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TRIBUTE TO THE PRESIDENT

On the Re-Election of President Roosevelt

By John W. Vandercreek

The article that follows is from the radio address given by John W. Vandercreek, popular news commentator, over the NBC network early on the morning of November 8, after the re-election of President Roosevelt had been declared. It is published by permission of the author and broadcasting company.

In a nation where the people themselves make and break their own traditions, Franklin D. Roosevelt has achieved the unprecedented distinction of being elected for the fourth time, the President of the United States of America.

In the sweeter, clearer air which, with our habits of political sportsmanship, invariably follows the turmoil of a presidential election, it is crystal clear that Franklin Roosevelt has been re-elected on his record.

It is not only the longest record of achievement of an administration in the history of the United States; that record is by all odds, the most impressive.

That is not a partisan conclusion, or the opinion of an individual, or of any small group of individuals. It is at this hour, the demonstrated conclusion and belief of the majority of the adult voters of the United States of America.

Under our system of democratic government, that the majority believes, becomes the clearest truth we know.

Franklin Roosevelt, during his incomparable career as President, has led his nation in the waging of two great wars. Under his chosen captaincy, we have come close to winning both of them.

The first was that eternal war that men who have groped toward the perfect ideal of freedom have always fought, and will go on fighting against those personal, bitter enemies of human happiness—fear, and economic want, and privilege.

And this other war, against those world forces which personally want, and fear, and privilege—the unholy alliance of the Axis states.

Human memories are short. They seem to grow shorter during an election campaign. But as the tally now stands, it is clear that many Americans have not forgotten those tense, dark hours that followed the first inauguration. It is a curious reflection that tens of thousands of young American men and women who cast their ballot today, and hundreds of thousands of those who are playing their heroic parts in the armed services overseas, then were only children.

It is their good fortune and the happy fortune of our nation, that they grew to young maturity in a time of national recovery and growth; and not in dragging years of frightened hopelessness.

In the three years preceding the first election, the only president who has achieved the distinction of becoming known throughout the world by his initials, more than five thousand banks had closed; more than three billion dollars of the deposits of American citizens and American businesses had been effected. The enormous flywheel of our national energy was slowing to a stop.

President Roosevelt, with the devoted help in those days of crisis, of men of all political complexions, took action. Government funds enabled the closed banks to reopen. A sound method of insurance of bank deposits through the Federal Government, was put into operation.

With a sign of relief that was heard around the world, bank failures ceased.

Our declining confidence in ourselves, and in our own limitless capacity, began to be restored. The people, rich and poor, working men

and business men, the north, the south, the east, the west, demanded further action. And—action.

There ensued the greatest surge of creative positive achievement in government that our time has witnessed. The value of those earlier achievements of the New Deal has been attested, not only by the public approval expressed by Mr. Roosevelt's reelection. The most important economic and social measures, written into our statute books by the congress of the United States under the Roosevelt administration, have been approved, almost in their entirety in recent weeks by the defeated candidate of the Republican Party, Governor Thomas E. Dewey.

Three million homes were saved from foreclosure by the agency of the Home Owners Loan Corporation, probably without any ultimate cost whatever to the American taxpayer.

Through the F.H.A., more than one million three-hundred thousand families in the United States have been enabled to improve their housing. Through an enlargement and revitalization of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, America's ugly gangster era was ended. The Roosevelt administration, through the Federal Reserve Board, has guaranteed to the great majority of American workers, the powers granted to the Securities Exchange Commission have gone far toward remedying the manipulation and control of American investments.

At their inception, all such measures as the health, outpatient clinics, and the United States, were under bitter attack. Few now remain in any group or any party who would venture to suggest their repeal.

The people have approved. Those acts of the Roosevelt administration have become a permanent part of our national policies for the best of all reasons—they have worked.

Under Roosevelt, farm income almost doubled between 1932 and 1939. Under the abnormal stimulus of war, a subsequent phenomenon for which the President neither asks nor deserves credit, farm income has later risen to the highest point it has ever reached.

Through the Wagner Labor Relations Act, and much other legislation affecting labor, trade unionism—a principle now accepted by every enlightened employer—has gained many new rights which had long been commonplace in other countries. Working hours were shortened to human and endurable levels. Child labor was abolished. A legal machinery was created for the settlement of disputes arising through collective bargaining, by democratic means.

Perhaps the most notable achievement of the Roosevelt administration has been the establishment of the principle that the rich, resourceful United States has an obligation to the people, who are the United States, in times of economic, social, and physical distress.

