

AIRMAIL PLANES SOON TO HAVE 150-MILE SPEED

The 100 mile-an-hour transport of the air mail will soon be a speed of the past, Boeing Airplane Company officials predict.

W. E. Boeing, head of the largest airplane factory in the United States and of the largest transport system in the world, in point of mileage, pointed out that conservative engineers are talking of commercial planes which will operate on a schedule of 150 miles an hour and illustrated this point by calling attention to the improvement and speeding up of the trans-continental air mail service.

The recent feat of flying the air mail from Oakland—San Francisco to Chicago in 12 hours, 43 minutes actual flying time, was a performance aided by favorable flying conditions, but this record was made with the new type of air mail express and cargo planes which have been built in answer to the business man's cry for more speed. Planes of the type which made that record will carry 25 per cent. of the air mail load of the country.

Boeing emphasized that the fundamental requirements of planes, which will be built for transport service are: Operate at a profit, carry the largest possible payload at an economical cruising speed; have sufficient stamina to withstand all stresses faced under the most adverse conditions; operate with its design load, not only at sea level, but at all altitudes over which it is destined to fly; take off and land with its load in the smallest possible space and most important, the transport plane must operate with a minimum of mechanical attention.

This new Boeing plane, which is described as the fastest large capacity single engine cargo plane ever built, can pack 4-5 of a ton of mail and cargo at a top speed of 142 miles an hour and its cruising speed is twenty miles an hour faster than planes which have been on the trans-continental route.

A change of air ports at the New York end saved fifty minutes and the new Boeing ships on the trans-continental will save considerable time on "the longest air mail route in the world," and the plans are complete for rushing the mail from Oakland to San Francisco by speed boat, thus saving forty minutes at the western end.

It is expected that within 90 days, the Government will order the mail contractors to fly air mail on a double schedule which will mean that mail and express will be transported between New York and the Pacific Coast with a loss of only one business day.

Boeing officials see other important trends in air transport—segregation of mail and passengers—and the Boeing Company shows its belief in the soundness of this practice by building a special fleet of mail cargo planes, and will soon inaugurate transcontinental passenger service with a fleet of multi-motored eighteen-passenger transports, whose three 525 horsepower Hornet Motors drive them at 135 miles an hour between the Golden Gate and Lake Michigan.

The Boeing Service will be an "all plane" service and this transcontinental hop will be made with division points at Salt Lake, Cheyenne and Omaha.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

- Charles McCord, et ux, to Mary E. Basford, tract in Rush Twp.; \$1.
- S. W. Vonada, et ux, to R. R. Finke, tract in Gregg Twp.; \$4,000.
- Ammon G. Basbour, to Pennsylvania Railroad company, tract in Bellefonte; \$5,600.
- William H. Frain, et ux, to Walter P. Feterhoff, tract in Miles Twp.; \$1.
- Walter P. Feterhoff, to Margaret Rachau, tract in Miles Twp.; \$10.
- William R. Campbell to Mary E. Campbell, tract in Milesburg; \$1.
- G. H. Fike, et ux, to Mary J. Fike, et bar, tract in Spring Twp.; \$1.
- John H. Fultz, et ux, to Bella L. Fultz, et bar, tract in Benner Twp.; \$1.

- Mary A. Martin to Alvena M. Canon, et bar, tract in Walker Twp.; \$1.
- H. E. Dunlap, sheriff, to David H. Meek, tract in Rush Twp.; \$275.
- William Hoy to Robert K. Hoy, tract in College Twp.; \$1.
- John L. Holmes, et al, to Clarence S. Anderson, et ux, tract in State College; \$1,400.
- Albert H. Kruger to David Hoy, tract in Rush Twp.; \$1.

- Friends Student Hostel Inc., to Trustees of Philadelphia Quarterly Meeting of Friends, tract in State College; \$1.

YOUR LOUD SPEAKER MIGHT BE PLACED WRONG

Those who are constantly striving for the best in reproduction should show as much care in the placement of a speaker in a room as in the selection of the speaker. The speaker should be placed in a position where the reflection of the sound waves, what are known as "standing waves" are set up and certain frequencies are reinforced while others are reduced in amplitude. The speaker should preferably be located so that it is not backed up on the rear side by the wall or any surface. Frequently a certain note will come in disproportionately loud, which seems to indicate the speaker is resonant at this frequency. By moving the speaker a few inches at a time away from the nearest wall a spot will frequently be found where this effect is minimized or even eliminated.

