

NEW GOLD FIELDS IN RUSSIA

Rich Platinum Deposits Have Recently Been Found on Tributaries of the River Lena.

As in everything else, the old regime of Russia had its strangle hold on the gold industry. Siberia and the Ural could be considered the classical parts of the world where deposits of precious minerals abound and under a free and progressive government they could easily lead all the other parts of the world.

So from Krasnoyarsk, in Siberia, came the news that in the northern and southern Enisey mountain districts the gold seekers have lately washed gold to the amount of about 8,290 pounds. From the Lena, well known as a gold-bearing river, comes the word that new rich gold and platinum deposits were discovered on her tributaries, Willy and Markha.

With the laying of the tracks of the Amur railroad there is almost a continuous procession of discoveries of new deposits of precious metals, especially on the rivers Burea and Khara; all the deposits are not far from the new-laid tracks and offer all the opportunities for a successful development of the newly discovered deposits.

WHAT FAMILY SHOULD EARN

Figures Given by Auditor Will Prove Interesting to Average Head of a Household.

In a story printed in July American Magazine, an auditor says to a friend: "You admit that you, as a business man, with your \$1.00 cash, and your coal and your furniture, and your wife, and your children, are worth \$250,000, and then you say \$2,080 is enough income to expect from the lot! About eight-tenths of 1 per cent per annum! And they ought to bring you 4 per cent at least—\$10,000."

"Dix opened and closed the blue-covered document.

"You mean—you mean I ought to be earning \$10,000 a year?" he faltered.

"You and your family are one concern—one business," said Markley.

"You are the business manager. Your assets are \$250,000. If assets can't earn 4 per cent they are not worth having. It looks to me as if you had said to yourself: 'I and my family are a one-horse concern; the family is no good, and I'm not much better. I'm the only decent asset and I'm cheap and my family is cheaper. I'm getting \$2,080 a year, and I ought to be glad I'm getting it—I doubt if I'm worth it.'"

Speaking of Flags.

A young man walked into the office of J. H. Houk, clerk of the Bartholomew circuit court and also clerk of the Bartholomew county exemption board.

He asked whether he had been drawn in the draft and was shown that he would be among the first called up for examination. Then he called for a blank on which to file a claim for exemption. He said he would claim exemption because he is married. He has no children, but he believes his first duty is to support his wife. On each side of the front of the young man's collar big American flags were pasted.

"The next time a man comes in here with flags on his collar and says he is going to claim exemption," declared Clerk Houk, "I am going to refuse to give him a blank until he hauls down his flags."—Indianapolis News.

Bomb Spares War Motto.

One of the buildings wrecked in a recent enemy airplane raid on London was a branch office of a religious printing organization, which had its show window filled with illuminated mottoes sold for wall decoration.

The shop and its window was completely wrecked, but one motto, pinned to a pillar which remained standing, stood out in striking prominence. It bore this verse from Matthew:

"And ye shall hear of wars and rumors of wars; see that ye be not troubled, for all these things must come to pass, but the end is not yet."

Developing Human Powers.

Great persons are such an asset to the world that it is strange the world has not deliberately tried to cultivate them, as it cultivates flowers and fruits, producing new and surprising varieties. Perhaps after this war, which we all hope is going to bring such marvels in the way of compensation, it will best itself in this regard. Making the world safe for democracy may lead to the developing of the latent powers in humanity that offer the material for the highest kind of aristocracy and that make sure the continuity of progress.—Exchange.

Hadn't Seen It All.

"I'm so dissatisfied with my shabby little home after seeing hers."

"Yes, but you saw only her house and furniture. You didn't see the rest of the family."—Life.

More Atrocities.

He—I see they are cutting down the supply of gas in Germany.

She—Isn't it just awful? I suppose they want to use more of it against the allies' soldiers in the trenches.

VIRTUES OF FLANDERS MUD

Many Men Have Saved Their Lives by Flopping Into It When Big Shells Come Their Way.

Mud in Flanders is awful stuff, but it has its uses. Who that has tramped the three miles or so from the walls of ruined Ypres to the line that stretches from Hooge, in front of Zillebeke, to Hill Sixty and beyond, has not blessed the mud? All across the muddy fields, slipping, sliding and plowing along, we used to follow no pathway, avoiding when possible fields where enemy shells were falling. Then came, sooner or later, the inevitable droning, rushing sound, to grow into a shriek as a big Boche shell came over, writes Frederic Coleman in the Saturday Evening Post.

One was thankful for the mud, then, for the advice I will give to a man under such circumstances, unless his job is such that delay must be avoided, is to go down flop! quick! into the mud. The quicker and the more flop and the more mud the better. That is my way of looking at it. Once you are down all your worries are over. Let her come! If the shell lands on you there will not be enough of you left to do any worrying with. If it does not land on you the odds are overwhelmingly in favor of your escape from all injury.

Many a lad has lain flat in the mud when a big "Black Maria" landed near and dug a hole into which you could put a couple of taxicabs, and never been a bit the worse for it. Yes, the mud has its uses.

