

50,000 Will be Killed by Autos in 1935.

"If automobile accidents continue to increase at the same rate the next ten years as they have in the last decade 50,000 persons will be killed in that manner in 1935, while the total deaths during the decade will be more than 300,000," said Charles E. Hill, General Safety Agent of the New York Central Lines, addressing the general session of the National Safety Council at its 15th annual congress recently.

Mr. Hill is one of the foremost authorities on safety. He is a Vice-President of the National Safety Council and Chairman of its Advisory Committee on Public Safety, consisting of men of national prominence in the automobile and other industries and representatives from Yale and Michigan Universities. He has just completed a five weeks tour of the New York Central Lines on a "Safety Special" train, holding mass meetings of employes to promote the safety movement.

"The cost of highway traffic accidents in the United States is at least six hundred million dollars a year," continued Mr. Hill, "and this does not include the cost incident to traffic congestion. Upon the basis used in the foregoing calculation this cost will soar to one and a half billion dollars in 1935, while the aggregate cost for the next ten years will be more than ten billion dollars. I am basing this statement upon the experience of the past.

Another startling statement by Mr. Hill in the course of his address on "Safety as a Community Problem," was this:

"Last year 89,880 persons were killed in accidents of all kinds and more than two and a half millions were injured. This 246 deaths and 7,000 injuries for each day in the year, or more than twenty times the daily casualty toll of American soldiers during the World War. The direct economic loss from accidents is estimated to be at least four billion dollars a year. If these accidents could be wiped out over night our economic adjustment alone would be sufficient to dispose of our public debts in less than five years.

"Twenty-one thousand boys and girls under fifteen years of age went to their deaths as a result of accidents last year. Is there not sufficient human interest in that fact to distract public attention from matters of less moment?"

"America is the most reckless nation in the world. Our fatal accident rate is nearly two and a half times as high as that of England and Wales and three times higher when automobile fatalities alone are considered."

Mr. Hill said that until about twelve years ago the center of gravity of accidental deaths and injuries was in industries; but since that time it has gradually found its way to the field of public accidents. He pointed out that no matter how effective prevention work in the industrial plant might be it was imperiled by the constant addition of untrained employes. Therefore, industrial safety was not only a plant problem, but a community problem as well. The interest of the community in accidents was further emphasized by the fact that no fewer than 20,000 persons were killed by accident in homes last year, the majority of these home accidents occurring in the most poorly housed part of the population.

The only way to reduce this appalling loss of life and property, Mr. Hill said, was by community effort along orderly lines following a definite program. As an example of the effectiveness of systematic, organized effort he said that railroad employment was less than one-third as hazardous as it was twenty years ago, while employes and passenger fatalities combined had been reduced 60 per cent. in the last thirteen years, notwithstanding a large increase in the number of employes and in passenger traffic also.

Responsibility for accidents, Mr. Hill placed upon citizens both in their individual and official capacities, civil and political. This included schools, churches, homes, traffic courts and other officials, fraternal and civic organizations and the press.

The remedy, he said, lay in a complete mobilization of community forces, with the full co-operation of all agencies. Industries are doing a great work individually, but they cannot succeed alone; they must have the aid of the public. To carry out a comprehensive plan consideration must be given to three fundamentals: 1.—Engineering, including scientific study of accidents and their causes, establishing safe conditions and determining what constitutes safe practices; 2.—Education, including information showing causes of accidents and arousing understanding of the need for personal carefulness; 3.—Enforcement, through means for compelling the heedless minority to observe safe practices.

Deer Season in State December 1st to 15th.

The season for killing deer in Pennsylvania is from December 1 to December 15, inclusive. Only male deer with horns having two or more points to one antler, may be taken. The bag limit is one, with a maximum of six to a party camping or hunting together, however large the party may be.

Those who are interested in the game laws of this and other States would do well to send five cents to the superintendent of documents, government printing office, Washington, D. C., asking for Farmers' Bulletin No. 1605, which is a summary of the game laws of all the States, the Canadian provinces and the Federal and Dominion governments, for the season of 1926-1927. A copy of the State game laws can be obtained by writing to the Game Commission at Harrisburg.

