

The Centre Democrat

BELLEFONTE, PENNSYLVANIA

A. C. DERR, Editor; PAUL M. DUBBS, Associate Editor; CECIL A. WALKER, Business Manager

Entered in the postoffice at Bellefonte, Pa., as second class matter.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION: \$1.50 per year, if paid in advance; \$2.00 per year, if not paid in advance

The date your subscription expires is plainly printed on the label bearing your name. All credits are given by a change on the date of label the first issue of each month.

Matters for publication, whether news or advertising, must reach the Centre Democrat office not later than Tuesday noon to insure publication that week.

All reading notices marked (*) are advertisements. Legal notices and all real estate advertisements 10 cents per line each issue.

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EDITORIAL

CUTTING THE COSTS

A critic of any government spending program or a question he asked last week when he said that if the budget is to be balanced there must be a cut in Government high tax rate faces the responsibility of placing a finger on the items of expense which can or ought to be eliminated.

Critics of Federal spending are relieved somewhat of this responsibility by the interesting fact that the President himself, back in 1932 set forth ways and means by which to accomplish the purpose.

Mr. Roosevelt in 1932 thought that the Hoover budget could be trimmed at least 25 per cent, and one way to do it, he said, then, was not "to center control of everything in Washington as rapidly as possible," because following centralization was "the unprecedented bureaucracy in Washington in the last four years" with its "innumerable boards and commissions which have grown up as excrescences on the regular system."

With such unerring discernment of one of the causes of the high cost of Government, the President is not faced with an unsolvable question when he asks where to cut the costs of Government now. Again quoting from 1932 the President today can say with equal assurance for himself and his countrymen that "from the moment we set our hands openly and frankly and courageously to this problem (of cutting costs) we shall have reached the end of our long, hard, downward road and shall have started on the upward trail."

At that time the President added: "Join me and let's go." The country today accepts the invitation and is impatient to be on its way.

CHINESE INEPTITUDE BAFFLING

Hallett Abend, New York Times correspondent in China, says that foreign military observers are baffled by Japan's achievement and China's seeming ineptitude in the face of conditions that exist.

Japan has occupied more than six hundred thousand square miles of Chinese territory south of the Great Wall. Her front line is more than two thousand miles long and behind it are more than 1,250,000 armed guerillas. Despite this, Japan has less than 800,000 soldiers who continue to run railways, operate steamers and develop trade.

Mr. Abend says that the Chinese guerillas are ineffective doing nothing more seriously than occasional intermittent fighting. He reports that foreign military experts believe that 30,000 American, British or French troops, armed only with rifles and machine guns, could make Japanese occupation of this immense area untenable.

This situation is somewhat of a mystery, particularly if one visualizes the enormous civilian population which, in rebellion, should be able to exterminate the invaders except at their main troop concentration points. As it is, if the Chinese do nothing, the Japanese will be able to exploit the country by developing trade and industry.

In this connection, however, it is worth pointing out that the Chinese population is largely ignorant and inadequately trained. Whether the guerillas are sufficiently armed to harass the Japanese soldiers is questionable. Anyway, Chinese forces assert that Chinese military leaders foresee a long war, now entering a phase in which the Japanese will try to suppress the guerillas and due to end when the Chinese have trained and equipped a new army that, they expect, will attack the Japanese in two or three years and drive them out of China.

LOOKING AHEAD

Talk of the "off year" elections of 1939 has begun already with a reminder that Pennsylvania's two highest judicial positions will be at stake. Election of successors to Chief Justice John W. Kephart, of the Supreme Court, and President Judge William I. Keller, of the Superior Court, will lend a state-wide aspect to the voting this fall.

Justice Kephart cannot succeed himself under the Constitution. Judge Keller may run for re-election.

The election calendar also shows three municipal court judgeships in Philadelphia, fourteen common pleas judgeships in various counties and two orphan court judgeships in Allegheny county will be at stake.

A number of mayoralty elections will be held, topped in interest by the Philadelphia contest.

Two additional Superior Court positions will be open, those held by Judges Thomas J. Baldrige and Arthur H. James, the Governor-elect. The latter's successor, unnamed as yet, may serve only until the election.

Local option voting may be held. Petitions to place it upon the ballot must be filed with the State Elections Bureau before July 14.

HITLER FOLLOWS TWO RULES

One of the charges that Herr Hitler makes against democratic countries is that public opinion is not controlled. He insists that irresponsible newspapers, by printing inflammatory articles, create bad feeling which eventually lead to hostility.

