

JUST HOW TO VOTE.

If You are in Doubt, Clip These Directions—They Guide you Step by Step and Show How Simple the Process Really is.

By T. F. Healy

The actual business of VOTING is relatively a simple matter.

The voter goes to her division polling place on November 2, between the hours of 7 a. m. and 7 p. m.

Upon entering the polling place the judge of election will inquire the name and address of the prospective voter and then will instruct the election clerks to verify by the assessors' and registrars' books.

If duly assessed and registered, the elector is handed a ballot, which she takes into the booth, which has been set aside for perfect privacy in the marking of the ballot.

There a table or desk or shelf upon which the ballot may be marked will be found. Crayon pencils also are provided.

The elector marks the ballot in the booth and then folds it, carrying it to the outer room, where she personally deposits it in the ballot box.

The matter of marking the ballot is of peculiar importance to the women who have never investigated it.

Each new elector should thoroughly familiarize herself with sample ballots before going to the polling place in order to avoid a danger of nullifying her vote.

On the upper left corner of each ballot square are printed, opposite the name of the respective parties. A cross mark placed in one of these party squares signifies a vote for each candidate of that party whose name is printed on the ballot.

For example: A cross in the Republican party square is counted as a vote for every Republican party candidate whose name is printed on the ballot. A cross in the Democratic party square is counted as a vote for every Democratic party candidate thereon.

If a voter desires to vote for all the candidates of one party she should make a single cross in the party square and stop there. Any other cross mark placed upon the ballot nullifies it and it will be thrown out by the judge of election.

If a voter does not desire to vote in the party square, she should carefully read the names of the candidates on the ballot and put a cross beside the name of each candidate for whom it is desired to vote.

In the case of presidential electors, if the voter does not mark in the party square, it will be necessary for her to put a cross mark beside the names of each one of the party of her choice.

A voter may split her ballot—that is she may vote for a Republican candidate for President and a Democratic candidate for the United States Senate, or vice versa.

But a voter cannot vote for a Republican candidate for President and a Democratic candidate for President or a Democratic candidate for United States Senator, and a Republican candidate for United States Senator.

If a ballot is marked in the Republican and Democratic columns for candidates for the same office, no matter what office it may be, that ballot is void and will be thrown out when the count is made. Having marked and deposited the ballot, the business of the voter at the polling place ends.

The law provides that "assistance" may be given voters who are incapable themselves of marking the ballot. In order to obtain assistance in voting the voter must make affidavit that she is unable to mark the ballot because of disability.

At a general election it is not necessary to specify the specific form of disability. Voters should not request "assistance" unless they are absolutely and totally unable to mark a ballot unassisted.

Voters should also remember that it is not necessary for them to specify their party affiliations to any one in or about the election booth at a general election. This is necessary only at a primary election, when candidates of the various parties are nominated.

Law Without Lawyers.

The State of Washington recently enacted a law that provides for a court trial without lawyers. This is certainly a step toward lowering the cost of living unless one has the misfortune to be a lawyer. The new court is to be opened at Spokane and both parties to any action must appear in person and may summon witnesses. No assigned claims may be tried in the "small claims" court and no attorney nor any person other than the parties directly concerned with the suit may "concern himself or in any other manner interfere with the prosecution or defense of the litigation without the consent of the justice."

The court is to be presided over by S. C. Hyde, a justice of the peace. He may enter a judgment for payment of claims in any manner he sees fit and, in case of refusal to satisfy such a judgment on the part of the losing party, he may make an affidavit to that effect, whereupon the claims may be collected through justice of superior court procedure, with consequent increases in cost to the losing party.

Total court fees, under provisions of the act, will be \$1.50. One dollar will be charged for an appearance by plaintiff having a claim not to exceed \$20, and 50 cents, additional, to the constable or deputy sheriff serving a summons on the defendant.

The Discerning Reader.

"Yes, dearest," he gushed softly, "in your face I find strength and character, nobility and devotion, all that is finest in a woman's soul."

"You only say that," she teased; "how do you know?"

"And like a flash of genius he sparkled, "I read between the lines, my dear, between the lines." Judge.

HEALTH SCHOOL

Pennsylvania State Department of Health.

Questions.

- 1. What are Koplik spots? 2. What do they signify? 3. How may the spread of measles be prevented?

MEASLES

Six more cases of measles are reported today. The School Board is considering the advisability of closing the schools.

Mrs. English laid down the newspaper and rubbed her glasses.

"The idea," she said, "close the schools for measles. Measles is natural for children, and the sooner they have 'em and be over with 'em, the better. I tell mothers to take their youngsters where measles is, so they can catch 'em."