TEXAS CITY FROWNS ON MEXICAN REBELS

San Antonio No Longer Seat of Revolutions.

San Antonio, Texas.—This city, once famous as the hotbed of Mexican revolutions, is no longer the center of plots and movements against the various governments of Old Mexico. The one-time home of political refugees who were warmly welcomed by the citizens as refugees from persecution is no more, and the citizens of San Antonio are unconcerned with conditions below the Rio Grande.

Made famous in press and novels by Tex Orielly, Stansbury Jack Roberts and other war correspondents, the starting point of many revolutions which changed administrations in Mexico, the place where Madero made his final plans for the revolt which swept Porfirio Diaz from power, San Antonio was known for years as a haven for all Mexican politicians.

From a pro-Mexican city, where business men listened to the golden promises of every revolutionary leader, the garden city of Texas has changed into a busy center of industry little troubled with affairs below the border. Busy with building a greater San Antonio, business men now have no time to listen to stories of Mexican intrigue.

Full of Politicians.

Although San Antonio is full of Mexican politicians, yet the revolutionary activities have ceased. The one-time hearty welcome to all political exiles who arrived breathing fire and blood full of promises of changing administrations in Mexico for ones that would give big business to San Antonio is no longer extended. The business men, anxious to extend trade, listened to these promises but now conditions have changed and refugees are met with suspicion. Merchants, remembering how much export and import businesses have suffered through the constant turmoil in Mexico, are too busy trying to take advantage of the present friendly relations established by Ambassador Morrow to listen to the woes of the newly arrived exiles.

Not only have the business districts changed in their customary habits of assisting the refugees, but the Mexican colony, numbering some 70,000, has also changed. No longer are purses opened to help the politicians and offers of homes extended to the exiles. Disheartened by the constant troubles which have caused thousands of Mexicans to abandon their native lands, the Mexican colony has settled down to make the best of conditions and has put aside the idea of returning again to Old Mexico.

Children Grow Up Americans.

Thousands of Mexican children swell San Antonio's public schools, where they are being taught modern ideas. These children, eagerly taking advantage of the English classes, soon develop into bright pupils, and thousands refusing to speak Spanish, are now being transferred into Americans, filled with ideas of modern education and growing up with American boys and girls. The majority of the Mexican children have lost contact with Mexican life and are now real Americans, and, although the parents bewail the changes, the pressure of the children upon the older folk is so great that a large majority of the Mexicans who have lived in Texas for more than a year have abandoned the idea of returning to their motherland.

Enjoying modern comforts practically unknown in Mexico except in the largest cities, making good wages, and possessing automobiles, the Mexican youths have no time to listen to the promises of the Mexican exiles and are content with conditions in Texas. Lacking the sympathetic feeling which for so many years characterized San Antonio, the majority of the Mexican politicians, former diplomats, ex-generals, and cabinet ministers have abandoned San Antonio and are now concentrating in New York and California. The former center of intrigue is dead and the one-time hotbed of revolutionary activities is no more. San Antonio has lost her fame as the leading revolutionary center of America.

Capt. John Smith's Signature on Paper

Richmond, Va.—James Taylor Adams of Wise owns what may prove to be the only signature of Capt. John Smith in America. Adams, who is engaged in geological research work, recently received a collection of old documents from England, among which was a contract on which appears what is asserted to be the name of Captain Smith as a witness.

Blames Golf

White Plains, N. Y.—Golf is alleged to be a cause of the estrangement of Mr. and Mrs. Sterling Parker Delano. Mrs. Delano's counsel, in arguments in court at preliminary proceedings, said the wife was suing for separation because of the husband's desire to be on the links all day, and forget his family. They have been married 30 years.

Health Hint

Loss of sleep is worse than starvation so far as its damaging effects upon the body and mind are concerned. If you keep regular hours there should be no difficulty about sleeping. If there is, find the cause before it undermines you.