Upon the basis of this argument, the Nazi Government reaches into other countries and attempts to prevent the publication of articles, that are injurious to Nazi prestige. However, in Germany itself, where the press is absolutely controlled, one finds no reticence to print inflammatory articles against other states. This was notably the case against Czechoslovakia and, even now, controlled

German newspapers are printing articles designed to create trouble in Rumania.

As near as one can make out, the German Government has two rules, one of which it attempts to apply in other countries and the other it uses in Germany. Stated briefly, under one they encourage anything that might disrupt other countries and help the spread of Nazi doctrines and under the other they try to suppress everything that is the least critical of Hitler and his regime.

CAN RELIGION BE AN EFFECTIVE FORCE?

We have been very much interested in the opinion expressed by many leading citizens of the world that religion is the only force able to compose the differences of mankind and God is the only leader able to save the peoples of the world from the catastrophes that threaten them.

No sane and sensible man will dispute these conclusions. At the same time, they are general in their nature and unless the people of the world are intelligent enough to devise methods and machinery to apply religion to current problems, the prospect of help for the human race is distant.

To begin with, the people of the world do not agree in their religious views. They differ in their worship, in their interpretation of eternal principles and in their ideas of faith. These differences exist not only between members of various religious organizations but between members of the same general religious body. Between the Mohammedans and the followers of Confucius, for example, there is a wide gap, but between the members of these sects and the followers of Christianity the gap is wider. If we limit our observation to members of the Christian faith, we find the same diversion of views. Obviously, there is no uniform understanding as to religion throughout the world, and between members of the Christian faith, there is no general agreement as to its application to the problems and perplexities of the modern world.

Let us consider, for example, an effort to apply the principles of religion in the Far East. In the first place, should these principles be those of Japan, those of China or those of the Christian nations? If we determine that Christian principles should be applied in the Far Eastern situation, we are confronted with a new problem.

Here we have two nations, each entitled to equal rights, involved in a bloody war, undoubtedly provoked by the aggression of Japan. Do Christian principles require that the people of the United States adopt the same attitude toward the Japanese as to the Chinese? If not to what extent is there an obligation, resting upon Christians, to help the stricken Chinese?

Let us consider the case of Germany. Here we have a people, fundamentally great, being progressively led along paths of aggression that eventually will involve the world in a great war. What should be the reaction of Christian people, in the fullness of their faith, to this situation? Should they be so filled with brotherly love toward the German people that they must stand aside, regardless of what the Hitler regime undertakes? Do Christian principles require the individual, for example, to stand idly by when the strong oppress the weak? Obviously, there are two answers to most of these questions, depending upon what the individual wishes to emphasize in the teachings of the founder of Christianity.

So far as we can determine, the principles of Christianity are based upon eternal truth. This places an obligation upon all followers to worship truth, but any effort to apply this observation to the current problems of the world causes considerable confusion.

POMONA GRANGE NEWS

Greetings on this the beginning of our new year. May we so live these twelve months that definite results may be seen in us, our order, and our communities.

Quarterly Pomona Meeting: The quarterly Pomona meeting will be held the fourth Saturday, January 28, 1939, at Logan Grange Hall, Pleasant Gap, with Marion Grange of Jacksonville as hosts. A full lecturer's program, fifth degree with some new features and other good things are planned for the day. As was Frances Willard led: And let her theme be our motto: "Now let something good be said."

WHEREAS, we believe the Golden Rule to be most effective in bringing joy to others and happiness to ourselves, therefore be it RESOLVED that we, the Grangers of Centre county, earnestly strive to promote good will among men by speaking kindly of one another. Taking this thought as our incentive we have chosen for our motto that of Frances E. Willard, noted temperance leader: "Now let something good be said;" for our devotional inspiration, Philipians four, eight.

OUR AIM: We are now at the beginning of another untired year; "Happy New Year," is the greeting we are always sure to hear. If we wish it to be happy. We must learn to make it so. By our acts and words of kindness. We, through love, to others show. If we say that we are Christian. And our acts fall in the test; How can others long to follow In the way we say is best?