MISTAKEN FOR GRAND DUKE

"God Forbid, I Am an Honest Man!" Replied Russian Army Leader, in Reply to Salutation.

An amusing story is going the rounds in Petrograd just now concerning General Brusiloff, who can be very direct and brusque in his manner when he chooses.

The army leader happened to be in the capital on business—this was before the revolution—and was mistaken by an officer passing for a certain grand duke of notoriously pro-German sympathy.

Coming smartly to the salute, the officer, who probably, judging from his manner, had some petition for preferment to present, led off with the remark:

"Pardon me, sire, but I believe I am addressing the Grand Duke So-and-so?"

"God forbid!" replied General Brusiloff, "I am an honest man."

And saluting gravely in his turn he passed on.

Politely Searched.

A well-dressed man leaving a Washington theater recently, absorbed in reflection on the performance he had just witnessed, noticed a crowd of theatergoers lingering at the entrance. The W. D. M. did not flatter himself that he was the center of attraction, although he had been somewhat prominent in his home town, and, glancing backward, saw a party leaving the theater, of which the president was the center. This was the cause of all the commotion. At this juncture the W. D. M. lost his equilibrium, stumbled and fell in a heap in the president's path. An alert corps of ever-present secret-service men, instantly on the job, lifted the prostrate W. D. M. to his feet and courteously brushed him off, handing him his hat, cane and glasses. The W. D. M. later confessed to friends that he had a faint suspicion that in the brushing process he had been systematically and incidentally "frisked" for concealed weapons.—Indianapolis News.

How Deaf Mutes Feel Music.

According to teachers of deaf mutes, musical instruction is more important as an educational factor for the deaf child than it is for the hearing, says the Popular Science Monthly.

The parts most sensitive to vibrations are the chest, head, lungs and feet. "An exciting feeling comes up through the floor," is the way one deaf boy describes it. "Without music I would be lonesome," wrote a little Italian deaf mute. "It gives me a strong shock through the feet to the head," stated another. Others, when asked to explain their sensations, said: "I feel it in my temple and in my legs." "I feel it through my whole body," and "I feel it in my chest and lungs."

He Picked Up a Living.

Sir John Kirk, who recently celebrated his fiftieth anniversary of work in connection with the Ragged School union, tells an amusing anecdote of how he once questioned a London waif whom he had befriended as to his method of earning a living.

The young fellow's reply was typical of the London street arab.

"Well, gov'nor," he said, "it's like this. I picks strawberries in the summer, and we, in the meantime, must be prepared to take a like turn; in other words, we have exported in the main bread grain, whereas the demand upon us after the war will be for animal products."

Korean Gods Under German Influence.

Koreans are great rumor mongers. Some stories they spread are fantastically absurd. One recently prevailing among the country people, because no rain fell for many days, was to the effect that the long drought was due to German influence with the gods. In revenge for the part Japan has taken in the war, says East and West News. Predictions of famine were current among the Korean farmers and recent heavy rainfall has not altogether removed the anxiety felt among that class of people on the peninsula.

HOOVER'S LATEST PLEA TO FARMERS:

"HOGS, MORE HOGS AND STILL MORE HOGS"

Deficiency in Fats Now More Serious War Factor Than Bread Grain Situation—Tells Public Safety Men

Pennsylvania Is the Best Organization in the Country.

To the assembled representatives of the county organizations of the Committee of Public Safety for the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in session at Philadelphia, Herbert C. Hoover, Federal Food Administrator, gave his latest and most important message to the people and more particularly the farmers of the United States.

"Hogs, more hogs, and still more hogs," is the slogan of his new appeal.

Mr. Hoover's address came in the midst of a food supply conference, arranged by Howard Heinz, chairman of the Department of Food Supply. The attendance of Public Safety Committee chairmen, food supply representatives, and executive secretaries numbered about 250 and came from practically every county in the state.

Governor Brumbaugh, Lieutenant Governor McClain, Auditor General Snyder, George Wharton Pepper, E. T. Stotesbury, and many other men of prominence heard Mr. Hoover join in the assertion that in point of organization and accomplishments Pennsylvania's Safety Committee had proved to be the most efficient in the United States.

A striking analysis of the food situation was presented by Mr. Heinz, who, in his capacity as Federal Food Administrator for Pennsylvania, has a prominent part in the shaping of national food programs.

Mr. Heinz pictured the world meat supply as being short 115,000,000 meat animals, with a shortage of 7,000,000 meat animals in this country alone.

The wheat situation, he said, is not as bad as it is often reported. Every year, he declared, exemption, as said, apply to the physical side of the military problem, but there is no exemption for the food service. Every man must help in insuring supplies for our own armies abroad and for our allies in the trenches.

Conservation and production are the problems to which Mr. Hoover gave special emphasis. He said:

"Early in the month of June, when I was asked to undertake this particular task, I and the men whom I assembled around me at the moment made a short survey of the situation by way of organization throughout the United States. Every county in the state of Pennsylvania in our wanderings, and after making a short study of the organization of the state we determined that if we could annex the Committee of Public Safety to the Food Administration we would have no further anxiety as to Pennsylvania's food situation. The question for ten per cent of the people of the United States.

