

NEW NUMBERS FOR STATE ROADS.

Pennsylvania tourists next summer will find the old state highway route numbers replaced by United States highway numbers.

The designation of these highways and the use of this standard marker is in accordance with the recommendation of a committee appointed by the American Association of State Highway Officials in co-operation with the Federal bureau of roads.

State routes which are not United States highways will be identified as traffic routes and will be marked by keystone signs with black borders, letters and numerals on a white background.

A description of the principal highway changes follows:

The Roosevelt Highway, Route No. 7, beginning at the New York State line and extending to Erie, will be U. S. Route No. 6.

The Susquehanna Trail, Route No. 4, will be U. S. Route No. 111 from Shrewsbury to Harrisburg; U. S. Route No. 11, from Harrisburg to Sunbury, and from Sunbury north through Williamsport to the New York State line, U. S. Route No. 111.

The Lincoln Highway, Route No. 1, will become U. S. Route 30 from the Ohio State line to Philadelphia; from Philadelphia to Morrisville it will be U. S. No. 1.

The Lackawanna Trail, Route No. 2, will be U. S. Route No. 611 from Philadelphia to Scranton, and U. S. Route No. 11 from Scranton to the New York State line.

The William Penn Highway, Route No. 3, will be the U. S. Route No. 22 except between Harrisburg and Amity Hall, where it will be U. S. Route No. 11.

The Lakes to Sea Highway, Route No. 5 will be U. S. Route No. 5 from Waterford to Cambridge Springs; U. S. Route No. 19 from Cambridge Springs to Meadville; U. S. Route No. 322 from Meadville to Tyrone, and from Tyrone to Water street, State Traffic route No. 55. It will follow the William Penn Highway to Newport, where it will be State Traffic Route No. 5 through New Bloomfield, Duncannon, Harrisburg, Downingtown, West Chester and Philadelphia.

The Old Monument trail, Route No. 6 will be U. S. Route 219.

The William Plinn Highway Route No. 8, will be State Traffic Route No.

8 from Erie to Pittsburgh and U. S. Route 19 from Pittsburgh to the West Virginia state line.

The Benjamin Franklin Highway, Route No. 17, will be U. S. Route No. 422 to the intersection of the William Penn Highway west of Munday's Corners, where it will parallel the William Penn to Reading and again become U. S. Route No. 422 to Philadelphia.

The Buchanan Trail, Route No. 44, from the Maryland line through McConnellsburg, will be State Traffic Route No. 16.

Contract Hospitals.

World War veterans are registering a complaint for the manner in which disabled soldiers are being cared for, launching the attack against the contract hospitals.

The government allows \$2 a day for the care of soldiers in these hospitals, which contract for the job of taking care of disabled soldiers. Organizations which have the interests of these soldiers at heart, are complaining that the amount is not sufficient to properly care for them, and there is no doubt but what grievances of this nature should be investigated.

The government does not have hospitals enough to care for all of the cases, and in some localities they contract with private institutions to care for disabled soldiers at the small sum of \$2 per day.

In some of these hospitals, mental cases are taken, and a visit to one of them recently was made by Frank T. Strayer, commander-in-chief of the veterans of Foreign Wars, who is preparing a report with which an effort will be made to provide better hospital service.

"Soldiers with mental cases at the Elgin, (Ill.) hospital present the most pathetic scene I have ever encountered," Strayer said. "Big, strong men sit there all day staring ahead, their minds blank, their memory gone, life a loss," he said.

There are 25,800 cases in this country, and if conditions are as bad as some say they are, this government is too big and generous to allow any man to be kept in contract hospitals. —Exchange.

Rheumatism

While in France with the American Army I obtained a noted French prescription for the treatment of Rheumatism and Neuritis. I have given this to thousands with wonderful results. The prescription cost me nothing. I ask nothing for it. I will mail it if you will send me your address. A postal will bring it. Write today. PAUL CASE, Dept. K-218, Brockton, Mass.

GAS TRAPS BIRDS IN PARK CAVERNS

Perish in Caves Poisoned From Below

Yellowstone Park, Wyo.—Natural poison gas, seeping up through fissures in the earth into caves, is frequently the cause of the death of birds and small mammals in Yellowstone National park, and Park Naturalist E. J. Sawyer is attempting to find out why the luckless little victims venture into these deadly traps.

