

Barring Non-Resident Pupils No Solution

(Continued from page one)

Secondary school purposes are State Appropriation, local taxes, and small miscellaneous items such as sales, rents, and refunds. Over the same ten year period, average receipts from the several sources have been as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Item, Amount. Rows include Tuition (\$18,154.77), Appropriation (\$2,661.73), Taxes (\$4,279.54), Miscellaneous (\$1,419.43), Total (\$26,515.47).

Thus 21.4% of total school receipts has come from non-resident pupils' tuition.

The manner of determining the amount of tuition to be charged per pupil is prescribed by the State school law. The items included and the method indicated are as follows:

Teachers' salaries, less State appropriation. Teachers' Institute attendance. State Retirement Board allotment. Cost of textbooks.

Cost of janitor's service. Cost of fuel. Cost of electric service. Total of these items. Add 10% of this total. Divide result by average daily attendance to find cost per pupil per year.

When the cost has thus been determined, each district, including Bellefonte, pays for all its pupils on that basis. In brief, all districts pay dollar for dollar according to the number of pupils in school from their district.

If non-resident pupils were discontinued, it would be assumed by some that the ordinary operating expenses of the high school would be cut in half since half the enrollment would be discontinued. Such is far from the case.

The present high school staff numbers 18. It is erroneous to presume that half that number, or 9, could handle as large a school, or 9, offering the same subjects, by actual computation it is found that two more teachers, or 11 rather than 9, would be required for the half-sized school. The cost of these two teachers, beyond the state appropriation for them, is now born by tuition charges. This cost would have to be carried by the Bellefonte district if there were no tuition pupils.

In the matter of janitor's wages, fuel and electric service, there would be practically no reduction on account of reduced numbers. Accordingly, the local school district would be paying the entire cost of these items, whereas at the present time non-resident pupils pay their share dollar for dollar.

A reasonable estimate of the financial advantage to the Bellefonte district arising from non-resident pupils, on the items listed above, figures at \$4,000.00 to \$5,000.00 per year. This amount over a period of years is more than sufficient to provide such additional equipment and facilities as are made necessary by the presence of the non-resident pupils.

It should be born in mind that the major items of the proposed building expansion such as auditorium, fire screens, remodeled toilet facilities, and added stairways are required or needed regardless of the number or source of pupils.

It should also be understood that while the local district profits financially from tuition pupils, the districts which pay the tuition profit in like manner. It would be physically and financially impossible for each district to build, equip and maintain its own four year high school for anything like the amount it now pays in tuition charges. The financial advantage to both is no more than the usual one obtained by combining several small business units into one.

Relative to educational advantages to both local and tuition-paying districts, the results seem obvious. More subjects can be offered and more activities conducted, and specialized mathematics and science courses in which enrollments are relatively small could not be offered without a large number of pupils.

In the matter of school activities it is interesting to note that 27% of the Varsity football team, 40% of the Varsity basketball team, and 20% of the present band are non-resident pupils. Year after year, such activities as gym club, orchestra, debate, school newspaper, dramatics, and oratorical contests will show one-third or more of their participants to be non-resident pupils. Consequently, these activities are on a high level or, in some cases only possible because of the larger number of students.

From the community point of view, the advantages gained by having non-resident pupils in the local schools also seems obvious. Pupils coming to town day by day bring business to our stores and offices. Parents often accompany pupils to town for the purpose of shopping or of seeing the doctor, lawyer, or dentist. Trade to a considerable extent follows the pupil. Local organizations are making strong efforts to increase goodwill and patronage among out-of-town dwellers. Having the sons and daughters of the latter in school helps this movement. To exclude these boys and girls would do immeasurable harm. Many of them work in Bellefonte after leaving school. Many have relatives here. The interests of Bellefonte and surrounding territory are thoroughly joined. What benefits the one, also benefits the other. Any action serving to dis-joint rather than cement the business and personal relationships of the larger community will be harmful to both.

The non-resident pupil, considered from any angle, should stay for the benefit of Bellefonte and the territory from which he comes.

Every once in a while we suggest to our readers that they go to church; the idea is still a good one.

Japan will probably win many battles in China, but, at least, the Chinese have scored one important victory.

Duckbill Dinosaurs Able to Grow Teeth as Needed

(Continued from page one)

Duckbill dinosaurs weren't at all like ducks when it came to the matter of teeth. They had about the finest dental mills any animal in the world has ever possessed, according to C. W. Gilmore, curator of vertebrate paleontology at the United States National museum. Two thousand teeth, ranged in rows both horizontal and vertical, formed a fair average equipment for one of them.