Historic English Ports

The Cinque ports were originally five seaport towns on the coast of Kent and Sussex, England, called in early times "the five most important havens in the kingdom." They were enfranchised by Edward the Confessor. William the Conqueror subsequently granted them the privilege of an almost independent state, under command of a warden, with a court at Dover castle. The five ports were Sandwich; Dover; Hythe; Romney and Hastings. Winchelsea and Rye were added later. Up to the reign of Henry VII their chief function was the supply of the country's naval contingent. Dating from the revolution of 1688 their privileges were gradually abolished, the lord warden's jurisdiction ceasing in 1835.

No Snakes in Green Isle

The Biological survey says that there are no snakes native to Ireland and never have been, so far as there are authentic records. This is due to its geographic position, isolated as it is from the region in which these vertebrates originated and which they now occupy. A few attempts have been made to introduce harmless species, but as yet its records show none established on the island. This may be due to a lack of proper environment, climate, disease or other abnormal condition. The slow-worm or lag-worm, a legless lizard which superficially looks very much like a snake, is native to Ireland, and may account for some of the snake records of that country.

Horse Racing Old Sport

Horse racing has been called the "sport of kings" because it has been one of their amusements since the earliest dawn of civilization. Thothmes I of the Eighteenth Egyptian dynasty left a papyrus letter telling of his conquest of Mesopotamia and priding himself upon the acquisition of the racing horse (the Arab) and being the first to introduce him in Africa. Somewhat later the records tell of King Solomon buying horses from Egypt and paying as much as \$3,000 for some of them. Among the Greeks horse racing was introduced into the Olympic games in the thirty-third Olympiad (648 B. C.).

Earned His "Tip"

Tippling was not unknown 100 years ago, one may see from the following article that appeared in a Pittsburgh paper in 1828:

"Mr. Beale received from Philadelphia on Monday last an entire load of oysters, principally in the shell. The wagoner was laden exclusively with oysters. He was 11 days only on the road and he received \$100 carriage. In consequence of his expedition and his attentive and careful management Mr. Beale paid the wagoner \$38 more than the amount usually received for the amount of lading."

Lion Steaks Popular in London Cafes

London.—Lion steak is now the most fashionable dish in exclusive London restaurants. Enterprising restaurant managers have ordered from big game hunters in South Africa a couple of lions.

They are being sent to England in the same way that beef comes from Australia. This new fashion of eating lion has been established by the duke of Gloucester, who shot his first lion during his recent trip to central Africa.

Much Sound Wisdom in Tagalog Proverbs

Following are proverbs of ancient repute among the Tagalog people in and around Manila: Nothing but rust destroys iron. Thorns thrust deep when the step is swift. Though you be far behind, wit may put you ahead. A drunken man may be twitted with impunity; not so he who is awakened from sleep. Noisy waters are always shallow. Never seek fortune; if really yours it will come of itself. Even water-soaked wood will burn if left long enough in the fire. Repentance never precedes the folly. The savings of today are the comforts of tomorrow. Even a rag, put away in the closet, will turn up for good use. The really wise will always shame him who merely pretends to wisdom. A small stool made of sound wood is better than a bishop's chair honey-combed with borers. When a pullet begins laying eggs, chickens may be expected. Criticize yourself before doing so to others. Be the aim never so exalted, the shaft goes no farther than the strength of the archer. He who spits at the sky gets the spray in his face. Pounding wet rice in the mortar only besmears the workman.

His Beard Too Close When Tire Blew Out

Probably the first man to devise a fluid to make automobile tires puncture proof was A. L. Dyke of St. Louis, a pioneer in the automobile industry.

The earliest automobiles had single-tube tires, made by bicycle tire manufacturers and glued to the rims of the wheels. They punctured with ease and frequency. When that happened it was necessary to stop, pry off the glued tire, stick rubber bands in the hole and glue them there, put the tire back, glue it to the rim and wait for the glue to dry.

Dyke brought out a sticky substance that could be squirted into a tire in place of air. But an Illinois physician, who wore a beard, was inspecting a tire thus filled when it blew out. He threatened to sue Dyke for the loss of his beard, for it had to be shaved off.—St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

Scottish Piper Idle During King's Illness

London.—The saddest man in Buckingham palace while King George V lay ill was Private Macintosh, the Scottish piper attached to the royal household.

