

# Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart

## The Educator Shoe for Men and Boys Is Built to Conform to the Shape of the Natural Foot

U. S. Army tests prove that 20 per cent. or more of bodily efficiency is lost through narrow, pointed shoes. Such shoes bend and crumple the bones, causing corns, callouses, ingrowing nails and falling arch—and in a short time the whole system is affected.

A shoe, on the other hand, that is built to conform to the shape of a natural foot without extra looseness, will permit the foot to grow as it should and it will correct bent bone troubles that have not gone too far. Such a shoe will restore energy.

That shoe is the good-looking, roomy-toed Educator. Made for men, women and boys.

In tan, willow calf, gun metal, calf and black vici kid, blucher lace style, with wear-resisting oak leather soles.

Your money back for the asking if a pair of Educator fails to give satisfaction. Price, **\$4.50**

237 Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart, Street Floor.

## Men's and Boys' Mackinaws at Clearaway Prices

The mackinaw is a popular style of topcoat in fancy plaid patterns, and because Spring is fast approaching we have reduced prices to hurry out the balance of our Winter stock.

Men's mackinaws that were \$6.50 and \$7.50, reduced to ..... **\$5.00**  
Boys' \$3.98 mackinaws, reduced to ..... **\$1.98**  
Boys' \$5.00 and \$6.00 mackinaws, reduced to ..... **\$3.98**

Children's \$1.00 sweaters in plain and fancy weaves in white and colors; sizes 2 to 12 years, ..... **50c**

Men's and women's \$1.00 white coat sweaters, ..... **50c**

Women's \$2.98 and \$3.98 white coat sweaters, ..... **\$1.98**

Women's and children's white knit mufflers, ..... **25c**

## Knit Hoods and Skating Caps

Tan, pink and green, with white stripes—  
50c caps reduced to ..... **39c**  
95c caps reduced to ..... **59c**

237 Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart, Men's Store, Street Floor.

## Combination Serge and Satin Dresses Reduced

The final clearance of winter dresses for women and misses occurs to-morrow, on the second floor. Exceptional values will be offered in combination satin and serge poplin and velvet.

\$18.50 velvet dresses in taupe and navy with trimming of satin. Reduced to ..... **\$10.00**  
\$18.50 navy and black serge dresses, bound with black silk braid; sizes 18, 34 and 38. Reduced to ..... **\$10.00**

\$18.50 navy poplin dresses, with satin waist and skirt; sizes 36, 42 and 44. Reduced to ..... **\$10.00**  
\$16.50 black serge Peter Thompson dresses; sizes 14 and 16. Reduced to ..... **\$8.50 and \$8.50**  
\$18.50 navy serge dresses with white braid trimming; size 14. Reduced to ..... **\$10.00**

237 Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart, Street Floor.

## U. S. FOREST COMMISSION DOES MUCH WORK IN 1914

Annual Report Shows Many Improvements Were Made for Farmers, Grazers and Timber Growers in All Sections of Country

Washington, D. C., March 1.—Selling some billion and a half board feet of timber and supervising the cutting on several thousand different areas, overseeing the grazing of more than 1,500,000 cattle and 7,500,000 sheep, and building more than 600 miles of road, 2,000 miles of trail, 3,000 miles of telephone line, and 700 miles of fire line are some of the things which the government forest service did last year, as disclosed in the report by the chief forester for 1914. These activities were all on the national forests, which at present total about 185,000,000 acres.

There is need, says the chief forester, to increase the cut of timber from the national forests wherever a fair price can be obtained for the stumpage, because a great deal of it is mature and ought to be taken out to make room for young growth. Unfavorable conditions in the lumber trade caused new sales of national forest timber to fall off somewhat during the past year, though the operations on outstanding sales contracts brought the total cut above that of the previous year by 130,000,000 board feet. There was, however, a big increase in small timber sales, these numbering 8,298 in 1914 against 6,182 the previous year. Desirable blocks of national forest timber have been appraised and put on the market, and it is expected that these will find purchasers when conditions in the lumber industry improve. All told, the government received \$1,304,053.66 from the sale of timber on the forests in 1914. The receipts from all sources totaled \$2,437,710.21.

