

Part 2. The Centre Democrat.

Farm Notes,
Choice Fiction,
Current Topics.

MAGAZINE SECTION.

BELLEFONTE, PA., THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 22, 1906.

GIFTED POLISH ACTRESS.

MADAME BERTHA KALICH IS WINNING FAME IN ENGLISH-SPEAKING PARTS.

Unfamiliar With English Language Six Years Ago, She Has Now Mastered Our Speech—One of a Race to Produce Famous Players.

With so much interest focused on happenings in Russia, it would be strange indeed if we did not receive a taste of Russian drama. The leading cities of the country are now centering their attention upon the Russian play "Monna Vanna" the title role of which is being essayed by Madame Bertha Kalich, a Polish actress who won fame in the Yiddish theatres on the Bowery in New York City.



MADAME BERTHA KALICH

So far this is the story of Monna Vanna for the American people are not accustomed to the mannerisms and acting of the Russian plays.

Madame Bertha Kalich is tall and of the brunette type usual to the Hebrew, with eyes that while most expressive, can hardly be said to be winning.

TRAPPERS' PROSPEROUS TIMES.

Furs Worth More Now Than For Past Thirty Years.

The many trappers operating along the northern border will reap a rich harvest the present winter, meaning many comforts, even luxuries, in the log cabins of scores of sturdy settlers in the wilds of the northern country, who are mainly dependent upon their traps during the cold months for a livelihood.

The settlers and professionals in the country directly tributary to the Great Lakes look to mink, marten and otter to make their trapping operations profitable, and the pelts of these little animals at present command a higher price than at any time during the past thirty years, while there has been a decided slump in the prices paid for furs from the black, blue and silver fox which bring only \$50 each now, where a year or two ago they were as high as \$300 apiece.

Last winter \$4.50 was considered a good price for a mink pelt, and it wasn't more than a season or two back that \$2.50 was the highest paid for a single pelt of this kind.

The higher prices paid for furs will also prove a boon to the Minnesota Indians, or such of them at least as have any business ability.

Even the little weasel, scores of which daily leave their tiny tracks in the snow on the outskirts of the towns are worth \$1 each for their pelts.

Woman's Sweet Will.

On a pillar erected in Canterbury, appears the following: "Where is the man who has the power and skill to stem the torrent of a woman's will; for if she will, she will, and you may depend on't."

UNCLE SAM'S SECOND NAVY

GOVERNMENT MAINTAINS A TRAINING SCHOOL FOR REVENUE OFFICERS.

Plenty of Work and Study—Lack of Social Events a Feature of This Governmental School—Daily Regime of the Cadets.

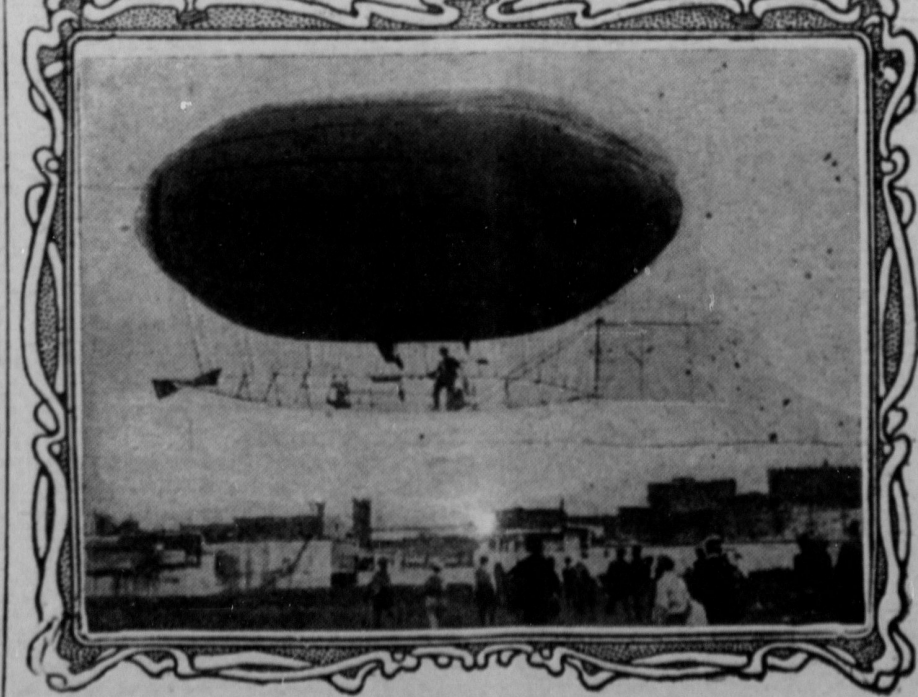
Uncle Sam has one governmental school which, while little known, is well worthy to rank with West Point and Annapolis in the thoroughness of the mental and physical training which it gives its graduates.