He is disinclined to believe the theory most commonly advanced that the birds go into the caves for shelter as cold weather comes on in the fall.

Impelled by Restlessness.

"It is my present belief that, in general, the bird victims are not particularly attracted by anything at all, but that in the restlessness characteristic of their spring and autumn movements they venture into all manner of accessible places and are then overcome by the gas. The species affected are small perching birds of various kinds, such as sparrows, warblers, wrens and thrushes; nor has it been observed that any species or group of these pays a toll out of proportion to its relative general abundance.

"That a desire for warmth is not the main attraction seems further indicated by the fact that the Townsend solitaire is so frequently found dead in the caves. This bird, an all-year resident in the park and apparently unaffected by even the extreme cold of midwinter, would scarcely be impelled to seek extraordinary warmth in spring and fall.

"Confined to Smaller Birds. "One of the most abundant species of small birds in this region is the Clark crow, or nutcracker, yet I have seldom if ever found a Clark crow in the poison caves, and yet it would seem a comparatively short step from its ordinary habits for the nutcracker to enter one of these shallow caverns—not so pronounced a departure from routine as it is in the case of the tree-loving warblers, which are among the most frequent victims.

"It is my belief that the nutcracker does enter the caves, but, owing to its greater size and greater power of resistance, emerges with impunity—though doubtless, in each case, an older and a wiser bird. Indeed so far as my frequent observations go, it is a rare thing to find any bird larger than the small thrushes that has succumbed to the gas."

"Relic of Washington's Found in Old Box. Adderbury West, England—In an old box of parchments purchased for a shilling T. J. Bennett has discovered the oldest connecting link between the ancestral family of George Washington and Sulgrave Manor, the Washington family home.

This is a deed bearing the signatures in plain handwriting of Laurence Washington and Robert Washington. Beneath each signature is attached a seal of the Washington family.

The deed is dated 1597 and relates to a transfer of land at Sulgrave. A deed at Sulgrave Manor house, hitherto thought to be the oldest, is dated 1599. Laurence Washington was the original Washington owner of Sulgrave Manor.

The collection of old parchments, belonged to Bennett's late uncle. The old deed box was put up with other odds and ends for sale after the uncle died, and Bennett secured it for a shilling. Lord Lee of Fareham has given Mr. Bennett an opinion that it is of great value.

New Gas Cell Lining Cuts Dirigible Cost. Washington.—A new fabric for lining the gas cells of dirigibles, as light and effective but only one-third as costly as that made with the precious goldbeater's skin, has been developed for the Navy department after years of research in the bureau of standards.

"A substitute for goldbeater's skin, has been sought by the air powers of the world since it became apparent in 1910 that the lighter-than-airship was destined to be an important instrument of war and commerce. Development of a satisfactory substitute, employing cellulose, at this time is particularly valuable to the United States in view of the plan to construct for the navy two \$6,000,000 airships larger than either the Shenandoah or the Los Angeles.

World-War Children Held Cold-Blooded. New York.—The World war made the children of its day a "bloodthirsty and cold-blooded" present generation, Fritz Kreisler, violinist, said on his return from an eight-month tour of Europe.

He asked reporters what had taken place in America during his absence. Among other things, he was told of the Hickman murder case and other recent crimes.

"It is those young people who were children in the war and who heard of the gigantic sacrifice of life and seem to have inherited all the bloodshed and cruelty of war," he said. "I know. I see it in their faces and in their actions."

"Thank God it is not the soldiers," he added. "They come back tired and weary and settled down."

Took Many Years to Produce Modern Bed

Included in the world's long list of human benefactors is the unknown man who first invented beds. The earliest beds—wicker bedsteads, formed of the midribs of palm leaves—were long and straight, some times possessing a back made of bronze, alabaster, gold, or ivory, and richly cushioned, or they reposed on low pallets made of palm boughs, with wooden pillows hollowed out for the head.

A recent writer reminds us that the evolution of beds in England stretches over a period of 700 years. Throughout the Thirteenth century even kings' beds consisted very largely of straw.

In later medieval times people all but sat up in their beds, so high at the upper end were the long mattresses lifted on piles of cushions. After the Twelfth century beds were occasionally made of bronze and other metals, but more often of wood, carved and encrusted with ornament.