PLEASANT VIEW

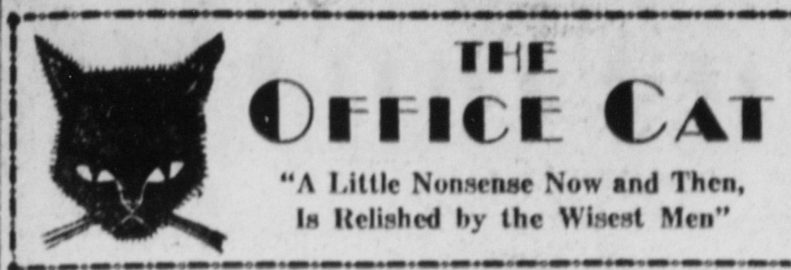
Master David Meyers suffered beaded ears the past week. Officers on the sick list were Mr. George Spicer who suffered with an immense carbuncle on the back of his neck and Charles Shearer had a large one on the back of his right hand. Miss Lois Jean Hoots spent several days including Christmas day with her grandparents, Charles Packers. Miss Arlene Hendershot and Mrs. Frank Wagner of Woodcrest spent Thursday with their sister, Mrs. Myrtle Meyers. Mrs. George Spicer received word from her sister Miss Alice Walker of near Tyrone that she had broken her leg and sprained her ankle while her son Wilbur Spicer of Oak Hall was in bed with pneumonia. He is recovering.

Mr. and Mrs. Woodrow Meyers spent Tuesday evening at the home of his brother Charles Meyers. Mr. and Mrs. Charles Packer and children, Edna, Clair and Myrtle and Mrs. H. W. Houtz were turkey dinner guests with their son and daughter Mr. and Mrs. Doyle Packer at Axemann on Christmas.

Mrs. H. W. Houtz returned to her home at Steamtown after having spent a few months with her daughter Mrs. Charles Packer.

FARM MACHINE REPAIR SAVES TIME IN FIELD

Proper maintenance and repair of farm machinery is very effective in reducing time lost in the fields because of breakdowns, according to V. S. Patterson, extension agricultural engineer at the Pennsylvania State College. When a machine is taken from the shed to the field, its mechanical condition should be such that it can be used throughout the season without the failure of some part to function properly.



THE LONE CASE

That "Two can live as cheap as one" I don't think for a minute. It's just a saying handed down, And there is nothing in it. The womenfolk of early days, Shy, cagey lads deceiving, Began it, and they fooled a lot Of guys into believing.

I've had some years of single life— To be exact, just twenty— And been in double harness, too. A satisfying plenty; I've dallied, carefree, all alone, Through many blissful summers, And slaved to meet domestic bills, From doctors down to plumbers.

Two CANNOT live as cheap as one— At least not man and woman, Nor any other pair, I think, Whose tastes and ways are human— In fact, the range of things that can Thus manage is so narrow That just one case occurs to me— A farm-horse and a sparrow!

YELPS FOR HELP

The following are some odd and curious observations turned in by Relief Investigators in their reports to headquarters:

- "Baby has been fed on charged milk."
"The wife had a doctor's bill on her foot."
"Woman and house neat but bare."
"Man supported parents before marriage."
"Woman has no job to be mentioned."
"Applicant did not appear to know parents."
"Woman is saving up for an illness."
"She looks like a temporary person."
" Couple breaking up home; friends helping."
" Milk is needed for baby and father is unable to supply it."
" Man has ulcer on his stomach."
" Until a year ago this applicant delivered ice and was a man of affairs."
" This couple has been knocking around in one room for past two years."
" Couple have been completely stripped. Now are barely able to get along."
" Applicant says wife is good housekeeper. Can make fine dinner out of nothing."
" These people are extremely cultured. Something should be done about their condition."
" Sister Florence is a Normal graduate, but no one will give her a school."
" Woman says her four children keep her tied to the stove."
" Since Christmas family has been living on a Democratic Club basket."
" Man has diabetes and is insulated twice a day."
" Woman seems adaptable and employable in school lunches."
" Very fine modern young couple—live with bath and hot plate."
" Wife's mother was ailing so they spent all their money on proper doctors and she died."
" Mother-in-law just died. Applicant out to buy a black tie."
" Family lives on river bank and has trouble keeping out tides."
" Couple's only source of income is four borders—all out of work. They owe \$600."

BISHOP STREET BLUES

"Where are you going, my pretty maid?"
"To meet my husband, sir," she said.
"Is it," quoth he, "a pleasant day?"
And then made off the other way.

Funny Breaks In The News

- Notice—Lady chauffeur will drive East for fare and small salary. Exp. best references, handy with fools (toots). Kate, OD. 11470. (From the Bedford, Texas, News)
Legal Notice—After this date I will not be responsible for any Bill my wife contacts (contracts).—James Gonn.

Tried Before

Judge—"Haven't I seen you in this court before?"
Petunia—"Yas, suh. Once for prostration and once for fragrancy."

