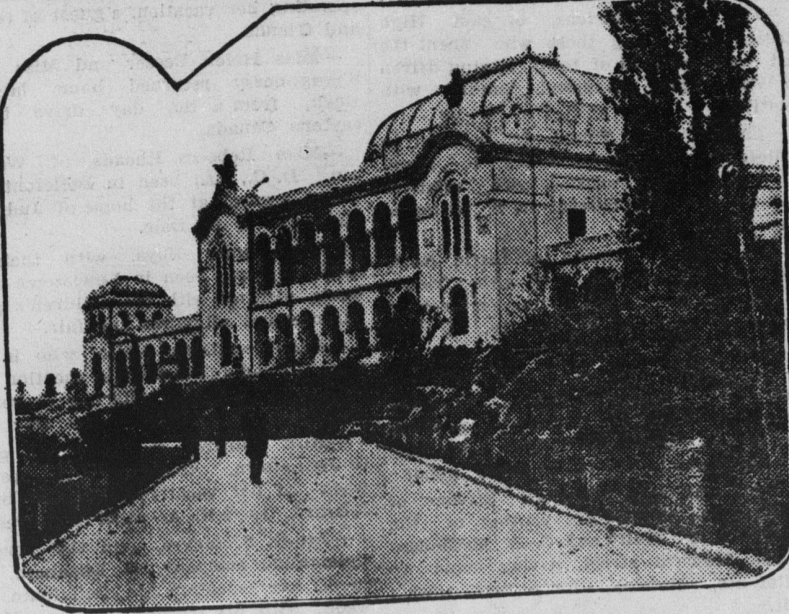


Greater Rumania



One of Bucharest's Modern Public Buildings.

(Prepared by the National Geographic Society, Washington, D. C.)

RUMANIA, the latest of the world's monarchies to change kings, has undergone such great changes in the past dozen years that it has in effect had a bloodless revolution. This period has seen the distribution of 8,500,000 acres of land to more than 1,400,000 peasants.

Before the war Rumania was a country of the landed rich and the landless poor. Today the maximum holding permitted to one individual is 1,985 acres. King and nobles gave up their estates to fulfill the demands of the agrarian reform. What Russia, Mexico and other countries have done in the matter of land distribution at the cost of many lives and much money, Rumania accomplished without a shot.

But reform was not without cost. Uncertainties, lack of organization to meet new conditions, and lack of transportation facilities increased the cost of borrowed money to 12 and 14 per cent. Credit is tight in a country where all the money in circulation must pass through the national treasury as taxes three times per year.

Greater Rumania is nearly three times as large as pre-war Rumania. The new nation took in Transylvania, the Banat, Bucovina and Bessarabia, and has yet to digest them. Old Rumania was the size of England. Greater Rumania is larger than England adding to itself Wales, Scotland and Ireland. Like the units of Great Britain, each is different; Bessarabia is an extension of the Russian black earth prairie; Bucovina, a forested region; Transylvania an upland notable for industries as well as agriculture; the Banat a lowland.

Farming Comes First.

After the war Rumania saw visions of an industrial future. The country has ample resources: oil, water power, wood, ore, and a good labor supply. Ten years have dimmed the vision but have not wiped it out. Eight out of ten Rumanians still are farmers so the nation has decided to make a good job of farming before turning to industry. Co-operatives have been organized. Groups of peasants find they can afford to buy American farm machinery. A grain grading law was passed in 1928. Silk culture starting from nothing has increased to an enterprise employing 4,000 workers and \$18,000,000 capital.

Since the World War Rumanians have turned definitely from wheat to American corn. Greater acreage is planted in corn than wheat. Corn mush displaces bread as a national food. Bessarabia looks like Kansas. But in 1928 a second drought hit the country. The corn crop was a failure and Rumania, a country which has exported cereals for years, had to import corn. The government acted to forestall famine in some regions.

