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EDITORIAL

A DANGEROUS PRECEDENT

The Dauphin county court, sitting as a state court, granted injunctions on Wednesday against the seating of a Democratic senator, elected in the last election from Philadelphia.

This is the most dangerous precedent we know of in the history of American politics.

Here are the facts. In the second senatorial district, at the General Election, the Republican candidate was defeated by forty-five votes. He asked for a recount and got it. The Democratic candidate in the recount won by forty-seven votes.

The Democratic candidate, therefore, is entitled to be seated.

The charges are made that certain voters were not allowed to vote and on these charges the Dauphin county court granted an injunction against the Secretary of the Commonwealth, defining that he may not issue an election certificate and an injunction against the successful Democratic candidate that he may not receive the certificate of election.

Why? It develops that the Democrats, with the senator above, will have twenty-six members; the Republicans twenty-four. If the Philadelphia Democrat is kept out of office until after organization, the Republicans may be able to organize the State Senate. Politically that has its paraphrases but not through the courts.

The Democratic senator was declared elected by the regular vote and declared elected in a recount, therefore, he ought to be seated and the Senate ought to seat him under the right of the Senate which is to be the judge of its own memberships.

There is no politics to the above case. If a court can, on the face of a double return of election, unseat a candidate, then we are bordering on what Europe now knows—there may be one candidate, the administration candidate.

As we see it, it is too dangerous a precedent to take if the courts should take it. After all, like it or not, we Americans must stand by what the people voted for, without hesitation. Any other idea will sometime lead to chaos.

HYDE PARK FOR THE NATION

The announcement by President Roosevelt that at his death his family home, Hyde Park, and one hundred acres surrounding it would be given to the United States, should be received with general interest and appreciation. In the meantime the various papers and documents relating to the activities of President Roosevelt will be assembled and made available for those who wish to study this period at any other time.

President Roosevelt announced that a building would be erected to house the collection, to be built partly by public subscription, so that the valuable papers could be protected by a fireproof structure and eventually turned over to the government. Towards this the President announced he would contribute all funds he has received from the sale of material to newspapers, magazines and book publishers, as also would Justice Roseman of the New York Supreme Court, who has collaborated in publishing certain papers.

Samuel Morrison of Harvard University, told reporters that the advisory group was "100 per cent favorable" to the undertaking. "Other presidents have taken their papers back to their homes," Morrison said. "Some of them have been given away by their widows. The children have played with them, and the rats have eaten them. The historian just doesn't know where to go to find them."

President Roosevelt, saying that other members of his administration also might contribute material to the Hyde Park collection, added in his statement: "An opportunity exists to set up for the first time in this country what might be called a source material collection relating to a specific period in our history."

Among his contributions to the collection, the chief executive listed his public papers, pamphlets, books and certain paintings collected since 1910. These include material dealing with his activities as a New York senator, assistant secretary of the navy, New York governor and candidate for vice president. Mr. Roosevelt said all his presidential papers since his inauguration in 1933 would be donated.

BRITISH TO FIGHT FOR TRADE

Early this month, a prominent British official revealed that the Government was encouraging British industry to organize to meet German trade competition throughout the world and warned Germany that the British were ready and able to meet her at the game of selling below world prices.

That this was not idle talk is seen in the step of the Government to provide a fund of \$60,000,000 to "guarantee" British export trade, not on commercial grounds but on the basis of "national interest." In other words, the British have apparently made up their minds to protect British trade interests upon the only basis that it can be protected, by meeting the competition of other powers, including Nazi-controlled Germany.

While we are not familiar with the ramifications of foreign trade throughout the United States, it might be possible for this country, with its vast gold hoard, to play the same game and protect American trade throughout the world. Germany will proceed with her barter system as long as there are profits to be obtained, but the minute that the other nations take action to make it a losing game, the Germans will be ready to proceed along conventional lines.

WHO WILL CONTROL?

(Harrisburg Patriot)

Control of the Senate appears to have simmered down to questions of possession of two seats, one apparently won in the last election by Herbert S. Levin, Philadelphia, and the other apparently held by Dr. P. J. Henney, of Allegheny county.