Save the Flowers

Mr. Brown was returning home after a long business trip and was met at the door by a new maid, hired during his absence. The head of the house handed her a huge bouquet. "Present these to Mrs. Brown and tell her that I wish to see her at once," he said. "Well," cautioned the maid, "you'd better make it snappy, because she expects the old man any minute now." A guy remarked to us the other day that our hair will soon be grey if it keeps on. Well, if it keeps on we don't care what color it becomes.

Jewish Persecution

Rebecca—"Ach, Aaron, I vos reading in de papers dot dose Germans in Berlin society haff now ostracized all de Jewish people."
Aaron—"Vot! Agahn?"

Making love to an old maid is like catching a greased pig—except the pig squeals.

Willing But Careful

Doctor—"There's no need to worry about your wife. You'll have a different woman when she gets back from the hospital."
Anxious Hubby—"And what if she finds it out?"
That's all, folks. A girl doesn't get pouches under her eyes from playing postoffice.—"SCAT."

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS

- George M. Margare, et ux, to E. W. Spicer, et ux, of Mill Hall, R. D., tract in Walker Twp., \$1,000.
Julia L. Hale, estate, to Mark B. Plank, of Phillipsburg, tract in Rush Twp., \$2,500.
James S. Davidson, et ux, to Blanchard Lucas, of Bellefonte, R. D. 2, tract in Marion Twp., \$1.
Mary Catherine Flick, et ux, to James F. Crater, et ux, of Centre Hall, tract in Centre Hall, \$50.
Esther E. Smith, to Mary E. Batchelor, of Phillipsburg, tract in Phillipsburg, \$1.
Mary E. Batchelor, to Nellie K. Batchelor, of Phillipsburg, tract in Phillipsburg, \$1.
Bellefonte Trust Company, guardian, to Clair Carver, et ux, of Fleming, tract in Unionville, \$1,350.
Florence M. Gummo, et al, to Laura Ellen Glossner, of Mill Hall, R. D., tract in Marion Twp., \$1.
Mary C. Struble, et al, to Zion Union Cemetery Association, of Zion, tract in Walker Twp., \$1.
Bertha C. Taylor, to Margaret A. Taylor, of Bellefonte, tract in State College, \$1.
Treasurer Raymond N. Brooks, to Thomas Fletcher, of Howard, tract in Liberty Twp., \$29,116.
Thomas A. Fletcher, to Trustees

Query and Answer Column

PROBLEM—A stranger went into a shoe store and purchased a pair of shoes priced at \$5. He handed the proprietor a 20-dollar bill. The proprietor could not change it, but ran into a bank and got it changed into four \$5-bills. He gave the customer the shoes and three of the bills. Shortly after the customer departed for parts unknown the banker rushed in and told the shoe man that the 20-dollar bill was counterfeit and demanded the return of \$20. The shoe man complied. How much did the shoe man lose? (Answer elsewhere in this department.)

H. O.—What is meant by the Alabama Claims?
Ans.—The Alabama Claims is the name applied to the claims of the United States government against Great Britain for ships equipped and manned from British ports during the American Civil War. A decision was given in favor of the United States by a commission sitting at Geneva, Switzerland, Sept. 14, 1871.

N. M.—Is it true that Susan B. Anthony was once fined \$100 for illegal voting?
Ans.—Yes. In 1872 she cast ballots in Kansas for candidates at the State and Congressional election for the purpose of testing the 14th and 15th Amendment to the United States Constitution. She refused to pay the penalty, and it was never collected.

W. F.—When a bar is drawn over a Roman numeral what does it mean? For example if a line is drawn over "X" in the numeral "XV" what does it signify?
Ans.—It means 10,005. When a bar is drawn over a letter, it means that that particular letter is multiplied by 1,000.

R. G.—When a man or person goes to a foreign country is he termed an alien the same as one who comes to the United States?
Ans.—Yes. An alien is a term to designate a person born outside the jurisdiction of the country in which he resides and who has not acquired the full rights of citizenship.

S. U.—What is meant when a person says that the size of the square is "are"? Sounds like bum English to me.
Ans.—"Are" in one sense is a French word that means a unit of superficial measure, being the area of a square of which each side is ten meters in length.

H. S.—Is it true that the natives of India eat "bandicoot"?
Ans.—The natives of India eat "bandicoot" which is a species of the rat. The bandicoot is not a carnivorous animal, subsisting on rice, vegetables and all forms of cereals. It looks like a rat, but somewhat larger and darker. But they are not rats as we know them.

G. C.—I wish to ask you on what day of the week was the battle of Bunker Hill fought? History says the date was June 17, 1775, but does not give the day.
Ans.—The battle of Bunker Hill was fought on Saturday, June 17, 1775.

