

The Centre Democrat

BELLEFONTE, PENNA.

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Biographical Sketches
Members of the Bar

(Continued from page one)

central Pennsylvania, and his law library was equally extensive. After his service on the bench, he organized the firm of Orvis & Zerby, and later with Arthur C. Dale, the firms of Orvis, Zerby & Dale and Orvis & Dale. During these years he was considered the leading authority in the Commonwealth in the preparation and trial of ejectment suits involving the location of original warrants, and participated in such cases in every section of the state.

JOHN HOLDEN ORVIS
Born 1835 in Tioga County
At an early age he came to Howard, received his preliminary education there and finished at the New London Academy. He read law with N. L. Atwood, of Lock Haven, and was admitted to the Clinton County Bar in 1856.

From the date of his admittance to the bar, Orvis became an immediate participant in the great land cases then being tried, and was known as extraordinarily skilled in the conduct of such cases. He was elected to the legislature in the years 1871 and 1872, and was recognized as a power in the House. He was appointed additional law judge for the district in 1873, and was elected to that position in 1874. Under the Act of Assembly rearranging the district of which Centre was a part, he automatically became President Judge for the new district in the beginning of 1883.

He resigned from the judiciary in the fall of the same year and, with Calvin M. Bower formed the firm of Orvis & Bower, which later became Orvis, Bower & Orvis. For ten years this firm practically dominated the law practice of the county. Other excellent lawyers competed with them in the profession, some brilliant, some particularly expert in many branches of the law, but this organization, headed by its great senior member, with a group of very good law clerks, was most successful. The firm probably represented nearly fifty percent of the important cases tried during that period.

John H. Orvis was probably the greatest lawyer from almost every standpoint, that this remarkable Bar has ever known. Early in his practice he was noted for his success in criminal actions, but from the first he, like Justice Huston, had a grasp of the fundamentals of the land law of Pennsylvania, which made him outstanding in this Commonwealth. He never took a note in a case, although some of his famous ejectment suits ran for a period of three weeks or longer. His remarkable memory enabled him to accurately check incorrect statements of the witnesses.

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Describes Pre-Invasion Incidents Aboard Ship

(Continued from page three)

dred times over. We count on you to do your stuff."
The men smiled and clapped briefly, a little self-consciously, then turned away. A few minutes later they scattered into small groups in the narrow passages between vehicles and some fell asleep atop the jeeps. Some listened to American jazz from a radio car.

While onlookers peered, Lieut. Charles T. Primm, of Beckley, W. Va., clipped the already short hair of Lieut. Clarence E. Learn of St. Mary's, Pa. His left-handed shearing was marvellous, but Learn got his revenge by turning barber himself. At the rattle of mess-kits, the GI's perked up noticeably, shaking off the drowsy effects of sunshine. Chow was ready for us at a certain time and we were there to get it at a certain time. We ate quickly to make way for others behind it.

This was just one sample of the incredible detailed preparations. All over England's coastal area this vast movement of hundreds of thousands of men was going on. It had to be planned down to the last man and last vehicle weeks ahead.

From the time they were briefed and told they were attacking the continent, the men were confined to marshalling areas, forbidden to speak to troops passing by or to static troops remaining behind. This ban continued in effect until they were aboard their ships and communications had been automatically cut off. This was a security measure to prevent information from reaching the enemy.

To board our ship we went down through the streets to where the LCT's were waiting. The harbor was chock-a-block with shipping, filled with craft of all sizes, their flags whipping colorfully in the sunlight and flashing in the bright but ruffled waters of the outgoing tide. Then we went into the steel-hulled vessels whose decks held orderly rows of trucks, jeeps and guns. This scene was being duplicated in scores of other parts of England, combining to form the greatest amphibious operation in history.

As we boarded the boat an American brigadier-general came down to watch the loading and say a few words of smiling encouragement to the troops. Wearing a fatigue steel helmet and swinging a cane, the general joked with the soldiers. Like theirs, his clothing was gas impregnated. We were taking no chances on the Germans using gas even though there were no pre-D-Day signs they would resort to chemical warfare.

