#### IT MAKES NO DIFFERENCE.

A boy will stand and hold a kite From early morn till late at night, And never tire at all! But, oh! it gives him bitter pain To stand and hold his mother's skein The while she winds the ball.

A man will walk a score of miles Upon the hardest kind of tiles About a billiard table. But, oh, it nearly takes his life To do an errand for his wife Between the house and stable.

A girl will gladly sit and play With half a dozen dolls all day, And call it jolly fun. But, oh, it makes her sick and sour To 'tend the baby, half an hour, Although its only one.

A woman will-but never mind! My wife is standing close behind, And reading o'er my shoulder. Some other time, perhaps; I may Take up the theme of woman's way, When I am feeling bolder. Detroit Free Press.

#### 1921 OPEN SEASON

FOR PENNSYLVANIA GAME. Bear-One each season, three to one camp or body of men. (Potter county unlimited and use of pens legal 1921). November 1 to December 15. Steel traps, dead-falls and pens forbidden.

Single bullets only. Blackbirds-Unlimited. August 1 to November 30.

Deer-Male with Horns Four Inches Above the Skull-One each season, six to one camp or body of men. December 1 to December 15. Single bullet only.

Elk-Absolutely proteced until November, 1923. Hare—(Snowshoes)—Three in one day, fifteen in one season. November 1 to December 15. Use of traps for-

bidden. Pheasant, Ringneck (English, Chinese and Mongolian)—Three in one

day, six in one season. November 1 to November 30. Plover, Upland or Grass-Unlimited. Under treaty with Canada these birds are protected till December 7,

Quail, Commonly Called Virginia Partridge, and Gambel Quail-Eight in one day, twenty-five in one season.

November 1 to November 30. Quail, Hungarian-Four in one day, ten in one season. November 1 to November 30.

Rabbits-Five in one day, forty in one season. November 1 to December 15. Traps forbidden except residents under 14 may use box traps on lands whereon they reside. Raccoon—Unlimited. October 1 to

January 31. November 30.

1 to October 30. Ruffed Grouse, Commonly Called

one season. November 1 to November

Shore Birds, (excepting Black Breasted and Golden Plover, Jack Snipe and Woodcock)—Protected under a treaty with Canada until after

December 7, 1926. Snipe, Jack or Wilson—Unlimited. (Federal daily bag limit, twenty-five). September 16 to November 30.

Squirrels, Black, Fox or Gray—Six of combined kinds in one day, twenty in one season. November 1 to Novem-

Squirrels, Red or Pine-Unlimited. November 1 to August 15.

Water Fowl, Web-footed, Wild—
Unlimited. (Federal daily bag limit 25 ducks, 8 geese, 8 brant). September 16 to December 31.

Wild Turkeys—One each November 1 to November 30.

Woodcock—Six in one day, twenty in one season. October 1 to Novem-No quail, commonly called Virgin ia partridge, or gambel quail, or ruf-fed grouse, or wild turkey, or wood-cock, may be either bought or sold in Pennsylvania, no difference where

killed. No deer, or wild rabbit, or hare, or gray, or black, or fox squir-rel, or ring-necked pheasant or Hungarian quail, or any part of such birds or animals, that have been caught, taken or killed in a wild state in this Commonwealth may be bought or sold except for propagating purposes under a special permit from the Depart-

ment of Agriculture, Washington.
Under an order of the Secretary of Agriculture of the United States, reedbirds may be killed during the time stated, but can not be sold at any

Under the provisions of a treaty with Canada, no shore bird of any kind can be legally killed in Pennsylvania for a period of ten years from December 7, 1916, excepting blackbreasted and golden plover, and yellow legs, which birds may be killed from September 16 to November 30, and lack or Wilson spine, which birds and Jack or Wilson snipe, which birds may not be legally killed before Sep-tember 16, and the State law closes the season for these birds on November

Neither water fowl nor any other migratory game may be sold at any time under the national law. Spring shooting is absolutely prohibited.

Game of no kind, except raccoons, can be legally killed from sunset of one day to sunrise of the day follow-

ing.

It is illegal to ship by parcel post game of any kind killed in this Com-

Game when carried from one point to another in the State, either by train or otherwise, must be accompanied by the owner, thereof, and must be carried openly, where the same may be easily inspected; or when inclosed in baggage or package, and accompanied as above, must be so marked as to designate clearly the game contents of such piece of baggage or package, with the name of the owner and the county wherein killed. Small game killed in this Commonwealth can not therefore, be shipped by express,

panying same at all times. Large game may be shipped by express or freight either cut up or otherwise, without accompanying same, if prop-erly marked as above for small game.

No game of any kind or part thereof, can be legally carried or in any manner removed out of the State, except by those who have secured a nonresident hunter's license, and then

only one day's kill.

