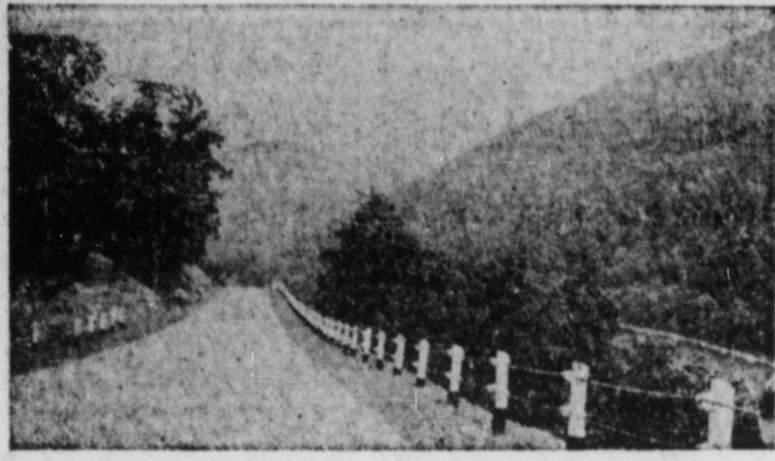


Bucktail Mountains of Pennsylvania Grange Day To Be Fittingly Observed



Shown above is one of the more than 1000 scenic views in the Bucktail Mountains of Pennsylvania, an area of approximately 3,000-000 acres, with Clinton and Cameron Counties in the center.

(By JOS. R. KENDIG, Secretary-Treasurer Bucktail Trail Association)

The Bucktail scenic mountains of Pennsylvania, so named by the writer, comprises that area of the Commonwealth, lying east of the high divide between the West Branch of the Susquehanna River drainage system and the Allegheny River drainage system and south of the high divide separating the Great Lakes or St. Lawrence River drainage system, formerly marked on Pennsylvania maps as the Allegheny Plateau.

These mountains lie south of the north divide as far as Williamsport and Lock Haven and east as far as Clearfield, Philipsburg and Bellefonte.

This area of the Bucktail Mountains is estimated to be over 3,000,000 acres and spreads out over eight counties, with Clinton and Cameron in the center.

The mountains were once a high level plateau 2,000 feet above sea level.

As the waters drained from the summits of the two divides, it traveled through the plateau and were down by erosion the 1,000 to 1,500 foot ravines, and created the most scenic mountain area in Pennsylvania.

On old road maps this area was marked impassable and to blast out roads was highly expensive. This has been done, however, and the mountains are now accessible. Its beautiful and awe inspiring scenery has been hidden by the slowly developing future forest, springing up after the marketing of the virgin stand, of which land a sample may be seen in the Cocks State Forest Park in Clarion county.

It is the hope of the writer that the Department of Forests and Waters will unveil this magnificent scenery throughout all the St. Lawrence Forest lands and especially in the newly created Bucktail Scenic Park, from which the Bucktail Mountains receive their new and more acceptable name.

D. A. McDowell Is Candidate

(Continued from Page 1)

township, which "Sandy" considers as his "home."

After attending all the grades in the Frain school, Marion township, he was compelled to terminate his education because the financial burden of caring for six children became too great for his parents. From the time he left school until September 25, 1893 when he was united in marriage with Miss Carrie Dolan, of Marion township, he worked on his father's farm and on the farms of neighboring tillers of the soil.

For two years after his marriage "Sandy" and his bride moved to Milesburg, where he conducted a watch and clock repairing establishment. In 1898 he was visited by the illness which left his body bent and twisted. For six years he was unable to work, but he finally regained his strength.

In 1911 the McDowell's moved to Walker township, where for five years he conducted a general store at Nittany. At the close of the World War he secured the contract for the R. Watkins Co., manufacturers and distributors of extracts and sundry household articles, and for the J. R. Watkins Co., manufacturer a familiar figure throughout the County where he built up a flourishing trade.

In 1919 the family moved to Axe Mann, Spring township, which has since been their home ever since. He was elected tax collector of the township in 1921; was re-elected in 1925, and in 1929 he was again re-elected to that post. In 1931 when he was first elected Centre County Recorder, he still had two more years as tax collector to serve, so he tendered his resignation from that office. So well pleased were the township voters with his work, however, that they refused to accept his resignation, and he held both posts until 1933.