For a time it was believed that former Representative Samuel Weiss, Allegheny county, would contest the seat apparently won by his Republican opponent, John M. Walker, but reports from Pittsburgh indicate that Weiss has decided to abide by the official results of the balloting. The former representative lost the contest through party purity. He was offered the endorsement of the Royal Oak party but decided to run only as a Democrat, a decision which cost him several hundred votes. He lost out by somewhere in the neighborhood of 150.

Pittsburgh sources said Weiss' friends wanted him to contest the election but that he had refused.

The outcome of the contests over the other two seats will determine whether the Democrats or the Republicans elect a President Pro Tem next year, which in turn will determine whether Senator John S. Rice, of Adams county, will be naming committees or whether this highly important privilege will be given to a Republican.

Should the Republicans manage to muster more votes than the Democrats when it comes time to organize, the next President Pro Tempore probably would be either Senator G. Mason Owlett, Tioga, or the new dean of the Senate, Dr. George Woodward, of Philadelphia.

Owlett was slated to be the next Republican floor leader at a time when it looked as if the Democrats would be able to keep control of the chamber, and the talk didn't run to a Republican vice-president. Woodward, a witty talker and an able parliamentarian, said he was not a candidate for the post. What his reaction would be to the other position, however, is another matter. The latter post doesn't require the lung-power, for one thing, that the other does.

That Owlett will be one of the Republican powers in the new Legislature, in either event, goes without saying, but what the attitude of Governor-elect Arthur H. James will be toward the National Republican committeeman is a matter of more conjecture.

Owlett was by way of being a storm center in a pre-election disagreement between the new Governor and former Senator Joseph R. Grundy, and there is some likelihood that the situation may pop up again after the next session gets under way.

It has been reported that Grundy, one of the mainstays in the Pennsylvania Manufacturers' Association, would very much like to be a dominant factor in any one of several ways in the next administration, but it is generally considered anything but certain that all his requests will be heeded.

It was recalled that Grundy was unable to bring Owlett and James together in the primary, a fact that may or may not have had anything to do with the fact that James came out the winner and Grundy's candidate Owlett, was snuffed under by Senator-re-elect James W. Davis.

Grundy is said to have his eyes on the workmen's compensation laws which were liberalized during the Earle administration and which went under fire during the recent special session. Should a move be made next session to revise the act in the other direction, Owlett, by virtue of his position with the strengthened Republican forces in the upper chamber would be in a position to help it along, but such a move would automatically rouse the opposition of labor groups.

Grundy's weight with the incoming administration may easily have something to do with the outcome of this and other similar situations which are bound to come up in the next session. Workmen's compensation alone is almost certain to become one of the major issues before the 1939 Legislature. In fact, the controversy over the comparative rights of employers and employes had reached such a point even in the last session that a special committee was set up to determine whether it would be possible for further legislative action to "conciliate" their views.

As far as Grundy is concerned the new assembly is practically made to order—except for the fact that many of the Republican leaders don't see eye to eye with the former Senator any more. Grundy brings to the situation considerable experience in playing the game of politics, but such Republicans as former State Senator John J. McClure and Joseph N. Pew, Jr., aren't exactly amateurs either, and the two don't get along at all well with Grundy these days, it is reported.

SOMETHING FOR NOTHING

What is known on the highways as "thumbing a ride" is typical of the American desire for a short cut—for getting something without paying the price.

Those who indulge in "thumbing a ride" are in most instances people who could just as well afford to pay their way as those from whom they beg a ride. They are arrogant about their "rights" and if a motorist drives by them they are likely to insult him with epithets, or heave a brick at his car.

A man who has given this subject much thought has concluded that the laziness and shiftlessness which are so common on the highways are also revealed in economics, government, science and education.

Too many people, he says, try to get ahead without effort. Some want the equivalent of a college education in a six-weeks' correspondence course. Others would try to cure a depression by inflating the currency.

Lazy scientists draw startling conclusions from superficial research, jump to the front pages of newspapers, and get booked for lecture tours.

Shiftless employers and employes turn their troubles over to the government, expecting the government somehow to do what common sense should tell them cannot be done.

Such sloth and dishonesty lead directly to national decay. If "thumbing a ride" is encouraged, either on the concrete highways, or on other highways of life, we shall soon have part of our population insisting that the rest of the population owes them a free ride from birth till death.