This general was personally to lead the assault waves storming our beach. I found a number of youthful veterans aboard the ship whose commander was Lieut. (jg) Gordon F. Burgess, Jr., of Waquoit, Mass., wounded at Salerno after landing in Sicily. Lieut. (jg) Robert S. Veans, of Williamsville, N. Y., also made the Sicily and Salerno landings. The majority of the crew were fresh-faced kids seeing their first action.

Burgess guided the ship up to another LCT to tie up a sailor tossed a rope to a slim figure on the bridge and shouted: "Hey, Joe, catch this rope." Joe caught it. I recognized "Joe" as a one-star general and climbed over to talk to him. An LCT is not the most comfortable ship in the world on which to go to war. It is simply an open deck with steel sides and very limited covered quarters—only sufficient to accommodate the crew. Other passengers have to sleep on deck or in vehicles as best as possible.

Army cooks Master Sgt. James Christ of Port Scriven, Ga., and Sgt. Key Gee of 165 Main street, Binghamton, N. Y., a native of China, moved into the diminutive galley and prepared meals for the army personnel. Christ was born in Greece, has had 35 years of army service and has taught Gee to speak Greek, mostly curs words. Translating one of Christ's phrases, Gee explained: "He say, we got the ball." After supper we got a better idea of the amount of shipping involved in this operation. Almost interminable lines of LCT's and LCI's were tied up together and some were beginning to get out to sea like ourselves.

People waved from a waterfront street of the town, but further down were two oblivious couples. One was a man photographing a girl in a crimson dress, the other a pair stretched out in a beached rowboat necking. At night we tied up with a whole flock of LCT's and the men turned in early, sleeping in vehicles or bedding on the deck in two's to share blankets. Lights lasted till nearly midnight. The next midway we were still tied up. We were ready and waiting for Ike to give the signal to shove off.

WOODWARD
Mr. and Mrs. H. O. Fiedler, Mr. and Mrs. S. H. Orndorf, Mr. and Mrs. Paul Stover, her mother, Mrs. Ida Motz, and Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Kreamer were among those who attended the funeral of William G. Hosterman at Aaronsburg, Saturday afternoon. Mr. Hosterman was formerly a member of the local Evangelical church. He will be greatly missed in both communities. He also was a P. O. S. of a member of the local lodge, Washington Camp No. 237. Only two sisters and a brother remain of the once large Thomas Hosterman family.

THE CENTRE DEMOCRAT, BELLEFONTE, PA.
Query & Answer Column

(Continued from page one)

W. E. H.—When did Paris cease to be the French capital?
Ans.—Paris ceased temporarily to be the French capital when the government headed by Premier Paul Reynaud, left the city under the threat of German advance on June 9, 1940.

O. F.—What is the origin of the saying "to get down to brass tacks"?
Ans.—Many years ago on the counter of a general store, there were brass tacks arranged in regular order to indicate a yard and fractions thereof. When material by the yard was sold, the saleswoman literally "got down to brass tacks" to measure the material.

S. F.—Who was the first Indian killed in the present war?
Ans.—The first Indian to give his life was Henry Nolotubby, a Chickasaw on the U.S.S. Arbona, who died fighting at Pearl Harbor.

P. P. B.—What nationalities were represented in the American Army at the time of the Revolution?
Ans.—The main nationalities represented were English, Scotch, Irish, Welsh and French.

E. C. V.—In the game of horseshoes, how far should the stake be from the pitcher's box?
Ans.—The stake should be placed a distance of 40 feet and should project 12 inches above the ground.

C. R. S.—Who was the first white child in America?
Ans.—Snorri, the son of Thorfinn-Kalfafni, was the first white child in America.

N. R. G.—What per cent of Series E War Bonds has been cashed?
Ans.—Through March 31, 1944, 102 per cent of the money covering the original cost and the accrued interest at the time of redemption of Series E War Bonds has been cashed.

M. T. E.—Why do cats wash themselves so often?
Ans.—In the wild state these animals hunted by stealth and it was important that no telltale odor betrayed them. Cleanliness is still an outstanding trait of the cat.