But it was all right, even for the creatures that inhabited the earth at the same time. Duckbill dinosaurs were quite harmless, feeding entirely on plants. Much more formidable were the fewer teeth in the jaws of the tyrannosaurs; their six-inch spikes, shaped like barbed teeth but ten times bigger, were terrible tearers of flesh.

To get back to the duckbills; they not only had these batteries of many hundreds of teeth ready for immediate action at all times, but they had plenty more where they came from. If a tooth was worn out or broken, it was immediately replaced. Back of all the teeth were tooth buds ready to grow new ones; so a duckbill never had to worry about a toothless old age. If the tyrannosaurs let him get old, he still had his full set of teeth to the end.

A much bigger dinosaur, also a plant-eater, yet with fewer and weaker teeth, was Dipodocus, of which the National museum has a fine skeleton. "Dippy's" teeth were all in the front end of his jaws, and they were slender and rakelike. He had no real chewing teeth at all. It is therefore conjectured that Dipodocus raked up soft vegetation from the swamps and shallow lakes where he wallowed and gulped the mess down whole, to be ground up in his gizzard by the bushel or so of stones he habitually kept inside for that purpose.

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"Mother Goose" Rhymes Traced to a Frenchman

There was a Mother Goose who lived in Boston two centuries ago, but she was not the first to give this name to nursery rhymes. The name came from the French in an indirect way, states a writer in the Detroit News, and is as follows:

A famous French author of fairy tales, Charles Perrault, published in 1697 a collection of these tales including the well known "Red Riding Hood." On the frontispiece was pictured an old woman spinning and telling these stories, and on a placard nearby was a French inscription meaning "Tales of My Mother Goose." Why he chose this name is not certain, but there was a kindly person in French legend, Queen Goosefoot, who was noted for her incredible stories and for her friendliness to children.

A Boston publisher, Thomas Fleet, son-in-law of Mrs. Elizabeth Goose, published in 1719 a collection of nursery rhymes and jingles which he called "Songs for the Nursery, or Mother Goose's Melodies for Children." This was just ten years after Perrault's book was published in English, and the name was evidently derived from it. It was given as a collection of old jingles that Fleet's mother-in-law, Mother Goose, was in the habit of singing to his oldest child. She did not claim to have composed any of them. In 1780 John Newberry in London published a similar book of Mother Goose's Melodies.

The Hawthorn and Christ The hawthorn is affiliated with the crucifixion of Christ. A robin is supposed to have pulled a thorn from Christ's brow and the blood splashed upon the breast of the robin. The holly was supposed by some to have been the wreath of torture worn by Christ. One of the saints is supposed to have wiped the blood sweat from the brow of Christ and veronica plants to this day show a faint human imprint. The crochets were symbolized by the Virgin Mary as blood drops. The Stars of Bethlehem were supposed to have originated from the meteor which burst across the land at the birth of Christ. The mottled marks of the foxglove and cowslip are supposed to have been placed there by elves.

When Oranges Were Rare When the grown-ups of today were boys and girls, a quarter to a third of a century ago, the only oranges the boys and girls of the small towns and farms saw were those deposited in the Christmas stockings. Advertising of citrus fruits created a demand that forced better methods of distribution and made possible lower prices. Today citrus fruits are found in practically every small town at practically all seasons of the year. Thanks to advertising, oranges are no longer only a Christmas delicacy.

Cacti in Coat of Arms Cacti are used in the coat of arms in Mexico. Wise men in the early fourteenth century told the Aztecs to build their cities where they would find the Cacti, the eagle and the snake. In 1312 the Aztecs reached a point where Mexico City is now located. One of the myths of the period was, that if an image of a person who was to be punished was made of clay and jabbed with cacti needles by the tribal voodoo doctor, that person would be afflicted with serious illness or would die.

The vegetable garden fanatic is now wondering whether the crop will prove that his theory about cheaper vegetables is right.

Weather men now say they can predict thunderstorms a day ahead—this ought to give the children ample time to get under the bed.

County Plans For Air Mail Week

(Continued from page 1)

New York on the proposed New York to Cleveland leg of the venturesome undertaking. While planes stopped here almost daily after that no mail was carried until December 18 of that year when the transcontinental line had been established as far as Chicago. The first plane carrying mail stopped with a small pouch for Bellefonte and picked up a small one made up here for Cleveland, Chicago and points west.

