

ASHINGTON TO BE MADE MOST BEAUTIFUL CAPITAL.

Congress has set out to make Washington the most beautiful capital in the world. A wave of enthusiasm for accomplishment of this goal apparently has swept both Senate and House and virtually all traces of a former reluctance to spend huge sums of money on public buildings in the District of Columbia has disappeared.

The pledge of President Hoover to lend full support to the movement is believed to assure a continuation of the huge program already under way. Congress is now committed to the completion of a building program costing \$265,000,000, and this program is expected to be expanded in the next few years.

The urge to make the city the most beautiful of all the world's capitals apparently springs from the sentimental interest of Congress in the seat of government and the practical belief that it is cheaper for the government to build than rent.

But the American tourist, who rubs into the national capital by train and automobile, perhaps is more responsible than any other agency. With the advent of automobile touring came expressions of disappointment from people in every section of the country, and from all walks of life. They usually made their entrance on historic Pennsylvania avenue, and found it a wide, bare street, lined with cheap business houses and almost exclusively occupied in one section by Chinese curio shops and laundries.

The increase in the number of government employees from 35,000 to 70,000, and the likelihood of further extension of government activities in Washington, has further spurred the movement. Nearly 25,000 employees now work in temporary or rented quarters, some of them fire-traps and suffering hot in summer.

In launching its great building program, Congress has reverted to the original plan of Maj. Pierre Charles L'Enfant, French army engineer, who was chosen to lay out the city more than a hundred years ago.

The new building plan revolves around the capitol building, already acclaimed the most beautiful capitol in the world. A great mall, lined with beautiful government buildings, is to connect the capitol with the Lincoln Memorial, skirting the White House. A great parkway is to be built between the union passenger station and the capitol.

To redeem Pennsylvania avenue and make it worthy of its history, Congress has bought a triangle with a half-mile frontage on the avenue at a cost of \$25,000,000. Senator Smoot, R. of Utah, estimates that it will cost \$200,000,000 to complete the triangle development plan. In the carrying out of this scheme, the government will demolish a modern 12-story office building and scores of lesser structures.

One of the most extraordinary projects in the "capital beautiful" program, is a 200-foot parkway from the Potomac river to George Washington's home at Mount Vernon. Among the building projects now under way and their cost are: Arlington Memorial bridge, connecting Arlington cemetery with the city, \$14,575,000; enlargement of capitol grounds, \$8,244,000; Supreme court site and building, \$7,500,000; Department of Agriculture buildings, \$8,100,000; Department of Commerce building, \$17,500,000; Internal Revenue building, \$10,000,000. New buildings eventually will be constructed for the Post-office Department, Department of Justice, Labor Department, Navy Department, and the present State and War Department building either will be remodelled or abandoned.

THE POWER OF A SMILE.

Why not cultivate a smile? For one thing, it looks a whole lot better than a frown. But let it be a natural smile that is the outcome of the sunshine that exists if only as a smouldering spark, in the heart of the most miserable person on earth. Now let that hidden sunshine radiate from your eyes.

"What's the use of that?" Well, for one thing because it is contagious; that's why. It will actually radiate forces of life just as the sun warms the heart of Nature in the springtime. It sends the darkness scurrying out of the people's lives and that is surely worth while.

A kindly smile in the eye will help to drive the shadows from our lives too, for the gloomiest shadows cannot stand the genuine smile that comes from the heart. Now the smile we want you to cultivate is the smile in the eye, in which there is no apparent change in the features which are in repose. Uncover the joy in the heart and let it out through the eyes. It may seem mechanical to think of adjusting the eyes to let the smile through, yet it is certainly a help.

One of the great teachers of singing advises his pupils "to shade with the eyes." It puts the whole anatomy of the face, mouth, and throat into a harmonious balance, in proper adjustment to produce the perfect tone. Then when the pupil feels the thrill of that tone, he ever afterwards unconsciously adjusts himself, he feels only that tone and lives in it.

A joyous laugh is a beautiful sound and one that is rarely heard. It is also a very fine exercise and rouses into action the forces that help and heal all through the body. But do not laugh too much; some energy is lost that way and one is always liable to reaction. We can't be laughing all the time, it would wear us out. But a friendly, genial smile is always in season and we shall be all the stronger for it.

1929 ISSUE OF TOURIST GUIDE IN CIRCULATION.

"Pennsylvania Highways" the 1929 edition of the Department of Highways official tourist guide, is off the press and released for distribution. Requests for copies, which are free, should be accompanied by 5 cents postage and directed to "Bureau of Publicity, Pennsylvania Department of Highways, The Capitol, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania."