The McDowell family consists of Mrs. McDowell and four children, William, at home; Mrs. Miles Steele and Mrs. Paul Miller, both of Bellefonte; and Mrs. Eva Young, of Robertsdale. Robert Clark Weaver, a grandson, has been a member of the McDowell family since the death of his mother 13 years ago.

Former Hecla Life Guard Injured

(Continued from page one)

her body was held fast against the 12-inch outlet pipe.

Two other life guards and four other swimmers who noticed the girl's predicament, rushed to her rescue, but their efforts to pull her body free of the pipe and carry her to the surface were futile because of the strong suction of the water.

Stitzinger, realizing that the girl could not be rescued in that manner, jumped over a barbed wire fence surrounding the pool, and crawled through the lower end of the outlet pipe. Reaching the upper end of the pipe he found that the girl's legs were doubled in such a manner that her body could not pass through the drain. As he straightened the inert body so that it could pass through the drain, he and the girl were washed through the drain, and down a 40-foot chute.

Stitzinger, not realizing that he had been injured, towed the girl to the shore, and only when he tried to walk did he discover that he had suffered lacerations while tumbling down the chute.

He was taken immediately to the New Castle Hospital, where surgeons are hopeful that no permanent ill-effects will result from the injuries. Although every effort was made to revive the girl, she failed to return to consciousness. Death was attributed to drowning while she was held under water before Stitzinger effected the rescue through the drainpipe.

Yesterday Mr. and Mrs. Philip Wion and Miss Martha Johnston, of Bellefonte, and Stitzinger's sister, Nancy Jane Stitzinger, who had been visiting the Johnston and Wion families here, departed for New Castle for a visit with the injured life guard.

Dean Phipps Now In New Location

(Continued from Page 1)

provides accommodations for servicing cars, such as installing tires and batteries, changing oil, and installing parts and accessories. In the former location such work had to be glossed over or done at the curb parking spaces.

The manager of the store is Edward Weaver, and the assistant manager is Lee Earhart.

Since establishing a store in Bellefonte the Dean Phipps organization has followed a policy of holding weekend sales which have proved to be most popular events among motorists and others in the county.

The organization has established an enviable reputation for dependable merchandise, and the price scale is always kept at rock bottom. We congratulate Dean Phipps on a store which is a credit to Bellefonte and to the Phipps organization and wish them continued success.

KIBITZERS SUGGEST PLYSH LINED SEATS BE SUPPLIED

There is a suggestion box at the Sidewalk Superintendents' Club in Rockefeller Centre, New York and the excavation kibitzers have taken full advantage of it.

Among the hundreds of suggestions received thus far are: Have the Rockettes on a steam shovel at lunch hour; Serve tea and scones at 4:00; Give us plush-lined seats; It's mighty hot these days—don't put a building on this site—make a swimming hole out of it.

Public Opinion In A Democracy

(By B. RALPH SUMMERS)

Throughout the world today the theory of democratic government is being challenged. Hitler scoffs at the "foolish masses." His Axis partner, Mussolini, loudly proclaims that fascism has "thrown on the dump heap" the "lifeless theories" of government by democratic principle.

The challenge to democratic principles raises two basic questions. The first is whether democracy is the best kind of government. There is abundant evidence to the contrary. The overwhelming majority of Americans believe it to be. The traditions of personal liberty, of free speech, free assembly, and public debate, are so firmly rooted in this nation that the idea of rule by dictatorship is wholly repulsive to us.

The second basic question is how democracy can be made more efficient. A government must be alert, it must adapt itself to changing conditions, it must seek always to improve and refine its techniques. One of the chief advantages claimed for the totalitarian form of government is its administrative efficiency. Problems can be met and handled without delay. This is short-term efficiency. In a democracy, the whole people, by means of the ballot, have the right to pass final judgment on important policies. This is slow and inconclusive process. We have a national election every year.

It is sometimes argued that public opinion surveys impose a "closure of one side of an issue" as shown to be in a majority, so the argument runs, the other side will lose hope and abandon their cause believing that further efforts are futile.

