

Announcing the Opening of the

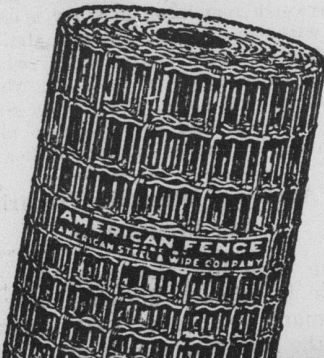
Bellefonte Guernsey Farm

**GOLDEN GUERNSEY
Milk and Cream**
STATE COLLEGE CREAMERY
Butter, Cottage Cheese, Buttermilk

Dressed Poultry and Selected Eggs
Phone 526-m **PHILIP C. SHOEMAKER, Mgr**

Free SILK HOSE Free

Mendel's Knit Silk Hose for Women, guaranteed to wear six months without runners in leg or holes in heels or toe. A new pair FREE if they fall. Price \$1.00.
YEAGER'S TINY BOOT SHOP.



**Zinc Insulated
AMERICAN
Fence**
No Extra Price
INSULATED AGAINST RUST
40% TO 100% MORE ZINC

At last—the perfect Farm Fence! A much thicker, heavier coating of zinc, a much greater protection against the weather, a much greater life.

40% to 100% more zinc—at NO EXTRA PRICE. Ask for American Zinc Insulated Fence; we have it in stock.

**Olewine's
Hardware Store**
BELLEFONTE

Your doctor knows . . .

that whole wheat contains every element the human body needs, balanced in healthful proportion. Whole wheat and whole milk—that's the ideal food combination—but be sure the whole wheat is properly cooked for easy digestibility.

Shredded Wheat is the whole wheat steam-cooked, shredded and thoroughly baked. Its crisp, crunchy, flavory shreds of whole wheat encourage thorough mastication, and that means sound teeth and healthy gums. 12 large full-size biscuits (12 ounces) in every package, ready-cooked, ready-to-eat. Delicious for any meal.



Made by The Shredded Wheat Company



YOUR MEAT MARKET—

Practically "right around the corner" from where you live! Be sure to include a visit here in your next shopping tour. We offer daily meats for every family menu. Young, tender pork; prime cuts of western beef; fresh-killed poultry—all are moderately priced to save you money.

Telephone 667

Market on the Diamond

Bellefonte, Penna.

P. L. Beezer Estate.....Meat Market

Democratic Matchman

Bellefonte, Pa., May 11, 1928

Highest Building in the World.

The new Larkin Building in New York will be the highest building in the world with 110 stories; the new Book Tower in Detroit second tallest with 85 floors; while the new projected Labor Temple in Chicago seems destined to 75 floors.

The highest building in the world at present is the Woolworth Building in New York with 60 floors; the second highest the Metropolitan Life Building with 50 floors; the third the Singer Building with 41 floors; the fourth and the fifth, the Broadway and 48th St. Building and the Banker's Trust, each having 39 floors; the City Investing, and 178-180 East 48th Street Building, each with 33 floors. These buildings range in height from 487 feet to 792 feet. The Eiffel Tower, Paris, is 1,000 feet in height, but will be much shorter than the new Larkin Building now in the course of construction.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

B OARDERS WANTED.—Women only. Elderly ladies preferred. Also, washings done at home.—Mrs. W. W. Brown, Halfmoon Hill. 17-14

F O R SALE.—A story and a half brick house, on the east side of Holmes street, State College. Inquire of the State Bank, Laurenton, Pa. 13-17-34.

N O T I C E.—Notice is hereby given that the second and partial account of Dorsey Cronister, Guardian of Adulthood, a weak-minded person, will be presented to the Court on May 23rd, 1928 and unless exceptions thereto are filed on or before May 19th, 1928, the same will be confirmed.

S. CLAUDE HERR, Prothonotary. 74-16-4t.

A D M I N I S T R A T O R ' S N O T I C E.—Letters of administrations having been issued to the undersigned upon the estate of Celia Archey Snyder, late of Ferguson township, deceased, all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make prompt payment, and those having claims against the same must present them, duly authenticated, for settlement.

RALPH ILLINGWORTH, Administrator. N. B. Spangler, Attorney. 73-14-6t Phillipsburg, Pa.

FIRE INSURANCE

At a Reduced Rate 20%

71-28-6m J. M. KEICHLINE, Agent

IRA D. GARMAN

JEWELER

101 South Eleventh St., PHILADELPHIA.

Have Your Diamonds Reset in Platinum 72-48-4f Exclusive Emblem Jewelry

CHICAGO PLANS WORLD FAIR TO AID REPUTATION.