The new guide is larger, a handy 9 by 12 inches, with many scenic views and containing a wealth of information useful to tourists and motorists generally. It contains 48 pages printed on buff colored double coated paper and is bound in an art cover, of special weight paper to increase durability. It appears more than a month earlier than ever before, at the inauguration of the vacation season.

Governor John S. Fisher, utilizes the title page to extend a hearty welcome to tourists everywhere, reminding them that state markers at the borders bearing the word "Pennsylvania" may be interpreted as meaning "welcome." To stranger and Pennsylvania alike the Governor portrays this Commonwealth "in the words of the critic who discovered a real work of art and was lost for words to describe it, "See it yourself and feel the spell of its wonders and beauties."

James Lyall Stuart, secretary of the highways, devotes a page to the promotion of "Courtesy in Driving, with eleven safety rules directed at conservation of child life.

Chief Engineer Samuel Eckels tells in it the engineering problems which face the road builder of today.

Frederic Godcharles, State Librarian, and an historical authority, describes the Commonwealth's historic shrines locating the early landmarks of national and state development.

"Historic Landmarks" is a directory divided by counties and listing every important site of historic significance, with a summary of the facts.

The cover photograph is a view from Friendship Hill, home of Albert Galatin, Swiss emigrant who became Congressman, secretary of the United States Treasury, and for twelve years a diplomat. The view overlooks the Monongahela River in turbulent beauty with the picturesque background of forests in Greene and Fayette counties. Friendship Hill, situated at New Geneva, in Fayette county, nearly 15 miles southwest of Uniontown, was purchased by Albert Galatin, who enrolled his name on the rolls of Revolutionary fame. W. H. Stevenson contributes a sketch on Friendship Hill telling its history.

Detailed travel directions between important junction points, linked with an outline map of the State, are calculated to enable motorists to plan loop, triangle, and business tours of any length. Mileages are given with each itinerary and a distance schedule separates 92 key towns and cities, showing the mileages at a glance.

Benjamin G. Eynon, Commissioner of Motor Vehicles, presents a summary of the new motor code. Superintendent Wilson C. Price, of the State Highway Patrol, offers the service of the patrol to every motorist and tells a few of the services rendered.

LIBERTY BELL.

Here are some things about the Liberty Bell it would be well to cut out and paste in your scrap book:

July 4, 1776, the bell rang for the proclamation of the Declaration of Independence.

On October 24, 1781, the bell rang out for the surrender of Cornwallis.

April 16, 1873, it rang to welcome Lafayette to the Hall of Independence.

July 4, 1826, it ushered in the year of jubilee, the fiftieth anniversary of the republic.

July 24, 1826, it tolled the death of Thomas Jefferson.

July 4, 1831, is the last recorded ringing of this famous bell to commemorate the day of Independence.

February 22, 1832, it rang to commemorate the birthday of Washington.

In the same year it tolled the death of the last survivor of the Declaration—Charles Carroll, of Carrolltown.

July 2, 1834, it tolled once more, Lafayette was dead.

July 8, 1835, while being tolled for the death of Chief Justice John Marshall a crack developed, starting from the rim and inclining in a right hand direction toward the crown.

Its voice is silent, but its deeds will ring in the hearts of all patriotic people so long as the name of liberty shall last.

POLICE CARS, BULLET PROOF.

Bullet-proof bandit chasing automobiles soon will make their appearance in Pittsburgh, equipped with the latest type of guns and tear gas.

Gunmen there are straight shots, the police believe. Chasing desperadoes through the streets in an automobile that is as open to attack as a squad car is not to the liking of police there.

The new machines will be armored, with turret slots for guns, and will be equipped with bullet-proof glass.

Peter P. Walsh, superintendent of police, satisfied himself that the glass is shatter proof, by exhaustive tests firing a .38-calibre revolver point blank at a pane. The glass is bullet-proofed by layers of celluloid.

To protect the tires from being shot, they will be equipped with steel drops.

One of the squad cars will be kept cruising the city twenty-four hours a day. The other will be kept for emergency calls.

"We must protect our men against desperate bandits," Walsh explained. "We can do this only with absolute bullet-proof automobiles. The sooner we get them, the better will be our chances to capture desperate gunmen."

STATE HAS NEW SYSTEM FOR AUTO TAGS.

