

**Ancient Cuban Tiles
for American Homes**

Curio dealers of Havana are acquiring old Spanish art tiles to supply the demand in the United States. As each old house is torn down, the bidding for its art tiling is active, although there is nearly a 90 per cent loss in breakage—the tiles having been so long cemented to the walls that they have become as brittle as porcelain.

The Spaniards and Cubans have always been fond of tiling, and their residences are often faced with geometric designs in vivid colors, strongly reminiscent of the Moorish influence on Spanish art. The tiles may represent hunting and marine scenes, mountain vistas, battles, sieges and religious subjects. One set depicts important passages from the Bible and gives the text from which they are taken. These tiles were taken from Holland by the Spaniards during their occupation of the Netherlands, and after several centuries' use in a house in Madrid crossed the Atlantic to Havana.

American visitors to Havana purchase, besides the tiles, much Spanish bronze, copper and beaten brassware. Cuba was at one time rich in such curios, but the supply has been practically exhausted, so that the dealers now spend their summers in Europe to renew their stock. Spanish glassware is another fad of the visitors. The older pieces offered for sale are extremely beautiful. When Carlos III ruled Spain he imported hundreds of glass workers from the Capa di Monti factory at Naples, and the delicate products of these craftsmen is today highly valued.—New York Times.

**How Policeman Came
by Nickname "Copper"**

After a century or so of suppression in London the story has leaked out—how a policeman came to be called a "copper" or "cop."

'Twas evening, ah, bitter chill it was, and the policeman was courting a cook. He was devouring a feast of pie and ogling his buxom darling when her mistress was heard approaching. "Ide! ide!" was her smothered cry of dismay. He hid in the only refuge he could see—the huge copper laundry vat. Alas! It seemed the mistress had come to order the fire lit beneath that very vat, that she might have some hot water. Forced to comply, the cook soon saw her brave lover leap out and with one tense backward look of reproach, vanish into the night.

Agas ago that lover fled into the storm, but still the ghost of his scared romance follows him and he must answer to the name of "copper."

Big Handicap

The woman was playing golf one fair day, and, although her score was assuming alarming proportions, her enjoyment of the sunny weather and the invigorating exercise kept her from becoming quite too downcast.

"Well," she confided to her companion, as she trudged off into the rough after a particularly poor drive, "I understand there's a woman at the club who has a handicap of 80. I shall have to look her up."

This remark seemed to make a profound impression on the caddy, who, against all regulations, contributed his ideas on the subject.

"Holy smoke!" he cried, "she must play in de thousands!"—New York Sun.

Magisterial Wisdom

When called upon recently to settle a quarrel between two Jewish women, a London magistrate handed a copy of the Bible to the official interpreter, saying: "Take these women out of court and read them the One Hundred Thirty-third Psalm. One of the women has only a limited knowledge of English. Translate it for her into Yiddish." Later, the interpreter returned to court and reported that the magistrate's scheme had been entirely successful. The first sentence of the psalm reads: "Behold, how good and how pleasant it is for brethren to dwell together in unity."