GIRL HEALTH CHAMPION TO TRY FOR NATIONAL HONORS

Alberta Hoppe Took First Place at Iowa Fair and at the Sioux City Interstate Fair.

Chicago.—Alberta Hoppe, age fifteen years and ten months, who received a score of 98.9 per cent, was adjudged to be Iowa's healthiest 4-H club girl in a state-wide contest at the recent Iowa state fair. Girls representing 78 counties competed.

A few weeks later she was declared champion health girl at the Sioux City Interstate fair in a field of 4-H club entrants from the states of Ohio, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska, South Dakota, North Dakota, Wyoming and Montana. In this regional contest she scored 99.2 per cent perfect, being faulted only for a little irregularity of teeth and a little weakness in the arch of her foot. The latter is now being corrected through exercises in preparation for the National Health contest in which she will be entered at the National Club congress to be held in Chicago, November 27 to December 4, in connection with the International Live Stock exposition. There Alberta



Alberta Hoppe.

will meet the healthiest club girls from all parts of the country for national honors, each state being represented by its champion health girl. A similar contest for club boys will also be conducted at the same time.

Josephine Arndt, state leader of girls' club work in Iowa, says: "Alberta, who is a farm girl from Linn county, is a splendid example of a club girl living up to the standards of all-around development of head, heart, hand and health for which 4-H club work stands.

"Alberta is a girl who lives up to the rules of the health game. She has been a 4-H club girl for four years—where health is emphasized in some way at all regular club meetings.

"Swimming is her favorite sport, although she is fond of all gymnastic work including folk dancing, volleyball and indoor baseball. She likes outdoor life.

"Alberta is a sophomore in high school. In her freshman year she averaged about 96 and ranked second in her class. This shows how a good body is the basis on which to build a good mind and a good disposition. She is an example of a rather recently established fact that school children showing the best physical development make the best progress in school.

Austrian Trains Field

Birds to Talk and Sing
Bayersdorf, Austria.—In Austria the starlings and nutcrackers talk and sing, that is, all those who go to school to Mitzl Hofer.

Fraulein Hofer has been teaching these two varieties of birds to talk and sing for the last twenty years. And, so successful has she been, that customers flock from all parts of Europe to visit her cottage, and to buy her birds.

She believes that the ability to sing and talk is strengthened through inheritance. Consequently she breeds her birds with the greatest care and has developed strains of nutcrackers and starlings which are not equaled as singers and talkers in all Europe.

The starlings and nutcrackers go to school each morning, not just hit or miss, but in classes. The birds sit on her hand, on her shoulders, in her lap and as she trills and talks to them, it spurs them on to imitative effort.

And her method? Patience, an endless amount of it.

Helps Doctors

New York.—The Charleston and its latest version, the black bottom, are making a lot of money for some physicians. One who has an office on fashionable Park avenue says that at least 90 per cent of his cases now are dislocated cartilage in the knee joint. The patients are mostly women.

Four Presidents Used Gold Key.

Washington.—Whenever a famous exposition or ceremony is opened at long range by the President of the United States he uses a gold electrical key studded with precious nuggets, the only instrument of its kind in the world.

Four Presidents—Taft, Wilson, Harding and Coolidge—and one first lady, have touched the key's handle to signal the commencement of expositions and other projects of national importance.

When not in use, the instrument is carefully guarded by its owner, Edward W. Smithers, chief telegrapher at the White House, who has been on duty there since the day after the battleship Maine was blown up in 1898. It was given him by President Taft, who used it for the first time in 1900 to open the Alaskan-Yukon Pacific exposition in Seattle. The key was specially designed for that occasion, being mounted upon a slab of Alaskan marble, inset with Alaskan nuggets and presented to Mr. Taft at that time by George W. Carmack, discoverer of gold in Alaska.

WILSON GOT NEW YEAR THRILL.

Probably the most unusual touch ever felt by the instrument was that given at three o'clock on a New Year's morning, when Woodrow Wilson, clad in pajamas and bath robe, descended the stairs of the White House to signal from the east room the opening of the San Diego exposition. The year 1915 had reached Washington three hours before, but the President's touch caught the year 1914 in San Diego in its last dying gasp and caused the big fair grounds to burst into a blaze of light as the old year passed out and the new year arrived.