Detailed plans which will be used in the numbering of automobile license plates for 1930 have been announced by the Department of Highways. Twenty letters of the alphabet will be used and 99,999 will be the highest numeral combination issued. Highway officials intimate that the new system will result in a saving of approximately \$70,000 yearly in materials and postage. The plates next year, as before, will be made of steel. Bids were received on aluminum plates which are much lighter in weight but were rejected because of the higher cost.

One of the chief benefits that Highway officials see in the new system is marked for special license numbers and combinations. Low numbers will lose much of their charm. At present to get a number less than 1000, either in the first numerical or "A" series, requires the approval of the Governor's office. Next year anyone may get a low number without getting the endorsement of the county chairman.

New tags will be six by ten inches and six by twelve in the entire passenger, commercial, dealer and omnibus series. The only tags of the old maximum size, six by fifteen, will be the traction engine series of which 5,299 are ordered.

The first series of passenger tags will run from one to 99,999 in the same manner as the 1929 series. "A" will mark 100,000 instead of the now familiar "million" series.

Beginning with A, the second series will run to A999, followed by B to B9999 and so on to Z9999. The letter will then slide back to second position, a new series starting OA to OA999, OB to OB999, etc., to Z9999.

Third position series, the letter serving as the third digit, will begin with OOA and continue to 99Z99. The fourth position series will run OOOA to 9999Z.

The only series in the passenger class employing two letters on a plate is the last, beginning with AAL, 2, 3, etc., to AA999; ABI, 2, 3, etc., to AB999 and so on to SZ999. It will be seen that comparatively small numbers will represent the highest or latest tag issued for the year.

Classification for fifth will follow alphabetical subdivisions. Tag shows, although it may be the 994, 305th to be issued.

Commercial and dealer licenses will be recognized at once by an unvarying rule of carrying two letters after the number. Commercial will begin with OAAA and run to 99VE, various classes of trucks each allotted individual letter combinations.

Dealers tags will provide for 30,000 total issue but the possible series will by no means be exhausted. The 1930 issue will run from OOKA to 999YK.

Busses will continue to carry the distinction "O" series, ranging from O1 to O999.

State owned cars, the judiciary, legislative, consular, and national guard will employ numerical designation with a word or words defining the class.

CHILD SHOULD BE FIT FOR SCHOOL.

Thousands of young people will start to school for the first time this autumn. And many parents are going to take the physical condition of their children for granted. They will of course have them vaccinated because the law requires that this be done. Then, with a blessing, they will start them on their way with much of the job unfinished," said Dr. Theodore B. Appel, Secretary of Health.

"Throughout the summer months the Department's mobile health units are invading many remote rural sections where thorough examinations are being made upon the pre-school children and advice for the correction of physical defects are being suggested and followed up. These children are fortunate indeed.

"However, there yet remains a large proportion of children in the cities and towns to whom this service is not available in this form but whose need for it is just as great as it is for the child in the isolated sections.

"It is not enough that the prospective pupil does not complain of any pain. Pain is the language of acute and sub-acute conditions. Frequently it is altogether lacking in many of the physical conditions that urgently need correction. Many so-called 'repeaters' and 'dull' children merely need some slight correction promptly to get them out of these classifications. In municipalities this obligation for the most part, where the pre-school child is concerned, rests upon the parents themselves.

"With the splendid medical facilities in cities and towns there is absolutely no excuse for the child to be sent into the kindergarten or first grade with a correctible physical defect. Yet this is exactly what happens in thousands of instances to children every Fall whose parents are indifferent to their physical condition.

"Under-nourishment, bad teeth and tonsils, weak eyes, defective hearing, impaired hearts and many other deficiencies are readily discovered by your attending physician or by hospital clinicians. The presence of any one of these defects will undoubtedly handicap your child in its school career.

"Therefore, if you are the fortunate possessor of a boy or a girl entering school for the first time this year see to it that a complete physical examination is made as soon as possible. Sufficient time yet remains for correction between now and the opening of the school term.

"The young school children deserve an even break and a square deal. Give it to them by starting them to school physically fit."

—Subscribe for the Watchman.

FOR AND ABOUT WOMEN.

DAILY THOUGHT.

Cruel people are ever cowards in emergency.—Swift.

—Salt is one of the greatest beauty aids. It is used for more purposes as a beautifier and cleanser than probably any other product. Renee Adoree is a staunch advocate of salt and its many uses.

"My daily beauty ritual utilizes salt in several ways," Miss Adoree related. "It is always on hand and doesn't have to be put up at the drug store or shopped for at the beauty counters.

