

Conserve the Forests.

State forester L. G. Barnes, of Nittany valley, makes the following appeal to the public generally to conserve the forests of the county and State by using every precaution possible against forest fires:

As a resident of Centre county, in which county the State of Pennsylvania owns 79,267 acres of forest land, it is presumed you are interested in the forestry movement of the State and the protection of mountain lands from forest fires.

Without question the forest industry of the United States is one of the most important industries and is exceeded only by agriculture. Twenty per cent. of the capital wealth of the country, or \$2,250,000,000 is invested in wood using industries. Seventeen per cent. of all manufactured products is derived from forest resources.

Pennsylvania, so called an account of her richly timbered valleys and mountains which were thought to be inexhaustible, led in timber production in 1860. The development of the State, reckless and wasteful lumbering, and uncontrolled forest fires rapidly depleted the supply, and in 1915 the State had dropped to 18th place as a timber producing State. Even at that the capital invested in wood using industries today is \$63,000,000 and the value of the finished products of these industries reaches each year close to \$100,000,000.

The decreasing supply of timber with the constantly increasing demand and consequently increasing price, makes it imperative that some steps be taken to provide for the future and to protect and conserve what we have. Pennsylvania has realized the necessity of having forests and has taken an advanced place in forestry. Today over 1,000,000 acres of land have been set aside as State forests, are being protected from fires, and slowly but surely are being improved and reforested so as to bring them back again to a state of productivity. It is a long and expensive proposition but the end is justified. France in the last century by private and government enterprise replanted 2,400,000 acres of waste land at an expenditure of \$18,000,000 and now has today a property valued at \$140,000,000.

Unless the citizens of Pennsylvania give more serious consideration to the problem of protection from forest fires our attempt to equal and surpass the showing of France will be greatly handicapped.

Of the 8,000,000 acres of forest land in this State fully 500,000 acres are kept non-productive by forest fires. Every spring and fall forest fires burn over an area from 200,000 to 500,000 acres causing enormous direct and indirect losses in timber, timber operation, wages, taxes, water supply, health and even life.

The most reliable statistics, covering a number of years, show that 85 out of every 100 fires are due to carelessness and could be prevented. Furthermore, indifference to the problem of forest fires is the cause of their spreading over such a large area. That is to say, of the 85 carelessly started fires, lack of prompt attention allows them to gain such a headway that they burn over 100 per cent. more ground than they should.

In endeavoring to stop the number of careless fires and reduce the area burned over, the Department of Forestry through its Bureau of Forest Fire Protection solicits your aid. In a few weeks the forest fire season will be here. Your farm adjoins mountain land and places you in a position where you may readily detect a fire. Prompt notification to a forest fire warden in case of a fire and the immediate work of yourself and your neighbors in fighting the fire until help arrives, will do much to reduce the losses and give to the future a State worthy of the name "Penn's Woods."

A Good Guessing Game.

As will be seen, each one of the nineteen questions is to be answered by some word beginning with the letter "B." What berry is red when it is green? Blackberry.

2. What berry is a kind of cloth? Mulberry.

3. What berry did Mark Twain write about? Huckleberry.

4. What berry can be found only in the early morning? Dewberry.

5. What berry lives in the barnyard? Gooseberry.

6. What berry is used for decoration? Hollyberry.

7. What berry is the oldest? Elderberry.

8. What berry do animals like to lie on? Strawberry.

9. What berry does one drink? Teaberry.

10. What is the melancholy berry? Blueberry.

11. The berry that comes in winter? Snowberry.

12. A bird? Pigeonberry.

13. A month? Juneberry.

14. Used in sewing? Thimbleberry.

15. An animal? Dogberry.

16. A bit of coast line? Bayberry.

17. A fish? Shadberry.

18. A game? Checkerberry.

19. Used in cleaning? Soapberry.

Not Like Blinks.

In response to a compliment about the terms on which he was selling steel to the government and the alms, Charles M. Schwab said in New York the other day:

"We business men aren't business all through—there's some room in us for patriotism."

"Some people used to think we men of business were like Blinks. Blinks, on a European trip, was led into a certain room, and his guide said to him impressively:

"In this room sir, Wellington got his first commission!"

"What per cent. commission did he get?" said Blinks.—Washington Star.

—Do not say all that you know, but always know what you say.