After eight years of experience stockmen are well satisfied, says the chief forester, with the way the grazing of livestock on the forests is regulated, and have even urged upon Congress the application of the same method of control to the unreserved public range. Almost 29,000 permits graze stock on the national forests, and these paid to the government in the fiscal year 1914 fees amounting to over a million dollars. The present tendency to raise fewer sheep and goats and more cattle and horses is shown in the fact that the number of cattle and horse permits on the western forests increased last year by 1,579, while the number of sheep and goat permits fell off by a total of 268. The western stock business, the forester points out, is becoming attached to the soil, and the itinerant sheep grower and the speculator in cattle are giving place to the permanent resident and owner of improved ranch property. The latter is always given preference in the use of national forest range.

Some \$400,000 was spent by the forest service during the year for permanent improvements on the national forests to make them accessible and to insure their protection from fire. These improvements include 270 miles of new road, 2,153 miles of trail, 3,063 miles of telephone line, 775 miles of fire line, and 106 lookout structures, besides bridges, corrals, fences and cabins. In addition, 642 miles of road were built for the public by the use of 10 per cent. of the national forest receipts, as authorized by Congress.

Under another law, 25 per cent. of the national forest receipts for the year, amounting to \$585,593.39, were paid over to the various states in which the forests lie for the benefit of county schools and roads.

Since 1909, when systematic classification of national forest lands was begun, more than 10,000,000 acres have been eliminated. Scattered interior tracts which it is not practical to eliminate are opened to settlement through listing, which allows them to be taken up under the forest homestead law. Anyone may apply to have land within a forest examined to determine whether it is best suited for agriculture, and if found so it is opened to settlement under this law. During the year 2,690 tracts, totaling 282,483 acres, applied for by individuals were opened for entry. By elimination and listing the percentage of unpatented agricultural land within the national forests, never

## A CROUP SCARE

Foley's Honey and Tar Compound Quickly Masters It.

CROUP SCARES YOU. That loud, hoarse croupy cough, that choking and gasping for breath, that labored breathing, have only too often foretold fatal results. Lucky the parents who have FOLEY'S HONEY AND TAR COMPOUND in the house, for you can be sure that the very first doses will master the croup.



"I'll get a bottle of Foley's Honey and Tar and stop being scared of croup."

FOLEY'S HONEY AND TAR COMPOUND cuts the thick mucus and clears away the phlegm. It opens up and eases the air passages, stops the strangling cough, and gives quiet easy breathing, and peaceful sleep.

No wonder a man in Texas walked 15 miles to a drug store to get FOLEY'S HONEY AND TAR COMPOUND. F. H. GINN, Middleburg, Ga., says: "I always give my children FOLEY'S HONEY AND TAR for croup and in every instance they get quick relief and are soon sleeping soundly." Every good druggist is glad to sell FOLEY'S HONEY AND TAR COMPOUND for all coughs, colds, croup, whooping cough, bronchitis and la grippe coughs, and other throat and lung troubles. It soothes every sore, it helps infants, children and grown persons, and it never contains opiates. In 25c, 50c, \$1.00 sizes. ★★ ★ EVERY USER IS A FAN. ★★ ★

Geo. A. Gargas, 16 North Third street and P. R. Station.

Large, has been reduced to a very small amount.

## ORCHARD DEMONSTRATIONS

Program for Dauphin and Nearby Counties Next Week

The second week of orchard demonstrations and general instructive and educational work under the auspices of the State Agricultural Department will begin next week. The following is the program for Dauphin and nearby counties:

Dauphin County—S. W. Kerr, demonstrator, Wednesday, March 10, A. M. Hoffman, Entlerline; Friday, March 12, Middletown Orphanage, Middletown.

