SOMETHING FOR NOTHING.

By L. A. Miller.

To get something for nothing is an innate disposition in man. It probably belongs to, or is an outgrowth of, the animal side of his nature. Dogs delight in stealing that which has been caught, rather than going out and catching for themselves. The eagle watches the fish-hawk until it eagle watches the fish-hawk until it makes a catch, then pounces upon it. Among sea animals there is no end of gathering without striving, and reaping without sowing. From this it would appear that it is an animal, rather than intellectual, quality of man. Man's higher intelligence and his reasoning powers qualify him for indulging this disposition more than the lower orders of animal life. the lower orders of animal life.

From the earliest times the means most resorted to for this purpose have been games of chance. Probably there is no period in the known history of man when such games were not in vogue. The right to take the property of the weak, the unfortu-nate and the foolish was the leading principle of tribal and feudal govern-ment. It was the doctrine of the highwayman and the municipal officer no further back than the seventeenth no further back than the seventeenth century; and is yet, where the same codes prevail. These were all based on terse principles so agreeable to the strong and so hateful to the weak, that "might makes right." Many efforts have been made to modify this in form without affecting its real significance. Whatever is, right is one; "That which is, was to be;" and whatspeeper comes to pass was forcordain. soever comes to pass was foreordained from the foundation of the world, therefore, man is not responsible for it. Whenever one tribe concluded it was strong enough it pounced upon another and robbed it of all it had, made slaves of captured people and compelled them to work for the bene-fit and comfort of their captors. This differs not greatly in principle from the gaming of the present day. When an individual concludes that

he is sufficiently skillful in handling cards or other gaming devices, he pounces upon some other individual whom he supposes is less skillful and proceeds to dispoil him of his wealth, regardless as to whether he came by it honestly or otherwise. Some persons, under the guise of speculation, knowingly take advantage of the ignorance of others. A few years ago this was considered legitimate in horse trading, only; now it passes under the general title of "business tact." Those who are seeking justification for that which is of doubtful propriety or righteousness, are prone to stretch the blanket to its utmost limits, even at the risk of tearing it. They agree that if two individuals disagree as to the ownership of anything of value, and resort to the lot to decide it, they could, with the same pro-priety and justice to each other, agree to decide by the same means which shall have all the money they both

does into games for gain. If this element, as such, is wicked, then er trees present an unsightly appearelement, as such, is wicked, then games for amusement are wrong. If, however, the motive is taken into consideration, then there is a marked different partial than the such as a such, is wicked, then the such as a su sideration, then there is a marked difference. The motive prompting one to play a game of cards for pastime, or for the entertainment it affords, bears no close resemblance to the motive which prompts one to take the money or valuables of another. In fact, there is no resemblance save in the elements of chance, which enter into both alike. Even in the matter of casting lots the motive appears to have been the important element. When those resorting to it as a religious rite, the ancients went before God asking Him to show which one was right in the matter at issue, but their motives were different from those of the soldiers who cast lots to determine who shall fetch the water and prepare the breakfast.

The sacredness of the lot however, existed only in the minds of those resorting to it. The laws of Moses nowhere enjoin it not even as a rule. Prophets, teachers and rulers may have sanctioned its use, and magistrates and priests may have enforced its decisions, especially where the parties had taken vows to abide by the results, yet it was merely a custom, and was no more sacred than any other form or manner of deciding a disputed point. This being the case, there can be no such thing as profana-tion of the lot; at least, not more than the profanation of any other means of reaching a conclusion. If any class or sect of people accept a certain form of arbitrament, to them it is sacred, and may be profaned by them, but not by those who have not accept-

So great are the differences of opinion in the matter of so-called harm-less games, that what might be said here can have no effect, or little at most, in either direction. From a philosophical point of view, it depends entirely on the motive of the players. There are those, probably, who are so weak-minded as to become fascinated with these comes and then rush into weak-minded as to become fascinated it has been the law of Pennsylvania with these games, and then rush into that the speed limit was fixed not with these games, and then rush into the clutches of the tigers lying in wait in gambling dens. These, however, are just as liable to be led astray by anything else that is in the least fascinating. A sensible person of ever reasonable moral strength, will not be carried into a vortex of sin that is in plain view. There must be a weak spot somewhere. Those who a weak spot somewhere. Those who strive to get something for nothing delighted in highpowered cars that are generally lazy. Tramps, beggars, bums and loafers, are fair specimens. They feel that the world owes them a living and they prepare to collect it with as little effort as possible. Another class are those who think it is easier to speculate, peculate and cheat than to earn by honest toil and labor. Swindlers, embezzlers and labor. Swindlers, embezzlers and living the highway per light are generally lazy. Tramps, beggars, could shoot the highways at speeds exceeding that of an express train. A tsuch speeds every thing is chance. A broken bolt, one thoughtless moment and disaster follows. Many lives have been injured.