O. N. W.—For what purposes is radium used?
Ans.—Most of the radium produced—about 85 per cent—is used in medicine. It is used for luminous watch dials, and 5 per cent for other industrial jobs.

M. A. F.—When was Slater Kenny born?
Ans.—Slater Kenny was born about 1884. She graduated as a nurse in 1911.

C. H. L.—What is meant by G. I. talk?
Ans.—The War Department says that the use of the initials G. I., meaning Government Issue, has been broadened to pertain to the Army in general including the soldier himself. Therefore, G. I. talk refers to the conversation of soldiers.

F. F.—What grass is used to make grass rugs?
Ans.—It is a wirelike grass produced in only three localities in the world. It grows wild in the marshes which dot the prairies in Minnesota, Wisconsin and the vicinity of Winnipeg, Canada.

W. E. P.—What is the official language of the Philippine Islands?
Ans.—The official language of the Philippines is Tagalog.

T. T.—What was the bloodiest day in American history?
Ans.—The second day of the Battle of Antietam, September 17, 1862, has been pronounced the bloodiest day in American history.

L. C. S.—What is the most densely populated country in the Western Hemisphere?
Ans.—El Salvador.

O. C. S.—What capitals of the world have been bombed?
Ans.—Capitals that have been bombed in the current war include Warsaw, Helsinki, Oslo, Brussels, Paris, London, Berlin, The Hague, Belgrade, Sofia, Bucharest, Moscow, Budapest, Copenhagen, Rome, Vienna, Tokyo and Chungking.

M. E. R.—How many cities of more than a million population has Japan?
Ans.—Japan has five cities with a population of a million or more: Tokyo, Osaka, Nagoya, Kyoto, and Kobe. The United States is the only other country with as many large cities.

L. C. M.—Who originated Queensware?
Ans.—Joshua Wedgewood presented the first specimen of his work, a breakfast set, to Queen Charlotte in 1762. The Queen ordered a dinner set. At once the ware became fashionable and, by permission, was named Queensware.

Sunday School Lesson

GOOD SOLDIERS OF JESUS CHRIST

International Sunday School Lesson for June 18, 1944.

GOLDEN TEXT: "Suffer hardships with me, as a good soldier of Christ Jesus"—II Timothy 2: 3.

Lesson Text—II Tim. 2: 1-4; 8-12; 4: 3-5.

The two epistles of Timothy and the epistle of Titus have been called "The Pastoral Epistles" because they were written by Paul from the pastoral viewpoint. Paul not only preached and founded churches, he also chose and trained pastors to continue his work in those churches. It is believed that both of his letters to Timothy were written while Paul was a prisoner at Rome, but that several years intervened between their writing.

The Second Epistle to Timothy is believed to be the last letter Paul ever penned, and is referred to as "The last will and testament of Paul, and swan song." This letter is a very personal letter to a young preacher whom Paul thought of almost as a son, referring to him as "my child."

The relationship between Paul and Timothy is not merely a beautiful story, but is representative of one of the greatest forces for righteousness in Christian history. All down through the ages, the Christian era, the greatest moments in the history of the church have been those unseen, unnoticed moments when one man of God, perhaps grown old in His service, places his hands on the shoulders of a young man and, in the name of Jesus Christ, claims him for the gospel ministry.

The story is told of a missionary to the Indians in Alaska, who, on his death bed, handed a Bible to the young Indian who was attending him, telling the lad to read the book and then teach it to his people. The young Indian, who had never known or cared much about the missionary's work, did as the old missionary had bid him. After burying the missionary, the lad set down to read the book. Then he went back to the missionary settlement and asked to be taught, with the result that he is now carrying on the work begun by the older missionary.

HISTORY OF SCOTIA

(Continued from page one)

not. If you didn't go away from that party feeling happy, it was your own fault for there was always plenty of beer and other drinks for you.

I have been told that one of these Hungarians discovered what he thought was a nice little black kitty under his porch one day as he lived in the old boarding house, and he was told to go in and get it out, which he did, but he soon discovered that it was the kind of a kitty he thought it was. This brought him out from under the porch in a hurry, holding his nose. Someone said to him, "What's the matter?" "I've seen lots of kitties in my country, but none ever smelled like that one," he replied. Many jokes were played on these Hungarians when they worked at the mines but it seemed that they all loved a joke and took everything in good spirits.