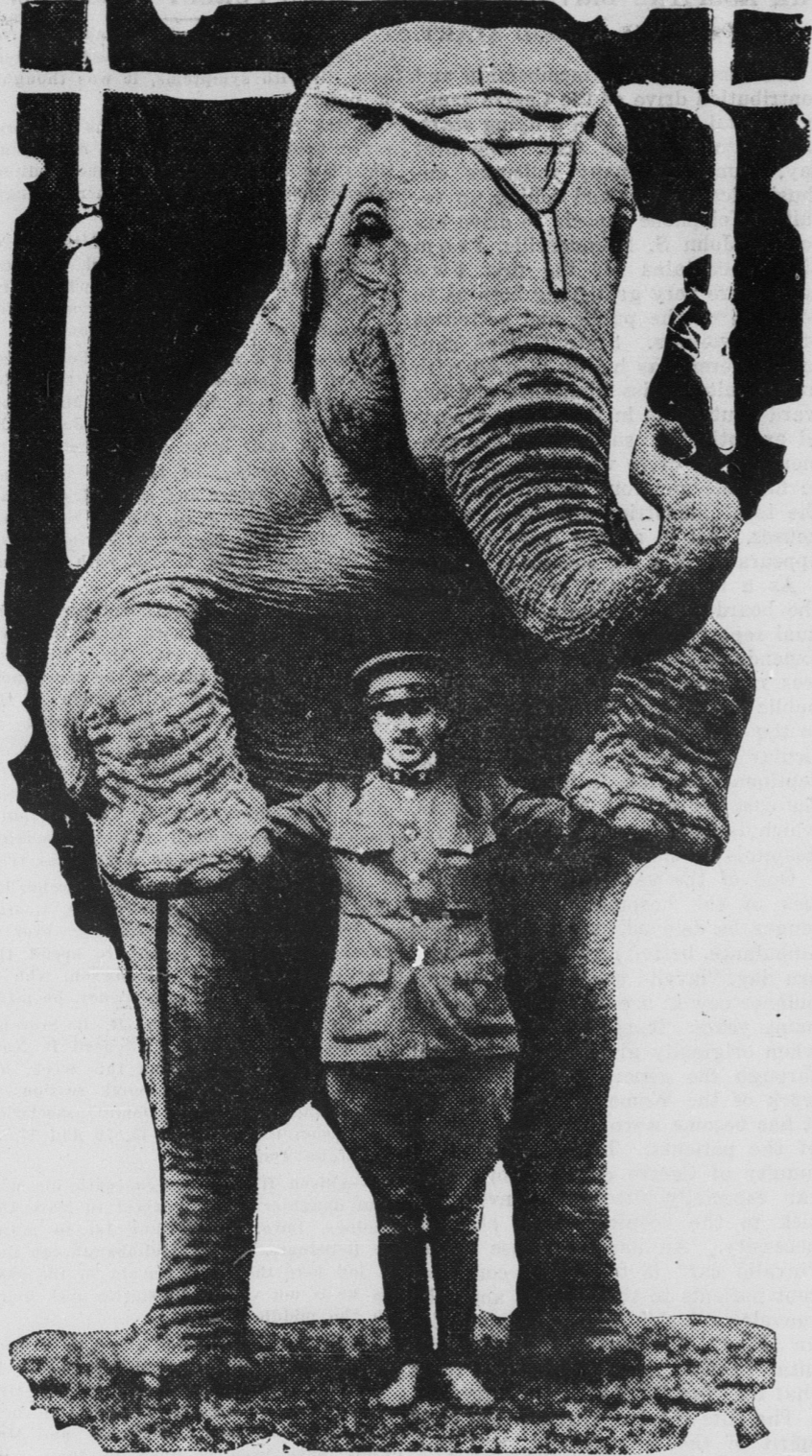
The Cynical Flounder

Wisdom may not be in the depths, out enough things are there to keep wise men thinking deeply, and millions of men at work, preparing potash and ammonia; drying sea weeds, to use among other things for decoration, on the Japanese New Year, as an American uses holly on his. We think of paper made from kelp and of mattresses stuffed with eel grass. Of glue and of Irish moss, "used as an ingredient in kazoos, shoe stains, shaving soaps and cosmetics," according to Dr. Donald K. Tressler, authority on such things.

American Birds

By far the most abundant birds in the United States are the robin and the English sparrow, but several others are common enough to make their total numbers run well into the millions. The counts so far show that the most abundant bird on farms in the northeastern states is the robin. Next to this is the English sparrow, and following these are the song sparrow, chipping sparrow, meadow lark and catbird, in the order named.

—Subscribe for the Watchman.



"Mums," one of the largest elephants in captivity, which will be seen in Bellefonte on Tuesday, May 22, when the Gentry Bros. Circus will give two performances here. "Mums" is one member of the two big herds of elephants with the circus and towers two feet higher than ordinary circus elephants. Capt. Leo Blondin, noted trainer, is shown with "Mums."

**Escape From Danger
Makes for Pleasure**

In escape from dangers of all kinds we find one of the greatest thrills in life. The small child asks to be chased and squeals with delight as she escapes; small boys skate over thin ice; grown men hazard their fortunes by gambling, and women risk their reputations by reading risqué stories—all that they may have the thrill of escaping from something.

