

Important Changes in Fish Laws.

County Treasurer W. R. Hubbard announces that 52 fishing licenses have been issued to date and fishing season will not open for over a month.

Important changes in fish laws, which went into effect Jan. 1, 1926 are worth the attention of these sportsmen and hosts of others who will soon be able to follow the streams to their heart's content.

A license may now be issued to a person of 16 years instead of 18 years as required heretofore. A non-resident has to pay for a Pennsylvania license what a Pennsylvanian would have to pay in his own State, but under no circumstances less than \$2.50.

Suckers, chubs and eels have been removed from the food fish class to the game fish class; no closed season but a limit has been set on suckers and chubs of 25 a day. Eels, no limit to daily catch.

All special device permits such as spears, racks, gigs, etc., for which permits were issued, are now absolutely prohibited. The legal method of taking fish is with not more than two rods, two lines, or one hand line with not more than three hooks attached to either line and under immediate control.

Season and limit of catch on trout, bass, pickerel, chubs, suckers and catfish follow:

Trout, excluding lake trout—Open season, April 15 to July 31 inclusive; daily limit, 25; minimum size limit, 6 inches.

Bass, large and small mouth—July 1 to Nov. 30, inclusive; 16 in one day; 9 inches.

Pickerel, July 1 Nov. 30, inclusive; 15 in one day; 12 inches.

Chubs and suckers—25 in one day. Catfish used as bait—50 in one day.

More Autos Than Horses.

The horse is not as prevalent in the wide open spaces as it is in the farming sections of the middle West.

There are two to one as many horses in Iowa, for instance, as in some States out where the ranges begin.

This is shown in the 1925 farm census figures. Iowa leads all the States and territories in the number of horses within its borders. There were 1,191,945 Jan. 1.

Ohio trails away down in the list with 634,978.

The District of Columbia has the fewer horses. There are just 249 there, unless some died or some were purchased since Jan. 1.

Figures for rich agricultural States refute the theory that farm machinery is displacing Dobbin. Illinois had 1,032,058 horses, Kansas 938,417 and other farm States in proportion.

There were 16,535,797 horses in the country, the figures showed, and 5,730,608 mules. The number of horses in Indiana was 557,478.—Exchange.

The Food of Sponges.

Many surprising facts are encountered by the person who becomes interested in the study of animal life. One of the hardest things to believe is that the sponge you use daily was once an animal, and not a vegetable growth of the ocean.

Sponges live their own lives, and eat their food as other animals do.

The separate existence of a sponge begins with the breaking away from the parent of a tiny particle. The latter, after being whirled about for a time by the tides and currents, eventually attaches itself to a piece of rock, and from that home it seeks its own livelihood.

The food of infant sponges consists of yolk cells, which contain a form of nourishment. Later, as the sponge grows, it requires something more solid, and this is brought by the currents, which sweep into a bag, half mouth, half stomach, minute particles of the new food.

R Rs. Have Solution of Many Difficulties

"There are three problems the railroad must face," says Frank H. Alfred, president of the Pere Marquette Railroad. "One is the competition growing out of the increased use of the automobiles and trucks.

The second is the competition growing out of the air transportation. The third is the crystallizing of public sentiment against the smoke and soot of the steam locomotive."

"Speed is the answer to the airplane; speed and the safety which it will take aircraft a long time to attain. Comfort is the answer to the airplane and automobile; comfort at sixty, seventy, a hundred miles an hour. To the threat of the automobile and the demand for clean transportation the answer already is clear—electricity. One car unit for short hauls will go far toward meeting bus and truck competition.

P. R. R. to Build 8 Electric Engines.

Contracts for all the motive machinery, controls and other electrical equipment for six huge electrical passenger locomotives and two double cab switching locomotives, have been awarded by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company to the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company.

This equipment will be shipped to the Juniata shops at Altoona, where the entire group of eight locomotives will be built.