As Governor Dewey has made clear in his campaign speeches, from that principal there can be and will be, no retreat.

It has been made abundantly clear today that the majority of American citizens have forgotten none of those things. Nor have they forgotten that as the storms of war began to darken Europe into the night of its deepest tragedy, no public figure in the United States perceived more clearly what was coming; or took such bold and useful measures to prepare us for the impact of the hurricane, in its frenzied advance in May 1940.

President Roosevelt spoke for all men and women of good will on our side of the two oceans, when he declared

that we unequivocally arrayed our hopes and help, upon the side of the powers of light, against the powers of darkness.

In that same spring of 1940, Roosevelt asked for, and got, from Congress appropriations of seven billion dollars, for purposes of national defense. The phenomenal United States aircraft industry, which had scarcely tried its wings, was given immediate funds to prepare itself to fulfill what then seemed the President's impossible demand, the production of a minimum of 60,000 planes and parts that could now be made more than doubled. Through the repeal of the Arms Embargo, Britain, then the only battered rampart left against the encroaching wave of Nazi power, was enabled to place huge orders for war goods in American factories.

In one of the most satisfactory business records in September of 1940, the President arranged to lease from the British for American defense, a string of extensive bases all the way from Newfoundland to South America, in exchange for 50 obsolete destroyers.

Unquestionably, the greatest war measure of the Roosevelt administration was the conception and passage of the Lend-Lease Act, in the spring of '41. Many believe that that innovation in international affairs has been our greatest single contribution to the war, has it made victory possible. Lend-Lease alone made it possible for our Allies to hold the sagging battle lines until we were ready.

By the passage of the Selective Service Act, we began in good time to build what is now the invincible Army of the United States.

One the day of Pearl Harbor, thanks to the foresight of the President, our military in power, more than 2 million men were already in the armed services.

Achievements during war, like the achievements of a government in peacetime, are not the act of one man, or of one party.

They are the total achievement of a nation. But if a ship is wrecked, it is the captain's fault.

If it makes a swift voyage and record journey, it is our custom to give the captain credit for the voyage.

No one questions that the ship of the American state has been superbly manned and managed through the shocks of war.

The port of victory, in the west and east, are now in sight. The people of the United States have to decide that the same hand shall guide its helm, until the trip is done.

Beyond—lies the unexplored hinterland of peace. It is difficult country. The guiding charts are sketchy and misleading.

Franklin D. Roosevelt today has been chosen to lead his nation into that uncertain future of which we dream so poignantly, of which we and our comrades in arms around the world have such high hopes.

The honor is the greatest in our gift. The responsibility is heavy; heavy beyond one man's bearing. But the President of the United States is not alone. His fellow citizens have affirmed once more that they are with him. There is no greater strength on earth, from which a man can draw. Tonight, and through the difficult tomorrows, those who have voted for him, and those who have voted against him, stand close beside him in a shaken, troubled world, with their support and guidance.

Franklin Delano Roosevelt, four times President of the United States, we wish you well.

Grange Sessions Held At Pleasant Gap

Centre County Pomona Grange No. 13, met at Pleasant Gap, Saturday, Nov. 18, in Logan Grange Hall with Morion Grange as host in an all-day and evening session.

The morning session was in charge of Pomona Master Harry Fisher and opened with a song, "Onward Marching." The regular routine of business was transacted. The Fair Committee reported a very successful fair in every way. The fire insurance agent gave a favorable report.

The subordinate and juvenile reports were given and commented upon. It was decided to support the Salvation Army by a money gift. Home economics gave a fine report and placed on exhibit a number of wearable articles made from discarded shirts.

The welcome was given by George Rogers of Morion Grange, and the response by Ralph Blaney of Penn State Grange. Visitors from Clinton county were welcomed. Song, "Whispering Hope." A delicious dinner was served by the host grange to 150 patrons.

Samuel Homan of Baileyville Grange, was elected to the executive committee for a term of 3 years, and Harry Corman a member of the finance committee, and L. E. Biddle, fire insurance auditor. Remarks were given by Sister Williams of Woodworth Grange of Clinton county.

Worthy Lecturer Virginia Biddle had charge of the afternoon program. Song, "America the Beautiful." Reading, "You, Thank You, Father," by Mrs. John Dreilbach of Victor Grange. Playlet, "Being Thankful," by Halfmoon Grange. Ralph Blaney then introduced Mr. Burge of Penn State, who discussed meats, killing, processing and freezing, and the food value of meats. A movie entitled "Meat and Romance" was presented. A play, "Camping," by Baileyville Grange.