The similarity of parts of Rumania to Kansas extends to sunflowers for which both regions are famous. In Rumania sunflowers are a standard crop; 384,355 acres were planted in sunflowers last year. Oil pressed from sunflower seeds serves as a constituent of butter substitutes.

Four foundation stones support life in Rumania: cereals, oil, lumber, and live stock. Production of oil and lumber has progressed vigorously, not enough, however, to offset losses in cereals and live stock.

Companies of many nations including the United States are working Rumanian oil wells near Ploesti, northwest of Bucharest (Bucuresti). They have increased production to 4,265,194 metric tons of oil per year. Rumania stands sixth, supplying 2.4 of the world production, although Rumanian oil represents 13 per cent of the increase in world production.

Buys American Automobiles.

Despite the depression, and lack of roads, sales of automobiles, most of them American, continue to increase. In 1928 12,000 were sold—a record. Many of them go to the oil fields where they permit the engineers in charge of outlying wells to get to Ploesti occasionally for the enjoyment of companionship in the International Club.

Automobiles are the biggest item of American imports which include accessories, films, oil field equipment, radios, phonographs and records, engines, insecticides and electric refrigerators to the amount of \$12,000,000. Walnuts and fur skins are Rumania's chief exports to the United States.

Among the improvements to which Rumania looks forward is the reclamation of vast areas of swamp land. Seven thousand square miles of marsh will afford ample land for the remain-

ing landless peasants, numbering about 600,000.

The nation has its own national church, the Orthodox Eastern church. Other churches have numerous members, however, among them the Unitarian church.

Bucharest (Bucuresti), capital of Rumania, has long been known as "The Little Paris of the Balkans." It has many earmarks of the French capital. One of its wide tree-lined thoroughfares is called the "Little Champs Elysee" and there is an Arc de Triomphe, both of which suggest the atmosphere of Paris. The bridge paths flanking the thoroughfare constantly resound with the thud of hoofs of blooded horses, mounted by smart looking men and women; and the seemingly endless mass of pedestrians strolls in a gay mood with no apparent destination.

Here and on other fine thoroughfares lined with palatial residences and fine church and government buildings a sad countenance is out of place. However, this portion of the city has no corner on smiles for the doorways of the humblest Bucharest homes in the cobbled byways of the poorer section of the city are filled with smiling, chattering parents while their children boisterously run here and there while playing native games. The meat vendor with whole slaughtered animals swinging on the end of a long pole, vendors of sweet meats, and even some of the multitude of beggars are a cheerful lot.

Bucharest Has Fine Shops.

Bucharest impresses the traveler from the time he emerges from one of its modern hotels downtown. Shops as fine as can be found in most capitals of the world line the business streets. Behind large plate glass windows the American traveler finds such familiar articles as American-made flashlights, radios and phonographs.

It is not necessary to find an automobile salesman to see American automobiles on display. The streets are full of them. In front of a hotel or business building six to eight of a dozen automobiles are popular American makes and across the street a billboard is plastered with an advertisement of a popular car made in Michigan. The doorways of the large movie or cinema houses display bright colored advertisements with the names of American actresses emblazoned in large letters.

Bucharest is a walled town, without the wall. Crowded, as was the custom when city walls were the main defense, Bucharest drops away from the glitter of the Calea Victoriei and the boulevards to the run-down Orientalism of the outer sections and then abruptly to the empty, dusty plain.

Its population has more than doubled in the last decade and houses, as elsewhere in eastern Europe, are at a premium. It requires influence, persistence and bribery to get into one of the few hotels, the main attractions of which are the dining rooms, often open to the sky.

Surrounded as it is by rich farming country, Bucharest has not lacked for food, and the restaurants are well filled at all times. The Rumanian loves the uniform, and high heels on soft laced boots like those of the French aviators suit the fancy of the young dandies whose perfumed mustaches preserve their dignity by reaching straight out instead of turning up at the ends. The women are chic.

Some Striking Contrasts.