Y. M. C. A. to Help Win War Quickly.

Philadelphia.—A conference of representative men of Pennsylvania to the number of 140, held at Harrisburg, Friday, October 12, took action which will help materially to expedite a victorious ending of the World War. This action consisted in organizing to conduct a State campaign to raise funds and recruit workers for Pennsylvania's part in the War Work of the Young Men's Christian Association. The conference elected a State committee of 106 members, representing all parts of the Commonwealth, and an executive committee of these five members:

Ralph Harbison, of Pittsburgh; Edward W. Bok and Joseph M. Steel, of Philadelphia; Charles L. Huston, of Coatesville; and George Greer, of New Castle. The campaign will be directed by C. C. Michener, a veteran Y. M. C. A. worker of national prominence. The work is already begun and is to be pushed as rapidly as possible.

The executive committee asks that it be clearly understood that the Y. M. C. A. War Work is being conducted at the request of and in co-operation with the United States government and more especially with the approval of the highest military authorities, so far as American troops are concerned, and at the most earnest request of the supreme military, civil and ecclesiastical authorities of France, Italy and Russia. England and her colonies are conducting their own Y. M. C. A. war work and they are doing it on a great scale in spite of the fact that these countries have borne the burdens of war for three years and a quarter.

Indeed it is because they have learned from bitter experience what is needed that these governments are pushing the Y. M. C. A. War Work so hard. The results of this work may be seen in the present victorious advance of General Haig's troops in Flanders. For no small part of the splendid spirit shown by the English and Colonial troops is due to the stimulation of the wholesome games encouraged by the Y. M. C. A., the comforts provided in Y. M. C. A. "huts" and the other activities of the organization. The English place great reliance upon the whole spirit that actuates the Y. M. C. A. and its effect upon the morale of their armies and are winning slowly, but none the less surely. Germany cannot understand that sort of thing, relies upon stern discipline instead of systematic upbuilding of morale and is losing. France was fired by the spirit of patriotism amounting to religious fervor at the outset. That spirit still exists undiminished, but after three years of war it feels the need of reinforcement. That need is voiced by the highest authorities in cable requests for hundreds of Y. M. C. A. secretaries.

Italy and Russia also have come to understand and appreciate the fact that Y. M. C. A. activities have an immeasurable value in stimulating morale and that is why Cadorna himself has approved an earnest request for American secretaries and equipment. Because it knows that the Association has no thought of conducting any denominational propaganda the Church of Rome has seconded the request.

The one great outstanding lesson of the war is that victories are not won by long years of preparation nor by big guns alone, but by the men behind the guns; and that their efficiency depends upon many things besides a good drill master and abundance of ammunition. One of the most important of these factors is a means of keeping the men up to concert pitch physically, mentally, morally and spiritually.

The acid test of experience has shown the Young Men's Christian Association to be the most effective means to this end. That is why all the allied governments are doing everything they can to further the Association activities.

Dewdrops Hold Back a Train.

Not infrequently this happens in the southwestern part of Minnesota and those parts of the Dakotas where the prairie grass grows most luxuriantly. In case the wind blows in a direction diagonal to the railway track, it turns the tall grasses either over one rail, or possibly, if the grass between the rails, over both of them. While those heavy tufts of grass are dry they may lie thickly over the rails; yet the engine cuts through them without any seeming exertion. But when the dew lies heavily upon the grass the many stems begin to clasp together. At the same time the dew makes the rails more slippery. Presently the local train starts puffing and grumbling. Its engine turns the wheels—but there is no progress. As badly as any train was ever stalled in a snowstorm it may be held up by the little dewdrops until the sun appears and the dew graciously arises from the grass. The only way to prevent a delay of that kind is the removal of the tall summer grass along the entire railway track.—Christian Herald.

The Only Way.

The editor of a certain publication had an idea. He made up a list of thirty men and women distinguished in art, religion, literature, commerce, politics, and other lines, and to each he sent a letter or telegram containing this question: "If you had but forty-eight hours more to live, how would you spend them?" his purpose being to embody the replies in a symposium in a subsequent issue of his periodical.

Among those who received copies of the inquiry was a New York writer. He thought the proposition over for a spell and then sent back the truthful answer by wire, collect: "One at a time."

Letting Her Down Gently.