Mrs. Lindquist of Bellefonte, gave a talk on various phases of Red Cross work being performed for service men and their families.

Ray Noll, Jr., of Pleasant Gap, gave a very instructive talk on Boy Scout work. This was followed by a playlet, "The Census Taker," by Washington Grange, and a movie news reel by Paul Stevens of Baileyville.

In the evening the juvenile degree was conferred upon 62 candidates by Logan juvenile degree team with tabernacles. Fifth degree was also conferred upon 15 candidates.

Query & Answer Column

W. N.—How and where will a war veteran see about getting a government loan to buy a farm?

Ans.—The government does not make these loans; it guarantees up to 50 per cent of such loans (not exceeding \$2,000). The guarantee is arranged through the Veterans Administration, but the loan must be obtained through a bank, or other lending institution. Consult the nearest Regional Office of the Veterans Administration for detailed information.

Mrs. J. L.—On what day of the week was the Armistice of 1918 signed?

Ans.—The Armistice was signed Monday morning, November 11, at 6 o'clock Washington time, 11 o'clock Paris time.

D. N. B.—Where is the Trench of Bayonets?

Ans.—It is near Verdun, France. French troops, preparing to charge with the bayonets, were about to surmount the trench when a German shell exploded and buried the French unit, leaving only the tops of their bayonets showing above the mud.

E. E.—What was the weight of the largest mountain lion killed in the United States?

Ans.—The largest mountain lion officially recorded was one killed by the late Theodore Roosevelt. It weighed 227 pounds and measured about eight feet in length. The average mountain lion weighs about 160 pounds.

V. L. N.—What is the record egg production by one hen in one year?

Ans.—The record is 351 eggs, produced by a Rhode Island Red in 1942-43.

W. G.—What was the size of the largest indolines on record?

Ans.—On July 6, 1928, hailstones "as large as grapefruit" fell at Potter, Nebraska. According to one authority, perhaps the most credible source of large hailstones is that of huge blocks of ice, some weighing as much as 4 1/2 pounds, which crushed houses at Cazorla, Spain, on June 15, 1829.

K. R.—What is the greatest depth reached by a diver?

Ans.—The Navy Department says that simulated dives have been made to a depth of 500 feet; actual dives, to a depth of 442 feet. Very little sailing at the present time is being done at depths greater than 50 or 60 feet.

K. N. B.—What are movable feasts?

Ans.—They are those church celebrations which, depending upon Easter, may vary as to date within fixed limits. Immovable feasts are those which fall always upon a certain calendar date, such as Christmas.

L. E. A.—What does "octane number" mean?

Ans.—An "octane number" is a measure of the anti-knock quality of gasoline. Various methods are used to evaluate it.

W. B.—Was military service compulsory during the Civil War?

Ans.—Yes, but a man could be excused by paying the government \$300.

L. S. T.—What war-vital materials do the Japs get from British Malaya?

Ans.—Tin, tungsten, iron ore, manganese ore, wood, rubber, among others.

G. R.—What was the first method of lightning streets in America?

Ans.—A lamp in the window of every seventh house, a method still in use around 1750.

F. W.—What is stealite?

Ans.—A mineral twin of face powder and talc, used for insulation, crayons, building. It is found in Sardinia, Alabama, North Carolina and Virginia.

Mrs. L.—Since my husband has been overseas, I have paid no income tax, although I am working. I was informed that I could pay it when he returns. Is this correct?

Ans.—Your husband's federal income return and payments are deferred for any taxable year beginning after Dec. 31, 1940, but if you are working and earning a separate income, you should file returns. Consult the nearest office of the Collector of Internal Revenue.

O. D. N.—Has a defeated presidential candidate ever been elected at a later date?

Ans.—Cleveland ran for President three times, always won a popular plurality and was twice elected. He was beaten by Harrison in 1888. In 1892 he received the party nomination for the third time and was elected over his former opponent, both John Quincy Adams and Benjamin Harrison were renominated but not re-elected.

C. C.—How much milkweed does not re-bloom in a life jacket in order to support a man?

Ans.—Tests have shown that one pound of milkweed does can sustain 50 pounds of weight. A life jacket with two to three pounds of flots will hold up a man in water for about 100 hours.