The passenger locomotives will be put in operation on the New York division hauling heavy passenger trains between the Pennsylvania terminal in New York City to Manhattan Transfer. These locomotives are in addition to two others of a similar type in service there since 1924.—Exchange.

GARTER ORDER NOT OLDEST IN WORLD

Many in Existence Before Its Institution.

The Order of the Garter, aside from being one of the oldest of the orders of chivalry, is now regarded as the most important of all such orders, and has been so regarded for many years.

The idea that it is the oldest of them all, however, is a popular error; though the story of its foundation by Edward III in 1334 gives it claim to the distinction of high antiquity.

Whatever the truth of the story pertaining to its origin may be, it is a fact that at the time King Edward III is alleged to have picked up the original emblem and murmured his now immortal "Honi soit qui mal y pense!" similar orders were already thick as thistles in the great courts of Europe.

The Holy See had started the vogue in 1048, nearly twenty years before the Norman conquest of England, by inaugurating the Order of St. John of Jerusalem, which still exists.

Half a century later, at the close of the First crusade in 1099, the then pope founded the Order of the Holy Sepulchre.

Spain was then full of Christian knights, dusky Moors and chivalry, and established the orders of Calatrava and Alcantara in 1156 and 1158, respectively. In 1190, two years after Frederick Barbarossa had crossed the country at the head of the Third crusade, the Teutonic order was founded in Austria. Nearly three decades later, in 1219, Waldemar the Conqueror established the Dannebrog order in Denmark. This interesting event took place just five years before the art of skating on ice was first essayed in Denmark.

Sweden and Norway were then rather a mixed grill. The Swedes and the Goths were declaiming each other, while the Norwegians were quarreling with both and contracting fancy alliances with Scotland. However, toward the end of the Thirteenth century, Magnus I organized a regular government, and before he died, in 1290, he also instituted a regular order of chivalry, the Seraphim, which still survives.

In 1318, five years after the suppression of the Knights Templar, the Holy See instituted the Order of Christ.

All these eight orders, and probably a greater number of similar ones that have long since become obsolete, were flourishing in Europe before that of the Garter came into existence in 1334. So the only thing revolutionary about its introduction was its emblem, and the revolutionariness of that feature was offset by the piously chivalrous tone of the motto attached to the same, "Evil to him that thinks ill of it.—The Argonaut.

Berlin's Fish Dinner

Berlin devoured 9,000,000 jelly doughnuts and 2,000,000 pounds of carp as part of the celebration of the New Year. The Germans appreciate carp more than we do. An effort was made to popularize the fish in America shortly before the centennial. It was found that it bred so fast that it soon overcrowded small ponds in which it was placed. But with its sluggish habits the flesh of the fish is coarse and readily takes the taint of impure water. With the American angler it is not a favorite, as it is not what is called a "free biter." It is, however, one of the hardiest of fishes and it will live for several days after leaving the water if surrounded by damp moss. Thus it may be transported over long distances, and in war time it often became an important staple food of impoverished refugees.

The little goldfish is cousin to this comparative leviathan, which was domesticated by the Chinese in a period long anterior to the Christian era.

Eastern Illiteracy

According to the latest figures, eight out of every hundred persons in India above the age of ten are able to read and write. That is not a large proportion. In 1923 there were 8,500,000 students in elementary and advanced schools. That is a large number, but we must remember that India has a population of 315,000,000. In all the schools and colleges of China there were, in 1923, 6,950,000 students. The population of China is larger than that of India, but the number of students is smaller. So we may say that China is behind India in regard to the number of students. On the other hand, China has made much more progress in education during the past twenty years than has India. The number of students in China is now more than six times as great as it was in 1906.

Army Efficiency

I have great respect for army people; they usually do things correctly. I was recently a guest at the home of Col. Jerome Pillow at Fort Leavenworth, and, while in his dressing room, saw that he had 27 neckties. I resolved that as soon as I returned home I would buy my other 26.—E. W. Howe's Monthly.