Mrs. Gubbins was a kindly soul. So when Miss Friel asked her, "Has Sarah Biggs said anything to you about me?" she tried to let her down gently.

"No, never," she answered. "If Sarah Biggs won't say anything good of a person, she don't never say nothing!"

Brave Molly Monmouth.

When I tell you Molly's real last name you probably will not recognize it, for it is not the name by which she is best known. She was baptized Mary Ludwig, and married a man named John Hayes, but when she was twenty-two she lost the name Mary Ludwig Hayes and gained a new one—gained it under a rain of bullets on a blistering hot day in June, in New Jersey, when the hot sun beat down on our Revolutionary soldiers engaged in battle, and the dust rose in clouds from about their feet and almost choked them. Dusty, hot and parched with thirst, the soldiers found a young woman going about among them as calmly as though she were serving in her own shady yard, and in her hands she bore a pitcher, brimming over with fresh, cool water from a bubbling spring at the bottom of the hill. From soldier to soldier she went, giving refreshing and life-giving drink that filled them with renewed strength for battle, and as they saw her coming man after man shouted out, "Here comes Molly Pitcher!"

Now you know who Molly of Monmouth was! Of course you have heard of Molly Pitcher, the famous Revolutionary heroine, and perhaps you have thought that Pitcher was a very queer name, unless you have heard the whole story. Not the carrying of water in the thick of battle, however, is the incident usually recalled about her, but her quick wit and bravery when her husband, a cannoneer, was shot at his post, and fell dying beside his gun.

Brave Molly Pitcher! Heart-broken at her husband's fatal wound, she heard the order given for the gun to be removed. "Wheel back the cannon! There is no one here to man it!" came the command. Wheel back the cannon? Not while Molly Pitcher was near by! Picking up the fallen ramrod, she cried to the officer who had given the command: "I can fire the cannon!"

Staunch and undaunted, she stood amid a hail of lead and kept the cannon in action, saving it from capture by the enemy and helping to win the battle of Monmouth. Her husband had been killed, but she was battling for liberty, along with the Continental soldiers, who had gathered from the colonies to win for themselves and for us this "land of the free and home of the brave." It was not the first time Molly had manned—or "womaned," would you say?—a cannon. In October, 1777, she is said to have fired for the last time against the British when Fort Clinton was evacuated by the Revolutionary soldiers.

The morning after the battle of Monmouth—on June 29, 1778—Molly was rewarded for her bravery. General Nathaniel Greene sent for her and took her himself before General Washington. The commander-in-chief of the Revolutionary Army complimented Molly Ludwig-Hayes-Pitcher on what she had done and made her a sergeant in the army for life, and Congress later put her on the list of retired officers, that she might receive half pay as long as she lived.

Some years later Molly took another name. She married a man named McCauley, though it is not always spelled that way. On a monument erected to her memory in 1776, in Carlisle, Pa., where she was born, her name is given as Mary McCauley, "renowned in history as Molly Pitcher" but on a monument, erected there not long ago, the name the soldiers gave her is engraved in large letters upon the stone, with her other names below it in smaller letters. The figure shows Molly as she looked that scorching hot day at Monmouth, and the bronze reliefs on the side of the monument represent her in scenes in the battle—firing the cannon and bearing water. Somehow, though it was brave to tend the cannon when

her husband was slain, I like best to think of her on her errands of mercy when, heedless of danger to herself, she went from soldier to soldier, giving him water. Today, in battle-torn Europe, countless women are facing danger day after day to help our gallant soldiers, who are fighting our battles "over there." And though Molly Pitcher has been dead these four score years her spirit of courage and devotion to liberty and to the suffering still is alive in the hearts of the women of America! That is what boys and girls must think of when they hear the name of Molly Pitcher.—Advocate.

No Sugar at Any Price?

Big business has never been accused of having any patriotism, but George H. Earle, president of the Pennsylvania Sugar Refinery, assures me that if they did not have it sugar would now be selling at 15 cents a pound, says Curran, Topical of the Towhee in the Philadelphia Ledger.

"I think," he said, "that Mr. Hoover and George M. Rolph, of California, have saved the country from 15-cent sugar.

"There is great danger, not that sugar will be increased in price, because the refiners have been asked by the government not to do so, but that there will be none to be had at any price.