H. W. N.—Has a giraffe more vertebrae in its neck than other animals?

Ans.—The giraffe has seven vertebrae in its neck. This number is not greater than in other quadrupeds. The length, therefore, is due to the elongation of each cervical vertebrae.

C. F. S.—What is the average life of a toothbrush?

Ans.—It has been estimated that the average life of a toothbrush, if used three times daily, is about four months.

D. D. N.—What is the derivation of the word, suffrage?

Ans.—It is from the Latin suffragium meaning something broken off, such as a petener used by the ancients for voting.

Sunday School Lesson

WORLD-WIDE CHRISTIAN FELLOWSHIP

International Sunday School Lesson for December 3, 1944.

GOLDEN TEXT: "Neither for these only do I pray, but for them also that believe on me through their world; that they may all be one."—John 17: 20, 21.

Lesson Text: John 17: 18-23; I Corinthians 12: 4-7; 12, 13.

Through the development of modern transportation and communication, this world, once thought so large, has become a very small place indeed. One can travel from any nearby airport to the farthest place on the face of the globe in a matter of sixty hours. A message broadcast from any high-powered radio station can be heard almost simultaneously in every part of the world.

Thus, people living on opposite sides of the globe have, through the miracles of the airplane and the radio, become neighbors. No longer can we remain a separate people and the consequent responsibility of Christian people because of these facts is almost staggering. The close proximity of nations offers possibilities for world-wide Christian fellowship such as we have not ever known before.

Given for our first scripture reference is a part of Jesus' intercessory prayer for his disciples on the evening before his crucifixion. What was the theme of this wonderful prayer? It was unity—"That they may all be one." He and the Father were one, there being perfect unity in their purpose and plans. Just so, Jesus prayed that all who believed in him would give him first place in their hearts, so that he might abide in them. If the disciples were one with Jesus and Jesus was one with the Father, there would truly be fellowship of the kind needed to win the world to Christ.

Thus, Jesus desired that love of the Father and for Him would unite his followers everywhere in a common fellowship, thinking together and working together to carry out the will of God. While we believe there will always be different Christian denominations, there should be no rivalry or jealousy between them, at home or on the mission fields, but each should cooperate with the other, working as members of the one body of Christ, manifesting love, long-suffering, gentleness, meekness and patience which Paul declares is the fruit of the Spirit, in order to accomplish the final goal of all Christianity—to bring in the Kingdom of God.

There are those who advocate the union of all denominations, but this is not necessary if there is a real spirit of cooperation between them. Just as there are many different units in our armed forces—the infantry, mechanized cavalry, artillery, etc.—each with its own duty and purpose to perform, but all with the same purpose in mind, so it can be with organized Christianity, provided the various sects or denominations have the same "purpose in mind"—giving the gospel to those who have not yet heard it.

Paul, the greatest Christian who ever lived after Jesus, stressed the value of unity in writing to the Christians at Corinth. There, some differences had arisen between the members of the Corinthian church as differences will arise in almost any group of people with different personalities. Instead of a spirit of unity, there was a spirit of selfishness and disorder. In order to help them understand what he was talking about, Paul used the human body to illustrate his point. The hands, feet, eyes and other parts of the body all have different functions, but they are all a part of the same body and each contributes its share for the good of the whole. Just so, should it be with any group of Christians.

Margaret T. Applegate, in The Upper Room, gives the following example of Christian unity, in the heart of Africa that same year. Negro worshippers at a Day of Prayer service, in deep gratitude for the safety of their small, untraded English Christians who were becoming bombed out of house and home. Coolie women in India went to bed hungry one night that they might

send their entire day's wages to the hungry and homeless in China.

If Christians obey the Great Commandment, specified by Jesus himself, and its companion commandment, "Thou shalt love the Lord thy God with all thy heart, and with all thy soul, and with all thy strength, and with all thy mind; and thy neighbor as thyself (Luke 10:27)," then there would be real, world-wide Christian fellowship.

Discusses Last Visit of Wild Pigeons

(Continued from page One)

hunters shot them with mixed bags of rabbits, squirrels, fuffed grouse and quail. Now the rood of all these is much diminished, and the grouse and quail are about done. Ring-necked are seldom seen in the valley, and the older hunters despise this imported game so it is not stocked.

