

AUTO DRIVERS KEEP TO LEFT IN EUROPE.

Automobile drivers in the United States keep to the right.

Automobile drivers in England, Austria, Sweden, Argentina and Angola keep to the left.

How did these opposite customs arise?

"For the world divides roughly half and half on the rule of the motoring road," says a bulletin from the Washington, D. C., headquarters of the National Geographic Society.

"The present score is: 60 of the nations and colonies favor the right side drive; 43 cling to the left.

Iraq added one to the right side score when she decided to reverse the English rule of left side driving, which has been in use there since the world war, and return to her former rule of keeping to the right.

"The need of a uniform rule is not so apparent in North America as in Europe. Consider the problem of a motorist who tries to drive from Norway to Italy through the Dolomites.

He starts bravely out from Oslo, keeping to the right until he reaches the Swedish border. Thereupon he keeps to the left. Let him have his wits about him, because, when he ferries over to Denmark, he must again move over to the right of the road.

Germany the same, he thanks heaven. Back again to the left in Czechoslovakia. And just as the bewildered autist gets used to left driving in Austria he must steel his nerves to switch back to the right rule of the road in Yugoslavia and Italy.

"Probably our custom had its origin because it was natural to grasp weapons with the right hand while the left hand carried the shield over the heart on the left side of the body.

From this it follows that armed men passed each other shield to shield, left hand to left hand.

"That fact accounts for the pedestrian custom of the keeping to the right.

"Even in England the rule of the sidewalk or pathway is 'keep to the right.'" How then, did England acquire the custom of keeping to the left on highways?

"One student of the problem finds the origin of the practice in the habit of the English coachman of sitting on the right side of the coach driver's seat. He grasped the whip in his right hand.

In passing another coach he wanted to be in a position where he could best prevent a collision. So he passed an oncoming coach on that coach's right.

From his seat on the right of his coach he could see how near his wheels came to those of the other vehicle.

"The English rule of the road was made a law in 1835, but before that date this poem appeared in an English journal:

"The law of the road is a paradox quite. As you're driving your carriage along; If you go to the left you're sure to go right.

If you go to the right you go wrong. "On the continent it was more frequently the custom for a postilion to guide the horses than a coachman.

The postilion took his place at the left of the lead team in order to have his right hand free to grasp the nearest bridle. He also wanted to avoid collisions, but, being on the left, it was better for him to turn his horses to the right. Thus France and other European countries have the same rule of the road as the United States.

"It has been suggested that automobiles in America keep to the right because oxen did in the old days. Oxen were the draft animals most used in the colonies. The ox driver directed them by voice and whip. He held his whip in his right hand and trudged along on the left hand of the oxen and, therefore, turned to the right.

"All the countries of the New World keep to the right except British Honduras, Panama, Paraguay, Argentina, Uruguay and Prince Edward Island in Canada. The Far East follows the British or left turning custom, almost unanimously; China, Japan, Siam and even the Philippines. That the Philippines should reverse the American custom is surprising. Generally as a country drives so drives the colony or protectorate. Nearly all British colonies follow the mother country's lead. Exceptions are Iraq, Palestine, Canada and British Guiana. Most French colonies keep to the right with France, but Angola has the left driving rule although Portugal stands by the right."

COLLEGE PEOPLE PLAN OWN CITY.

A college city for college people only. A model community where the alleged erudite can pursue life, love and what-have-you in the approved Tunneyesque manner.

This is the rather ambitious dream of the University Homes association which has just completed negotiations for the purchase of a large tract of land in Yorkview City, on the Palisades, opposite uptown New York.

In this village of culture and classroom atmosphere, the lawyers, the doctors, the professors, school teachers, engineers and others who hold college degrees but have not yet been blessed with the golden halo of success, will be able to own their own homes and live comfortably well within their incomes.

As the homes will average about \$9,000, the little settlement will represent an outlay of \$20,000,000. About 1000 collegians already have signified their intention of settling in the village, which is only 25 minutes removed from Times Square.

AGED POOR MAY GET MORE CARE.

Congressmen these days are giving considerable thought to the problem of providing comfortable, non-institutional homes and spending money for America's aged dependants.

The Sirovich plan for an inquiry into the condition of dependant old persons throughout the United States has received new endorsement, and will be pressed in the extra session of Congress, although owing to the limited scope of the new session the principal fight will go over until December.