The blue jay, English sparrow, European starling, kingfisher, buzzard, goshawk, sharp-shinned hawk, Coopers hawk, red-tailed hawk, red shouldered hawk, broad winged hawk, marsh hawk, rough legged hawk, duck hawk, pigeon hawk, barred owl, great gray owl, great horned owl, snowy owl, hawk owl, raven, crow, blue heron, green heron, night heron, oppossum, woodchuck or ground hog, wild cat, fox, mink, weasel, may be killed at any time with or without a resident hunter's license.

Bounties: Wild cat, \$8.00; fox, \$2.00; weasel, \$1.50; mink, \$1.00; all paid through the office of game com-mission, bounty division, Harrisburg, Pa. Send your affidavit along with the entire pe't. Do not send the body of the animal. Compiled April 21, 1921.

# ORIGIN OF TYPHOID FEVER

In these days when typhoid fever is prevalent there is a certain amount of confusion in the communities affected as to how milk is contaminated by the typhoid fever germ. There is often the impression that milk as it comes from the animal contains the living typhoid organism.

BACILLI IN MILK.

Col. J. Bruce McCreary, of the Division of Contagious Diseases, State Health Department, says this is not

"Typhoid fever is always of human origin," he continued. "Cows do not get it and the milk as it comes from the cow does not contain the germ. Milk is always infected during or subsequent to the process of milking; often from washing the cans and dairy utensils in the polluted water of a well or spring. Infection may also come from the hands of the milker or handler of milk in the dairy."

"The word bacteria does not mean much to the average person," continued Col. McCreary." "It has been used so much by the public and press that many persons when reading bac-teriological reports of milk or water think 'what's a few bacteria? We're

full of them anyway."
"Bacteria is the family name of a large group, of which colon bacilli which do mean something—is a member. Colon bacilli have their origin in the intestines of animals or human beings and when present in water, milk or other food, shows contamination by animal or human excrement. Typhoid fever germs and colon bacilli are in-seperable companions and the presence of the latter always justifies the assumption that the former are pres-Rails—Unlimited. September 1 to ont. Unfortunately, it is impossible to distinguish readily between the colon bacilli of animals and of the human body."

"The presence of colon bacilli is a Pheasant-Three in one day, fifteen in | menace at any time because some persons after having typhoid fever become permanent carriers of the dis-ease. Where there is the slightset suspicion of sewerage contamination the only safe course is to boil the water, keeping in mind that such contamination always means colon bacilli and its companion, the deadly typhoid

### IN THE WORLD OF INDUSTRY.

Chicago claims to be the greatest railroad centre in the world.

Illinois produced more than 12,000, 000 barrels of petroleum last year.

Seven international labor unions have their headquarters in Cincinnati. All the rosin made in the United States is produced in the eight southeastern States.

The Japanese mercantile marine now ranks third among the commercial fleets of the world. The American Livestock Association

held its midyear meeting in Salt Lake City, August 26-27. New Zealand reports that financial

depression hangs heavily over the country and thousands are unemploy-About one-third of all the coal min-

ed in the United States is required to keep the country's 65,000 locomotives The greater part of the scrap leather from the New England shoe factories is shipped to the South, where it is

used for fertilizer. Coal is now being shipped from the United States to such markets as Aden, Uruguay, Ceylon, Egypt, India, Argentina; Mauritius; and Zanzibar.

The present cost of German labor in the metal working trades is stated to be about one-sixth of the cost of equivalent labor in the United States. California claims to be the greatest hop-producing State of the Union in point of tonnage, and the greatest in

the world in average harvest per acre and modern methods of culture. The manufacture of wood pulp is a growing industry in Japan. She now has thirty wood pulp mills and produces annually more than 280,000 tons of chemical and mechanical pulp.

## Defective Vision in Children.

Last year 141,000 cases of defective vision among the school children of New York State were reported, according to Dr. William A. Howe, of the State Education Department. A large percentage of the defects of vision are errors of refraction traced directly to poor lighting conditions, he says. Quantity of light is one of the most difficult problems of school lighting. While offices and factories are employing increasingly high intensi-ties of illumination, schools can be found with very low illumination. The subject has added importance by rea-son of the fact that night schools are

#### freight or baggage without accom- HELP TO EXTERMINATE THE POISON IVY.

Every year much suffering is caused by the poison ivy. It is a plant which propagates rapidly by seed, root and layering, but the beauty of its glossy foliage, which turns a glowing scarlet in the autumn, seems to be its only recommendation. Those who are immune to its influence hardly re-

alize the havoc it causes to less fortunate mortals. It is generally believed that personal contact is necessary to produce the irritation, but is has been proved that the poison can be transferred indirectly from the clothing, gloves, towels or implements used by another after contact with the plant. While with some persons the poison subsides in a few days, producing comparatively slight discomfort, with others it may be followed by eczema or secondary infections of the skin, acute swellings and other complications which prolong the suffering to a marked degree. The toxic properties of poison ivy are believed to be contained in a nonvolatile oil which is found in all its parts, even after it has long been dry. The oil, though nonsoluble in water, is made soapy by alkalies and can be removed

by alcohol. After exposure, thorough and repeated washing with warm wa-ter and a strongly alkaline soap is recommended.