The stories of universal appeal, from "Little Red Riding Hood" and "Jack the Giant Killer," up to the highest tragedies, are stories of escape or attempted escape. Even our spiritual struggles are dramatized stories of escape. "The Pilgrim's Progress" is the story of Christian's escape from the City of Destruction, though the interest is sustained by a number of minor escapes, beginning with the Wicket Gate whereon was written "Flee from the wrath to come" and ending with his final escape from the river, which he found deeper or shallower according as his faith grew weaker or stronger.—Thomas Nixon Carver, Harvard Professor of Political Economy, in the Magazine of Business.

**Films of Rare Wood
Used for Furniture**

The growing scarcity of the more beautiful and valuable woods has made necessary the substitution of other and cheaper kinds. Thus hard ly any furniture nowadays is made of solid mahogany, and inferior materials have very generally taken the place of the disappearing "cabinet woods." Indeed, high-grade timber of any kind is now so costly as to prohibit its common use as the solid body of furniture. Manufacturers are resorting more and more to the use of veneers. Articles of furniture, ranging from tables to phonograph and radio cases, have skeletons of cheap wood covered with a thin skin of high quality wood.

Now the skin is not usually more than one-twentieth of an inch thick. A thousand board feet of lumber will produce 10,000 square feet of veneer. Thus a great economy is obtained, and the furniture so made is as attractive as that of solid wood.

Famous Bachelors

Bachelors are the targets for many hard jolts in the world of tears. But let's give bachelors their due. Look at the batting average of the bachelor and see what he has accomplished. Single blessedness has been no barrier to success. There are John G. Whittier, Washington Irving, Phillips Brooks, Walt Whitman, John Randolph, Thaddeus Stevens, James Whitcomb Riley, James Buchanan, the only bachelor President.

But why go farther? Let's leave the United States and see the names of some of Europe's illustrious bachelors. Here they are: Sir Isaac Newton, Michelangelo, Mendelssohn, Beethoven, Pitt, Raphael, Buckle, Gibbon, Macaulay, Locke, Handel, Galileo, Kant and Sir Joshua Reynolds. Hats off to bachelors!—Chicago Daily News.

**Jefferson Found His
Letter Writing a Burden**

Thomas Jefferson liked to write letters and to receive them, but the burden became almost unendurable. He wrote John Adams in 1817 that from dinner to dark he was "drudging at the writing table."

"All this," he continued, "to answer letters into which neither interest nor inclination on my part enters; and often from persons whose names I have never before heard. Yet, writing letters civilly, it is hard to refuse them civil answers. This is the burden of my life, a very grievous one indeed, and one which I must get rid of."

He consented to write a few lines of introduction to one of Delaplaine's books that he might make there a public appeal for relief from this burden, but it does not appear to have been successful, for he wrote Adams in 1822 that he had received 1,267 letters the previous year and had answered all, though many of them had required long replies and some extensive investigation.

**Beecher Made Victim
of Children's Prank**

Henry Ward Beecher was a great lover of children. He was happiest when, seated in his favorite armchair in the evening, his grandchildren climbed and pawed over him or nestled in his lap. It was on such an occasion when one evening he remembered with a start that it was time for the evening service, relates Thrift Magazine. Without stopping to arrange his toilet he hurried to the Plymouth church in Brooklyn, and appeared before the large audience. There was a tittering that grew to a positive roar of laughter. For, as the great divine stood before his audience with all his majestic dignity, the audience discerned that his flowing locks had been done up in curl papers. Momentarily, he was nonplussed, then placing his hand to his head, his fingers found the offending pig-tails. Some one nearby heard him say, much to himself, "That rascal Daisy," and then he joined in the general uproar.

Preferences in Love

When we are told that we are loved for our body, but not for our mind, we not only are easily consoled, but frequently quite delighted. We feel that we are loved "for ourselves," as we say. On the contrary, when we are told that we are loved for our mind only, we are generally insulted and hurt. We understand that we are loved for something that is really extrinsic and, in the final count, of slight merit.—Plain Talk Magazine.

**OFFERS RICH PRIZE
FOR SAFETY IN AIR**

**Guggenheim Acts to Take
Peril From Flying.**

New York.—Man's mastery of the air has reached a point, the Daniel Guggenheim Foundation for Promotion of Aeronautics believes, at which the factor of safety must be given greater attention if the possibilities of aircraft are to be adapted to transportation.