A native deer vanished with the old forests, as did the elk, which gave their name to our beautiful stream sixty years earlier. For about twenty years, Bush Valley harbored among the last of the true northern type of the Virginia deer, but they were all gone by 1900. I have killed nine bears in the valley, and six many deer I never counted. There were once hundred certainly. The biggest dressed between 180 and 200 pounds; this stag had but six points on each horn, but they were long, and the rack equalled in size the big antlers of Sam Broecker's killed on the Big Run of Beech Creek in the fall of 1902. His deer had many more points, but some were only little knobs or bumps, though viewed from the front it takes the shape of a lyre; it is a pity that it was sold after Broecker's death to a man in Tyrone, I believe. When Altoona gets its fine new library and war memorial building it should be hung over the memorial fireplace like the grinning Canada lynx on Joe Lombardo's fireplace at the grand hunting lodge in wild Riggles Gap.

"The biggest and meanest buck in all Brush Valley was 'Old Spiky,' which had only one spike on each side, but those were sixteen inches long. Old Spiky would not hesitate to attack anyone, and it was in a pique battle with the Hockenberry's that he was finally slain. Dressed, Old Spiky weighed about 200 lbs. Old Spiky hung out in the Walker Bottoms, in eastern Brush Valley, a vast area of primeval pines and hemlocks, where the biggest white pine felled in 1906, cut low, was five feet eight inches measured from one side, five feet six inches from another. The pine was without branches for sixty feet.

"In the Walker tract the wildcats made their last stand in Brush Valley. Back about 1892, one of our horses died, and we hauled him out into the Walker Bottoms. Coming past there a few days later, we boys saw something was working on the carcass. We thought it was foxes, and set a fox trap. Next day we found a giant bobcat in the trap; in those days the reward was only \$2. We set the trap twice again, and each time caught a big lynx. Later a \$15 bounty was tacked on to this unfortunate animal, and it is today practically extinct in Gov. Martin's sporting commonwealth.

"In eastern Brush Valley the foxes are nearly all red, yet down in the Four Te mile narrows further east the foxes are mostly grey. "Now as to the wolves in Brush Valley, they were still here in the seventies when I was a small boy. They were here as long as we had primeval forests where the game they preyed on hid, when the big forest was gone, they faded out, died, or fled to Canada, who can tell? Old people told many tales of the wolves' boldness, and courage, how they looked in windows, and hung around the sheep folds. By 1880 few wolf tracks were seen in Brush Valley. My father, Moses Gilbert, a Civil War veteran, was a persistent wolf hunter. I never killed a wolf, as they were gone when I began to hunt, centennial year, that was when Reuben Stover killed his freak deer. Some say it was part elk.

"As to panthers, one still hears rumors of their passing through Brush Valley. Yet the last definitely killed in this locality was when Lewis Dorman slaughtered his Pennsylvania lion in Pine Creek Valley, about the time I was born. I knew this great nimrod's son, Dave Dorman, but the old panther slayer is long dead in the grave. St. Paul's chapel, in Penn's Valley, and gunsmith William Gilbert concluded his interesting narrative.

BLANCHARD

Franklin Heverly, who has undergone an operation at the Sayre hospital, was able to return home on Nov. 23. He is greatly improved.

Miss Jean Kunes spent Thanksgiving vacation with friends at Littleton. This friend, the former Miss Arlene Demmy, is now visiting with Miss Kunes.

Several of the local boys in military service have been home for the recent holiday. Kenneth Dietz, having finished his boot training at Great Lakes, is one of these boys; also Pvt. Milford Gardner of Camp Lee, and S. Sgt. Allen Gussall of Camp Swift, Texas, who is awaiting orders for overseas duty.

Mrs. Bruce Johnson accompanied Mr. and Mrs. Stanley Johnson and family to Lamar on Thursday, where they spent the day with Mr. and Mrs. Frank Grieb and family.

Miss Ethel Smith visited with her parents at State College over the weekend.

Harry Glossner, son of the late Sanford Glossner, has brought his bride, the former Miss Vivian Moore of Lock Haven, to the Glossner home near here. The couple were married on November 22.

As near as we can observe the best columnist is the writer of the column you read.

THE OFFICE CAT. A Little Nonsense Now and Then, Is Relished by the Wisest Men.

The Analysis of the Human Female. A woman is what a man marries. She has two feet, two hands and sometimes two husbands, but she never has more than one idea at a time. Like Turkish cigarettes, women are all of the same material. The only difference is that some are disguised better than others. Generally speaking, women are divided into three classes—wives—mistresses—or widows. An eligible miss is a mass of obstinacy surrounded by suspicion.