Rep. Mead, (D) of New York, is the latest to express approval of the proposal of Rep. Sirovich, (D), also of the Empire state. He urged that the proposal be enacted into law.

The Sirovich measure contemplates appointment of a committee to visit the principal centers of the country going through the poorhouses and the similar institutions, later recommending legislation for a proper and immediate solution of this great question," Sirovich declares.

"While progress now being made in medicine and surgery adds to the expectancy of life, industry on the other hand, prompted by a desire for greater efficiency in production, has adopted methods prohibiting the employment of workers who have reached or advanced slightly beyond middle age, thereby adding to the number of our people who must turn elsewhere for relief in their advanced years.

Mead called attention to the fact that many European countries have already enacted laws to provide pensions and homes for aged citizens who no longer have the means or the ability to support themselves.

Within the last decade, he said a number of states in this country have adopted legislation for the relief of the aged.

"New York," he added, "has a commission studying the question at the present time, and it is expected that legislation will be adopted without much further delay."

Sirovich criticized the system prevailing in this country which compels aged dependants of normal mentality and good health to be placed in almshouses with imbeciles and the sickly.

The brutal system which compels the aged and infirm to spend their few declining years in the poorhouse of the nation is a pitiful and tragic indictment against the civilization of our time. It is neither fair, just nor humane. Its cost is expensive and its results are destructive.

"There are many reasons and causes which make a man dependent in his later years. Many are impaired by loss of health, for sickness and disease must of necessity exact their terrible toll. Occupational and other maladies likewise contribute their share. Bankruptcy in business, financial failures, poor investments, and other causes tend to increase the number. The prevalent discrimination practiced everywhere against the older employe and in favor of youth is likewise a contributing factor.

Aside from the very few States which now have old age pension legislation upon their statute books, our dependant aged are cared for in almshouses and similar institutions. In many of these public almshouses and similar institutions, imbecile, the criminal, the idiot, and other wrecks of humanity, are housed with the aged citizen, who, through no fault of his own, has become an object of public charity, but who may enjoy at least fair health, an honorable reputation, and an intellect that has been strengthened rather than weakened, in life's struggles.

MERGE TWO FORESTRY SCHOOLS OF STATE.

Announcement has been made by Charles E. Dorworth, Secretary of the State Department Forest and Waters, of the merging of the State Forestry School at Mont Alto with the department of forestry at the Pennsylvania State College. In the move State authorities see opportunity to effect substantial economies, enlarge professional and practical opportunities for the faculties and students and make possible the development of one strong, outstanding forestry school at State College.

Plans have not been completed for conducting the work of the combined schools, except that the freshmen and sophomores at both institutions will join for summer camp in June. Students at Mont Alto will be enrolled at State College in the future where they will have opportunity to pursue the specialized courses offered in lumbering, wood utilization, city forestry, forest research, soils, pathology, entomology, range management, and the chemistry and engineering of forest products. There are now about 80 students at the Franklin county institution, and about 90 at State College.

POSTED GUARDS WILL PROTECT TROUT.

Although officers of the board of game commissioners believe there is an unprecedented number of trout in the state streams they have taken steps to prevent their depletion by anything but legal methods.

More licenses were issued prior to the season than in any like period since the law became effective. With so many thousands of fishermen on the streams the board has ordered its full force of enforcement officers on active field duty. State police and game wardens also are co-operating in making sure that the fisherman who abides by the law will receive the full benefit of the stocking done by the commission.

Officers who had been directed to be on the alert prior to the opening of the legal season Monday found that, as usual, law violations do not part with the dates on a sportsman's calendar. So flagrant were some of the violations discovered that fines ranging from \$600 to \$1200 were imposed.

FOR AND ABOUT WOMEN.

Daily Thought.

THIS IS MY LUCKY DAY.

When you are full of good health, good spirits, and "pep"—when you feel like smiling at everyone you meet, and when you know they all feel like smiling back at you—

When you are glad that you live in the town where you live— When you are confident you can always earn a living, and when you make play out of work, and when worry and you are total strangers— That is your lucky day.

Luck is not getting something, but being something. Every day might just as well be lucky day.

There are all sorts of housekeepers, you know. I knew one, a most marvellous cook, a born mother, a delightful companion—but do you think that, having cooked, she would tidy up the kitchen immediately? Or that, if she felt disinclined to do any housework at all on some particular day, she would even consider doing it? Not she! She was a splendid housekeeper—when she thought of it. But system was a thing that simply didn't enter into her scheme of things.