What is the best way to eradicate this dangerous and irritating plant? In the case of large open tracts the simplest method is to uproot, then plow thoroughly. In bad cases this should be repeated for at least two years, because each little rootlet left in the ground means a flourishing vine before the season is over. As the sap and pollen are the accredited cause of the irritation, the safest time to do this work is in the autumn or early winter, when the flowering season is over and the sap has ceased to flow. The best results, however, are obtained in August because it is a greater shock to the plant to be disturbed when in full flower and leaf, and its

roots have then less recuperative The Massachusetts Board of Agriculture has made experiments with various poisons to be applied to the plant, and arsenate of soda, largely used in commercial weed killers is recommended by them for this pur-pose. There is, however, great risk in this method to those who might carelessly handle the poison and to cattle that might eat the foliage of the doc-tored plant, and when the poison is applied to a vine growing on a young tree the latter may suffer instead. In the case of very large vines,

about six inches or more in diameter denoting correspondingly deep and far-reaching roots, the application of kerosene or crude oil in the following manner has proven effectual: While the sap is flowing the vine is cut a little above the ground and a hole several inches in depth is bored in the trunk with an auger. Into this opening the kerosene or oil is poured, refilling it as the sap carries it to the roots. In this way the oil reaches the furthest rootlet, and it is an inexpensive as well as an effectual method of extermination Some advise the use of salt applied in the same manner, but this does not flow so readily with the sap. Whichever method of extermination is followed much rubbish and debris accumulate, and the simplest method of disposal is to burn it. The greatest precaution is then necessary, as the smoke is a great irritant to the skin, and in some instances causes serious injury to eyes, nose and throat when the poison is thus conveyed to these tender parts. The old herbalists found no "virtue" in this plant, which was brought to their attention in 1640, and they well understood the suffering it could inflict. It seems strange, therefore, that they should desire, even for their "curious gardens," so dangerous though beautiful a plant.

We ought all make an effort to exterminate this noxious plant, so wide-ly distributed and so steadily increasing. Let each one do his share and see that his own ground at least, harbors not a single vine. Let him urge his friends to do likewise; secure the interest of school teachers, that the children may be taught to recognize and to avoid it. Get the garden clubs and agricultural associations to unite in denouncing it.

#### WHY THE TEETH CHATTER. Jaw Muscles Contract Spasmodically Independently of Will.

The little muscles which close the jaw are acted upon by the cold in such a way that they pull the jaw up and let it fall by its own weight, says the Popular Science Monthly. This, repeated many times, causes the teeth to click together, and produces what is called "chattering." You think of it in connection with

your teeth because it is the teeth which makes the sound, but the cause lies in the muscles used in chewing or by clinching the teeth.

It is really a mild variety of spasm caused by the cold, which acts on the jaw muscles in much the same way that some poisons produce muscular spasms which cannot be controlled.

### Vacation Is Over.

Again the school bell rings at morning and at noon; again with tens of thousands the hardest kind of work has begun, the renewal of which is a mental and physical strain to all except the most rugged. The little girl who a short time ago had roses in her cheeks, and the little boy whose lips were then so red you would A have insisted that they had been "kissed by strawberries," have already lost some

thing of the appearance of health. Now is the time when many children should be given a tonic, which may prevent much serious trouble. No other is so highly to be recommended as Hood's Sarsaparilla, which strengthens the nerves, perfects digestion and assimilation. It aids mental development by building up

the whole system.

Equally good as a medicinal preparation are Hood's Pills, which are so well adapted for both children and adults. In small doses they are a gentle laxative, in larger doses an active cathartic.

Onlined States or this State, or or any city or incorporated district whether a commissioned officer or otherwise a subordinate officer or agent who is or shall be employed under the Legislative, Executive or judiciary department of this State, or of the United States or of any city or incorporated district, and also that every mem-

#### TRAINING SEASON FOR DOGS, mitted to run at large and chase WEARING COLLARS, ETC.

As a matter of information to dog owners, special attention is called to the present status of the law permit-

ting the training of dogs, as follows: Under the latest amendment to Section 26 of the Game Law, dogs may be trained upon any of the living wild game or birds, excepting elk and deer and fawns and wild turkeys, when accompanied by and under control of their masters from the 1st day of September to the 1st day of March next following, Sundays excepted, so long as no firearms usually raised at arm's length and fired from the shoulder are carried and no injury is inflicted upon said animals or birds.