We must resume preaching the doctrine that no one gets anywhere in this world except by hard work. Instead of sitting by the roadside waiting for someone to pick them up, the "thumbers" must get on their feet and begin to walk.

Everyone is glad to help the man who is doing his best to help himself, but those who merely make demands on others must be eliminated from serious consideration.

SAYS PUBLIC ACCEPT REFORMS

Dr. George Gallup, director of the American Institute of Public Opinion, which has displayed an amazing accuracy in disclosing public sentiment upon candidates and issues before this country, says that current surveys show "the 'good old days' are literally gone forever."

Dr. Gallup says that even conservative members of the public have accepted such reforms as social security, legal recognition of the rights of collective bargaining and government regulation of the stock exchanges. He points out that the conservatives have moved several degrees left of where they stood ten years ago.

Addressing the Congress of American Industry, Dr. Gallup gives his conclusions on several public questions. Today, he says, there is real doubt that President Roosevelt could be elected for a third term.

Sunday School Lesson

GOD'S GREAT GIFT.

International Sunday School Lesson for December 25, 1933.

GOLDEN TEXT: "For God so loved the world, that he gave his only begotten Son, that whosoever believeth on Him should not perish, but have eternal life."—John 3:16.

(Lesson Text: Matthew 2:1-12.)

Christmas celebrates the birth of Jesus Christ. While our time is calculated from his birth, because of an error made in A. D. 526 by Dionysius Exiguus, the monk who made the first calendar, based upon this event, the correct date of the birth of Jesus is B. C. 5. December 25 has been traditionally accepted as the actual day and month.

The birth place of Jesus was Bethlehem, five miles out of Jerusalem, in the Province of Judea. Augustus, first Emperor of Rome, ordered a general census of the empire. While the Roman custom was that each person be enrolled in the place of residence, the Jews were allowed to follow their custom and enroll in their ancestral city. Joseph, the carpenter of Nazareth, the little village of Galilee, was descended from King David, and therefore, traveled a little over seventy miles southward to be enrolled in the City of David.

It was while Joseph and Mary were in Bethlehem, crowded with countless strangers present for the official enrollment, that Jesus was born. Because of the many visitors, there was no room in the inn, and Jesus was born in a cave nearby, customarily used as a stable. Dr. David J. Burrell offers the excuse of the innkeeper in the following imaginary words: "The man was a mere peasant a carpenter, as he told me, from the despised town of Nazareth. Which of the distinguished guests in my parlors—priests, rabbis, wealthy traders—could I displace to make room for him? Shelter in the cave nearby was better for them than to rest under the open sky. There were cattle there and beasts of burden, so that the place afforded shelter from the wind; and there was barley straw to rest on."

The custom of observing birthdays is widespread, as William Lyon Phelps wrote not long ago: "The birthdays of great men, especially when their lives have been a blessing to mankind, are widely celebrated. We make much of the birthdays of great poets, musicians and statesmen. But of all the millions and millions of individuals who have appeared on this planet, the few place in the hearts of men, women and children is held by Jesus Christ. No person in history has ever had, or ever will have, a birthday celebration like his. Christmas is the supreme birthday. It is celebrated by more people, in more countries, and with more positive rejoicing than is given not only to any other birthday but to any anniversary of any kind."

The birth of Jesus was announced to shepherds by a group of angels. It was in keeping with his future life that the first notice of the advent of Jesus should be made to humble men, and not to princes and kings. The shepherds were frightened by the spiritual apparition but the first word spoken to them was comforting, telling them not to be afraid. "They who have accepted the Christian tidings of a loving Author and Ruler of the universe," says Rev. John William Bradshaw, "and have dared to live as if those tidings were true, have found that the exhortation of the herald angel, 'Fear not,' is fully warranted. If this banishment of fear from the hearts of men were the one, sole gift of Christmas to the world, what words could overstate its worth? The first Christmas carol was sung by the heavenly host, following which the shepherds immediately departed to find the baby whose birth had been told them. At this period of economic distress every Christian should bear in mind the words of Jesus that it is more blessed to give than to receive. He devoted his life to serving mankind and seeking to advance the happiness of humanity. His followers could not better celebrate the anniversary of his birth than by making some contribution to this same purpose, however small and slight that cooperation may be because of resources and ability of the individual contributor. There are millions of people in distress who would receive aid this Christmas gladly if it was extended to them in the true Christmas spirit.