Let me say that there is little evidence to support this view. Every election produces a minority. In 1936 the Republicans polled less than 40 per cent of the vote. Yet the fact that the Republicans were defeated badly wasn't enough to lead them to quit the battle. An even better example is offered by the Socialist Party. For years the Socialist candidates for President have received a small fraction of the total popular vote, and could claim that the party continues as a party and continues to poll about the same number of votes.

Yes, these surveys will never impose a "closure on debate" so long as it is the nature of public opinion to change. The will of the people is dynamic; opinions are constantly changing. It is inevitable that there do not impose a "closure on debate," it is likely that opinion surveys will?

The change that is brought about by these surveys is merely one which provides these legislators with a truer measure of opinion in the districts and in the nation. We are the common people? There is obviously no point in measuring the will of the public if the public is made up of ignoramus.

Professor Paul Cherington recently pointed out that it has for many years been the mode to scoff at the intelligence of the masses. "We have been told," he says, "by motion picture magistrates, radio, vaudeville program advertisers, certain academic advertising men, and even some newspaper men that the army intelligence test results of a twelve-year average mental age were about right." However, these people may not be brilliant or intellectual or particularly well read, but they possess a quality of good sense which is manifested time and again in their expressions of opinions on present day issues.

Theodore Roosevelt once said that the "majority of the plain people will day in and day out make fewer mistakes in governing themselves than any smaller class of men will make in trying to govern them." Lord Bryce has added that public opinion in America is "generally right in its aims and more moderate with the march of years." The findings of the opinion surveys tend to confirm in every respect the conclusions of these two men.

It is not difficult to understand why the conception of the stupidity of the masses has so many adherents. Talk to the first hundred persons whom you happen to meet in the street about many important issues of the day, and the chances are great that you will be struck by their lack of knowledge. Fortunately a democracy does not require that every voter be well informed on every issue. In fact a democracy does not depend upon so much on the enlightenment of each individual, as it does on the quality of the collective judgment or intelligence of thousands of individuals.

"The only thing wiser than anybody is everybody," said Talleyrand. The results of sampling surveys of hundreds of issues do indicate, in my opinion, that we can place great faith in the collective judgment of intelligence of the people.

One of the earliest and purest forms of democracy in this country was the New England town meeting. The people gathered in one room to discuss and to vote on the questions of the community. There was a free exchange of opinions in the presence of all members. The town meeting was a simple and effective way of articulating public opinion, and the decisions made by the meeting kept close to the public will. These meetings were valuable because it provided a forum for the exchange of views among all citizens of the community and for a vote on these views. Today, the New England town meeting idea has, in a sense, been restored. The wide distribution of daily newspapers reporting the views of statesmen or issues of the day, the almost universal ownership of radios which bring the whole nation within the hearing of any voice, and now the advent of the sampling surveys which provides a means of determining quickly the responses of the public to debate on issues of today, have in effect created a town meeting on a national scale.

How nearly the goal has been achieved is indicated in the following data recently gathered by the American Institute of Public Opinion. Of the 45,000,000 persons who voted in the last presidential election, approximately 40,000,000 read a daily newspaper, 40,000,000 have radios, and only 2,250,000 of the nation's voters have a radio nor take a daily newspaper.

This means that the nation is literally in one great room. The newspapers and the radio conduct the debate on national issues, presenting both information and argument on both sides, just as the townfolks did in person in the old town meeting, and finally through the process of the sampling surveys, the people have heard the debate on both sides of every issue, can express their will. After one hundred and fifty years we return to the town meeting. This time the whole nation is within the doors.

Let me cite one of many such cases. The American Institute of Public Opinion conducted a series of surveys in Kentucky on the Barkley-Chandler campaign for the Senate. The first survey showed Senator Barkley far in the lead with 67 per cent of the Democratic vote. This survey was given wide publicity in Kentucky. According to the Barkley-Chandler campaign, Senator Barkley should have gained in popularity. But subsequent surveys showed the number of followers to be steadily declining. He was elected with a 57 per cent of the vote. Here was a case where the widely publicized lead of one candidate did not deter voters from leaving the most popular candidate. This evidence does not, of course, rule out all possibility of such an influence but it does place the burden of proof on those who subscribe to the "bandwagon" doctrine.