We mentioned sometime ago about George Stine being the mail carrier from Matternville to Scotia, and since then we have found out there was another man who had carried mail over this same route from 1822 to 1835. He is John Ramer, who carried mail from Matternville to Martha Furnace in the morning and then delivered mail to Scotia in the afternoon. He had just arrived in Guyer Mattern's store one afternoon when a thunder storm came up and at this same time Mr. Shriver was struck by lightning near where the church stood. He had walked under a tree for shelter when the lightning struck the tree and killed him. This was in the summer of 1822.

Miles Morrison at that time worked around the mines and ore washer driving a cart, and his wife was cooking for Mattern's in the store building. John Hoy from Penna Valley clerked in the store, and Miss Catherine Ramer, now Mrs. Catherine Bones of Port Matilda, was the housekeeper for the Morrison family.

One cold wintry day in 1904 after it had snowed all night a colored man came over to the store to go over to Haugh's store for some groceries, and the younger spoke up and said, "Mom, let me go!" The mother demurred because he had no shoes, but the little chap went over through the snow in his bare feet, and Mr. Haugh said to him, "Did you come over here in your bare feet?" "Yes," the kid said, "look out here at the 'coon' tracks in the snow!"

In September 1940 the writer made a few visits to some of these old ore banks surrounding the Scotia area, and some of them were found to be just small openings while others were somewhat larger. Some of them didn't show any signs of a screening floor while others did, and a small pile of ground could be seen where they had screened some ore. A visit to the Hunter and Reed banks showed plain signs of ore and you could see where quite a few tons had been removed.

Our next visit was to the Lytle and Ackley banks. Here we saw large screening floors where quite a number of tons of ore had been removed, and the last ore taken out of these two banks was back in 1858 when the ore was taken out for Centre Furnace. We made other visits through the Barrens, and found many small openings here and there but none of any size until we came to the region of Mattern, Blair, Hartsock and Grays Dale, which were much larger banks.

Visiting these old banks we came upon many old roads that were familiar to us in our early days but today are all grown over with underbrush, and it is difficult to place to get through. Many of these old roads were used in early days as ore roads and some of them were used as short cuts from town to town, such as Stormstown, Pine Grove Mills, Waddle, State College, Centre Furnace, Gatesburg, Alto or Thompson Mill and Tow Hill, but today they are all grown over with underbrush and you are not acquainted with the country.

We will at this time bring this history to a close for the present. This is not a complete history of Scotia, and in the future we may complete it, but at present the writer does not have the time to complete stories as big as those of the old town and the happenings there. My work each day and also the garden work that is coming on takes up much of my time.

You folks wonder just where we got all our information about Scotia in the earlier days before the time of the writer. My recollections run back as far as about 1893 or 1894. Here are a few of the names of the older residents from whom we got our information: John W. McKivison, to whom we are very much indebted for information and quite a few of the old Scotia pictures; Reuben E. Cronmiller, William G. Saxton, William Gilliland, Reuben Welly, Francis Jackson, Ellis T. Kellerman, and Mrs. Johanna Williams, mother of the writer. Many visits were made to these older folks for information, and without their help this history would hardly have been possible. Anyone having any comment to make on this history is asked to write to the editor of this paper.

Insecticide
An effective insecticide for moths and caterpillars can be made with 50 parts of resin, 40 parts of lard and 40 parts of stearine oil.

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Frederick Charge
Howard E. Oakwood, minister, Port Matilda—Bible school, 10 o'clock; morning worship, 11 o'clock. Unionville—Evening worship, 7:30. Final gifts for Presbyterian Home should be brought on this date. Beech Creek—Church school, 8 p. m. Beech Creek—Church school, 10 a. m.; worship, 11 a. m.; Choir practice, 2:30 p. m.

