the land of the fjords. Norwegian infantry practice maneuvers on skis every winter, near Oslo.

Trees and Lightning

There is a tradition among woodsmen that it is dangerous to seek shelter under certain varieties of trees during thunderstorms. Now the United States forest service reports that it is apparently true that some kind of trees are struck by lightning more frequently than others. A study will be made to determine what trees are most likely to attract electricity. The question has a practical side because in some regions in the Far West lightning is the principal cause of forest fires.—World's Work.

Parallel Pipes "Human"

The vox humana pipes in a pipe organ differ from the regular pipes in that two complete sets are required in order to produce the sound which simulates the human voice. These pipes are arranged in pairs side by side. One is a trifle over pitch and one a trifle under. The vibration of the two at the same time gives the rounder, fuller note of the human voice rather than the clear, sharp tone of the regular pipes.

Judge Court—"When you married him you promised to share his lot, didn't you?"
Mrs. Feddup—"Yes, but I didn't know then it was just a lot of trouble."

Binks (phoning down from his room)—"Night Clerk?"
Snippy Clerk—"Well, what's biting you?"
Binks—"That's what I want to know."

—Subscribe for the Watchman.

Don't wait any longer to get
for your old clock on
a Kitchen or Alarm
ELECTRIC CLOCK
See Your Dealer

THE SEVERAL SCHEMES to relieve the present business situation doubtless will help

But, after three years, it looks us if we shall have to depend on the slow and deliberate operation of economic forces for permanent recovery.

There is no "Royal Road" to prosperity.

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

Now! Right Now!

Your Dollars Will Buy
More Clothes and Better Clothes
than at any time in your life
Don't let such an opportunity
pass.

Six months from today it
might take two dollars to do
the work that one will do
right now.

You need clothes.
Buy them Now.
Buy them at Fauble's and be
sure you get not only the
lowest prices, but quality as
well.

A. FAUBLE