The few fine buildings are mixed in with unassuming structures which would never be at home in Paris or Berlin, and opposite the imposing War College Tziganes women may be working at a noisy power saw which is reducing crooked poles to firewood. The few main streets are lined with modern buildings and new residence avenues are stretching out toward the periphery of the circular city; but in the crowded center of the town the confusing litter of tiny streets and alleys reminds one of a rabbit warren.

In the market place, the traveler gets a glimpse of the rural folk who cluster about stands of vegetables which they bring to the city from the rolling farm land nearby. Here the men seem to display no particular type of costume, most of them wearing European coats and trousers and there are as many derbies as there are caps and soft hats and fez-shaped woolen head coverings. On the other hand the women folk blaze forth in bright-colored shawls which cover the head and shoulders, and aprons with stripes of a half dozen unblending colors. Their dresses are just short enough to reveal in the summer time that all feet are not shod.

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FARM NOTES.

—Late hatched chicks should not be forgotten. It is worthwhile to place them on a separate range away from the older chicks.

—Take a look at the heifers out on pasture. They may be short of water or feed or both. It pays to keep the young stock growing.

—To be effective against quack grass, cultivation must be thorough, frequent, persistent, and properly timed.

—Requeening should be done toward the end of the last honey flow of the season. The operation preferably should be performed before the middle of September. New queens may be reared by the housekeeper or purchased from a reliable breeder.

—In locating the rose bed, keep the plants away from tree roots. Trees and hedges on the north and west sides of the garden are advantageous. Full sunshine is needed part of the day.

—Every farmer has a chance to win some of the prize money offered by his county fair, county farm products show, or state fair products show. Better specimens kept at home never win from those not quite so good which are entered in the competition.

—Before putting the orchard or potato spray machine away for the season, it is a good plan to clean the tank and working parts, oil the pump, and oil and loosen all threaded parts.

—Oriental poppies should be moved now. The roots are dormant at this time of year, but when the fall rains commence they will start to grow. The plants cannot be safely moved at any other time of the year.

In olden times the weathervane above a man's house was apt to designate his occupation. The fisherman would show a dolphin, the sailor or a sailboat, the hunter a bow and arrow. But now that knowledge of wind and weather are scientifically given by newspaper and radio, weathervanes are less serious things, and usually point out as the householder's avocation his favorite pastime.

So the golfer chooses to put a miniature silhouette of himself above his house; the painter places a palette and brushes; the aviator may choose an airplane.

—Pigs wallow in the mud because they like to be cool on hot, summer days. Providing water in a trough will give the comfort-seeking animals a cleaner, better place for the daily plunge.

—Plans for preparations for vegetable storage should be made before harvesting time. Essentials for a good vegetable storage are air circulation, good drainage, cleanliness, and good racks and bins.

—Let the calf suck the fingers and gradually draw its nose into the milk when the fingers should be removed gradually as soon as the calf gets a taste of the milk. This method may have to be repeated several times before the calf will drink alone.

—Chicks should be encouraged to roost as soon as well feathered, according to Stephen M. Walford, Purdue University.

Early roosting will do much to prevent smothering and crowding in the corners of the house, which also stunts the growth of birds that do not die in the huddle.

If heavy breeds of chicks do not take quickly to the new custom they may be compelled to use roosts which have chicken netting, preventing their getting on the floor of the corners.

After chicks have become accustomed to roosting they can be raised to the customary height or a couple of feet above the floor.

—During culling seasons when poultry is selling at a low price, poultry may be disposed of profitably by canning, according to the New York State college of home economics at Cornell University. The quality of canned poultry depends on the condition of the fresh meat and the method of canning. As soon as the animal heat has disappeared, usually six to eight hours after killing, the fowl is ready for the canner, to turn it into a wholesome product properly sterilized. Be-

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Earl Houck, et ux, to John Galaida, et ux, tract in Bellefonte; \$1.

Arthur L. Wright, et ux, to Preston A. Frost, et ux, tract in State College; \$1.