And why shouldn't this spirit of loving service continue throughout the year? If we would only remember that God so loved us (the world) that he gave his only Son to save us, then we, His children, should respond to that love always. If we would do that, then every day would be like Christmas Day!

Health and Beauty

THE USE OF COSMETICS.

The use of paint and powder goes back as far as recorded history. The book of Job is supposed to be the oldest literature in the world. Job's third daughter was named Keren-Happuch, a Hebrew word which means "paint-horn," i. e., cosmetic box. The name implies that cosmetics were popular when the world was young.

We realize that powder not only enhances the beauty of the complexion by removing the shiny, greasy appearance, but softens harsh lines and contours, if properly applied. Powder also provides valuable protection to a delicate skin against the irritating action of the sun and wind. However, powder should be selected that will cling smoothly and evenly to the skin.

Some women have an idea that powder clogs the pores of the skin thus preventing the escape of impurities through the pores. Many of the women during the recent war, under the delusion that they are beautifying themselves without injuring their complexions, talcum is useless as a protection, and comes off very quickly. It has its uses as a body powder especially for babies, but is failure as a face powder. The making of powder is really an art. An ancient formula that is still popular requires the finest and purest almond meal, orris root, wheat and rice starch. These are sifted by machinery many times through cloth, then tinted and perfumed with a delicate oil. After the process is completed the mixture is soft and fine, possessing the quality of ad-

hering to the skin to which it imparts a velvety appearance.

No complexions are white. The powder should be chosen not only for its quality, but particular attention should be paid to its shade. It should blend perfectly with the natural tint of the skin. The shade most in use is flesh or natural. This is achieved by adding carmine and ochre to the white materials until a chamolis or pinkish chamolis is obtained. Nowadays there are cosmetics which will blend powder to suit almost any complexion.

Powder should never be applied to a dry skin, or it will tend to make it harsh and rough. Before putting on the powder, a thin coating of skin food, or a specially prepared lotion should be applied. An oil should be removed with a dry, clean cloth. Enough will be left to protect the skin and form a base that will cause the powder to adhere. Do not go out into the sun and wind without this protection covering upon your face. It is much easier to preserve and improve a fine complexion than it is to restore one that has been ruined by neglect and needless exposure. Every day we see women on the street who look tough and weather-beaten. Their faces have been accustomed to plenty of soap and water. This treatment has agreed them in appearance many years. Remember that cosmetics have been prized and used by discriminating women throughout the ages. Powder is a necessary part of the toilet. Even men look more attractive on emerging from the barber's shop, after being shaved and powdered.

Louisa's Letter

Dear Louisa:

I am a girl 20 years old and have been going steady with my boy 22 years. He is three and a half months. He says he loves me and I have every reason to believe he does. He has no bad habits and comes from a nice family but I have been told that he wouldn't get married for 7 or 8 years as his mother does not believe in early marriage. He has gone with two other girls for about six months and then broke up. Right now I have a chance to go with several other nice boys but see no reason to if my steady loves me as he says he does. Everybody is predicting our break-up. Should I listen to them? Many girls would like to go with this boy as he is very popular. Do you think I should keep on going exclusively with him?

MARY—Missouri.

ANSWER:

Are you engaged to the young man? If he has asked you to marry him and not been too indefinite about the date, I think that if you trust him enough to accept him as a husband, you might trust him enough to take his word for his intentions. Now, I don't mean that he has necessarily had to name the day of the ceremony but he should have given you some idea, such as "next summer" or "as soon as I get a raise," or something of that order.

I think any girl is extremely foolish to limit herself to one boy unless she is engaged to him and expects to be married within a reasonable length of time. She has nothing to gain and everything to lose. If he becomes tired of her, or angry with

her, he can stop on a moment's notice and have no trouble in going with other girls. The girl on the case, however, is left up on a shelf, high and dry, and has to wait for someone to ask for a date.

Youth has a way of leaving us and very often the girl has given her best and most attractive years to a man who will go off and marry a younger woman. So, for that reason I should know where I stood before I let any one young man monopolize my time, if I were you.