Its civic name blemished by gang fighting, bombings, murders and crime in general, Chicago has conceived a plan to renovate its reputation with the World Fair here in 1933. Each of the 900,000 families that go to make up the city will be asked to contribute \$5 to establish a fund financing the fair without aid from the State or Federal governments, so that every citizen may have an opportunity to aid in the reputation cleaning plan.

With this fund, the World Fair committee plans to build impressive buildings and invent exhibits and entertainments which will bring thousands of persons from all parts of the country and world.

When those thousands arrive there for the fair, the committee believes, they will discover that Chicago, after all, is a rather nice place, and the greater majority of the citizens law abiding.

Long ago, when Chicago first broke into national print as something to be shuddered at; when the name of Chicago on a news story first began to evoke righteous chills down the spines of readers, leading citizens broke into a cold sweat.

A wonderful city, they said, was losing millions of dollars in manufacturing and trade, because its reputation kept people away.

Why wouldn't people come here and find out how bad the city was? But people preferred, in the main and especially if they were timid, to read the papers recounting the exploits of the Genna brothers, and a "Scarface" Al Capone, and to believe everything they heard.

Among those who decried Chicago's evil name were industrial leaders. Samuel Insull, utility magnate, and others cast about for a way to bring people here to see the beauties of the city.

Those leaders conceived the idea of making the World Fair of 1933 the turning point in Chicago's reputation.

Rufus G. Dawes brother of the Vice President, is president of the Fair association. Insull is chairman of the finance committee. These two men with the aid of a large group of other civic leaders are laying plans to beguile Fair visitors into becoming familiar with the city and its advantages as a residing place.

Perhaps, it is admitted, no more people will be added to the city's population which already totals more than 4,000,000 but visitors are expected to return to all parts of the country, to their homes, and say: "This Chicago isn't such a bad place. Now, they have beautiful boulevards, marvelous buildings, wonderful lake beaches, and so on. I didn't see any signs of crime, and people seemed to be most comfortable despite all these gangsters I read about."

Meanwhile, prominent citizens will exert their influence to see that the city is completely "cleaned up" long before the World Fair.

More Maple Products for Pennsylvania.

While the controversy on eugenics and selective breeding as applied to human beings and animals continues to rage, the Pennsylvania Department of Forests and Waters is going quietly ahead with plans to apply the same principles to tree culture. Improvements in the sugar content of maple sap is one experiment upon which experts of the department are centering their attention and co-operating with others who believe in the possibility.

In the sugar cane and sugar beet industry the sugar content has been increased greatly by selective breeding and selection. Until the present time no effort has been made to apply the same principles to sugar maple trees.

This project was conceived about two years ago in a conference between Dr. Harvey W. Wiley, world famed pure food chemist, Dr. Edward Hart, professor emeritus of chemistry at Lafayette College, and State Forester Joseph S. Illick. The sap of the sugar maple contains an average of about 3 per cent sugar but runs as low as 1 per cent and as high as 10 per cent. In Vermont, the leading maple sugar State, the Burlington Agricultural Experiment station has found a number of trees with 8.2 per cent sugar content. On the strength of these facts, Dr. Hart has arranged for Lafayette College to undertake an experiment for the purpose of producing a race of prize sugar maple trees.

Following a survey of Pennsylvania for specimens of "sweet trees," the seed from these trees will be planted and a committee comprising two chemists and a botanist selected to see that this experiment is carried forward to completion. Prof. J. H. Delong, assistant professor of chemistry of Lafayette College, Easton, has agreed to make all the sugar determinations. He will need about four ounces of sap from each tree, which should be caught in a narrow necked bottle and securely corked and sent to him with an appropriate number, so that if it is found a good source, it can be easily recognized. The tree should be labeled with the same number as the bottle.

The Pennsylvania Department of Forests and Waters is co-operating in this experiment and district foresters throughout the State are locating maple trees with a high sugar content.

WORTH KNOWING.

In one German electrical concern more than 100 blind people are employed, while double that number are being trained.

From the day of her marriage until the birth of her first-born the Turkish bride is supposed to speak to no one except her husband.

One of the books in the British Museum, said to be the largest book in the world, is so tall that a man can walk behind it without being seen.

Goats are perhaps the easiest of all animals to train, according to one expert. A goat possesses the quality of being able to imitate human actions.

HUNGARIAN GAME BIRDS INCREASE.

Although far from their native haunts and facing conditions to which they are unaccustomed, the Hungarian partridge is beginning to thrive in Pennsylvania.

A survey recently completed by the board of game commissioners showed that in the sections where they were liberated more than two years ago the birds have become acclimated and are increasing in numbers. In one county, where 216 were released, game protectors estimate there are 1200 birds. They range widely and some coveys have been found as far as thirty miles from the point of original release.