That Superset

Two San Francisco radio enthusiasts were boasting of their success in "tuning in" on distant stations. "Why," said one, "I heard every word of 'Romeo and Juliet' in New York city last night." "That's nothing," retorted the other, "I not only heard the same play, but I could hear the audience calling 'author.'"

SUCCESS IN AMERICA AN OPEN HIGHWAY

How Four Boys of Humble Origin Have Become Chiefs of the Greatest Financial Organization in the World.

Broad highways of achievement are wide open to all in America no matter how humble their beginning. It is brought out by a writer in Forbes Magazine, telling of the successive elevation of poor boys to the chieftainship of the most powerful association of financial power in the world.

"Nowhere is opportunity so democratic as in caste-free America, nowhere is recognition for faithful service so little conditioned by inherited position and wealth," the article says. "The bounty of America in bestowing her rewards of great success upon those of modest origin is again notably manifest in the rise of Oscar Wells to the presidency of the American Bankers Association.

"The son of a tanner, John H. Puelicher, was elected to this eminence in 1922. Circumstances ended his public schooling in the seventh year and he went to work in a carpet store in Milwaukee. At sixteen he entered a bank as a clerk, rising step by step until he became president. Recognition of his abilities as a banker and civic service through public education in sound economic understanding brought him the highest reward from his profession.

A former country school teacher, Walter W. Head, born in a farm hamlet in Western Illinois, was elected president of the association in 1923. He gave up teaching and a salary of \$75 to enter banking at \$40 a month in a small Missouri town. He subsequently became president of a bank in Omaha, the largest in Nebraska and a dozen neighboring states. The position he occupied in advancing agricultural welfare during the period of depression led to his being called the "Granger President of the American Bankers Association."

From Irish immigrant lad to supreme head of banking in America epitomizes the career of William E. Knox, president of one of the largest savings banks of the country in New York. His business career began as an office boy in a publishing house, and he later entered the bank as a clerk. Experience with humble people in their problems of personal finance and his inculcation of economy in all matters attracted country-wide attention.

Oscar Wells, who rises in 1925 as successor of these men, was born in an old weather-boarded log cabin house in the Missouri River bottoms of Platte County, Missouri. He became an orphan when three years of age, losing his parents in an epidemic that ravaged the countryside. He passed under the care of an uncle, head of a small country bank in Platte City, a town of a few hundred inhabitants, growing up on a farm and receiving his early education in a rural school. He later entered Bethany College, West Virginia, but at the end of his junior year he had to quit college and go to work in the bank."

His subsequent career was one of steady progress, first to higher positions among small country banks, then to larger city banks in Texas, where he rose to the top. In 1914 he was chosen first governor of the Dallas Federal Reserve Bank and served through the opening period of the establishment of that institution. He resigned to become president of a bank in Birmingham, Alabama, which has grown under his administration to be one of the largest and most successful institutions in the South.

Huge Growth in School Savings

New York.—School savings in the United States for the year 1924-1925 increased in aggregate bank balances by \$5,500,000, with a growth of 630,000 in the total number of pupils participating. It is shown in reports made to the American Bankers Association, which declares that the returns encourage belief in the permanence of school savings as a part of the educational program in the public schools.

During the year the number of reporting school savings systems increased from 633 in 742 districts to 760 in 1,557 districts, the number of schools from 9,080 to 10,163, the number of pupils participating from 2,236,326 to 2,869,497, the deposits from \$14,991,535.40 to \$16,961,560.72 and the bank balances from \$20,435,144.64 to \$25,913,431.15, says W. E. Albright, in charge of the Association's savings activities.

Since 1920, the first year for which comprehensive statistics are available, the number of schools having school savings banking has increased 27.14 per cent, the enrollment in school savings districts 278.9 per cent, participants 520.2 per cent, deposits 506.1 per cent and bank balances 516.8 per cent.