Another big event, of which the gold key was a part, occurred in 1913. As the key was pressed by President Taft on that occasion, the waters of the Pacific and the Atlantic met for the first time in the Panama canal. The electrical impulse sent out from the White House caused the explosion in the big waterway which blew away Gamboa dyke, removing the last obstruction between the waters of the two oceans.

MRS. COOLIDGE OPENED SESSION.

President Coolidge used the key to put the machinery of the \$57,000,000 Skagit hydroelectric plant in Seattle in motion, and Mrs. Coolidge used it on two occasions to open women's meetings far from Washington.

Smithers is extremely proud of his possession. He keeps it stored away at his home, but many sightseers who have heard of the unusual historic relic insist upon adding it to the list of famous things in Washington they can tell of having seen with their own eyes.

"Just the other night," Smithers said, "four men from Oklahoma drove up to the house about midnight to see the key. They wouldn't leave until I got up out of bed and showed it to them."

The Indian "Tree Game."

Since archery is becoming popular again, games with bows and arrows are appropriate. Such games are among the most popular of Indian sports. The tree is very interesting. About a dozen blunt or knob-headed arrows are needed for the game. These arrows are shot into a large tree so that they are caught in the foliage and hang there in many positions. At a given signal the players begin to shoot these arrows down. Every arrow a player brings down is his. Also each one of his that gets caught or lodged in the tree becomes a "prize arrow" for the other players to shoot at. If they succeed in bringing down all the arrows they win. But many times they lose all their arrows and the tree wins.—Exchange.

American Women Bring Barbers \$150,000,000 a Year.

According to a report by N. S. Sherman, of Indianapolis, before the annual convention of Barber Shop Men in Chicago recently, American women spent \$150,000,000 in the barber shops last year.

Men and women together spent a billion dollars. The sales are divided as follows:

Women—Bobs, curls and so on, \$150,000,000. Men—Haircuts and shaves, \$600,000,000. Tonics—\$100,000,000. Shampoos, Singes and Scalp Treatments—\$50,000,000.

—The American people cut about 22.5 billion cubic feet of wood from the forests each year. Fuelwood comprises 42 per cent.; saw lumber 37 per cent., and other forest products (poles, posts, ties, pulpwood, mine timber, etc.) 21 per cent.

Our nation uses 110,000,000 cords of fuelwood a year. This means just one cord to each man, woman and child in the country.

An Old Time Thanksgiving Sentiment.

The day, the joyful day, recommended by the illustrious Washington has dawned which invited united America religiously to celebrate the goodness of God—the happy fruits and effects of one of the most memorable revolutions recorded in all history, a revolution, considered in its rise, progress and speedy termination without a precedent, at once exhibiting such a phenomenon in the political world as has attracted the eyes of all civilized nations and attended with such a series of providential interpositions as might fell astonish disinterested spectators, confound the infidel and enrapture the saint; a revolution in favor of civic and religious liberty which in its principles has given a fatal shock to tyranny and oppression in general, a glorious revolution which

spoke into political existence our national republic, now rising with rapid progress to meridian glory.—Benjamin Wadsworth at Danvers, Mass., 1795.

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Fire... Automobile
ALL OTHER LINES

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Hugh M. Quigley
Successor to H. E. FENLON
Temple Court BELLEFONTE, PA.
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Beautiful Clocks
in Chime

Just the Gift for Father and Mother

F. P. BLAIR and SON
JEMS JEWELRY SILVERWARE

Your Telephone

It's a business for vision... and forehandedness

THE TELEPHONE DEVELOPMENT ENGINEER looks at a vacant lot—and sees a great building.

He surveys a sleepy street—and sees a hustling business center.

It's his job to have the facilities of service ready—on time.

He studies even the smallest community in the state. He projects the telephone buildings, switchboards and lines on what will happen next year, and the year after, and up to twenty years ahead.

He can't wait until the new factory, or apartment or suburban development is completed. That would be too late!

He must be ready in advance of the demand for service.

At this moment four million dollars of telephone construction work is in progress in the state. The year's total will exceed twenty million.

It's a business for vision and forehandedness.

THE BELL TELEPHONE COMPANY OF PENNSYLVANIA