Each morning from 8 a. m. until 8:30 the royal piper plays Scottish airs beneath his majesty's window. But the king's illness became so serious that the skirl and drone of the bagpipes disturbed him. Macintosh therefore was ordered to fold up his beloved pipes until a brighter day.

It was Queen Victoria who first brought a piper from the Scottish highlands to the palace and ordered him to play each morning under the royal chambers, as is the custom when the royal family is in residence at Balmoral, their Scottish estate. The queen also had a favorite highland attendant, who, dressed in kilt and plaid, accompanied her on all her travels.

When King Edward VII came to the throne, he abolished the custom of a highlander as a personal attendant, but having the same love for the music of the bagpipes as his mother, he had a piper play to him each morning. King George continued the practice.

Woman, 80, Never Lived Outside of Poorhouse

Charlottesville, Va.—A lifetime spent with no other home than that provided by a charitable organization is the story of an eighty-year-old woman inmate of the District home, near Waynesboro.

The woman was born in the county almshouse and the records of her parents and her childhood are deep in the archives of the old institution, if they are preserved at all. She can neither read nor write; has never traveled more than to make the trip from the old almshouse to the splendid District home. She knows nothing of the world and, happily for her, she is contented in her ignorance. The District home is a much finer place than the old "po' house," and she has derived "a bit of living" from the change.

Reign of Gold Jewelry Ended

Paris.—The French theory that a woman's jewelry definitely establishes her position in elegant and fashionable society has not been overlooked in the many transformations that have taken place in arts and crafts since the war. Jewelry itself has been modernized. Moreover, the flashing facets of cut jewels formed by prisms in all their angular and slanting reflections synchronize perfectly with the trends of modern art.

For a while, at least, the days of fancy filigreed gold and silver and gem-encrusted jewelry are over. Madame now must wear big clear stones set in cold platinum, rectangles, cubes, triangles, in amethyst, emerald, aquamarine, rubies and diamonds. There are many points and acute angles in the new jewelry. There are flat surfaces that scintillate lights in the manner of a cubist painting. Sheer elegance calls for simplicity defined by clear-cut lines . . . a smooth sable manteau, a neat felt hat with a triangular pin, a bracelet in alternating platinum and crystal rectangles, an emerald set lengthwise along two alternating semi-circles, and brooch of brilliants set in the form of a tiny sailing yacht or the helmet of a knight at arms . . . such is the modish Parisienne of today.

It was the Exposition of Decorative Arts in 1925 that brought about the transformation of jewelry. Modern art was followed in the same trends that we see in architecture, in interior decoration, and in furniture.

The new jewelry started with the gitane or so-called gypsy bracelet. It was set with big stones, usually jade or semi-precious pieces, and anywhere from a half inch to two inches wide. Its success was immediate and now the Gitane is expressed in even bolder forms.

Modern jewelry, to quote a prominent Paris designer, is inspired by the exciting and rapidly moving pace of present-day life. He says, "Modern jewelry is inspired by our new enthusiasms, it has a certain coquetry with early arts, its inspiration is derived from cubism, and its manifestations are also affected by the marvelous technique realized by the Persians and the Chinese."

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The jewelry of today is nourished by the life we live, the automobile wheel, the airplane, the radio, sports and a thousand evidences of modern events."

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Credit?

The business of the world is done on credit.

Credit is based on faith—on the belief that promises will be kept.

Hence, the most important thing a business man can have is *character*.

The first question asked about him is: "What is his reputation for honesty, for reliability?"

The lack of these qualities is not long concealed. One's neighbors know.

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK
BELLEFONTE, PA.

It Is to Your Advantage

It is to your advantage to have your Checking Account with the First National Bank. It is strong, able and obliging and assures the best attention to your banking business.

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK
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MEMBER FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM

MORE, this week, of those wonderful values in Mens Suits at \$22.50

Other stores, everywhere, are pricing same suits at thirty dollars and, in some instances, even more

They are at

Fauble's