"First, I use it to bathe my eyes. A large pinch dissolved with water in an eyecup soothes the eyes and helps make them bright and shining. For the teeth it is splendid, although it should not be used too often. Three or four times a week I brush my teeth with salt to make them glisten. Another oral use for salt is as a mouth wash and as a gargle.

"Nothing is more refreshing and invigorating than a salt rub-down after a tiring day. After a lukewarm bath, soak a towel in a basin of water in which has been dissolved a half cup of salt. Wring it almost dry and rub the body vigorously; then let it dry naturally. A dry salt rub-down is also rejuvenating. Keep a towel handy that has been soaked in the salt solution and use it when you haven't time for a bath."

Another product which Miss Adoree uses as a beauty lotion is the homely lemon. For whitening and softening the skin it has no peer, she declares.

"Undiluted lemon juice is excellent for the neck and shoulders," she said, "and also for the hands, arms and elbows. After using it, sponge off with milk or water. For the face, diluted lemon juice is good, using one-half lemon to a pint of water. This need not be sponged off."

—New undies are not as scanty as a few seasons ago, for they are following the general trend of feminine frills, ruffles and circular flounces. They are also much more elaborate, with heavy trimmings of lace or embroidery.

A lovely new lingerie material is called "tigress," which is a very fine silk voile but as durable as its name implies. It comes in all the charming new shades used for undies as well as new printed patterns which are very popular for lingerie. White satin is also being much used, trimmed with bands of fine linen.

The three-piece model continues to be the most popular, knickers, bodice and slip in one article, with the waistline coinciding with that of the stock worn over it and the slip cut on the same lines as the skirt.

Lingerie models with a tailored feeling are shown for wear with morning, sport and tailored models, usually cut on straight simple lines with only pipings for self-tone but contrasting materials for trimming.

Tailoring nighties have shoulder-yokes, turn-over collars, buttons and only an occasional group of knife pleats in the skirt portion. Sleeves are entirely absent or very short, sometimes even reduced to a rounded petal of the fabric covering the shoulder. French nighties are generally very short in length coming to about eight or ten inches from the ground.

One of the big shops is making a charming new beige crepe de Chine night-gown trimmed with narrow bands of black tulle with a black tiger done in points of tulle on the left front. A pale pink voile comes with narrow rows of pink lace in linen in a criss-cross pattern on the upper part, and a yellow crepe de Chine nightie has yellow rickrack braid around the hem and small roses formed of the braid around the neckline and pocket. Another in pink triple voile has a large fichu of black lace. Black trimmings, by the way, strike a distinctive note in spring lingerie.

—Color trends are as significant for future fashions as those of silhouette, fabrics or accessories, and unless all signs fall, brown will be the favorite when the leaves begin to fall, and this means of course, that it will be very much in favor for late summer wear when winter modes begin to appear.

After a long summer of yellow greens and soft yellows which the dressmakers are showing now, they predict a revival of the warmer chestnut tint for autumn wear. Lacquer red is still in favor, as well as the darker wine shades, and several designers are using a very dark garnet known as "dregs" which explains itself. Capucine and nasturtium shades are still popular and there is a little revival of hyacinth blue.

Dirty rose" pinks appear for little afternoon jacket ensembles and sleeveless dresses of shantung or crepe, with a still paler shade for evening.

Any number of white georgette, crepe satin and crepe remain are being shown for Casina wear, but one doubts if white will be much favored for the winter.

Black remains extremely important, whatever the season, alone or combined with light blue, white or pale pink. Cinnamon brown has been worn recently by several smart women on the Riviera for evening.

—By coloring the cement of which the driveway is made, using reds, grays and perhaps other restful colors that harmonize with green of grass and color of house, this utility is made more attractive. Coloring need not add greatly to cost, for with permanent mineral pigments a little coloring material goes a long way.

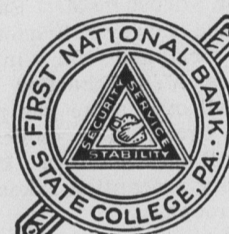
When taking pies from the oven, put a wire rack under them until they are cool. This keeps the crust crisp and prevents sogginess.

When poaching eggs for an invalid, cook them in hot milk instead of water. They will be much more nourishing.

Potatoes!

THE growing of potatoes, to which we referred last week, and the making of a Will, are not even remotely connected. But the wise farmer will do what we suggested, and the wise man, whatever be his business, will not neglect doing the latter. Consult a competent lawyer. Have him make your Will—which you may change at any time, and name this Bank as your Executor.

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