Was Mrs. English right?

She did not know that during the past five years 3870 Pennsylvania children died from measles; an annual average of 774.

During the same period, scarlet fever claimed less than half this number.

Mrs. English knew measles when she saw or smelled it; fever, headache, red watery eyes, sneezing, dry cough, later followed by the measles rash of irregularly shaped bright red spots, which disappear by the seventh or eighth day; that was all.

She also knew measles was "ketch-in."

One day when she "just dropped in" at the Carson's, she saw Dr. Johnson examining the inside of little Freddie's cheek. Dr. Johnson was her good friend, she baked the best mince pies in Blacksburg. This was in the old-time days, before January 17, when all good mince pies had a tng, so he said: "Come here, Mrs. English, I want to show you something. This can be seen only in strong daylight."

Then the Doctor proceeded to press his finger into Freddie's cheek until he had turned the inner side of it into plain view. "Look closely at the bright red spots on the lining of the cheek and you will see in the center of each a tiny bluish-white, glistening dot. These are called Koplik's spots. Whenever you find them you may be sure that measles will develop in from one to three days."

They were hard to see, but Mrs. English had good spectacles and she made them out quite plainly.

When Mrs. English came home that day she found her little grandson, Edgar, dull, feverish, with running nose and red eyes. In five minutes, Edgar, in Grandma's lap, before the strong light at the front window, was making vigorous protest as his cheek was turned wrong side out. The little shiny Koplik spots were there.

Edgar was not getting well at the end of a week. Bronchopneumonia, a common complication, set in.

He was not well at the end of one, of two, of three months. He stayed thin and weak.

The Doctor came one day and, as the little patient sat propped up in the big chair on the front porch, he tapped his chest and listened with the stethoscope. He told Edgar funny stories and laughed, but there was no laughter in the Doctor's heart.

Tuberculosis, a common sequel of measles, was present and rapidly progressing.

Mrs. English no longer advises mothers "to take their children where measles is."

There were 34,000 cases of measles reported in Pennsylvania in 1917; there were many unreported cases. Out of every 65 cases reported one died; mostly those under two years.

Measles is most transmissible in the beginning period before the rash comes out, when the eyes are red, the nose running and the child is feverish and coughs. It is carried by coughing in a close room, by the hands, possibly by handkerchiefs, pencils, towels, drinking cups, etc. Its spread can be lessened by early recognition and prompt quarantine.

The law requires that measles be reported. When no doctor is called those responsible for the care of children are required to report all cases of sore throat, rash or persistent cough; the law further requires that school children suffering from fever or sore throat be sent home. When measles is reported it is quarantined for a minimum period of sixteen days. No child is allowed to come to school from a measles home till the quarantine is lifted.

Quarantine means that no one but the Doctor or the Nurse shall enter a room occupied by a measles patient, or touch anything which such a patient has touched till it has been sterilized.

When a measles child is sent home the school is dismissed only for such period as is needful to accomplish a thorough cleaning and airing of the room. The children's parents are cautioned not to send them to school if they are droopy; and every child is each morning, carefully inspected for red eyes, running noses, sore throat, cough, or better still, lack of pep, which usually precedes the more pronounced symptoms which denote that the contagious stage has been reached. Consumption is a common sequel of measles, it occurs only in children who have already had the seeds of it implanted in their systems, or who have been exposed to infection while still weakened.

Transfers of Real Estate.

John Meese to Lottie E. Meese, tract in Bellefonte, \$1,105.

Mary J. Harper to Gordon E. Harper, tract in Ferguson township, \$700.

B. Gardner Grove, et ux, executors, to C. C. Durst, tract in Gregg township, \$350.

Mrs. Susan C. Geary to Mrs. Alice J. Durst, tract in Centre Hall, \$1,600.

William P. Pilkington, et ux, to Geo. W. Bratton, tract in Philipsburg, \$1,800.

Paul H. Williams, administrator to James T. Rothrock, et ux, tract in Philipsburg, \$4,300.

Corliss A. Faulkner, et al, to Geo. W. Bratton, tract in Philipsburg, \$1.

John Pilkington, et al to William P. Pilkington, tract in Philipsburg, \$1.

Laura E. Beale to Richard A. Walker, tract in Taylor township, \$250.

J. J. Lingle, et ux, to Geo. W. Loneberger, tract in Spring and Benner townships, \$155.

John M. Hale, et ux, to Geo. W. Loneberger, tract in Spring and Benner townships, \$446.