Narrow, at first, they gradually increased in size until they reached a width of four yards. In such huge beds, we are told, "parents, children and sometimes dogs, were wont to 'take their night's rest.'"

History Set Down as Work of Imagination

All histories that are not mere compilations of dates, records and statistics are works of the imagination; for the testimony of eyewitnesses is extremely fallible, especially when an event is calamitous or dramatic; and the report that we have upon the nature of any person or thing is governed entirely by the temperament of the person who gives it. People with the irresponsible imaginations of children will tell you of events in which they participated and will seem to believe their fictions even when you know they are fibbing. Also it is the habit of man to englamor his past and to exalt himself among his fellows whenever an occasion arises in which he can dramatize himself before an audience as the hero of an event, concerning the truth of which the audience can have no knowledge.—Burton Rascoe in the Bookman.

Cat Mourns Bird

Cats and birds, like dogs and cats are rarely friends, but when such friendships are made they are very real.

Not long ago a black cat lost a jackdaw which had been its close companion for five years, and the bird's death seemed to make life not worth living for the cat. It refused to feed, and at last became so ill and weak that it was taken to the people's dispensary for sick animals at Bethnal Green.

No wonder the cat was fretting over its loss, for the jackdaw had been its daily playmate. The two had fed together and their friendly relations were so good that the jackdaw would often settle on the sleeping cat's back and both would doze in comfort.—Children's Newspaper, London.

No Worry for Animals

As far as we are aware, animals have no notion of time in the sense we have. The future means nothing to them, and for this they are much happier than we are. They live for the present moment only. They have no fears of what may happen to them in days to come—no fear, then, of death and no yearning after immortality. Neither do we suppose that they have any clear conception of the past, although undoubtedly they have unconscious memory. The formation of habits depends on this. But they don't consciously think over the happy days of youth gone by, nor brood over the sorrows of old age.—H. Munro Fox in the Forum.

Military Watches

In early Hebrew history, about 3,000 years ago, it was the custom of the tribes, which then lived in camps which they moved from place to place, to set a watch against surprise attacks by roving bands of robbers from the north. They divided their nights into convenient watches of about four hours each. It appears that they adopted the custom from military practices then prevailing. Military custom calls for two-hour watches as being safer because there is less likelihood that the soldier on guard will become tired, sleepy or otherwise indifferent to the importance of his task.

"Hi-Jacking"

"Hi-jack" is a slang word meaning to rob by trickery or violence, especially to rob another robber or a bootlegger of his illegal wares. Just when "hi-jack" and "hi-jacker" originated is unknown. It is supposed that "hi-jacker" was first applied to a gang of hobos who preyed on men working in the harvest fields of the Middle West. Their practice was, so it is said, to halt their prospective victims with "Hi, Jack, what time is it?" The salutation was followed by a blow on the head and the victim was then relieved of his hard-earned gold.—Pathfinder Magazine.

Palestine

To go to Palestine is a great stimulation to one's faith and belief in the great things which the little land gave to the rest of the world after having rejected them for itself.—American Magazine.

The Custody of Wills.

If you have made your will, put it in a sealed envelope with your name on it and deposit it here for safe keeping, without charge.

It may save your heirs much trouble, for sometimes wills are put away so carefully that they are hard to find. We have helped to make many searches for the missing document.

We also can act as Executor or Administrator which would insure a proper settlement of your estate.

The First National Bank BELLEFONTE, PA.

The First National Bank advertisement featuring a circular logo and the text 'In Tough with Business Conditions' and 'Through its many contacts, the First National Bank is in close touch with business conditions and will be glad to have you consult its Officers regarding any problem you have in mind. Checking Accounts are invited.'

Marrying for Alimony Has Become a Profession in This Country.

Marrying for alimony as a profession, has reached enormous proportions in the United States, if nearly \$1,000,000 paid divorcees last year, in Cuyahoga county, in which Cleveland, Ohio, is located, is any indication, Arthur J. Eyring alimony clerk recently remarked.

The women who make a business of collecting alimony here have increased 340 per cent in the past 10 years, Eyring revealed. In 1917 only 31 women drew checks from their former spouses. Today the number is so great that the divorced women are often obliged to stand in line.