If she felt like baking, she'd bake pies that would melt in your mouth, biscuits that begged to be eaten, chocolate layer cakes that looked too good to cut—and then she wouldn't bake again until the spirit moved her, under any consideration. And the spirit might not move her for months.

She'd clean, after the same spasmodic fashion. One week the house would glitter, the floor would glow with the burnish of wax, the closets would be turned inside out, and then back again! The next week, the dust would gather, the glasses would get dim and lustreless, the closets would be unimpressing and disorderly.

Well, that's one kind of housewife, but not my favorite kind. To me there is no order without system. And your closets will invariably tell a tale of your orderliness and your system.

There are so many aids to closet orderliness, too. There are the shoe racks which fit neatly onto the door, and take excellent care of your shoes, besides keeping them out of the way and yet within easy reaching distance.

There are the linen bags, which have separate cubicles for your stockings—since Dame Fashion decrees vari-colored stockings for "the well-dressed woman. And, remember, too, that stockings should be washed after every wearing. They will last longer, fit better, and always be immaculate if you follow the rule.

There are the garment bags, which keep your light-colored frocks and your evening gowns from contact with the flying particles of dust. There are the gay and pretty hat boxes, which do much to make any closet a cheerful place. If you aren't entirely satisfied with the looks of your hat boxes get some of the exquisite new papers and re-cover the boxes yourself. It will take less than half an hour, and the result will gladden your soul.

Then there is the matter of hangers. Get cheap ones, if you like, and then lacquer them in harmonizing colors to fit in with the color scheme of your closet. Frocks don't slin off lacquered hangers, and you know now very disconcerting it is to want a special dress and find it in a crumpled sad-looking heap on the closet floor.

It takes so little effort to make closets look attractive, and certainly the result is worth the effort.

How do your closets look—right now? The unique is not present in the shaping of the new spring shoes which run true to type in the classic mold prescribing high, but not exaggerated heels, and the medium toes which are most becoming—and most comfortable—for the average foot.

The strap shoe is in great favor in practically all of its types, for walking and daytime wear new oxfords come well over the instep, with three eyelets for lacing—and no cut-outs. For afternoon the pump is, as always most appropriate. For evening the newest shoe is the light-weight, high-heeled pump of plain black suede.

Take, for instance, a Vegetable Shepherd Pie. There's a dish that appeals particularly to men; and peas help to make it the delicious thing it is. Here is a good recipe for it: Put a half cup of dried, cooked turnips, a cup of diced cooked carrots, two thirds of a cup of sliced celery, a half cup of sauted mushrooms and a cup and a half of cooked fresh peas in layers in a buttered casserole.

Put over them a cup of brown sauce, highly seasoned with an eighth teaspoon of kitchen bouquet. Now spread creamy mashed potatoes over the top, and brown in a hot oven for from fifteen to twenty minutes.

Peas and fresh tomatoes make a fine spring dish—the delicate green of the peas and the cherry red of the tomatoes make a charming color combination, and they do taste like more!

Scoop out the inside of three or four tomatoes. Saute the pulp together with two cups of freshly cooked peas, in three tablespoons of butter. Season with salt and pepper. Then fill the tomatoes with the mixture, cover the top with buttered crumbs, and heat in a hot oven until the crumbs are browned. Stick a sprig of fresh parsley in each tomato, purely for decorative effect, and serve.

Then a Pea and Walnut Roast is a bit novel, and just as good as it sounds. Mix together one and one-half cups of pea pulp, a cup of soft bread crumbs, a half cup of chopped walnuts, a fourth cup of butter, two-thirds of a cup of canned tomato soup, one slightly beaten egg, salt, pepper and a little onion juice. Put into a buttered baking dish or a loaf pan, and bake in a moderate oven for from thirty to forty-five minutes, or until set and brown. Serve with hot tomato sauce.

FARM NOTES.

—Farrowing rails will reduce losses of baby pigs.

—It's hard to make good profits from scrub animals.

—Diseases of live stock flourish in dirty places. Clean the premises frequently.

—With liberal feeding the brood sow will be able to recuperate from suckling her fall litter so that she will be thrifty and vigorous when mated for her next litter.

—Putting the farm horses into the hard spring grind without preparation is an inadvisable practice. Good care and proper feed are essential in conditioning them for the season's work.