As for the young man waiting 7 or 8 years to marry because his mother objects to an early marriage, that is silly, unless he is not capable of making a living for a wife. Such a lengthy engagement is enough to take the bloom off of any romance, and if mother-in-law is going to run things to that extent, the girl is in for a poor time.

Good luck, LOUISA.

Triplets Born; One Dead

Mrs. George Wagner, Logansport, and two infant sons, members of a set of triplets born at the Wagner home last week, have been admitted to the Lock Haven Hospital for treatment. The third triplet, a girl, died at birth. The babies, one weighing one pound, 11 ounces and the other two pounds, 11 ounces, have been placed in the hospital incubator.

Beggars find it easier to flatter the public than to work for a living. When you feel like giving money to charity, be sure that you give it wisely.

Query and Answer Column

PROBLEM—Who was the author of Charles Elliot Norton's "The Heart of Oak Books?" (Answer elsewhere in this department.)

B. W.—I would like to know whether China or Japan will win the war?

Ans.—We don't know. Answer to this question is a matter of personal opinion. However, many authentic commentators are agreed that China will ultimately win because of their vast man-power and resources. They reason that Japan is slowly but surely declining in their man-power and other resources.

N. L.—To settle a dispute, will you please answer this question: On what day of the week was James Monroe, the fifth President of the United States, born?

Ans.—James Monroe was born on Friday, April 28, 1758.

F. O.—What was the Panama Congress and did the United States attend?

Ans.—The Panama Congress was a meeting of delegates from the nations of America at Panama in 1826. The purpose was to form a perpetual alliance against Spain. President Adams appointed two delegates—Richard C. Anderson and John Bergant as envoys extraordinary. Anderson died enroute and Sergeant was delayed and did not reach Panama until after the congress had adjourned.

B. D.—I wish to ask you if Marshal Ney was killed at the Battle of Waterloo?

Ans.—No. After Napoleon abdicated in 1814 Ney took the oath of allegiance to Louis XVIII, and after the disastrous defeat at Waterloo he fled to Paris. Napoleon was expelled to St. Helena. Ney fled from Paris to Switzerland and was soon captured and executed as a traitor on Dec. 5, 1815.

A. G.—What is the length of the stride of an ostrich when it runs at full speed?

Ans.—This depends upon the size of the ostrich. Taking the average sized ostrich (which stands about eight feet high) is from 12 to 15 feet. In making these strides they leap alternately with each leg when running full speed. Thus one foot only is on the ground at a time, and this gives them remarkably great speed.

S. R.—Why is it we see many species of monkeys, apes, etc., in the zoos, but never see any orang-outang?

Ans.—It is a mysterious fact that the orang-outang does not live long in captivity—not over a year. They seem to grieve themselves to death. "Orang-outang" is native to Borneo, where the name originated.

S. H.—When and where was Moses born, and where was he buried?

Ans.—According to biblical history Moses was born at Heliopolis, Egypt, about 1600 B. C. His father was Amram and his mother was Jochebed. It is not known where he was buried except that it was somewhere on Mount Nebo, where he ascended after appointing Joshua as his successor.

H. C. O.—How many miles of wire are used by the telegraph and telephone systems in the United States?

Ans.—The American Telephone and Telegraph Company says that according to its estimates there are at the present time about 92,000,000 miles of wire in use by the telephone industry in this country and approximately 2,200,000 miles by the telegraph industry. These totals cover only wire used in outside plants and do not include inside wire (e. g., in homes, office buildings, central offices, etc.) The totals shown cover overhead and underground wire, both in cable and not in cable.

W. G. H.—When will the body of Columbus be removed to the memorial lighthouse in Ciudad Trujillo?

Ans.—It is planned to complete the Columbus Memorial Lighthouse by 1942 so that it may be inaugurated on October 12 of that year, the 450th anniversary of the discovery of America. At that time the remains of Columbus, now buried in the cathedral of Ciudad Trujillo (formerly called Santo Domingo), will be removed to a special repository in the lighthouse beneath the center of the cross.

E. H. B.—What are green ducks?

Ans.—A young duck forced for rapid growth and marketed at from nine to thirteen weeks of age are called green ducks. They weigh from four and one-half to six pounds each.

P. D.—Who is the organist of St. Patrick's Cathedral in New York?

Ans.—Pietro A. Yon is organist of the cathedral. He has been knighted by Pope Pius XI for his services in advancing the cause of liturgical music.