This European bird, which is larger than our bob white, prevailing gray in color, and with a red-brown tail, was first released in 1925, when 3962 individuals, the sexes about evenly divided, were liberated in several of the less mountainous counties. A year later 1643 birds were liberated.

The birds made the trans-oceanic trip in good condition and at the time of liberation were in sound health. The principal difficulty in holding the birds in captivity resulted from their tendency to spring violently against the wires or bars of their cages, thus injuring their heads and wings. Once a wound has opened other birds in the cage or crate often pecked at the wound so that infection sometimes developed with fatal results.

Birds were released only in localities thought to be suitable for them. In Germany, Hungarian partridges thrive better in the lowlands, although in other parts of Europe and Oregon they thrive at various altitudes. In Pennsylvania the birds are faring best in more open regions and agricultural districts where they inhabit the fields and hilltops and where they find food of weeds and waste grain. In only one case have birds which were released disappeared. In all other cases the game protectors have closely observed and guarded the birds and have found that they are on the increase. The principal reason credited for the success of the Hungarian partridge in Pennsylvania is that birds were liberated in good sized coveys, not as individuals or isolated pairs. Unless these birds are liberated in coveys they do not thrive.

So far game protectors have not had uniform success in feeding these birds during the winter, and the chief problems of the species seem to be concerned with satisfactorily weathering the cold season in the face of lack of food, and natural enemies with which they are not yet well acquainted.

Colonial Prohibition Failed.

Prohibition was first tried out in this country one hundred and ninety-three years ago. In 1773 the trustees of the colony of Georgia, without consultation or debate and acting on the grounds of public health, resolved to prohibit rum and brandy. Although not particularly drastic—neither beer nor wines were affected—this law was found difficult to enforce. It raised troublesome questions through its interference with the commerce of the other colonies, and after a trial of nine years its sponsors themselves attempted to have it repealed.

But the King refused to permit the repeal of the act in question. The trustees discovered that it was easier to get a law on the books than to get it off once it was on.

But they made no effort to see that the act was enforced. Not only did they wink at flagrant violations, but the jury at Savannah ceased a fitting indictment of offenders. William Stephens, president of the colony, 1743-51, viewed the situation complacently. In his own opinion less rum was consumed in the colony after its use was permitted than when it had to be obtained secretly. In a letter written to the trustees he says:

"A beverage compounded of one part rum, three parts of water, and a little brown sugar is very fit to be taken at meals."—R. W. Gordon, in Adventure Magazine.

Urge Pre-College Test to Prove Character Instead of Efficiency.

A pre-college test for all high school students, to determine character, industry and seriousness, rather than mental efficiency and learning, was urged by Dr. Clarence Cook Little, the president of the University of Michigan, in an address here recently.

"At Michigan, we find that high school grades do not tell the story," Dr. Little declared. "For instance, a girl came to us with an exceptionally poor high school record four years after her graduation from high school. If we had judged her scholarship standards we would have denied her admission."

"We investigated her case and discovered that she had come to the United States from Poland, just a short time before she entered high school. Her lack of English had been responsible for her poor showing. In her four years out of school she had helped support her mother by working on a Chicago daily newspaper, and thus was enabled to perfect her knowledge of English. She is now one of our most brilliant students."

Static Has its Uses—Warns Electric Plant of Approaching Storms.

Several electric power plants in Pennsylvania employ the principle of the ordinary radio to warn of approaching storms and are thus given an opportunity of preparing for an increased lighting demand, says the Pennsylvania Public Service Information Committee.

Static electricity, abhorred by radio fans, is utilized to ring an alarm. "Static" is gathered by an aerial and runs down through a device known as a "coherer," which decreases resistance. A simple mechanism then allows the current to vibrate a bell.

Warning is given the electric company from one to two hours in advance of the impending storm and permits the company to prepare amply for the increased lighting demand.

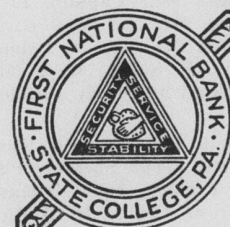
P. R. R. Rights

Do not delay presenting your
Pennsylvania Railroad Warrant

The Right expires May 31.

They are valuable

The First National Bank
BELLEFONTE, PA.



What Gene Tunney said about
"The Will to Win"

"O NCE a boy has decided what he is best fitted for," Tunney told his audience, "The will to win, when associated with natural qualifications cannot be defeated." An account with us inspires the will to win.

3 per cent Interest Paid on Savings Accounts

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STATE COLLEGE, PA.
MEMBER FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM

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MEN'S and YOUNG MEN'S

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All Models Every Stylish Shade

The largest assortment

we have ever shown . . .

Don't delay. Come early

and profit by what you

will be sure to find here

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