Not only for this reason, but also because Bellefonte was one of the experimental sites in the establishing of radio beams and direct radio communication with ships, this community particularly enmeshed in the early days of air mail history. Radio beams and two-way radio communication made night flying possible. Before these devices were perfected and installed there was no night flying, and ships were so primitive that few of them could make the flight from New York to Cleveland without stops here for refueling, and those arriving late in the day, either eastbound or westbound, invariably remained here overnight.

Bellefonte became a center for the daring swashbuckling pilots who apparently did not know the meaning of fear, and who rode the hazardous route over this mountainous section with little thought for their personal safety. Many of them lost their lives in accidents, but despite these setbacks, air mail grew in popularity and in efficiency until today it is one of the outstanding monuments to engineering skill, plane design, and nationwide co-operation.

From Maine to Florida and from the Atlantic to the Pacific the country is crisscrossed with air lanes marked by beacon lights and radio beams. Bird flying has become a perfected art. Blind landing on an unlighted field at night, with the pilot unable to see beyond the windows of his cabin, is an achievement soon to be realized. A far-flung and painstaking system of weather reporting makes it possible to predict weather conditions on any air line hours in advance. Skilled pilots and modern planes have replaced the skillful but daring aviators who rocketed the noisy old DeHaviland biplanes over the first transcontinental airways twenty years ago.

Bellefonte will aid in recalling all these memories of bygone days with the issuance of a special envelope in honor of National Air Mail Week Thursday, May 19, and possibly on other days during the week. A special plane will stop in Bellefonte, Centre Hall, State College and Philipsburg, as well as in towns in Clearfield county to pick up pouches of mail destined for various sections of the United States.

Each of the 2738 houses served by the Bellefonte post office will receive one of the special Bellefonte envelopes, consisting of an envelope bearing a brief sketch of Bellefonte's part in the development of air mail. Extra cachets may be obtained from city or rural carriers, who also will have a supply of special 6-cent air mail stamps, which will be sufficient postage to send any letter less than one ounce in weight to any part of the United States via air mail.

These cachets, bearing business or social correspondence, will be interesting mementos to send to friends or relatives in distant places. They also will serve the purpose of advertising Bellefonte to the rest of the country, and as time passes the cachets will become increasingly valuable to stamp collectors.

The year's improvement of a capital nature comprised the erection of a modern pillar crane at State College for handling heavy material, and the remodeling of the State College Station platform providing better loading and unloading facilities for heavy machinery and automobiles. By these improvements we have regained a considerable amount of traffic that had been previously lost.

In addition to the opening of the new plant of the Chemical Lime Company, another limestone company began an operation on our territory in 1937. Although in its preliminary stage, its officers look forward to the ultimate erection of a modern lime plant.

Because of the general business recession, the last quarter of 1937 showed a sharp decline in our business. This was further extended when, on December 2nd, the Chemical Lime Company went into receivership and curtailed their shipments.

We look to an early settlement of the affairs of the Chemical Lime Company and a gradual recovery in general business conditions, which, combined with the increased traffic now enjoyed by virtue of the Pennsylvania State College building program, promises a further increase in our revenue for the coming year.

The management expresses to our employees sincere appreciation for their cooperation throughout the year, as well as at this time, welcomes to our family of stockholders a majority of our employees who during the year acquired shares of B. C. stock.

When a salesman offers to sell you something at a loss to himself, you can save money by rejecting his generosity.

The nations of the world are building up armaments for defense. One of these days they will begin defending themselves at the same time.

We know of men who are so busy solving the problems of the nation that they find it extremely difficult to make a living for their own families.

Higher wages seldom interest the man who is worrying about a way to dodge a heavy income tax.

The experts say a big war is not likely but we still suspect that the cannon are being made to shoot.

A nation, like an individual, can take it so easy that it forgets how to bear down when necessity arises.

Americanism: Businessmen yelled about taxes after his corporation enjoyed the best year in its history.

The people in the world who are anxiously seeking the truth and nothing but the truth can probably be counted on a few fingers.

After looking at the pictures in some of the modern magazines, we wonder why people object to anything. The limit seems to have been reached.

B. C. R. R. Shows Gain in Income

(Continued from page one)

Sweengel Smith, of Bellefonte, and T. D. Geoghegan, of Washington. They replace J. O. Talbot, of Texas, and the late William Marriott Cambry, of Philadelphia, on the board.