Wives are of three varieties—prize—surprises—and consolation prizes. Making a wife of a woman is one of the highest arts known to civilization. It requires science, scripture, common sense, faith and charity. It is a psychological marvel that a big, awkward, stubby-skinned, bay-rum scented thing like man should enjoy kissing a soft, fluffy, tender, violet-scented thing like a woman.

If you flatter a woman, it frightens her to death. If you don't, you bore her to death; if you make love to her, she tires of you in the end; and if you don't you soon cease to charm her. If you believe all that she tells you, she thinks you're a fool, and if you don't, she thinks you're a cynic. If you wear gay colors in startling styles, she hesitates to go out with you. If you wear quiet clothes, when you're out with her, she stares all evening at a man in gay colors and startling styles. If she wants to smoke, and you say yes, she vows you are driving her to the devil, and if you say no, she says you're making her old-fashioned. If you are the clinging vine type, she doubts if you have any brains, and if you are modern and advanced, she doubts if you have a heart. If you're silly, she longs for an intelligent mate, and if you act intelligently, she longs for a playmate. If you are popular with other girls, she is jealous, and if you are not, she hesitates to go out with a wallflower.

What in the hell should we do???

No Need For Fence. A colored preacher was calling on all of the members of his congregation to get donations for erecting a fence around the cemetery. He was not meeting with much success and when Brother Jones wouldn't even let him finish his plea, the preacher wanted to know why he objected.

"Well," said Brother Jones, "I don't see no use in a fence around a cemetery. Dem whuts in there can't get out, and dem whuts 'out shod' don't wanna get in."

The Five Stages of Brandy and Water. The first stage is "Brandy and water." The second, "Brandy and warner." The third, "Brandy war." The fourth, "Brandy." And the fifth—Collapse.

A Persistent Devil. Kaye—"My goodness, but that boy friend is trying at times." Payne—"That's nothing, mine is trying at all times."

Not So Many. She—"I don't see why you're going to marry that Smith girl. Why, she's been kissed by every boy in town." He—"I know, but after all, it isn't such a big town."

Tactful Man. Young Bride—"Darling, I'm afraid I put too much milk in the mashed potatoes." Husband—"Oh, well, put in a little more and we'll drink them."

The Lost Hen. A robust red rooster was chasing madly after a fluttery little hen. Squawking raucously, the hen dodged wildly to escape and finally dashed onto the roadway in the path of a truck. Two old maids, seated on a porch, witnessed the tragedy.

"You see," said one, pointing to the sad remains, and nodding virtuously, "she'd rather die."

The Ways of a Woman. A well known diplomat and a famous actress were engaged in a game of hypothetical questions. The diplomat asked the actress, "Would you live with a stranger if he paid you a million pounds?"

"Yes," she answered. "And if he paid you five pounds?" "The irate lady fumed. "What do you think I am?" "We're already established that," returned the diplomat, "now we're trying to determine the degree."

Too Much For Olaf. Olaf visited a ladies' barber shop in a nearby city recently. He said the head barber was nursing a baby when he entered. "Vat you tink?" said Olaf. "She lay down dot baby and say to me, 'You're next, and I walk right out.'"

Bathing the Baby. When giving the baby a bath, a thermometer is unnecessary. If the baby turns red the water is too hot. If the baby turns blue the water is too cold. If the baby turns white you can bet the baby needed a bath.

That's all, folks. Adolf is becoming like a landlord at nightfall. His borders are gathering in about him.

Color of Fur Caused By Change In Light. Contrary to popular belief, the weasel and some other fur-bearing animals do not get their coat color of summer brown and winter white because of seasonal temperature changes. This biological process is actually caused by the length of daylight to which the animals are exposed. With this knowledge, biologists and animal breeders can make an animal produce a summer or winter coat color at any time of the year. Dr. L. B. Clark of Schenectady, member of the biology department at Union College, declared in a General Electric Science Forum address here.

Citing a practical application, he said: "Investigators at the Federal game farm at Saratoga have shown that they can hasten the priming of silver fox fur by manipulating light in the pens."

Dr. Clark mentioned that light also has an effect on the reproduction of animals and birds.

"Certain members of the biology department of Union College working with the New York State department of conservation, and many other investigators, have shown conclusively that the yearly reproductive cycles in the English sparrow, starling, pheasant, quail, and grouse and many other birds, are controlled by the duration of daily illumination," he said.