Local alimonies received \$222,923.06 in cash in 1927 and nearly \$750,000 in property and money settlements were made, Eyring showed in his annual report.

Eyring who has paid out alimony for many years declared that although many women are deserving in being supported by their former husbands, it is unbelievable the number of women who are receiving checks from two or maybe three misguided former husbands. He said these divorcees have developed a highly skillful technique of marrying, divorcing and suing for alimony, then remarry some wealthier man, divorcing and suing again for alimony.

Where there are children, Eyring believes it is no more than right for the former married man to aid in supporting his former wife and "kiddies." It is contended, however, that the familiar "gold-diggers" far outnumber all other alimony receivers.

Most judges, Eyring declared, regard marriage as a life contract and think that if the contract is broken through the fault of the husband or not, the wife is fully justified in taking alimony as a fair return for her investment.

However, it is said, that more modern justices feel it a great injustice for a right-minded woman to accept support from a man she has ceased to love and live with and are extremely cautious about alimony awards.

Eyring believes that the "alimony business" will increase almost three-fold in 1928.

Eighty Graduated at State College at Mid-Year.

One of the largest mid-year graduation classes in the history of the Pennsylvania State College, totaling 80 young men and women, received diplomas from President Ralph D. Hetzel, on Tuesday night at the fifteenth annual mid-year commencement. The group included fourteen girls, and advanced degrees were awarded by the graduate school to ten individuals. One of these, James E. Snyder, an instructor in the School of Chemistry and Physics, received the doctor of philosophy degree.

The commencement speaker was Dr. Francis W. Shepardson, Judge H. Walton Mitchell, president of the college board of trustees, was the presiding officer.

The School of engineering had the largest number of graduates, 24, closely followed by Liberal Arts with 23; the School of Education graduated 16; Agriculture nine; Mines and Metallurgy, six, and Chemistry and Physics, two. President and Mrs. Hetzel tendered the graduates a reception at their home on Tuesday afternoon. The second semester opened on Monday.

The Bankrupts.

Though 1927 has generally been called a year of prosperity, yet plenty of people are always failing in business. During the last fiscal year, 48,785 cases of bankruptcy occurred, with total liabilities of \$885,557,006, which was \$80,000,000 more than 10 years ago.

These losses may seem very big, yet if they are compared with the total income of the country, which was probably as much as \$100,000,000,000 for 1927, they do not look so serious. If the American people are losing considerably less than one per cent of their income in such failures, they are doing pretty well. And the liabilities are not by any means a total loss, since in a great many cases, a large part of the whole of these debts of insolvents was paid back.

But these losses are heavy enough so they cause distress. Many solvent firms are pulled down by the failure of their debtors to pay up. It is a tragedy when a firm that has tried hard to make good, finds itself unable to go on. Its assets have to be sold for less than they are worth, its workers have to find employment elsewhere, and often they have to have lean times for months or years until they can get started again.

People who start in business should study carefully the causes of bankruptcy, and beware of falling into the pitfalls. Many people will go into business with the sublime confidence that if they have a little capital, they can get up a store, stock it with goods and trade and profits will come naturally. But there are certain things they need to do to reach satisfactory results. They must know enough about merchandise so as to please and satisfy the public with good values and reasonable prices, they must work hard and buy intelligently, and they should inform the public of what they have through advertising.

State College is Friend to Agricultural Students in U. S. Penn State ranks third in agricultural student enrollment among the land grant colleges, statistics gathered and compiled by Dean R. L. Watts, of the school of agriculture, show.

Iowa State College has 786 regular 4-year students, Cornell University has 651, the Pennsylvania State College 590, and Texas A. and M. College 566. In freshmen enrollments Penn State ranks fourth with 202 students. Iowa is first with 367, Mississippi A. and M. College has 248 and Texas A. and M. College has 218.

Advertisement for Fauble's featuring 'SPECIAL SATURDAY, FEB. 11th' and 'ONE LOT MEN'S FLEECE LINED UNION SUITS' for \$1.29, and '5 DOZEN MEN'S COTTON RIBBED UNION SUITS' for \$1.19, all available for one day only. Also mentions 'JUST 7 DOZ. B. V. D. STYLE UNION SUITS' for 69c.