The present board of directors, in addition to the two newly elected members, is as follows: C. S. Wesley and C. B. Wagner, of Philadelphia; W. J. Emerick and George McClellan, of Bellefonte, and Robert Walker, of Los Angeles.

The net income of the Bellefonte Central last year was \$4,094.53 according to the annual report read to stockholders. This represents a gain of \$1,019.77 over the income for 1936, which was \$3,074.76. The operating ratio of the road which was 80.48 per cent in 1936 dropped to 70.54 per cent in 1937. These figures represent the ratio between expense and revenue, and the figure for last year compares favorably with the operating ratio of trunk line railroads.

The report, reviewing the past year's activities, and scanning the prospects for the coming year, sets forth in part:

"A gain of \$24,297.58 in 1937 operating revenues, resulting principally from general business improvements during the summer, and early fall. In addition to the opening of the new rotary kiln plant of the Chemical Lime Company, is the outstanding accomplishment of the past year. Despite advances in material costs, general increases in wages, and the fulfillment of an extensive maintenance program, the increase in revenue was accomplished with only \$1,003.26 advance in operating expenses.

"In the latter part of 1937, the Pennsylvania State College, which is located on our line, commenced work on an \$8,000,000 building project, which, together with the resultant expansion of the town proper, promises a considerable increase in traffic to that point for the next several years. In anticipation of increased business, extensive repairs were made to our tracks, over 50 per cent more cross ties were laid in replacement than in any year since 1932, and with the exception of 1939, there were more ties replaced than in any year for over ten years. Every bridge was put in final class condition by rebuilding weak abutments and reinforcing the main spans, or rebuilding entirely. Several yard tracks, and siding which had not been used in a number of years were retired and taken up and the fit rails were used to replace short and badly worn rails in the main track.

"On August 27, 1937, we again experienced a disastrous flood which, although service was curtailed for only one day, required 115 car loads of ballast to repair the damage done. In the rehabilitation work, a heavy material was used to assure better protection for the future. Other flood prevention work was done, such as erecting flood walls and widening the embankments.

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GIANT PINE TREE IS FELLED FOR \$20

(Continued from page one)

Was 125 Years Old at Start of War Between States.

Hattiesburg, Miss.—Two hundred and five years of American history were matched by the growing rings of a huge loblolly pine tree felled in south Mississippi.

The ancient pine was felled at the forks of Flint and Red creeks in Stone county. The forest monarch, 119 feet high, was a lone survivor of the once virgin forests of the region. Because of its inaccessibility in the swamps and because of its five-foot diameter, it escaped wood cutters for two centuries.

First limb of the tree was 75 feet long. The pine yielded 5,000 feet of lumber. And the tree brought \$20.

United States forest service officials set the age at 205 years and placed a great slab in the Forrest county fair here for an exhibit. In its time, the tree thrived under the flags of five nations.

It was a year old in 1736 when Sieur de Bienville declared war on the Chickasaw Indians.

In 1776 when the Declaration of Independence was signed, the tree was 40 years old. It was 62 when Mississippi became United States territory in 1798. During the War of 1812, the pine was 76. It was 81 when Mississippi became a state in 1817.

When the Civil war began in 1861, the forest veteran was 125. In '98 during the Spanish-American war and the yellow fever epidemic, it was 162.

The tree was gaining strength in 1905 when the forestry service was established and was celebrating its one hundred and seventy-second birthday in 1908 when Forrest county was organized. The CCC in 1933 found the lone pine 197 years old but the woodsman did not spare the giant.

Hound Holds Vigil for Dead Priest Despite Cold

Weston, Va.—The season's first cold wave was not enough to force old Barney, a 12-year-old mongrel hound, to give up the daily vigil he has kept at the doorstep of his master, Mgr. Thomas E. Quirk, mountain priest who was buried last Sunday.

Miss Katherine McCudden, young teacher in the Loveberry school, eight miles from here, revealed to day that old Barney, long a companion of the ninety-three-year-old priest, had kept watch on the porch of the abandoned rectory on Loveberry ridge constantly for three months.

Miss McCudden said she took food to the dog every day. Her school is in sight of St. Bernard's church, which was part of Mgr. Quirk's charge.

On the day the priest was buried, old Barney walked slowly to his grave, stayed for a moment, and returned to make a home for the dog. Once he chewed a rope in two and another time he dug out a pen to get back.