C. S. G.—Who was the last survivor of the Boston Tea Party?

Ans.—In Lincoln Park, Chicago, a bronze plate imbedded in a granite boulder bears the inscription: "In memory of David Kenyon, the last survivor of the Boston Tea Party, who died in Chicago, February 24, 1852, aged 115 years, 3 months, 17 days, and is buried near this spot. This stone is erected by the Sons of the American Revolution and the Daughters of the American Revolution."

D. R.—Is it true that Rhode Island abolished capital punishment because of the execution of a man for murder upon evidence that many people thought was not conclusive?

Ans.—Capital punishment was abolished in Rhode Island in 1852 because of the great resentment taken against the hanging of John Gordon, alleged murderer of Amasa Sprague.

W. B.—What was the greatest number of troops transported between the United States and France in one ship during the World War?

Ans.—The largest number of troops carried on one voyage by an army transport was 12,067. This was when the Levithan returned from France on April 26, 1919.

I. B. J.—How much of its activity would radium lose in twenty years?

Ans.—It loses about 1 percent of its activity in twenty years, and its half life period is about 2000 years.

G. T.—Are any diseases especially prevalent among aviators?

Ans.—While there is probably no disease which is peculiar to the flyer, there are certain diseases which are so frequent as to merit their being considered occupational. Among them are: Anxiety, nervous growth on the eyes from wind blast, deafness and ringing in the ears, sinusitis, kidney stones and constipation. As aviators are constantly under a nervous strain, an anxiety neurosis or more frequently a neuro-circulatory asthenia or staleness develops.

M. F. K.—Was Thomas Jefferson an atheist?

Ans.—He was not in any sense an atheist, and was a valiant fighter for the absolute freedom of religious opinion and exercise. He also compiled a book from the New Testament, containing the words of Jesus Christ, which is known as the Jefferson Bible and which was printed under the authority of the Government of the United States.

H. F.—What is the vegetable called wdo?

Ans.—Udo (Aralis cordata) is a Japanese vegetable cultivated for its blanched, edible shoots. The plants are bushy and yield about nine years. They are planted three to four feet apart and cultivated like asparagus.

H. M.—Who said a great nose indicates a great man?

Ans.—A great nose indicates a great man—genial, courteous, intellectual, virile, courageous, is from Cyrano de Bergerac, by Rostand.

J. H. G.—How often does a tire revolve and flex at sixty miles an hour?

Ans.—A recent study made by the B. F. Goodrich Company shows that an automobile tire of average size revolves 43,000 times every sixty minutes on a car driven sixty miles an hour and flexes 360,000 times during a day of normal driving.

W. B.—Is pure oxygen used in oxygen tents?

Ans.—The gas used is a mixture of ninety-three parts oxygen and seven parts carbon dioxide. The carbon dioxide stimulates the action of the muscles in breathing.

G. L.—Was the Troquols Theater in Chicago very old at the time of the fire?

Ans.—It was a new theater and had opened only five weeks before the fire. It was considered absolutely fireproof and had more exits than any other theater in the United States at that time.

E. G. S.—What is a shrike?

Ans.—It is a bird of prey, commonly known as a butcher bird. It eats insects, mice and small birds.

C. R. B.—How can pine Christmas trees be given a snowy effect?

Ans.—First, spray the tree or branch with a dilute solution of glue, such as is used on the lining of walls before the final decorative coat of paint is applied. Before the glue solution has completely dried the trees should be dusted with what is known as artificial snow. This may be obtained at any of the five and ten-cent stores or at paint shops. The final dusting gives it a sparkling appearance, similar to snow.

E. S.—Where in the Bible does it say that a woman should not whistle?

Ans.—There is no verse in the Bible relating to a prohibition of a woman's whistling. You may have reference to the old English proverb: A whistling woman, a crowing hen is neither fit for gods nor men. The origin is unknown.

S. C.—My fiancée would like to wear a wedding ring when we are married. Is this correct?

Ans.—The double ring ceremony is not unusual. As soon as the bride's wedding ring has been placed on her finger, the wedding ring worn by the groom is placed on his. He wears it on the third finger of his left hand, as does the bride.

Answer to Problem: The author of "The Heart of Oak Books" was, of course, Charles Elliot Norton.