Cumberland—E. F. Pierce, demonstrator; Friday, March 12, G. Arthur Rea, Newville.

Juniata—J. S. Hochlander, demonstrator; Monday, March 8, Thad. Musser, McAllisterville; Wednesday, March 10, S. A. Robinson, Port Royal.

Lancaster—E. C. Bowers, demonstrator; Monday, March 8, Elizabethtown College, Elizabethtown; Wednesday, March 10, C. B. Snyder, Ephrata, R. No. 1; Friday, March 12, Dr. J. E. Hostetter, Gap, R. No. 1.

Adams—E. F. Pierce, demonstrator; Wednesday, March 10, D. Clarence Jacobs, Gettysburg, R. No. 5.

Lebanon—S. W. Kerr, demonstrator; Monday, March 8, Ira A. N. Glick, Mt. Zion.

York—E. F. Pierce, demonstrator; Monday, March 8, Albert Shorb, Hanover, R. No. 2.

Mifflin—J. S. Hochlander, demonstrator; Friday, March 12, Thurston Lid-dick, Lewistown.

Bedford—R. P. Madore, demonstrator; Thursday, March 11, W. S. Madore, Hyndman; Friday, March 12, Levi Wolford, Buffalo Mills.

Snyder—T. C. Foster, demonstrator; Monday, March 8, W. G. Snyder, Beaver Run; Wednesday, March 10, W. W. Bruner, Paxtonville.

Harrisburg and Everywhere

## A NEW CHEAP INSECTICIDE THAT WILL BANISH PESTS

Para-dichlorobenzene, Non-inflammatory and Inexpensive, Will Kill Moths, Flies, Roaches and Ants and Insects Attacking Stored Grain

Washington, D. C., March 1.—"Para-dichlorobenzene" is the formidable name of a chemical compound which has only recently been used as an insecticide, but which, in being non-inflammatory and comparatively inexpensive, possesses advantages over other fumigants. The U. S. Department of Agriculture's new bulletin (No. 167) is entitled, "Para-dichlorobenzene as an Insect Fumigant" and points out that the compound, although deadly to insects, is harmless to human beings under ordinary conditions and does not have an odor which clings to fabrics, as do many insecticides.

Para-dichlorobenzene is applied in most instances in the same manner as camphor and naphthalene. It is not, however, necessary to sprinkle it around in corners or over rugs and other material, as is often the case with camphor and naphthalene, but merely to expose a sufficient quantity in one or two open or partially closed receptacles, placed over, or higher, than the infested cases, goods and material which require fumigation. Para-dichlorobenzene at the present time is sold in 5, 10, 25, 50 and 100-pound and barrel lots, the prices for which are as follows: 23 cents per pound, in 5, 10 and 25-pound lots; 18 cents per pound in 50-pound lots; 17 cents per pound, in 100-pound lots; 15 cents per pound, in barrel lots.

If any considerable quantity is to be used, it is much better to purchase some wholesale druggist or direct from the manufacturer. Para-dichlorobenzene is applicable to many insect pests living under various conditions and environment and, therefore, requires specific methods of application, and, unlike carbon bisulphide, it is at the present time used only indoors and in other places where its vapors can be closely confined. As there is a great variation in the tenacity of life among insects, the existing conditions should be carefully noted before para-dichlorobenzene is applied.

Beetles, such as the rice weevil, granary weevil, the confused flour beetle, the cadelle, the yellow meal-worm and a few others less common, are particularly hard to kill when in the adult stage. The larvae of certain other mealworms are likewise found by experiment to possess great tenacity of life. It is, therefore, recommended that a proportionately larger amount of para-dichlorobenzene be used when combating these species. Moths, flies, roaches, ants and aphids are readily killed by para-dichlorobenzene when used in the ordinary strength, as previously recommended.