Humidity

Relative humidity is the ratio of the amount of invisible water vapor in a given volume of air to the amount that would make this air saturated at the same temperature. In short, it is the ratio between the amount of invisible vapor present to the maximum amount that could be present at the same temperature. In measuring humidity only the invisible water vapor is considered, and not the drops of rain or droplets of fog.

Testimony by Telephone

Recently, testimony was taken by telephone in an American court. One of the witnesses for the commonwealth in an automobile accident case, had just returned home after being a patient in a hospital and was unable to attend court. He was called by telephone, the oath administered and his testimony transmitted and recorded by the court stenographer.

Added to Spain's Riches

The Spaniards discovered gold in South America in 1498, from which time until 1731 they carried from South America 6,000 millions of "pieces of eight" in registered gold and silver, exclusive of what was unregistered. One piece of gold weighing 60 pounds troy, was found near Lepaz, a town in Peru, in 1730.

Gold Discoveries

Gold was discovered in Malacca in 1731; in New Andalusia in 1785; in Ceylon in 1800. Gold was discovered in California in September, 1847, and in Australia in 1851. It is estimated that between 1851 and 1859 gold to the value of \$450,000,000 was exported from Victoria, Australia, alone.

Ended Enforced Servitude

The habit of sending people to America to be made indentured servants was discontinued at the time of the American revolution. The habit of sending maidens to become the wives of colonists was discontinued the latter part of the Seventeenth century or the early Eighteenth.

Honor Accorded Indian

A Hatteras Indian named Manteo, who was a faithful friend of the whites and was taken on a visit to England, was given the rite of Christian baptism and the order of a feudal baron as Lord of Roanoke August 31, 1587.

Judicial Robe at \$2,000

The magnificent robes of black satin, damask, heavily embroidered with gold thread, which legal etiquette compels the higher judicial officials in England to wear on state occasions, now cost nearly \$2,000 apiece.

Author Lost to Fame

The author of the old English ballad, "Babes in the Wood," is unknown. The ballad was entered in the Stationers' register in 1595. The first play by that name, produced in 1601, was derived from the Italian.

Left Name as Architect

Palladio, whose style of architecture was long considered the most perfect, was a celebrated Italian architect of the Sixteenth century. Most of his work was done in and about Venice, where he died in 1580.

Deep and Hot

Agua springs, in Colorado, the largest of like temperature in the world, have been fathomed to a depth of 850 feet and bottom never reached. The temperature of the water is 135 degrees Fahrenheit.

England Losing Land

It is said that 160 square miles of excellent corn-growing land in Yorkshire, England, has been washed into the sea since the writing of Domesday book.

Preventive

One trouble with calling on common sense to prevent divorces, the doggedness might head off a lot of weddings.—Lafayette Journal and Courier.

Much Discussed, at Least

While the younger generation may not be going to the dogs, it is beyond question a bone of contention.—Harrisburg Telegraph.

Not Penn's Idea

The plan to pay the Indians for land taken by the Quakers did not originate with Penn, but with the bishop of London.

Vast Body of Water

The Baltic sea is about 930 miles long by from 50 to 425 in width and has an area of approximately 100,000 square miles.

London's Rent Roll

Rents amounting to more than \$1,250,000 are annually collected by the city of London from property it owns.

Not Yet Crowded

The population of the entire land surface of the globe averages about thirty-one to the square mile.

Where Nutria Comes From

The coypu is a curious web-footed rodent of South America, known commercially as nutria.

Rotten Support

Those who lean upon their dignity are in need of a better support.—The Outlook.

A Serious Question
Will the same prudent care that you have used in getting an estate for your family be exercised in keeping it after you are gone?
You will not be here to know.
But, if you wish to feel assured that what you have gained by industry and kept by self-denial and economy, will not be lost, make this Bank your Executor or your Trustee.
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