To hasten the day when a reliable plane in the hands of any good pilot will be as safe as a railroad train or a motor car, directors of the Guggenheim fund have set aside \$150,000 in prizes, to be awarded to planes which meet most satisfactorily nine requirements for airplane safety.

The competition is to be concluded by October 31, 1929. Five British and two American manufacturers of aircraft already have entered the race.

Nine Tests Submitted.

These are the nine tests with which aircraft must comply:

The plane must maintain level and controlled flight at a speed not greater than 35 miles an hour and must be able to glide for three minutes with all power switched off, during which the speed must not exceed 38 miles an hour.

The plane must come to a complete stop within 100 feet of the spot where it first touches the ground in landing.

A steady glide must be made over an obstruction 35 feet high and the plane must come to a complete stop within 300 feet of the base of the obstruction. This is to test the ship's ability to make a forced landing in a small space surrounded by wires, houses or trees.

The plane must clear a 35-foot-high obstruction from a starting point 500 feet away.

With all power switched off, the plane must glide at an angle of not more than eight and not less than sixteen degrees and at a speed not greater than 45 miles an hour, to test its ability to approach an uncertain landing place in event of engine failure.

In normal flight, at a speed of 45 to 100 miles an hour, the pilot must take both hands off the controls for at least five minutes, to demonstrate the ability of his craft to right itself after disturbances from wind gusts or from the application of controls.

The plane must show that if its engine falls it will assume a gently gliding position and make an easy landing. The pilot must pull his elevator control to a maximum extent at the moment the power is switched off and the ship must descend on a steep glide at a speed of not more than 40 miles an hour.

Three independent controls must be placed on the ship, any of which will keep it in perfect control if the others are switched off.

The plane must show its ability to take off and to land on a plot 500 feet square surrounded by a 25-foot obstruction, and it must taxi under its own power along the ground against a strong wind.

Schedule of Awards.

Of the prize money, \$100,000 will go to the competitor whose entry wins the highest number of points in four of the nine safety tests. Ten thousand dollars will go to each of the first five entries to satisfy all the requirements.

Judges are Orville Wright, R. Trupee Davison, assistant secretary of war for aeronautics; Edward P. Warner, assistant navy secretary for aeronautics; William P. MacCracken, Jr., assistant secretary of commerce for aeronautics; Commander Richard E. Byrd and Dr. George W. Lewis. Three technical advisers—Prof. Alexander Klemm of New York university, Maj. R. F. Mayo and Lieut. E. E. Aldrin of Massachusetts Institute of Technology will assist the judges.

"Any effort to make air traffic an integral part of our national commerce life," says Harry Guggenheim, president of the fund, "must first reduce and as nearly as possible overcome the popular skepticism of air transportation."

"The average man likes to send his mail by air but he lets somebody else do the flying. If present air hazards are reduced, air traffic will come into its own as a common method of transportation."

**War on Corn-Borer Is
Possible With Wormwood**

Paris.—The corn-borer, which threatens disaster to the corn belt of the Middle West, can be fought successfully, think French scientists, by introducing wormwood into the United States.

This was given definitely as a fairly certain solution by Dr. E. Roubaud of the Pasteur Institute, in a paper read before the Academy of Sciences by Doctor Bouvier. Doctor Roubaud is chief of the Pasteur Institute's entomological laboratory.

The devastating corn-borer, called here "pyrale," is prevalent in France and is said to have been taken to America by way of Canada. Here, however, it prefers life in the weed-like plant wormwood, says Doctor Roubaud, and therefore is not a menace to agriculture or horticulture.

Wormwood, fairly rare in the United States, is prolific here, where it was used in the manufacture of absinthe, the liquor now prohibited.

Unbelievable

Aberdeen, Scotland.—A Scotchman made a journey costing 80 shillings in order to collect a government pension of 10 shillings.

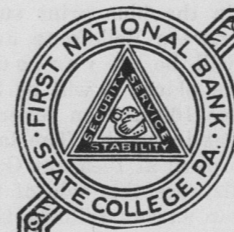
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