Mgr. Quirk used to take pleasure in telling stories of his dog and his horse, Price. He told how old Barney would follow him for miles on his visits to the sick or while he was making his mountain circuit, sometimes through the snow. The dog always would greet his master gleefully at the door after a mass.

Crosses Sunflower and String Beans in Test

Tamworth, N. H.—The latest addition to the vegetable kingdom is the "sunflower-string bean."

Making a novel experiment last spring, Richard Berry planted several sunflower seeds in his back yard. A few days later he planted some scarlet runner string beans in the same place.

Last fall Berry found the sunflowers and beans had mixed. Each of the sunflower seeds had a bean inside it, and instead of bearing the ordinary black and white markings, the sunflower seeds were deep purple, the same color as the beans.

Whisky at 12 1/2 Cents a Quart Noted in Old Book

Philadelphia.—One hundred years ago whisky sold for 12 1/2 cents a quart, but a better brand brought as much as 16 cents, according to an old account book of the Bird-Hand general store, Upper Merion township.

Eight cigars—spelled "segars" in the account—could be bought for two cents. Other deals showed that one dozen teaspoons were sold for 3 1/2 cents; a quarter-peck of salt, 13 1/2 cents, and one pound of ham, 13 cents.

Parrot Drinks Coffee Daily for Breakfast

Dunsmuir, N. Y.—A coffee-drinking parrot is the pet of Mrs. Frank Dee. Every morning the bird sips the beverage from a cup on the breakfast table.

The bird has not yet learned to say "Polly wants her coffee," but she has no trouble conveying that information by a bombardment of screeches, screams and "awks."

Grand Jury Returns 13 True Bills

(Continued from page 1)

Jail, leaving the County the costs of all labor. The lighting systems, as in the Prothonotary's, Recorder's and Treasurer's offices should be made uniform throughout the Court House.

"We further report that one bench in front of the Court House be reserved for the exclusive use of women, and recommended the removal of the two maple trees in front of the Court House as they are a menace to the public."

Return 13 True Bills True bills returned by the Jury are as follows:

Charles Spackman, Julian, rape and battery. Bud Tate, Bellefonte, malicious mischief. Harry Frelin, Philipsburg, violation of vehicle code (2 counts).

Byron E. Bartley, Port Matilda, involuntary manslaughter. John Burge, Morrisdale, violation of vehicle code. John W. Garis, Bellefonte, violation of vehicle code.

Robert G. Haines, Philipsburg, false pretense. Cyrus Houser, Lycoming county, forgery. Sam Hodas, Philipsburg, assault and battery.

James Denning, Philipsburg, assault and battery. Leby Fleck, George Poorman, Lawrence Shunkweiler, Edward Reed, Theophilus Shope, all of Philipsburg, larceny.

Five Bills Not True The following bills were found not true ones by the Jury:

Kenneth Miller, Bellefonte, rape and battery. State College, defrauding rooming houses. Sam Hodas, Philipsburg, violation of vehicle code.

Herbert Force, Pine Glen, assault and battery. Andrew G. Dubas, Julian, R. D. larceny.

Other Dispositions The following three cases were settled out of court: Harry Weaver, Howard, F. and B. Harold Knapp, F. and B.; Thomas K. Hosterman, Aronsburg, assault and battery and threats. Another case, that of A. C. Shoop, of Condersport, charged with false pretense, was not processed, and a prosecution against R. S. Ripka, of Boalsburg, on a charge of violating the motor code was discontinued. Howard Loper, of Cumberland county, charged with a motor violation, has arranged to enter a plea of guilty to the charge.

The remaining four cases on the District Attorney's list were disposed of through pleas of guilty. When the Grand Jury ignored a charge of rape against Kenneth Miller, of Bellefonte, Miller entered a plea of guilty to fornication and was sentenced to pay the costs of prosecution and a fine of \$50.

John Reed, of State College, was one of three defendants to enter pleas of guilty when the Grand Jury met Monday morning. According to the prosecutor in the case, M. L. Kauffman, of the State College borough police, Reed was arrested April 16 on a charge of being drunk and disorderly. He was lodged in the borough lock-up until a beer-and-bay-rum spree had worn off. Kauffman said.

Several hours after his incarceration, Reed went on a rampage in the lock-up, damaged his cell to the extent of about \$50 by breaking windows and sashes. He was then charged with malicious mischief. District Attorney Musser W. Gettling read a long list of previous minor offenses by Reed in past years, and Reed, when asked by the Court if he had anything to say before sentence was passed declared: "I get canned up occasionally, and was kind of burned up when they arrested me while I was on my way home." He was sentenced to pay the costs and serve 60 days in the county jail.