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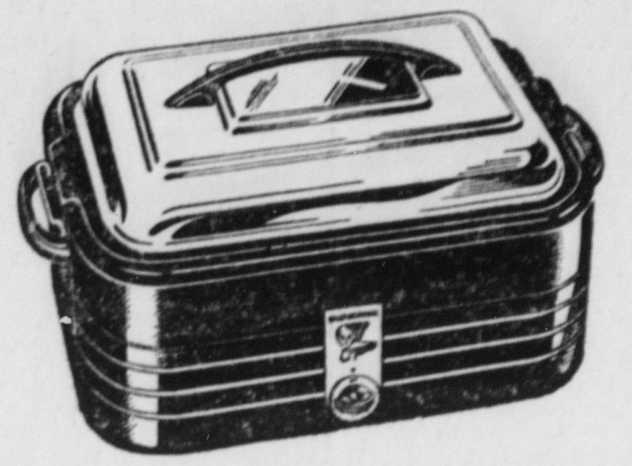
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DeHaas Electric Company

THE WESTINGHOUSE STORE 8 West Bishop St. Bellefonte, Pa. Phone 679.

CHURCHES

Prossertown Smallest Town With Fire Co.

(Continued from Page 1)

St. John's Episcopal, Bellefonte Sunday, July 23, Seventh Sunday after Trinity. Holy Eucharist, 8 a. m. Church school on summer schedule, 9:45 a. m. Morning prayer with music and short sermon, 11 a. m. Rev. Samuel H. Sayre, rector.

First Methodist, Bellefonte Rev. H. Willis Hartsock, pastor. Church school at 9:30 a. m. C. C. Shuey, Supt. Morning worship with sermon by the pastor at 10:30. Official Board at close of morning service. Union evening services in the Presbyterian church at 7:30. Mid-week services Wednesday evening at 7:30. Methodist Day at Newton Hamilton on Thursday. Methodist Men's Convention Friday and Saturday.

Unit-d Brethren, Bellefonte Unified services beginning at 9:30 a. m. John R. Shope, Supt. in charge. Sermon at 9:45 by the pastor. Sunday school lesson study at 10:15. Closing at 11 o'clock. Christian Endeavor at 6:30 p. m. Preaching at 7:30 by the pastor. Prayer and Bible study Wednesday evening at 7:30. Choir rehearsal Friday evening. Junior choir, 7; adult choir, 8 o'clock. G. E. Householder, pastor.

Rebersburg Evangelical Rev. Royal A. Babcock, pastor. Sunday school at 1 o'clock p. m.; worship and sermon at 2:30 p. m. Prayer services at all the churches on Wednesday evening. The Rebersburg Ladies' Aid Society will meet at the church annex on Friday evening the 21st. Madisonburg—Sunday school at 9:15 a. m. Morning worship and sermon at 10:30 a. m. Paradise—Sunday school at 1 o'clock; worship and sermon at 2:30 p. m.

Townsend Meeting A Townsend meeting will be held in the Court House, Friday, July 21, at 7:30 p. m. Speakers from a distance will be present. Everyone is invited.

Because of the fact that the Prossertown quintuple combination will be down for repairs the week of the Pleasant Gap parade, the Wolf Furniture Company of Bellefonte has donated a truck to the company for the evening.

Prossertown, with less than 150 inhabitants, hastily gathered together a fire company early in June so the community could be represented in the mammoth firemen's parade held in Bellefonte on Friday. Since then popular demand in the village has made it mandatory that the organization be continued as a more or less permanent thing. One prominent citizen of the town expressed the public sentiment as follows: "We can at least be represented in parades and may be we can hold a festival every summer."

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REMEMBER

When You Want Anything In Lumber, Millwork, Doors, Sash, Roofing

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SATURDAY, JULY 22—DANCING EDDIE SCHADT Orchestra Dancing 9 till 1. Admission 40c

SUNDAY, JULY 23 Free Movies Free Acts Bathing - Boating - Rides - Concessions

TUESDAY, JULY 25 ROLLER SKATING Ladies Free Gentlemen 40c

WEDNESDAY, JULY 26 "THE ACE DRUMMER MAN" GENE KRUPA AND HIS Famous Swing Orchestra Dancing 9 till 1. Admission & Tax \$1.10

THURSDAY, JULY 27 Square Dancing—Musik by TUSSEY MT. RAMBLERS Dancing 9 to 1. Admission 25c

FRIDAY, JULY 28 ROLLER SKATING Ladies Free Gentlemen 40c

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