Henry N. Hoy, et ux, to C. C. Rhoads, tract in Bonner Twp.; \$25.

Irvin E. Robinson to Nancy R. Leathers, tract in Howard; \$1.

Fortney E. Butler, Adm., to Daniel G. Butler, tract in Howard Twp.; \$5,300.

Mary A. Beal, et bar, to Emma A. Martin, tract in Walker Twp.; \$1.

Roxanna O. Smith, et bar, to Harry A. Smith, et ux, tract in Bellefonte; \$1.

Matthew Ivicia, et al, to Matthew Ivicia, et al, tract in Spring Twp.; \$1.

James Bavarr, et al, to Lloyd L. Smith, et ux, tract in Milesburg; \$1,000.

Logan M. Kelley, et ux, to J. H. France Refining Co., tract in Snow Shoe; \$1.

Anna Bavarr, et al, to Anna Bavarr, et ux, tract in Boggs and Union Twp.; \$2,100.

Emma A. Martin, et bar, to Ruth Martin, tract in State College; \$1.

Ruth Martin to J. B. Martin, et ux, tract in State College; \$1.

Kate Dougherty to Lynn R. Dougherty, tract in State College; \$7,000.

Bessie Ekdahl to Josiah Pritchard, tract in Philipsburg; \$1.

Lloyd A. Stover, et ux, to A. C. Swyers, et ux, tract in Milesburg; \$1.

H. A. Holter, et al, to C. E. Ficca, tract in Gregg Twp.; \$1,000.

Katherine I. Korman, et bar, to Philip H. Johnston, tract in Howard Twp.; \$1.

Philip H. Johnston to David C. Korman, tract in Howard Twp.; \$1.

Federick Vogt, et al, to J. H. France Refining Company, tract in Snow Shoe; \$4,500.

Katherine J. Strouse, et al, to Erma A. Ziegler, et ux, tract in State College; \$1,000.

THE TOWER CLOCK IS BACK AGAIN AT STATE COLLEGE.

The clock for Old Main is once again on the campus at the Pennsylvania State College. Old Main, the central building which is being rebuilt in connection with the building program of the college, is expected to be occupied within a few weeks. The clock kept within the time for generations of students until it is almost as honored as the old building itself. The college has been operating without "Old Main Time" for more than a year. The clock was returned last week by the clock company which overhauled it, and is expected to be placed in the new tower shortly. Old Main will be dedicated by the alumni on October 25 in connection with the 75th anniversary of the college.

The clock was a gift to the college by one of the graduating classes years ago.

cause the flesh has a compact texture, which the heat penetrates slowly, a high temperature is necessary, and most authorities agree that meat should be canned only under pressure. The length of time for processing is the same whether the chicken is roasted, fried, or fricasseed before putting it in jars or whether it is packed uncooked. Many prefer to can the chicken raw to avoid the warmed flavor of canned cooked chicken.

When chicken is packed in the jars it may be left on the bone, or the meat alone may be used, cut in pieces to fit. Pack the jar as tightly as possible after it has been sterilized. Wide-mouth jars are easiest for packing. Pieces containing a great deal of gelatin, as the back and neck, are placed in the center of the jar and the other pieces around them. Holding the jar in a slanting position and using a small wooden spoon or spatula makes it easier to insert the pieces. By placing the skin next to the outside of the jar a tighter pack is obtained because the skin sticks to the hot jar. The more tender pieces may be placed on top, so they will not break when removed. No water is used in canning; if the poultry is carefully packed there is no room for water and one teaspoonful of salt is used to each quart of packed chicken.

—Lime should be purchased and kept in air-tight containers.

The Grange Encampment

WHEN an institution has lived for fifty-seven years there must be merit in it. The Grange Encampment at Centre Hall, which begins August 23rd, has this proud record.

Aside from its valuable educational features, the occasion makes a human appeal in the opportunity it affords farmers and their families for a wider social life. Social contact is on of the joys of life and the Encampment helps to supply this need.

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