The action of para-dichlorobenzene on insects is primarily upon their nervous systems. This property is readily manifested when a moth is exposed to the vapors for a few seconds. It first displays great excitement and uneasiness, followed closely by spasmodic convulsions, and finally turns over on its back. While in this position violent nervous and muscular reflex action is noticed until life is extinct.

Para-dichlorobenzene is a colorless, crystalline substance, which evaporates very quickly as a vapor, if exposed. It is not advisable for sensitive persons to remain for a long time in a closed room where para-dichlorobenzene is freely exposed, as the odor may cause annoyance. On the other hand, para-dichlorobenzene can be used in closed or occasionally opened cupboards and even in sitting rooms without causing any inconvenience whatsoever.

**BOY SCOUT CRUSHED TO DEATH**  
Lumber Pile Falls on Him While Searching for Hickory Story  
Ashland, Pa., March 1.—Harold, the 14-year-old son of Charles Goynes, a wealthy quarry owner of this town, with a number of scout boy companions made a trip on the mountain late Saturday afternoon, and on the way home Master Goynes left his companions, telling them he was going to look for a piece of hickory. As he failed to return to his home for his evening meal his parents became alarmed.

The police were notified and a posse organized. Yesterday morning his mangled body was found crushed to death under a pile of lumber in Waldner's lumber yard on the outskirts, where the boy evidently went in search of the piece of hickory when the lumber fell upon him.

**ARREST FAKE EVANGELIST**  
Boy of 16 Says He Had Easy Time Travelling Over Country  
Reading, Pa., March 1.—After traveling through many States during the last six months, earning a living by singing in moving picture houses during the week and denouncing them and card playing and dancing when he played evangelist on Sundays, James Miller, 16 years old, of this city, was lodged in jail here yesterday following his arrest at Nazareth, Pa., at the instance of his sister, Mrs. Phoebe Paecht, who charges him with larceny of \$100 worth of furniture and money from her home.

Miller's one regret was that he could not go to church yesterday and use the well-worn Bible which he exhibited. He said he had traveled all over the country and had an easy time of it playing evangelist.

**JUDGE GEORGE GRAY ILL**  
Has an Attack of Grip, but Condition Is Not Serious  
Wilmington, Del., March 1.—Former Federal Judge George Gray is confined to his home at 1317 Market street with an attack of grip. His condition is not serious, and his physician feels that he will be out in a few days.

The Judge was unable, however, to attend the funeral of his niece, Mrs. Henry J. Fulemweider, in New Castle Saturday.

**GIRL WISHES MAN'S NAME**  
Granddaughter of Founder of Terre Haute Wants Father's Cognomen  
Terre Haute, Ind., March 1.—Miss Edith Isabelle Teel, by her attorney, filed a petition in the Circuit Court asking permission to change her name to William Ross Teel, Jr.

Miss Teel is to inherit her father's considerable estate, and the expansion is made that, as her father has no male heir, he wanted his heirs at least to have a masculine name.

## HAIR COMING OUT?

Dandruff causes a feverish irritation of the scalp, the hair roots shrink, loosen and then the hair comes out too fast. To stop falling hair at once and rid the scalp of every particle of dandruff, get a 25-cent bottle of Danderine at any drug store, pour a little in your hand and rub it into the scalp. After a few applications the hair stops coming out and you can't find any dandruff.—Adv.

## STUDYING THE MISSOURI

Water Resources of Entire River Basin Being Investigated by United States Geological Survey

Washington, D. C., March 1.—A systematic study of Missouri River and its tributaries is being carried on by the United States Geological Survey. Considering the varied character of the streams of the Missouri River basin and their great economic value for irrigation, power, and other purposes, the investigation is one of the highest importance.

