

Belleville, Pa., July 23, 1926.

State is Covered with Public Camps.

Harrisburg, July 15.—Scattered throughout Pennsylvania on State forest lands and located on secondary roads are to be found almost a score of public camps designed primarily for use by hikers, hunters, fishermen and picnickers.

The camps are known as Class "B" camps and cover about 400 acres. Each is equipped with a lean-to fire-place, benches, tables, comfort stations and garbage containers. They may be occupied for two consecutive days without obtaining permission from the district forester.

Among the camps are the following:

Sizerville Camp—Near a big mineral spring just east of Sizerville, Cameron county; has about 100 miles of roads and trails in adjacent forest.

Old Locust Camp—Named for an old locust tree probably planted by Major Jacob Neff, an early settler, located in Centre county along Lewis-town-Bellefonte highway.

McCall Dam Camp—Affords good hunting and fishing and on site of old McCall dam along White Deer creek; in Centre county and reached by forest road linking State highway route 306 with Sugar valley.

Byron Foust Krumrine Camp—In Centre county south of Coburn; named for Byron Foust Krumrine, newspaperman and World war soldier who was drowned in Penns creek nearby.

Ravensburg Camp—Named for ravens which formerly nested in great numbers in the rocks near the camp; in Clinton county along Loganton-Rauchtown road.

Sprows Run Camp—Named for the Sprows family, well-known in the charcoal industry of the State; in South mountains with good fishing and hunting; along Caledonia-Mount Holly springs road, north of Lincoln highway.

Laurel Forge Camp—In Cumberland county, along Caledonia-Mount Holly Springs road about seventeen miles north of Lincoln highway; Laurel lake, nearby, created in pre-revolutionary times as part of the Pine Forge Furnace operation.

Bear Valley Camp—Named for the large number of bears formerly found there; near old Tuscarora Indian trail, located in Franklin county twelve miles northwest of Chambersburg.

Buchanan Camp—In Franklin county south of Fort Loudon on Lincoln highway; an edge of Buchanan State forest park named for President Buchanan.

Clear Creek Camp—Along Clarion river in Jefferson county; reached by road from Sigel or Hillstone.

Upper Pine Bottom Camp—Northeast of Waterville, Lycoming county; was famous for white pine growth.

Sulphur Spring Camp—Eight miles southeast of Mount Union in Mifflin county; near large forest growth.

Kansas Valley Camp—Southeast of East Waterford, Perry county; said to have been the refuge of Lewis, a robber.

Cherry Springs Camp—Affords ideal spot for remotesness; eight miles south of Coudersport and reached by Jersey Shore-Coudersport turnpike.

Koser Camp—Between Mount Pleasant and Somerset, Somerset county.

Baldwin Run Camp—In Tioga county, nine miles west of Wellsboro; home of much wild life.

Joyce Kilmer Camp—Named for Joyce Kilmer, American poet, who lost his life in the World war; along Lewisburg-Bellefonte highway in Union county.

Laurel Summit Camp—In Westmoreland county, twelve miles south of Lincoln highway at Laughlinton and said to have the highest elevation of all camps.

Find Fish Still Used as Candles in America.

The history of lighting from such crude beginnings as when the Shetland islanders made a torch-lamp by sticking a wick in the throat of the fat stormy petrel, forms the subject of an interesting manuscript just completed as the fruit of years of research by a Smithsonian scientist, Dr. Walter Hough, head curator of anthropology.

Doctor Hough reveals that animals have played a surprisingly large part in furnishing light to man. A very fat little fish, called the candle fish, is burned like the stormy petrel by the Indians of the northwest coast of America. In the tropics of America the natives used to build cages to hold the great light-bearing beetle or firefly for illuminating purposes. But whales and seals have made the largest contribution, of course, in supplying lamp fuel. Up to the discovery of petroleum in quantities in 1859, they provided the major portion of the world's lamp oil.

Farmers Petition for More Research.

Farmers and business men of Erie county, several hundred in number, have petitioned the Pennsylvania State College experiment station to start experiments in that county on various problems facing fruit and vegetable growers. The project proposed for consideration are in horticulture, plant pathology, entomology, and agronomy.

Increasing competition from east and west has made it imperative, say the farmers in their request, that some relief come to the growers of the lake shore county so that they can produce more economically and thus meet the growing competition.