However, all the examinations for the selection of cadets are strictly competitive. Political and social influences are entirely eliminated and this is unquestionably the most democratic school under the government.

A Strenuous Life.

The cadets at the training school on Chesapeake Bay lead a strenuous existence. They "turn out" at 6:30 o'clock in the morning and after half an hour allowed for dressing, report for drill which continues for forty-five minutes ere the call for breakfast is given.

During the three year interim the future Revenue Cutter officers acquire a wide range of book learning including mathematics, English, history, law, hygiene, seamanship, engineering, astronomy, chemistry, civil government, etc.



THE NEW BALLOON AIRSHIP.

inence is given to social features as in the case at the academies at Annapolis and West Point. The Revenue Cutter cadets are at liberty on Saturday afternoons and these half holidays are usually devoted to "hops," but aside from these functions and such merry-making as can be crowded into the two weeks' vacation in the autumn or the vacation of one week in the spring, the young men apply themselves pretty closely to their studies.

BALDWIN'S NEW AIRSHIP.

Believed by Experts to Surpass any Flying Machine Yet Constructed.

Captain Thomas Baldwin believes he has found a way to navigate the air with fair success. Captain Baldwin, be it known, is America's foremost aeronaut, having been engaged in the profession of sailing to the clouds longer and more continuously than any other citizen of the republic.

In the past half decade Captain Baldwin, who makes his home in Los Angeles, California, has built five different sky craft, all on this general pattern, but each different in many respects from its predecessor.

A Powerful Little Engine. The engine which furnishes power for driving the balloon is located about midway on the keel. It consists of a gasoline motor very similar to those in use on motor-cycles.

Attached to the keel at the forward end of the airship is the propeller, which is eleven feet in diameter and has two 18 inch blades of painted canvas. These blades whirl around at the rate of two hundred times per minute, but it will be observed that this propeller is at the forward end of the ship instead of at the stern, where it might naturally be looked for, and this gives the keynote to one of Captain Baldwin's most important inventions, namely, the scheme of having the rapidly revolving propeller pull the ship through the air instead of pushing it as a ship is pushed through the water.

Nearly fifty feet from the propeller, at the other end of the keel is the rudder by which the steering is accomplished. This rudder is about six by eight feet in size and consists of canvas stretched upon a wooden frame. Attached to the framework of the keel is also a tank which is capable of holding two gallons of gasoline. The navigator of the new Baldwin airship has nothing in the way of a platform on which to stand, but must balance himself on the skeleton framework of the keel, bracing himself by means of the net which suspends the keel from the gas bag.

Baldwin's new airship cost him more than \$1,800 and by reason of the gas required to inflate it as well as other expenses, each ascension costs in the neighborhood of \$250. The hydrogen gas which is employed to lift the balloon and to maintain it in a position where the propeller can do its work is manufactured by combining iron filings or borings, sulphuric acid and water on the basis of one part acid and one part iron to four parts water. This gas is generated in a big tank