Now the law is to be enforced. It

veal the general demoralization that awaits all such. A reasonable recompense for the time spent and risk taken by those who handle goods for the accommodation of the public is as legitimate and honest as the hire for those who till the soil or dig in the mines. Excessive profit, when at the expense of the toiling masses, is expense of the toiling masses, is something obtained without giving anything in return; therefore, it must be classed with the rest. The power to charge excessive profits does not regions of the country, and power marks it right to do so, neither does make it right to do so; neither does the power to compel a sacrifice of all profits make that right. The disposition to do these is very strong in the average man, and he does one or the other, just as opportunity is offered. What a pity that so many dishonest offenders exist.

Kent, O .: - Tree owners need have Kent, O.:—Tree owners need have little fear, save in special instances, eral craftsman of the world. It has beof the threatened incursion of the killed by spraying or other equally ineffective methods

The relation of the locust to trees is discussed in the bulletin by W. O. Hollister, entomologist of the Institute, in part as follows:

"Seventeen-year locusts, or cicadas, have received national advertising and, because of this publicity, they are often greatly feared. There is, however, very little basis for this. It is possible that locusts will appear in considerable numbers in certain sections of the country this year, but the injury they will do will probably be small.

mining, while still in use, are rapidly giving place to electric machinery.

At present the coal mining industry demands 3,054,000 horsepower of electric current to be used in its operations. More than 11,000 motors are kept whirring continually in shafts and subterranean galleries. Much of this power is produced at the mines by operating of \$80,000 horsepower of electric current to be used in its operations.

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"A few years ago, one of the largest cities in the East purchased several tons of arsenate of lead with the hope of combating a threatened onslaught of locusts. This was money thrown away, for locusts are suching not hiting insects and could not ing, not biting, insects and could not ing, not biting insects and could not possibly be harmed by poison even if they wished to eat it. As a matter of fact, they probably take very little food and such as is taken must be sucked through the beak. Adult insects of any kind, as a rule, do little harm. Their function is to reproduce the species. The feeding is done in the immature stage. These facts show how useless any attempt at show how useless any attempt at

poisoning locusts would be.
"Injury from locusts is caused by
the female which makes incisions in the female which makes incisions in the bark in which she deposists her eggs. They usually select small twigs about the size of one's little finger, sometimes making from twenty to fifty gouge-like incisions, and usually these twigs are killed. The larger trees can generally stand this twig pruning. On smaller trees however, or decide by the same means which hall have all the money they both cossess.

The element of chance enters as argely into games for pleasure as it loes into games for gain. If this

about here and there. "One method of extermination is to remove and burn the infested parts before the young hatch and go to the ground. There is no spray which will kill the insects, unless it happens to be applied directly to them—a 'contact spray' just as they emerge from their pupal cases and before their wings have become inflated and dried. As the locusts can fly they will leave a tree if it is sprayed or disturbed in any way. Some writers say that they will not light upon a white surface, and recommend that small trees be sprayed with whitewash. It is questionable if such a plan is feasible. Valuable small trees are sometimes covered with mosquito netting until after the locusts leave. Hand picking is sometimes resorted to as the insects come up from the ground. They usually come up from the ground during the night and may be picked off early in the morning.

"Swarms of seventeen-year locusts are growing smaller every year he

are growing smaller every year because of the change caused by the removing of forests and development of towns and cities. In certain places they appear in considerable numbers, making a lot of noise, killing a few twigs here and there, and with the publicity given them, cause considerable worry. We do not think, however, that they really need to be fear-

"It is only the males who do the singing. The wives of the species keep still and do the dirty work. The males are perfect gentlemen and make a lot of noise but do not hurt anybody. There have been many reports that they will sting a person, but these are apparently unfounded."

Thirty Miles an Hour.

Ever since we have had automobiles

Cheat than to earn by honest toil and labor. Swindlers, embezzlers and sharpers represent this class.