A committee composed of horticulturists, plant pathologists, and entomologists of the Pennsylvania experiment station staff has been appointed to investigate the question. S. W. Fletcher, head of the department of horticulture at Penn State, is chairman of the committee. A preliminary survey will be made this summer.

Is Future American to Forget Laughter?

It is gradually beginning to dawn upon the most reluctant people in the world—I refer to the Americans—that their humor is not laughing matter. Laughing will soon be recognized as a vibratory motion in which the death rattle is distinctly discernible. Unless all signs fail, laughter will soon be relegated to the past as one of the lowest forms of self-expression. The man who laughs will be in the same case with the man who spends money only upon himself. Both are forms of ostentatious vulgarity, not to be tolerated where spiritual intelligence will soon hold dominion over intellect.

Hitherto, in order to conceal our dismay over the sudden display of truth as it came in humor, we have thought it best to laugh. But this is an age of exposure. The necessity for dissimulation has gone. We no longer feel ashamed at anything we do.

Hence, when a good joke comes along, we may easily be inclined to shed tears over it. The tragedy of it will shock us more than before the truth of it tended to make us conceal it with an outward show of mirth. And from all this—who knows?—a national sense of humor, hitherto lacking, may arise. In a democracy all things are possible.—Thomas L. Masson, in the International Book Review

Railroad Would Join President in Hades

A young man had succeeded his deceased father as president of a small railroad in the Southwest. The old man had been heartily disliked, for he had worked his employees and his road to the last gasp and the new president on his first inspection trip found the equipment in bad shape. Toward evening his special stopped at a division point and he got out. As he walked alongside his private car he met a grizzled old "car tink" who was busy tapping the car wheels with his little hammer.

"What do you think of the car?" the president asked.

"Good enough for the rails it rides on," was the ambiguous reply.

"Well, how about the rails?"

"Rotten."

"Listen here," said the young executive, "do you know who I am?"

"Sure. You're the president. I knew your father when he was president, and he's going to be president again."

"What do you mean? Don't you know my father's dead?"

"Yep," the old-timer nodded. "I know he's dead. And the road's going to hell, too!"—The Funny Side Out, by Nellie Revel.

French Middle Class

The term "bourgeoisie" is applied to the great middle class of the French people, consisting of the merchants, manufacturers, and upper tradesmen. Previous to the Thirteenth century they were included among the serfs, and for long after were forbidden the use of certain ornaments and stuffs reserved exclusively for the nobility. Owing to the favor shown them by Philip Augustus (1180-1223), their social position was much improved. As late as 1614 the president of the States-General, speaking of the bourgeoisie, said, "It is a great insolence to wish to establish any sort of equality between us and them; they are only to us as the valet to his master." The nobles further demanded that "the common people be forbidden to carry pistols, to wear velvet or satin, or to own any but hamstrung dogs."—Exchange.

Too Cold to Snow

The weather bureau says that the greater number of more or less heavy snows come with southerly to easterly winds—i. e., in what is known as the "rainy" portion of the cyclonic or storm area. These winds generally are relatively mild. As the storm passes the winds come from the north-west, roughly, and are relatively cold. In short, precipitation comes with relatively warm easterly to southerly winds, and clear weather follows with relatively cold north-west winds. If, then, the winter wind is from the northwest, it is cold, and from the wrong direction to give much snow. This, presumably, is the origin of the saying, "It is too cold to snow." This statement, however, is not literally true, for light snows can occur at any temperature; and, indeed, it occasionally happens that heavy snows occur when the surface air is quite cold.