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THE OFFICE CAT
"A Little Nonsense Now and Then, Is Relished by the Wisest Men"

Tillie The Toller
There's lipstick on the scuttlebutt,
There's talcum on the bench,
There's cold cream on the bulkhead,
Hand lotion on the wrench,
"Evening in Paris" scents the air
Where there was estuary smell;
I just picked up a Bobby pin,
Believe me, "War is Hell."

Heard in Cairo
Once, in the ancient days of Egypt, a robber fell from the second story of a house he was attempting to enter and broke his leg. He went to the local Cadi and complained that the window through which he had sought access was badly made, and he wanted justice.

Agreeable to his claim, the Cadi sent for the owner of the house. The owner confessed that the window was badly built, but blamed the carpenter. Summoned to court, the carpenter admitted the charge, but said the cause upon the mason, whom he charged had done his work so poorly that he, the carpenter, could not fit a good window.

Nuts From Poet Tree
Dear girl be wary of Cupid
And list to the lines of this verse:
To let a fool kiss you is stupid;
To let a kiss fool you is worse.

Deep Joke
The man who supplied coal in a certain town was named Sippy. One night someone called his residence. A lady answered. "Is this Mrs. Sippy?" asked a voice. She said "Yes."

Dizzy Definitions
Shot. That which if some people have more than one, they're half.
Itches. Something that when you're sitting in a barber's chair covered over with an apron, your nose always does.

Hey Fellers! Send Us the News!
If your honey answered "Maybe,"
We'd like to know.
If your wife expects a baby—
We'd like to know.
If you broke your arm at soccer,
Hid mom's cakes in the locker,
Kissed a WAVE but didn't shock her—
We'd like to know.

Not That Kind
"I want to know," said the woman, "how much money my husband drew out of this bank last week."
"Sorry, madam," answered the man at the window, "I can't give you that information."

Extra! Extra!
The present-day shortage of newspaper was well demonstrated recently when a Marietta (Ohio) Times boy was crying "Extra." A business man pointed his finger at the boy and said, "Extra what?" Promptly the newswre replied: "Extra thin."

Much Too Much
Old Farmer Graham had some ducks
To sell for 20 smackers;
That's too much money," people said,
To pay for Graham quackers.

Too Much
A sailor home on leave consulted a doctor about a sore throat. After an inspection, the doctor said: "You had better try gargling with salt and water."
"Wait again!" said the sailor. "I've been torpedooed three times."

Didn't Work
A grocer had difficulty with a doctor who was backward in paying his bills, so he put the matter in the hands of a collector. The man returned looking worried.
"Wait, the matter?" asked the grocer. "What did the doctor say?"
"Wait," replied the collector, "he said I wasn't looking well, examined my tongue, and advised me to remain indoors for a few weeks."

Naturally
"May I print a kiss on your cheek?" he asked.
She nodded her sweet permission.
Then they went to press—
And I rather guess—
They printed a large edition.

Paid in Advance
A Mexican, who spoke little English, walked into a California school building which houses Red Cross, rationing and other wartime offices. A nurse took his name, address and other data, and sent him to a room where attendants drained the usual pint of blood.

And Don't Peak
He—"Do you know what the mayonnaise said to the rook when she opened the ice box door?"
She—"No, What?"
He—"Close the door, I'm dressing."

Really Warm
A local resident was grumbling about the heat. Said another, who had just returned from a trip through the South:
"Hot! Boy, you don't know what hot is. One day this week in Mississippi I saw a dog chasing a cat and they both were walking."

ORVISTON
Mr. and Mrs. Ben Poorman of State College, visited with Mr. and Mrs. William Barnhart on Sunday, taking Glenn Barnhart home with them for a vacation.

The Loyal Women's class held their regular monthly meeting at the home of Mrs. Alred Shawley on Friday evening.

Mrs. Charlotte Nydian was admitted to the Lock Haven hospital last Friday and submitted to an operation one day last week. She is improving very satisfactorily at this writing.

Mrs. Paul Lombon and Mrs. Charles Lucas attended the funeral of Mr. Thomas M. Huey at Fillmore, Friday.

What has become of the people who used to think that a community picnic was the event of the season?