"We were in no uncertain mind as to that because of the character of the organization and the way that it was completed. We were confident that it was sound, sane and would carry the message and carry out the work."

"Our first and most important problem is production. Production and conservation are both impelled by the same cause, by the same food shortage."

Europe's Diminishing Production.

"In addition to the maintenance of a normal supply, we have the very disastrous condition of continuously diminishing production. It is impossible to take forty million men from productive labor and devote them to the war without cutting into the vitals of food production itself. That deficiency has been contributed to by stoppage of cereals and the diminution of animal products. Until cereals alone this year's production falls below last year's by \$25 million bushels. Therefore we have a load of over a billion and a half bushels of grain to preserve the normal food consumption of our allies.

"This is a load that is beyond our capacity, beyond the combined capacity of the United States and Canada. There is no way of meeting that situation except that after we have exported the last grain that we can export, they must reduce their consumption to a point where the two ends meet."

"It is physiologically possible to reduce the food consumption by forty per cent, but on the other hand, soldiers in the trenches, men in the camps, working over time, and millions of women put to physical labor, actually require more food stuff than in times of peace. The net result is that all privation, the reduction of consumption operates upon the most helpless class in the community—that is the old and the women and the children.

Farmers Should Right-About-Face.

"The problem of animals is one that becomes a problem of practical character to us this very day in the United States. Europe with a shortage of fodder and a shortage of imports has first cut her fodder imports rather than her bread grains. The result has been the ruthless killing of animals and out of that has arisen an annual reduction in their animal products. This is burning the candle at both ends.

"It means from the fat point of view that we must increase our fat imports into Europe. We may diminish our meat imports for the moment, but when the war is over we will have a call upon us or upon our farmers for enormously increased animal production."

Europe has practically always produced her animal products. Compared to the total consumption she has imported a comparatively minor amount of fat products. But with diminished animals she will have less demand for fodder and therefore more particularly for the production of bread grain.

"The people will of necessity turn their agriculture from the production of fodder to the production of bread, and we, in the meantime, must be prepared to take a like turn; in other words, we have exported in the main bread grain, whereas the demand upon us after the war will be for animal products."

"Therefore, we must turn the face of our agriculture—we must turn the face of our farmer from the production of bread grains to the production

EVERYTHING HAS NOT GONE UP IN PRICE

All the goods we advertise here are selling at prices prevailing this time last season.

MINCE MEAT.

We are now making our MINCE MEAT and keeping it fully up to our usual high standard; nothing cut out or cut short and are selling it at our former price of 15 Cents Per Pound.

Fine Celery, Oranges, Grape Fruit, Apricots, Peaches, Prunes, Spices, Breakfast Foods, Extracts, Baking Powders, Soda, Cornstarch. The whole line of Washing Powders, Starches, Blueing and many other articles are selling at the usual prices.

COFFEES, TEAS AND RICE.

On our Fine Coffees at 25c, 28c, 30c, 35c and 40c, there has been no change in price on quality of goods and no change in the price of TEAS. Rice has not advanced in price and can be used largely as a substitute for potatoes. All of these goods are costing us more than formerly but we are doing our best to Hold Down the Lid on high prices, hoping for a more favorable market in the near future.

LET US HAVE YOUR ORDER

and we will give you FINE GROCERIES at reasonable prices and give you good service.

SECHLER & COMPANY,

Bush House Block, 57-1 Bellefonte, Pa.

Shoes.

Shoes.

YEAGER'S SHOE STORE

\$3.00

\$3.00

I HAVE A FULL LINE OF

LADIES SHOES

to sell at \$3.00. Made of Gun Metal and Cabaretta leather (Cabaretta meaning sheep skin). The styles are lace and button, high and low heels. Many of them are on the English walking shoe style.

These shoes are not of a quality that I can conscientiously recommend to wear, for honestly speaking \$5.00 will not purchase a pair of Ladies Shoes made to-day, that is absolutely solid.

I have these shoes for the people that do not have the money to purchase a good pair.

Yours for a square deal.

YEAGER'S,

The Shoe Store for the Poor Man. Bush Arcade Bldg. 58-27 BELLEFONTE, PA.

Centre County Must Not be a Laggard.

Centre County has a brilliant record for men sent to the front in the cause of a World Democracy.

We must not permit this record to be denied because of our failure to provide our share of the funds to maintain them comfortably there.

THE SECOND LIBERTY LOAN

is now ready for subscription. Centre county subscribed \$600,000.00 of the First Loan and our duty will be to subscribe for approximately \$800,000.00 of this Loan.

Will You be One of the Subscribers?

A Government Bond is the safest investment you can make.

We will receive your subscriptions now. Two per cent. must be paid when application is made. 18 per cent. will be due about Nov. 15th and 40 per cent. on or about Dec. 14th and Jan. 15th.

This Bank Offers Safety for your Savings and every possible service.

CENTRE COUNTY BANKING CO. BELLEFONTE, PA.