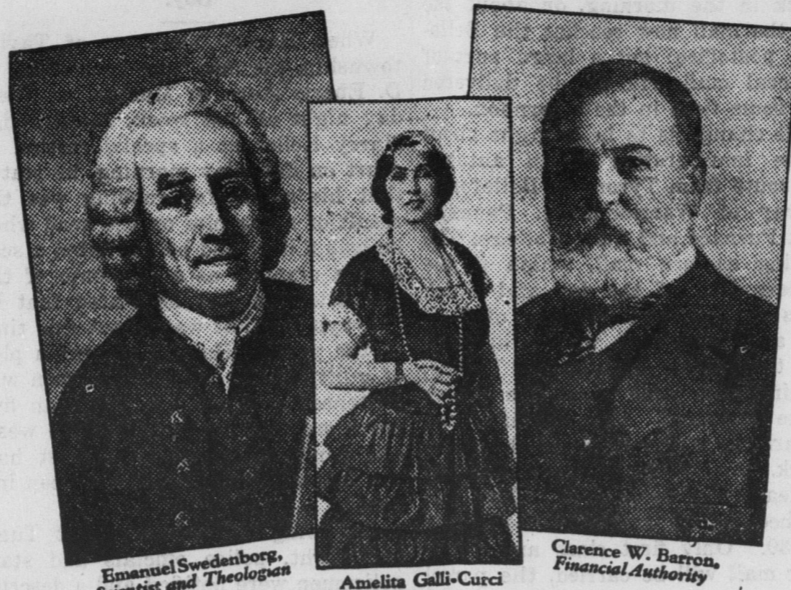
Rather "Near" Relative

A Chicago woman gave a relative a box of expensive stationery. The following Christmas the relative asked her to buy it back, offering to sell it for half she paid for it. He explained he preferred a paper with lines and that he was giving her the opportunity to buy a nice gift for some one else at a reduced price. We are reminded of the story of a little boy who has just asked his mother what a near relative is. The Chicago man was a "near" relative.—Exchange

Tony's Trouble

A small boy, who was sitting next to his mother at dinner, was trying to force a large piece of pudding into his mouth, when looking up he caught his mother's eye on him. He guiltily lowered his spoon to his plate. "Oh, Tony," said his mother, "I was so afraid that was all going in." The child looked up with a roguish smile. "Well, mummie," he said, "I was afraid it wasn't."

Galli-Curci Swayed by the Seer of Sweden



Emanuel Swedenborg, Scientist and Theologian

Amelia Galli-Curci

Clarence W. Barron, Financial Authority

Prima Donna Gives Wonderful Interpretation of the Writings of Emanuel Swedenborg—

HENRY FORD'S Dearborn independent publishes a remarkable article on Galli-Curci and Emanuel Swedenborg, by Clarence W. Barron of the Wall Street Journal, the world famous financial authority.

Mr. Barron declares that Galli-Curci has the most wonderful brain he has ever met or heard of in a woman, although she is much more "a true woman with a life and soul of affection for all that is ennobling and uplifting in the family, and in color, form, and music."

Mr. Barron is chairman of the Rotch Trust, who acting under the will of Lydia S. Rotch of New Bedford, Mass., began in 1872 a modern translation of the Theological Works which Emanuel Swedenborg wrote and published in the Latin tongue, and deposited in the libraries of the world 150 years ago.

This work was completed and published by the Houghton Mifflin Co. in 82 volumes in 1907.

About three years ago there appeared in a Cleveland paper a paragraph that among her other accomplishments Galli-Curci had read all the Theological Writings of Emanuel Swedenborg. The claim seemed so absurd to Mr. Barron that he thought it might be easily punctured by a simple inquiry as to the edition. The Bible a Greater Work Than Ever

To Mr. Barron's direct inquiry Madame Galli-Curci promptly replied: "Yes, I have read in the past year the complete Swedenborg Works, in fact it is the Rotch Edition of the Houghton Mifflin Co. that I have."

"I can say certainly that the Bible to me is a greater work than it was before."

Mr. Barron says: "My astonishment was intensified. Familiar over many years with Swedenborg's general theological writings, I had set out to read the entire thirty-two volumes preparatory to an advertising campaign for the sale of this edition. Reading a few pages each day I finished my self-imposed task in fourteen years. I shall probably finish a second reading, at my present rate of progress, in perhaps ten years. Was it possible that a woman with no previous knowledge or relation to these books had really intelligently read them within a year?"

Swedenborg's Writings

Mr. Barron continues: "As an economist writing state papers on weights, measures, coinages and currencies, Swedenborg is easily comprehended. As an engineer transporting ships overland he is easily visualized. As a government official in the great mining industry of Sweden, writing practical books on mining and smelting, declared to be the foundation of modern metallurgy, he is of interest in the encyclopedia of scientific history. As the writer of volumes—original studies in search for the human soul—he is not without human interest."