It will be seen that dishonesty is also one of the characteristics of those who live by getting something for nothing, consequently a man must part with his real manhood before he can begin to succeed in this plan of living.

The long distance glasses of the law is to be enforced. It is given out by the Highway Department that the speed shall not exceed a mile in two minutes. It had to come to this commercial group that the law putting the ban on dangerous, makeshift receptacles for housing colonies was placed upon the statute books of the State, after careful study of the most serious bee diseases disclosed the part played by the old-style equipment in harboring and transmitting disease.

philosopher are not necessary to re- TO CENTRALIZE GREAT ELEC-

will be distributed by wire in the most

power plants. In fact, Pennsylvania and other States whence the nation obtains its coal supply, are already taking official cognizance of this need. THE DAVEY INSTITUTE OF TREE
SURGERY.

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army of seventeen-year locusts, according to a bulletin on that subject issued by the Davey Institute of Tree Surgery, of Kent, Ohio. At the same time, a warning is issued against impostors who, in times past, have imposed upon owners of trees by representing that locusts could be killed by spraying or other equally: gun to pay its ancient debt to coal by haulage, while 51 per cent. are using electric cutting machines and illu-

> A recent survey of modern methods of coal mining made by the National Electric Light Association reveals the fact that animal haulage and hand mining, while still in use, are rapid-

by operating companies, but an aggregate of 880,000 horse-power is furnished each year by private companished

According to a survey by the Conjoint Board of Scientific Societies of Great Britain, the United States leads all countries in developed and potential hydro-electric power. It places potential energy at 28,100,000 horse-

American engineers, however, place undeveloped power capable of com-mercial utilization at 50,000,000 horsepower, Norway third with 6,500,000, Austria and the former components of the dual monarchy fourth with 6,460,000 and France fifth with 5,587,-

MUST DEFEND AMENDMENT.

his administration which is another operations on a small scale, as a side his administration which is another evidence of the governor's sincerity of purpose to further, by every legislative means, the interests of the prohibitory amendment and the enforcement legislation incident thereto. The governor declared that no one will be appointed to any position under his administration who will not give his word of honor that through give his word of honor that through his term of office he "will support, defend and personally obey the constitution of the United States, including the stitution of the United States, including the stitution of the United States, including the stitution of the United States, including the state of the country, because, while bees can be kept virtually anywhere, they will not prove profitable to localities where the plant life does not yield nectar in large quantities and for a ing the eighteenth amendment and the national and State laws enacted

dertake loyally to support the policies of the administration. "I do not propose to tolerate any boring from within against the policies which I was elected by the peocles which I was elected by the peocles where I was

"The law is the law. It is the foundation of order, safety and prosperity and of the Commonwealth itself. Every State official takes the oath, and is in honor bound to obey it. I shall expect and demand from every public servant appointed by me. every public servant appointed by me, from the highest to the lowest, entire and ungrudging obedience to the tire and ungrudging obedience to the eighteenth amendment and the Voletion on the part of the caretaker, and stead law. They are part of the law of the land."

The governor's demand is in the form of a pledge which all employees of the State will be required to sign. These will include every man who works for the State Highway Department, employees at the Rockview penitentiary and other like institu-

quiring the use of movable frames in beehives, becomes effective on July 1 and will be rigidly enfored by the Department of Agriculture.

The department is ready to proceed with the examination of apiaries at once. Additional assistance has been once. Additional assistance has been processed so that the state-wide interest of the state-wide interest and the stateprocured so that the state-wide inspection, under the direction of chief apiarist Charles N. Greene, may be conducted thoroughly and completed as speedily as possible.

In the two years that have personal that the state-wide inspects and creatures will not prove a nuisance. Suitable stands or foundational that the state-wide inspects and creatures will not prove a nuisance. Suitable stands or foundational transfer of the state-wide inspects and creatures will not prove a nuisance. Suitable stands or foundational transfer of the state-wide inspection, under the direction of chief apiarist Charles N. Greene, may be conducted thoroughly and completed as speedily as possible.

ment which is now required by law.

The importance of equipment that permits easy examination of the hive so that the presence of the insidious a strain of vigorous stock, free from foolbroods and other bee diseases may be promptly detected and controlled, has long been recognized among commercial beekeepers.