"At the present time we could get almost any price we should ask, because there are only 40,000 tons of Cuban sugar now available until January, when the next crop will come in.

Mr. Earle explained that it was a combination of the Cuban sugar planters, who produce about 3,000,000 tons a year, that has caused the price to be where it is at the present time.

"They had it all their own way," he went on, "and we should have been at their mercy had it not been that a combination of the Allied Powers agreed that hereafter all purchases of sugar for any of the Allies should be made through Mr. Rolph.

"The position now is that the Cuban planters cannot sell their product to any one but to Mr. Rolph, and he will pay what is regarded as a fair price for it. They can take it or leave it, because they will be unable to dispose of their sugar elsewhere.

"Mr. Rolph has handled the situation with the greatest ability and patriotism, and eventually the country will be saved between 1 1/2 to 2 cents a pound on its sugar.

"You can figure what this saving will be when I tell you that the United States consumes about 4,000,000 tons a year.

"For the benefit of those who do not like mathematics, let me say that this figures out nearly \$90,000,000, which is a good round sum to save in a year. However, it will not be saved this year.

"The world consumes about 18,000,000 tons of sugar a year, and before the war Germany and Austria contributed about 2,000,000 tons of beet sugar to the amount.

"The United States has a beet sugar crop of about 900,000 tons a year, but the mainstay here has been the Cuban crop, which is nearly half a million tons short this year. The Java crop is said to be unavailable because of the dangers to navigation during war times.

"Until the United States government intervened and brought Mr. Rolph on the scene, it looked as if the Cubans would get any price they might ask for their sugar. Now they are faced with the proposition to take what is offered or leave it, and I am told they are scarcely in a position to do the latter.

"Therefore, the prospects of any advance in the price of sugar are remote, and the probabilities are that next year there will be a drop to 7 or 7 1/2 cents a pound.

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.

Shoe.

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.

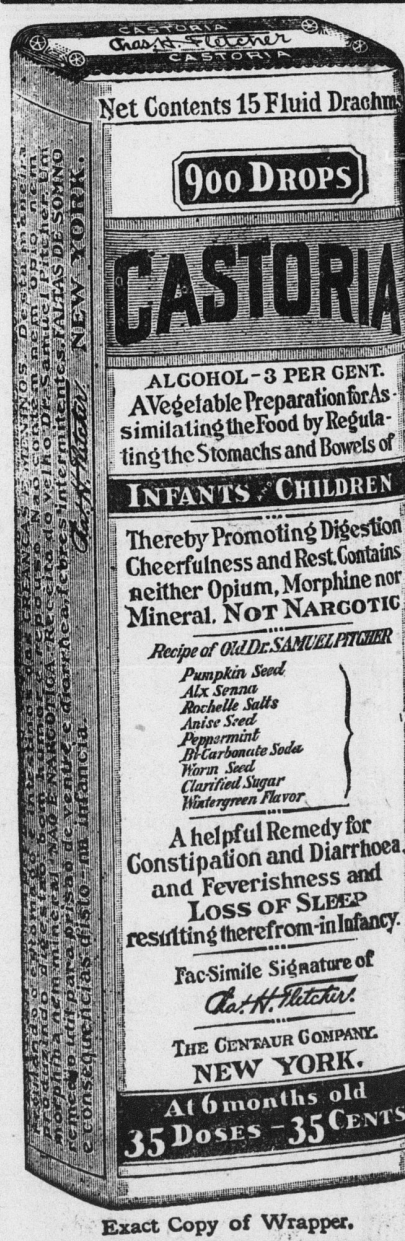
These shoes are not of a quality that I can conscientiously recommend to wear, for honestly speaking \$5.00 will not purchase a pair of Ladies Shoes made to-day, that is absolutely solid.

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.



CASTORIA For Infants and Children. Mothers Know That Genuine Castoria Always Bears the Signature of Dr. H. H. Pitcher. In Use For Over Thirty Years CASTORIA THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.



Insure the Happiness of Your Little Ones!

Any parent charged with neglect of his children naturally will be some indignant. Still there are some parents who, through carelessness, neglect to provide for their welfare.

The little ones must be protected. There is no better protection than a bank account.

If You Haven't an Account Open One Today For the Children's Sake

THE CENTRE COUNTY BANK, BELLEFONTE