Harry C. Himes, of Boalsburg, entered a plea of guilty to driving his truck after his operating privileges had been suspended. Himes was arrested by R. E. Bailey, of the Pleasant Gap State Motor Police, on March 2, near Boalsburg, after the officer noticed his truck being driven in a "suspicious" manner. Himes was suspended for reckless driving and that he hasn't been able to get the insurance required by the State before his driving permit is restored. He was sentenced to pay the costs of prosecution and a fine of \$100 in default of the fine undergo imprisonment in the county jail for 30 days.

Although he entered a plea of guilty to three charges of violating the State Liquor laws, Martin Kosut, of Snow Shoe township, told the Court he hadn't been in his cell for months and had no idea where three stills, a quantity of mash and several gallons of a potent distillate described as "white moonshine," came from.

The defendant was sentenced to pay the cost of prosecution, fines totaling \$200 and serve 30 days in the county jail. If he fails to pay the \$200 fine, an additional 60 days in jail will be substituted.

The acting prosecutor in this action was a Mr. Bradley, of the State Liquor Control Board. He stated that on April 13 agents visited the Kosut home, found a gallon of white "shine" in the woodpile; a quantity of mash and some more moonshine in the house, a 5-gallon still and a 10-gallon still complete with coils in the cellar, and a 20-gallon still in the barn. Batches of mash and jugs partly filled with whiskey also were found in the cellar, although none of the stills was in operation, the officer said.

The docket for the regular summary convictions, appeals, pleas and desertion and non-support court scheduled to be held today, has been shortened to only four cases. District Attorney Gettling announced last night. Cases to be heard are as follows: J. C. Conrad, Bellefonte, appeal on vehicle code charge; W. S. Zehmsier, Flemington, appeal; John C. Migauro, Port Matilda, violation of vehicle code, and Daniel Holter, Bellefonte, violation of vehicle code.

The case of Sidney A. Speaker, of Altoona, charged with violation of the vehicle code, has been continued, and the case of Stanley Getchlesky, of Oncoala Mills, charged with desertion and non-support, has been settled.

It is probable that some defendants against whom the Grand Jury this week returned true bills will appear in Court today to enter pleas of guilty.

Checking up on war practices as exhibited in Spain and China we have suddenly become anti-aircraft batteries.

Correct this sentence: "My friend, you have the right idea and it is certain to win in the long run, but, just now, it is hardly practicable."

Provisions, groceries, etc., as corrected weekly by Herr & Hevery. Eggs, per dozen 18 Lard, per pound 12

Heart Attack Fatal To E. E. Weiser

(Continued from page 1)

trade, following that calling for some years in his home town. Later he resided in Huntingdon where he was employed in the silk mill and conducted a barber shop. In November, 1923 he went to State College as manager of the Decker Motor Company there, remaining in that capacity for two years before he purchased the business.

After conducting the State College business in his own name for eight years Mr. Weiser sold out to Walter Hosterman and purchased the Decker Motor Company in Bellefonte in 1933. Upon the expiration of his lease in the Decker building early this year, Mr. Weiser moved his saleroom and garage to other locations and opened a service station in a new building on the former G. Murray Andrews property at the corner of Allegheny and Howard streets.

Since his purchase of the Andrews property Mr. Weiser had been enmeshed in a lengthy lawsuit brought to restrain him from erecting a public garage on the Andrews site, but at the time of his death negotiations were underway for an amicable settlement of the dispute. In addition to his garage interests, Mr. Weiser several years ago erected five small homes in State College and was interested in other real estate in that borough.

A son of Sumner and Clara Jane Cantler Weiser, E. E. Weiser was born in Millheim on December 9, 1869, making his age at time of death 68 years, 4 months and 25 days. In 1914 he was united in marriage with Stella Mae Border, who survives with two sons and a daughter, Eugene and Richard at home, and Marcia Lucille, of the Blair Memorial Hospital at Huntingdon. One of the sons is a student at Penn State while the other is a State College high school student.

The only survivor in Mr. Weiser's immediate family is a sister, Mrs. Bertha Brown, of State College. The deceased was a member of the Methodist Episcopal church.

Funeral services will be held at 1:30 o'clock Friday afternoon from the Weiser residence at 172 Hartswick avenue, State College, and interment will be made in the Millheim cemetery.

It takes a smart writer to