There are between twelve and thirteen thousand bee owners in Pennsylvania. Approximately ten per cent. of this number are operating on a

FARM NOTES.

-The Bureau of Plant Industry of Pennsylvania Department Agriculture has been deluged with letters from owners of cherry trecs, seeking information concerning an unusual disease from which the trees are usual disease from which the trees are suffering. Practically every cherry tree in the central and southern portions of the State is affected. The leaves of the cherry trees have turned yellow and in many cases the leaves have fallen from the trees. These leaves are affected by the common leaf spot or shot-hole fungus which is as prisonous to the leaf tis-These leaves are affected by the common leaf spot or shot-hole fungus which is so poisonous to the leaf tissue that even a few spots on a leaf early in the season will cause it to turn yellow and fall off. The present season has had so much moist weather that the forms because it is to the forms because it is season. season has had so much moist weather that the fungus has spread rapidly, and has affected a far greater proportion of leaves than usual. This fall of leaves due to this leaf spot is very damaging because the fruit buds for next year are now forming and the loss of foliage at this time means weak buds and less fruit. The disease can be controlled by spraying or dusting (1) when the petals fall, (2) two weeks later, (3) just after the fruit is picked. Either lime sulphur, 1-40, or a 90-10 sulphur dust phur, 1-40, or a 90-10 sulphur dust will give satisfactory results when ap-

plied at the times stated.

—Honey is the one greatest substitute for sugar. For the last few years it has attained an importance as a foodstuff, not enjoyed since the discovery of sugar with the result. discovery of sugar, with the result that thousands of persons all over the country have started bee operations, many of them on a commercial scale, whose crops now run into thousands of dollars annually. From a minor industry agriculture has sprung into considerable prominence, which position it deserves because it conserves a valuable food product that would be lost to us were it not for the honey

Not only is the bee a valuable food producer in itself, but it is one of the most beneficial agents in crossof the most beneficial agents in cross-pollinating the blossoms of plants, thereby assisting very substantially in the bountiful production of our more staple crops. Many plants would fail to set fruit were it not for the pollen carried by bees. Bees are among the most accommodating creatures in the world. They are extremely fascinating as a study and their culture can be undertaken without a large investment, but it is a mistake for the inexperienced person to imagine that experienced person to imagine that success is assured without painstak-ing work. On the contrary, few lines of agricultural work require closer attention to details, if a profitable yield or honey is to be obtained. The work is not laborious and it is most inter-esting. Opportunities are open to ev-ery one, everywhere. It is strongly Governor Pinchot last week issued recommended, however, that the bea statement relative to appointees in ginner with bees should commence

considerable period each year.

The beekeeper who contemplates a to carry that amendment into effect." few colonies in the back yard need The statement said all employees not bother about such particulars, must be in full accord with and unsince almost any fertile section will provide ample nectar for bees in limited numbers.

ple to carry out," the governor said. high winds and severe storms, extreme Governor Pinchot, in issuing the cold and heat. An orchard or site statement, said, it was done in accordance with the pledge made in his inaugural address. He quoted from that section of the address in which of vines may be substituted; a board

> sequently the unfrequented location is to be desired. The hives should be so that the bees are not likely to return to the wrong hive.

The foregoing points are suggested by way of making ideal conditions, it being well understood, however, that many colonies are kept on housetops and in congested areas where condi-tions are the reverse of a natural habitat. The aim should be to make the location as advantageous as pos-

Harrisburg, Pa.:—Secretary Frank P. Willits, in a statement issued, notifies all Pennsylvania beekeepers that that section of the 1921 Bee Law, requiring the use of movable frames in beehives, becomes effective on July with more productive, but the

a nuisance. Suitable stands or foundations can be made from bricks, con-

a strain of vigorous stock, free from disease. Selected breeding queens, which really constitute the mainstay of apiculture, may be obtained and introduced in place of the original queens, and in a short time the workers will all be of the same race as the

introduced queens. Whenever possible it is a good plan for the beginner to purchase bees that are already domiciled in a par-

Shoes

Shoes.

Big Reduction in Ladies Oxfords

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We have placed on sale about one thousand pairs of Ladies Low Shoes at \$2.98. These shoes comprise all the White Canvas and White Buck Oxfords we have in the store, also Tan and Black Vici Kid Oxfords and Strap Pumps—all with Rubber Heels.

The reason for this reduction is the lateness of the Spring season, and we must move them at a loss.

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