—Bridge-grafting the injured places on trees girdled by mice will prevent loss of the trees. Use of plenty of scions provide greater food-carrying capacity, say State College fruit specialists.

—Flockmasters should remember that in order to grow a fleece and to nourish a developing lamb, a ewe needs plenty of protein. If not obtained in legume hay, then bran and linseed oil meal must be fed.

—Clover and alfalfa hays are good healthful feeds for all classes of draft horses, but especially for growing foals. The mineral matter contained in legume hays is vital to the well-being of the colts.

—When blasting stumps be careful of hangfires. Instead of risking life and limb by immediate investigation look at the charge the next day. The electric method of firing is the safest and surest.

—Stunted chicks are likely to be the result of an insufficient amount of hopper space. It is a wise plan to wash the chicks and supply more hoppers whenever the chicks are crowded to obtain feed.

—Improve the tilth of garden soil by applying at least 20 tons of well-rotted animal manure per acre or by plowing under a green manuring crop. Lime and drainage, where needed, also aid in soil preparation.

—Young lambs should be creep-fed as soon as they are old enough to eat grain, which is at about two weeks of age. Use a ration composed of 300 pounds of cracked corn, 200 pounds of crushed oats, and 50 pounds of oil meal.

—Timely talks on agricultural topics are broadcast from the Pennsylvania State College station WPSG at 12 o'clock noon every day except Saturday and Sunday. The station operates on 1230 kilocycles or 243.8 meters.

—Soybeans are recommended by Penn State farm crop specialists as an excellent emergency hay crop. The soy bean is tolerant of acid soils and produces a hay of high protein content and feeding value comparable to alfalfa.

—In choosing bush fruits, select the market favorites. These include Cuthbert, Latham, and Newman red raspberries; Cumberland and Plum Farmer black raspberries; Columbian purple raspberries, and Eldorado blackberries.

—Clean feed is essential in producing healthy chicks. All feed should be fed in troughs or hoppers. This practice may reduce the spread of coccidiosis, round worms, and tapeworms, as most diseases are introduced through the digestive tract.

—Enthusiastic home gardeners at this time of the year are looking forward with a great deal of interest to the date when it will be possible to harvest vegetables. A gardener's skill is reflected largely in the ability to mature vegetables early in the season.

—Raise the chicks on ground where no fowls of any age have been allowed to run for at least two years, and where no poultry manure has been spread during that time. In the absence of such favorable conditions, grow the chicks in complete confinement.

—If weather conditions and the extreme variations in bud development have prevented the application of nicotine-sulphate spray for the control of rosy aphid, growers should apply the spray as soon as possible so that the whole orchard is covered at least once.

—Spraying with self-boiled lime-sulphur controls yellow leaf spot of cherries. Four sprays are recommended; when the petals fall, when the shucks are off the young fruit, just before the cherries turn red, and after picking. Brown rot, another dangerous disease of cherries, is controlled by the same spray.

—Lime should be applied to the garden soil, since few vegetables produce good crops on acid soil. Application may be made just after the garden has been plowed. Many successful gardeners apply lime every three years, at the rate of one ton of ground limestone per acre or one pounds to 20 square feet.

—Inspect the strawberries under mulch to see if the plants are becoming discolored. If the mulch is too thick some of it should be removed and the rest stirred. This will permit better aeration and will give the plants a chance to resume natural conditions. Working part of the straw into the space between the rows will retard weed growth and later will add humus to the soil.

—Subscribe for the Watchman.

THE PAST TEN YEARS SHOW that the number of shareholders of great corporations like the American Telephone & Telegraph Company, United States Steel Corporation and Pennsylvania Railroad Company is increasing each year. The last named Company has 157,000 share-holders, 80% of whom own less than 100 shares. This shows that the ownership of these corporations is in the hands of the people, and we find that almost all estates, include certificates showing such participation.

The settlement of estates becomes more and more technical, calling for expert knowledge of securities on the part of the Executor.

We have this knowledge and experience. Let us act as your Executor.

The First National Bank BELLEFONTE, PA.



Thinking Over A Problem

THINKING over a problem does not mean to worry about it. Thinking means to solve, to decide. Consult us freely about your financial or business problems.

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK STATE COLLEGE, PA. MEMBER FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM

150

Men's and Young Men's SUITS

at

\$22.50

They were made to sell at \$30.00 and \$35.00

It's at Fauble's Need we say more?

A. FAUBLE