F. W.—What causes a grasshopper to sing or buzz?
Ans.—Grasshoppers sing, fiddle, buzz and call by rushing their wings covers together.

E. S. W.—How does the proportion of city students attending college compare with that of country students?
Ans.—Out of every 1000 rural families, fifty-three young men and women are sent to college, while forty-nine college students are sent from every 1000 urban homes.

E. H.—In Roman mythology, what are the names of the four winds?
Ans.—Zephyrus is the west wind; Aurora, the east wind; Auster, the south wind; and Boreas, the north wind.

T. C. W.—What can be used on pine cones to make them burn with a colored flame?
Ans.—Pine cones may be dipped in a solution of salt water in order to make them burn with colored light.

H. C.—What will prevent coins from tarnishing?
Ans.—The Bureau of the Mint says that coins that are wrapped in cellophane do not tarnish. Some dealers and collectors also wrap the coins in soft cloth.

R. G. M.—What is a Yellow Dog Contract?
Ans.—In general this is an agreement between the employer and the employee that the latter will not join a union while in the service of his employer and that he will not associate or confer with union labor leaders or members. There is often also a stipulation to the effect that the employee may not leave without certain notice to the employer, but that he may be dismissed without notice.

E. M. E.—Are all the schools in Germany controlled by the government?
Ans.—The national government of Germany controls all schools, both public and private. School property in some instances is still owned by certain churches, such as the Roman Catholic church, but the supervision of even those schools is in the hands of the government.

W. J. H.—What is the longest term of office in the Government, aside from judges?
Ans.—The Comptroller General of the United States, and the Assistant Comptroller General have the longest tenure, holding office for fifteen years.

E. S. R.—Did a Negro ever serve as chairman of a national political convention?
Ans.—John R. Lynch of Mississippi, on motion by Henry Cabot Lodge, seconded by Theodore Roosevelt was chosen temporary chairman of the National Republican Convention in Chicago in 1884. Lynch was three times a member of Congress and held other offices. He was an Army paymaster with the rank of captain.

E. H. J.—How many small hotels and rooming houses are there in New York City?
Ans.—There are 11,000 rooming houses and small hotels.

M. S. M.—What causes the peculiar projection and boundary line at the southeast corner of Missouri?
Ans.—The peculiar low or "panhandle" at the southeast corner of the State of Missouri, between the Mississippi and St. Francis Rivers, is said to be the result of efforts of a prominent property owner who lived south of the parallel of 36 degrees, 30 minutes to have his plantation included in the new State.

J. H. R.—Please give the date of the Orange Festival at Winter Haven, Florida.
Ans.—The festival which includes citrus exhibits from all parts of Florida, will be held from January 23 through to 28.

H. K.—Which tree is the emblem of peace?
Ans.—The birch.

S. G. D.—Whose act of bravery was characterized by Marshal Foch as "the greatest thing accomplished by any private soldier of all the armies of Europe"?
Ans.—Marshal Foch thus described the heroism of Sgt. Alvin C. York in the Argonne on October 8, 1918. Armed with a Springfield rifle and an automatic revolver, he killed twenty Germans, captured Hill No. 223 and compelled the surrender of 132 of the enemy (including a major and three lieutenants), and thirty-five machine guns. He was awarded the Medal of Honor by the United States Government, and the Croix de Guerre by General Foch personally.

E. M. R.—What weekly magazines have the largest circulation?
Ans.—The net paid circulation of the four largest weekly magazines in the United States is as follows: Saturday Evening Post, 3,055,123; Collier's, 2,633,878; Liberty, 2,465,395; Life, 2,029,761.

E. S. G.—Where is the largest chrysanthemum plant in the United States?
Ans.—A. B. Katkamier, of Mazon, New York, has grown an Astid chrysanthemum plant which is over eighteen feet in circumference and produced over 6000 blooms during October. This plant is believed to be the largest ever grown and has been viewed by thousands of visitors.

K. H. G.—Is fur farming profitable?
Ans.—The annual income to fur farmers from the sale of pelts is approximately \$12,000,000. This represents 20 per cent of the total value of furs taken annually in the United States.

Answer to problem: The shoe man's loss was \$15, plus the pair of shoes.

J. H. G.—What is the largest ice-skating rink in the world?
Ans.—The one at Chamoussy, France, with an area of 40,000 square feet is said to be the largest in the world.

J. H. K.—Who was the first Pope to issue an order forbidding Catholics to become Masons?
Ans.—The first Papal bull against Freemasonry was issued by Pope Clement XII in 1738, enjoining temporal and spiritual communities against entering the society or spreading or defending its principles or admitting it into their houses, on pain of excommunication.

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