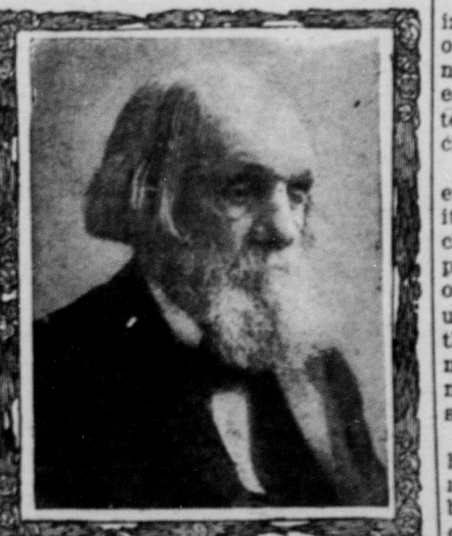
THE NATION'S FORESTS.

BRILLIANT ADDRESS AT ANNUAL CONVENTION AMERICAN FORESTRY ASSOCIATION.

Secretary Wilson Sounds Warning Note on Forest Destruction—Million Acres Should Be Tree-planted—Everett Hale in Vigorous Speech.

Secretary Wilson has more than once manifested a deep interest in the question of American Forestry. Mr. Wilson has, in fact, for some years been elected and re-elected President of the American Forestry Association, a powerful organization, composed of public-spirited men throughout the country, which has probably done more than any other one influence to awaken national interest in the enormous destruction of the forests and the necessity for their business-like management and preservation, even to the reforestation of denuded areas and the planting of trees upon barren prairie lands.

That the movement in the United States is coming to be considered an important one is to some extent evidenced by the increased recognition of the subject by Congress, which is also due largely to Secretary Wilson's enthusiasm. When Mr. Wilson was appointed Secretary of Agriculture by President McKinley, his forestry division consisted of one forester, an assistant forester and five clerks and with an annual appropriation from



REV. EDWARD EVERETT HALE.

Congress for forestry of \$30,000. Since then forestry division has been advanced into a separate bureau of the Department of Agriculture, employing over 500 men and having an annual appropriation from Congress of upwards of one-half a million dollars. Fully a million acres of forest lands in the eastern part of the United States have been turned over to the Bureau of Forestry for management on a practical and scientific basis which will enable the cutting of the forest for lumber and at the same time insuring succeeding "crops" of timber, while over 100,000,000 of the acres of government Forest reserves in the west have also been turned over to the Bureau of Forestry for administration. It is probable that at least another 50,000,000 acres of public timber land will be placed in federal reserves.

Secretary Wilson in his opening address at the recent annual meeting of the American Forestry Association in Washington, uttered a clear note of warning against the wholesale reduction of the woodland area in the country.

"No nation on earth is as successful in the work of destroying its forests as the United States," he declared. "The indiscriminate mutilation of the forests must be stopped; the matter has become one of national interest which can not much longer be ignored by the people or by our legislators."

After advocating the broadest kind of protective forest policy, he touched on the subject of reforesting certain sections. He thought that every day should be an arbor day, that every year should mark a notable advance in the effort to recover lost ground.

Plant A Million Acres.

"We should plant," he said, "not 10,000 acres nor stop at 100,000 acres, but should plant 1,000,000 acres in trees, and this would be, viewed from several points, the very best investment which the United States ever made. It would be a paying, money investment to the government, and it would be a tremendous help to our agriculture. The price of merchantable timber is increasing with great rapidity, while every one knows the very beneficial effect that has resulted from the planting of wind-breaks in the prairie states."

Another address before the Association by the venerable Edward Everett Hale, now the Chaplain of the United States Senate, constituted a clean-cut statement of the great necessity of prompt action to protect the forests. Dr. Hale is around eighty years of age; he remembers when the saw and the ax had scarce touched the giant monarchs in Ohio Valley, when the forests of northern Michigan and Minnesota were unbroken wildernesses, and when those of the far northwest, in that marvelous country "where rolls the Oregon," were a terra incognita. He has seen whole states denuded of their valuable timber and burned over by devastating fires

due to reckless and wasteful methods, he has seen the axman and the millman move westward, swiftly and surely mowing down everything in his course until there is practically no section he has left uninvaded.