The water supply of this great drainage area is the subject of a publication recently issued by the Geological Survey, entitled "Surface Water Supply of the Missouri River Basin, 1912" (Water-Supply Paper 326), by W. A. Lamb, Robert Pollansbee, and H. D. Paldgett. This report contains the records of flow at 130 permanent stations of the Survey during the year 1912, data which are necessary to every form of water development, whether it be water power, navigation, irrigation, or domestic water supply. Some of the tributary streams are exceedingly variable in flow; others, like the Niobrara in Nebraska, are remarkably uniform.

The Missouri proper is formed in southwestern Montana by the junction of three streams which were discovered by Lewis and Clark in 1806 and were named by them Jefferson, Madison and Gallatin rivers. Of these three Jefferson River drains the largest area and is considered the continuation of the main stream. This part of Montana is mountainous and affords many excellent water-power sites. Among the principal tributaries of the Missouri are the Marias, Musselshell, Yellowstone, Cheyenne, Platte and Kansas. The western part of the basin is in the arid belt and the eastern part is in the semiarid and humid regions.

Ten States of the Union are drained in part by Missouri River. Rising at the Red Rock Lakes, at an elevation of 6,700 feet above sea level, this stream descends through the Rocky Mountains and emerges on the broad prairie land a few miles below the city of Great Falls, Mont. From that point it is accounted a navigable stream with an easy grade, and in passing through the Dakotas and along the borders of Nebraska, Kansas and Iowa it receives the flow of great tributaries, so that as it crosses the State of Missouri and joins the Mississippi a short distance above St. Louis it becomes one of the large rivers of the world. Its total drainage area is about 492,000 square miles in extent and comprises, in addition to the States above mentioned, large areas in Wyoming and Colorado and a smaller area in the southwestern part of Minnesota.

## TROOPERS KILL RIOT LEADER

Battle Opened by Foreigner Beating Woman With Poker

Washington, Pa., March 1.—A negro desperado supposed to be Charles Smith, 33 years of age, is dead; State Trooper Charles Nicholson is lying in a Pittsburgh Hospital and several citizens are suffering from minor wounds, as a result of a pitched battle, following a riot on the outskirts of the new manufacturing town of Langeloth, near here, the model town to which the late Jacob Langeloth, of New York, left \$100,000.

The trouble which resulted in the tragedy had its beginning in the beating of a woman by a drunken foreigner. Smith, the man later killed, was not concerned in the initial trouble, but later became the leader of a mob which battled the State police, who had been called.

Early yesterday morning State troopers were called to a foreign settlement near Langeloth by report of a riot. On arriving they found that a general fight had been started by a drunken alien attacking a foreign woman with a poker and beating her almost to death. The arrival of the State troopers seemed the signal for a still further outbreak.

Holding the maddened foreigners in check as best they might, Corporal Mauk and Troopers Nicholson and McCormick started on a search for the man who had wielded the poker. They were succeeding in their effort to quiet the foreigners when suddenly Smith, a giant of a man, appeared on the scene. Smith was armed with two heavy revolvers and, running out into the front of the mob of foreigners, he yelled at them to charge the three troopers. The lines of the foreigners came together with some system and a disastrous charge seemed imminent.