Eliza M. Thomas, et al, executors to Geo. W. Loneberger, tract in Spring township, \$10.25.

Mary Edith Hill to Alberta Alters, tract in Bellefonte, \$1,100.

George R. Mock, et ux, to Stella Smiley, tract in Philipsburg, \$225.

William LaMere, et ux, to R. D. Bigelow, tract in Philipsburg, \$2,500.

J. Henry Showers, et ux, to Jerry K. Gramley, tract in Miles township, \$5,000.

Grover C. Duck, et al, to A. J. Fleckenstein, et al, tract in Philipsburg, \$6,500.

Michael Murphy, et ux, to Jerome Hanscom, tract in Huston township, \$900.

Sarah Harpster, et al, to James Harworth, tract in Worth township, \$2,200.

Ada R. Hoover, et bar, to Belle J. Hoover, tract in Bellefonte, \$1.

Chas. H. Foster, et ux, to Mary L. Orvis, tract in State College, \$2,900.

Geo. M. Harter, et ux, to E. N. Wallis, tract in Marion township, \$800.

Margaret E. Hassinger, et bar, to Chemical Lime Co., tract in Bellefonte, \$2,729.

Chas. H. Foster, et al, to Willis M. Bortoff, tract in State College, \$4,400.

W. A. Thomas, trustee, to Jacob Bartlett, tract in Spring and Benner townships, \$243.75.

I. G. Gordon Foster, et al, to Clarion L. Hollabaugh, tract in State College, \$300.

Oliver Miller to Amanda A. Lucas, tract in Snow Shoe township, \$450.

James A. Keller, et ux, to J. Will Conley, tract in Potter township, \$33.

Chas. H. Rimmer to Clara M. Meeker, tract in Centre Hall, \$1,400.

Thomas W. Thomas, administrator, to F. S. Ocker, tract in Miles township, \$286.

Ollie Walker, et ux, to Chas. Matern, tract in Burnside township, \$500.

David Henry Bryant, executor, to Frances Coleman, tract in South Philipsburg, \$1.

Hester S. Christ, et al, to Nelson S. Jones, tract in College township, \$600.

W. S. White, et ux, to Harry E. Breen, tract in Spring township, \$1.

John A. Erb, to Wm. W. Philips, tract in Philipsburg, \$4,000.

Catherine Conley's attorney in fact to Clayton S. Musser, tract in Potter township, \$8,500.

Annie M. Conley, et ux, to Clayton S. Musser, tract in Potter township, \$1.

Rebecca M. Weaver, et al, to D. M. Kline, tract in Spring township, \$3,310.

Leno W. Dunbar, et al, to Jacob Smutzinger, tract in Philipsburg, \$15,000.

County National Bank, to Spear Stahl, tract in Taylor township, \$2,500.

Clarence P. Sousley, et ux, to Thomas S. Patterson, tract in State College, \$4,800.

W. G. L. Crain, et ux, to A. E. Price, tract in Worth township, \$270.

W. H. Fry, et ux, to G. B. McFry, tract in Ferguson township, \$10,000.

John Dodd, et ux, to James Harworth, tract in Philipsburg, \$1.

Ray A. Bragonier, et ux, to Wm. F. Bragonier, tract in Philipsburg, \$4,200.

James Harworth, et al, to Centre Co. Lumber Co., tract in Philipsburg, \$1.

Theodore Struck, et ux, to C. R. Mason, tract in College township, \$5,000.

Cyphelia Dunlap to George W. Dunlap, tract in Rush township, \$50.

Catherine E. Kline to Earl C. Musser, tract in Bellefonte, \$4,500.

Bettie Nann, et bar, to Clyde McKinny, tract in Curtin township, \$175.

Rebecca Weaver, et al, to N. Merrill Weaver, tract in Spring township, \$8,000.

Mary A. Cole heirs to Blanch E. Eckley, et bar, tract in Spring township \$700.

Aaron J. Fetzler to Dora May Bickel, tract in Bellefonte, \$2,000.

Profitable to Have Hogs Harvest Corn in Field.

Hogging off corn is no longer in the experimental stage in the hog raising sections of Pennsylvania. In twenty-four demonstrations last year which composed one of the projects in eighteen counties, the price received for a bushel of corn in the field was \$1.88. This was the price returned by 100 to 125 shoats when turned into the corn field and allowed to harvest the crop at their leisure, with all items of expense charged against the value of gain in pork.