At the present rate of timber cutting in the United States, 40 years from today there will be not an acre left of merchantable timber.

Common Sense Forestry.

"What are we going to do?" asked Dr. Hale in his deep voice. "We must use both common sense and sentiment in dealing with the forest question. It is a very great question. The individuals interested in American forestry, even though they be millionaires or multi-millionaires, can not accomplish anything definite and lasting unless the states and the general government can be awakened to the necessity of giving the cause large and substantial assistance which it merits. Common sense, in forestry, means that the forestry question should be put upon a business basis. In order to make a large, immediate profit forests are destroyed; they should be cut with some reference to the future; in other words they should be cropped. All the governments of Europe rely largely upon their forest lands for revenue. A similar condition should and could be brought about in this country."

THE SUNSHINE SOCIETY.

An Organization Which Brings Good Cheer Into Darkened Hearts.

Among the many societies organized by the generous men and women of to-day for the welfare and happiness of others none has quite so interesting a history and unique a character as the International Sunshine Society.

It is so broad in its scope that it embraces all the charities, yet is in itself no sense a charity, but an interchange of kindly greeting and the passing on of good cheer, material or otherwise. Sunshiners do not labor under any rules, but there is always the personal touch of sympathy which means so much to the unfortunate man or woman to whom fate has seemed unkind.

A more appropriate name could not have been found for the society, the members of which pledge themselves to bring sunshine into the lives of others; to do something each day to lighten someone's burden; to speak the cheerful word that may bring new hope, new life and energy; to take notice of the lonely, to do the little acts of kindness, thoughtfulness and generosity that manifest the human, sympathetic interest in one's fellow creatures.

Opportunities for doing a kindness are often lost for lack of thought; the members of the Sunshine Society strive to cultivate the habit of sympathy that will give them a keener grasp and a deeper understanding of the lives of those around them.

The Society is unique in that there are no salaries paid. The president-general, every minor officer and member gives his or her services. Even the necessary clerical work is freely donated. The personal sacrifices that every officer and member makes to carry on the work cannot be estimated.

Its Origin and Growth.

The Society was incorporated under the laws of New York in 1900 and to-day there are 400,000 enrolled members.

The Society is the outgrowth of a thought expressed by Mrs. Cynthia Westover Alden in the office of the New York Recorder several years ago during the holiday season. Mrs. Alden was the recipient of a number of cards from her co-workers on the paper as well as outside friends. After enjoying the cards, she protested that she would have been better pleased if the donors had not written their names on them. This statement horrified her audience and with one accord every one exclaimed:

"What! You wouldn't give our presents away, would you?"

"Why not?" was the answer. "What do you do with yours?"

A laughing investigation soon developed the fact that the waste basket was the ultimate destination of most of the cards received.

"Let me give you the history of one pretty ten-cent card that came to me a year ago," said Mrs. Alden. "It had an exquisite poem on it, and I enjoyed it so much that I thought at once of an old uncle who would appreciate it and forwarded it to him. He, as I thought, did enjoy it, and so much so that he immediately recalled an old friend to whom it would appeal with special force. So he copied the poem and sent the card on. This recipient found the card so helpful that she, too, felt called upon to pass it on and before the seven days' holiday was over the card had carried its Christmas message to six different persons. Of course this is exceptional, but is still an example of the infinite possibilities of a gift accepted in the true spirit and then passed on, giving each one the double delight of receiving and giving."

The cards which had afforded the little sermon were spread out and were

(Continued on next page.)

BOYS. THIS AIR RIFLE is 24 feet long, weighs 8 lbs., elegantly finished, nickel-plated, steel barrel, all working parts nickel-plated; walnut stock, pistol grip, peep sights; used indoors or for killing small game; shoots .25 shot and darts; most accurate rifle made. Send us your name and address for only a piece of jewelry to sell at 50c. each, return \$2.00 when sold and we will send this rifle at once and a supply of shot. **COLUMBIA NOVELTY CO., Dept. 12, East Boston, Mass.** **FREE**