"But when one comes to the realm of the unseen, where there is neither time nor space upon which to rest mental conceptions, few may enter into the fullness of the revelation which has come into the libraries of the world through Emanuel Swedenborg."

"Think of twenty modern-sized volumes, originally written in the Latin tongue and unfolding from the Hebrew of 'Genesis' and 'Exodus' the internal or spiritual sense that lies beneath the letter. Annex a dozen more similar volumes that not only expound every picture set forth in the book of 'Revelation' as conveyor of a tremendous truth of universal application throughout invisible degrees of creation and life, but also illumine all the problems of sex as presented throughout the universe from the union of the love and wisdom in the divine down to sex crystallization in the mineral kingdom; include the deepest of all works ever written entitled, in the original Latin, 'Angelic Wisdom Concerning the Divine Love and the Divine Wisdom.'"

—Many horses fail to stand up under the work of the summer months because of the ration fed. It is like burning a candle at both ends to feed a horse a heavy, heating ration internally with the summer sun burning from the exterior.

Then answer to yourself the number of years that ought to be required to master these thirty-two volumes."

Mean More Than Any Other Books

Mr. Barron, still credulous, continued his correspondence with Madame Galli-Curci for some months. He learned that soon after she lost her dear mother she had sought the Writings of Swedenborg in a desire to know more about the other world whence her mother had gone. She spent the entire summer vacation studying Swedenborg's Works, and declared: "They have meant, and mean more to me than anything else I have ever read."

When Galli-Curci returned from California Mr. Barron motored up into the Catskills to her beautiful Italian palace, and in an afternoon with her and her husband, Mr. Homer Samuels, he was convinced that Galli-Curci had read and devoured Swedenborg in a briefer period than anybody had ever done before.

He says of this interview:

"Hours flew like minutes. I wasn't the questioner. Mr. and Mrs. Samuels were at me with the sharpest and deepest questions. They seemed in perfect harmony mentally and spiritually, as in their work in music."

Wanted to Learn

"She wanted to know about the 'Grand Man'. I told her it would be easier to comprehend it if she would forego the idea of time and space and consider, as Swedenborg says in 'The Apocalypse Explained', that every society in the heavens connects with some organ of the human body and helps to sustain it. Therefore the heavens have the organization of the 'Grand Man', but we need not think of it as a shape or figure."

"Yes," exclaimed her husband, "I see it; it is organization." I explained, also, how the 'Psalms' likewise connected with every society of the heavens, and how the world within and without was knit together in one grand poem and song of creation, man in the image of his Maker and knit into Him through the heavens, from which he has life in every organ of his body."

Swedenborg's 32 Volumes Read in a Single Summer

"Now I understand," she said, and asked me for explanation of other things. Her intelligent questions, as well as her statements, left no manner of doubt that Galli-Curci had performed the stupendous feat of reading the thirty-two volumes of Swedenborg in a single summer season. She declared 'Heaven and Hell' a very attractive and popular title and concerns that about which people are most eager to know; but it is not one of Swedenborg's great works; although it makes a good popular and introductory work."

A Help in Her Work

Galli-Curci understands the writings of Swedenborg even better than theologians, because she puts them into practice in the broadest life of loving helpfulness.

She said that Swedenborg had helped her in her work. She had no longer to think of herself but of her audiences, and let the music flow through her; regard herself just a medium for life to pour through. She felt with and for her audiences, and singing was no effort for her.

All Fear Vanishes

"The more you do—the more you give forth—the more life and energy is poured into you, and you are stronger and not weaker for the doing, the working and the singing. I always feel stronger; I am not exhausted at all by my singing. Swedenborg shows the reason and how life comes in as you pour it forth usefully to others. You don't have to try or worry or fret. You know it is not you but that it is just being done through you."

Speaking further of the help Swedenborg had been to her in her work she said: "One gets so much more confidence. The other world and the one life, that comprehends all life, becomes reality and all fear and worry vanish."

One dozen eggs weigh one and one-half pounds.

One quart of water weighs the same as one pound of meat or soup home.

One packed pint of chopped meat, one pound.

Economic Condition of the World—

President Coolidge Said;

"The economic condition of the world has been greatly improved." This will inspire confidence and help increase production.

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The First National Bank
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Your Bank-Book Protects
Against the Hold-Up Man

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STATE COLLEGE, PA.
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