The shortage of labor coupled with the rapid and profitable gain made by porkers in the corn field will stimulate a very general practice of hogging off corn this fall, say specialists at the

Pennsylvania State College. It is advisable to feed a quarter pound of digester tankage per shoat daily in addition to the entire corn. Dwarf Essex rape can be advantageously sown at the last cultivation of corn. This will furnish green succulent feed throughout the period the shoats are in the field.

STORMSTOWN

Rev. Lawson, of Wallaceport, was a visitor in town on Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Leitzell, of Freeport, Ill., are visiting Mr. Leitzell's aunt, Mrs. Belle Gray.

Miss Juliet Gray, who is one of the teachers in the Pittsburgh High school has returned to Wilkensburg for the winter.

Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Melville and little daughter, of Greenwich, Conn., are visiting Mrs. Melville's mother, Mrs. C. F. Harlacher.

Miss Henrietta Hartswick and niece, Miss Kate Walker, of Williamsport, are spending a week at Miss Hartswick's old home here.

Edward Gray and daughter, Miss Gertrude, of Uniontown, and Paul Gray, wife and daughter Helen, of Philipsburg, were here to attend the funeral of their sister, Miss Nannie Gray. Other relatives from a distance were Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Potter, of Philipsburg; Joseph Mattern, of Pittsburg; Mrs. Helen Peasley, Mrs. Cornelius Leyden and Miss Florence Wilson, of Williamsport.

As to Brevity.

Of course brevity can be carried too far, may be awkward and inarticulate and incomplete. We may be brief and tedious at the same time. Some one brought Voltaire, the master of brevity, an epigram in two lines. "Ah!" said Voltaire. "Very good, but it drags in spots." The old comic dramatist said of a dull orator: "The laconic ass makes brevity ridiculous." We do not want to make brevity ridiculous or let it make us so.

Nevertheless, we should all do well to cultivate and practice brevity, and we may be sure that we should be much more listened to if we spoke less. —Youth's Companion.

Incredulous Lady.

"Why do you sit at a ouija board when you might be enjoying interesting conversation? You can't believe a thing the toy says."

"Well," replied Miss Cayenne, "I mightn't believe the conversation, either."

PEOPLE OF OUR TOWN



The Handy Jan is going to Lay Off fixing the Pliver to Help Out with the Noon Rush at the Imperial cafe. Then he's got a Roof to tar for Doc Smith, and tonight being Saturday, he will Hold Down the third chair in Bill Jones' barber shop. If he lived in a City, he'd get in a Jam with all the Unions.



Advertisement for Thrift Store: 'Come in and learn how Thrift does it'. The NEW EDISON 'The Photograph with a Soul'. for your immediate use, it will accumulate the money during the months to come. Let us tell you how. GHEEN'S MUSIC STORE, Brockerhoff House Block, BELLEFONTE, PA.

Advertisement for ECZEMA: 'Money back without question if HUNT'S Salve fails in the treatment of ECZEMA, RINGWORM, TETTER or other itching skin diseases. Try a 75 cent box at our risk. C. M. PARRISH, Bellefonte, Pa.'

Advertisement for Boys' Clothes: 'Boys! Boys! Wear our comfortable, stylish CLOTHES'. It is the duty of parents to dress their boys well. It reflects credit upon the mother and father as well as upon the boys. Boys:— Promise to study your lessons better if your parents will give you some nice new clothes to wear to school. Come in and pick out the clothes you want, then bring your parents in to buy them for you. Wear our good, 'Nifty' clothes. A. FAUBLE, Bellefonte, Pa.

Advertisement for Bellefonte Trust Company: 'Bellefonte Trust Company, Bellefonte, Pa. Why You Should Make a Will. To protect your loved ones. To safeguard your estate. By making a Will you can appoint the Bellefonte Trust Company as your Executor or Trustee. You can thus assure to your heirs the business management and financial responsibility which this institution affords. Your wishes can be observed in the distribution of your property, for if you do not leave a Will the law may divide up your possessions in a way that you might not desire. How Have You Made Your Will? Do not write your own Will. 'Home-made' Wills are dangerous and often cause law-suits, because, when drawing a Will the law must be known, both as to wording and terms. Consult a lawyer today about the making of your Will and have him name the Bellefonte Trust Company to act as your Executor and Trustee. J. L. Spangler, President; C. T. Gerberich, Vice President; N. E. Robb, Treasurer.

Advertisement for Studebaker: 'Satisfying Performance Economy of Operation Power Durability True Value. SPECIAL SIX SERIES 20. BIG SIX... \$2350.00, SPECIAL SIX... 1785.00, LIGHT SIX... 1485.00. BEEZER'S GARAGE, North Water St., BELLEFONTE.