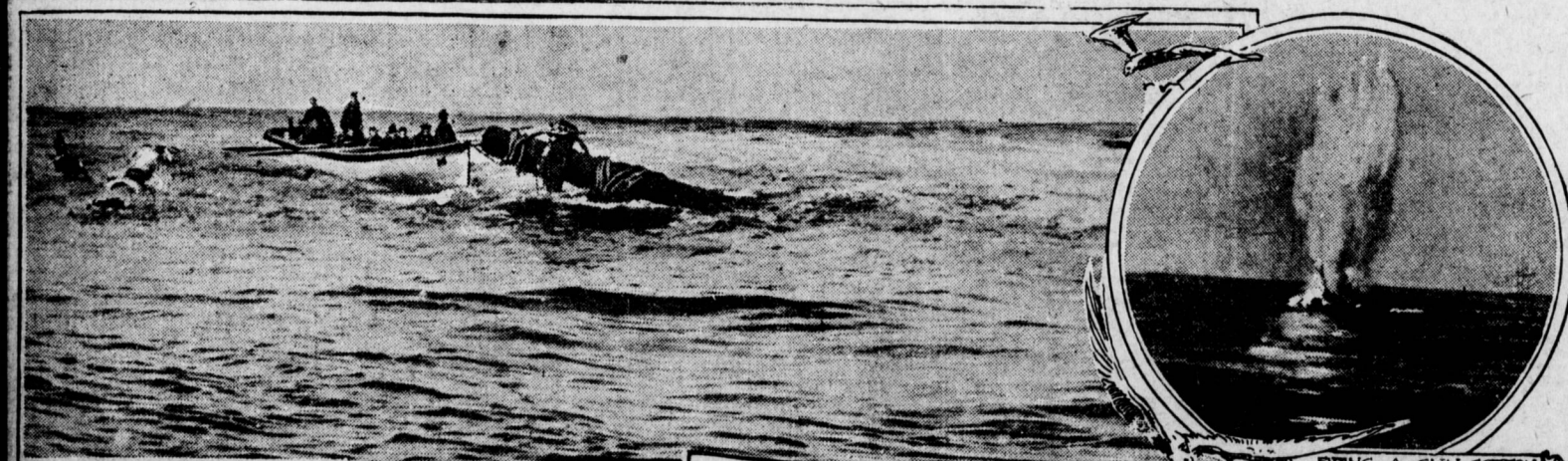
**Oldest Member of Church Dies**  
Churchtown, March 1.—Mrs. Anna J. Boyd, 89 years old, died Saturday, from the infirmities of age. She was the oldest member of the Methodist Episcopal church. Two daughters survive.

## How Much Lumber do you need?

What sort of lumber is required? Is it for inside finish or where it will be exposed to the weather? Tell us your requirements and we will be glad to advise you the right kind to buy.

United Ice & Coal Co.  
Forster and Cowden Streets

## THE UNITED STATES COAST GUARD CUTTER MOHAWK MINES A WRECKED SCHOONER



The wrecked five masted schooner Elizabeth Palmer was mined off the Newick Island Shoals, at the entrance to Delaware Bay, by the United States coast guard cutter Mohawk.

The work of mining the Palmer was carried on in a moderate easterly swell, which made the placing of the mines exceedingly difficult. Standard United States Navy forty-nine pound guncotton mines were employed, singly and in pairs. The destruction of the schooner had to be undertaken piecemeal, in order to clear a way into the submerged hull.

The Elizabeth Palmer sank after she was in collision with the steamship Washingtonian, of the Hawaiian-American line, on January 28. As a result of the collision the schooner was very badly damaged, and on the night of

BOAT FROM THE MOHAWK MINING WRECK OF THE ELIZABETH PALMER

PREPARING MINES ON THE DECK OF THE MOHAWK

January 27 she went down.

News of the collision was received by Captain G. L. Carden, of the Coast Guard cutter Mohawk, when he was

three hundred miles off the coast.

When the Mohawk arrived where the collision occurred, Captain Carden could see no sign of the Washingtonian. The

Elizabeth Palmer was lying in eleven fathoms of water. She was on her beam end and only her port rail and her five masts were visible. The water

was lashing the masts of the wrecked schooner.

A boat crew from the Mohawk was sent aboard the wreck and worked for hours trying to do something to save the schooner. As night approached the waves broke with greater fury over the wreck, and it was finally decided that the only thing to do was to destroy the schooner.

The wreck sank deeper in the water, and on the night of January 27 was completely submerged. Captain Carden then asked for authority to mine the wreck. He proceeded to that work last Tuesday.

The Mohawk, like other vessels of the Coast Guard Service, is constantly engaged in patrolling the United States coast to aid vessels in distress. She was one of the first ships to respond to the call for help sent out by the steamship Titanic.