Another feature of the same section imposes a penalty of \$10.00 for every day dogs are permitted to chase game during the closed season and \$5.00 for each game bird or rabbit killed their dogs loose and permit them to ed, and dogs cannot legally be per- every life.

Election Proclamation! G OD SAVE THE COMMONWEALTH.—
I. Harry Dukeman, High Sheriff of
the County of Centre, Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, do hereby make

known and give notice to the electors of the County aforesaid that an election will be held in the said county of Centre on the THIRD TUESDAY IN SEPTEMBER, 1921. being the 20th of September, 1921

for the purpose of electing the several persons hereinafter named, to wit:

One person for Representative in Congress at Large.

Proposed Constitutional Convention—Shall a Constitutional Convention be held in the year one thousand nine hundred and twenty-two as provided in the Act of Assembly, approved the twenty-seventh day of April, one thousand nine hundred and twenty-one? I also hereby make known and give no-tice that the place of holding elections in the several wards, boroughs, districts and townships within the County of Centre is as follows:

For the North Ward of the borough of Bellefonte, at the Logan Hose Co. house on east Howard street.

For the South Ward of the borough of Bellefonte, in the Undine Fire Co. Building. For the West Ward of the borough of Bellefonte, in the carriage shop of S. A. McQuistion, in Bellefonte.

For the borough of Centre Hall, in a room at Runkle's hotel. For the borough of Millheim, in the school house, now the Municipal building.

For the borough of Milesburg, in the borough building on Market street.

For the First Ward of the borough of Halfmoon, in the I.

O. O. F. hall in the village of Stormstown. For the borough of Howard, at the public school in said borough.

For the First Ward of the borough of Philipsburg, in the Reliance Hose house. For the Second Ward of the borough of Philipsburg, at the Public Building at the corner of North Gentre and Presqueisle

streets. For the Third Ward of the borough of Philipsburg, at Bratton's Garage, north-east corner of Seventh and Pine streets. For the borough of South Philipsburg, City Hall in

For the borough of Snow Shoe, in the borough building. For the borough of State College, East Precinct,—on College Avenue at the Odd Fellows Hall.

For the township of Marion, at the Grange Hall in the village of Jacksonville. For the borough of State College, West Precinct,—on Frazier street, at the Fire-mens' Hall.

For the borough of Unionville, in the Grange Hall in said borough.

For the township of Benner, North Pre-

For the township of Miles, East Precinct. t the dwelling house of G. H. Showers, at Wolf's Store.

game at will even during the train-

We wish also to call attention to the fact that dogs should at all times wear a collar to which is attached a metallic tag or plate on which the name and address of the owner is given in plain English; otherwise the dog may be killed without any notice if found chasing game during the close season for such bird or animal. Under the Dog License Law of the State, it is necessary to have the license tag attached to the collar of the dog at all times as proper protection under that law. The practice of removing col-lars from dogs while exercising or training or while using them during the open season for hunting may cause the loss of valuable dogs without redress in law, and owners are cautioned to keep collars on their dogs at all times, whether training or hunt-

without notice of any sort to owners to restrain dogs. Many dog owners have been under the impression that some drops of bitterness; life would after September 1st they can turn not be life if this were not so. But the bitter increases the pleasant taste son is on. This is absolutely prohibit- of the sweet, which is also present in

For the township of Benner, South Pre-cinct, at the new brick school house at Rockview.

For the township of Boggs, North Precinct, at Walker's school house.

For the township of Boggs, East Precinct, at the hall of Knights of Labor, in the village of Curtin.

For the township of Boggs, West Precinct, at the school house in Central City.

For the township of Burnside, in the building owned by William Hipple, in the village of Pine Glen.

For the township of Curtin, North Pre-cinct, at the school house in the village of

For the township of Curtin, South Pre-cinct, at the school house near Robert

For the township of Ferguson, East Precinct, at the public house of J. W. Kepler, in Pine Grove Mills.

in Pine Grove Mills.

For the township of Ferguson, West Precinct, at Baileyville school house in the village of Baileyville.

For the township of Ferguson, North Precinct, at the store of H. N. Musser, one mile west of State College, at Struble station.

For the township of Gregg, North Pre-

For the township of College, at school house in the village of Lemont.

Orviston.

Mann's.

cinct, at the Knox school house.

#### MEDICAL.

### Women's Woes

Bllefonte Women are Finding Relief

at Last. It does seem that women have more than a fair share of the aches and pains that afflict humanity; they must "keep up," must attend to duties in spite of constantly aching backs, or headaches, dizzy spells, bearing-down pains; they must stoop over, when to stoop means torture. They must walk and bend and work with racking pains and many aches from kidney ills. Keeping the kidneys well has spared thousands of women much misery. Read of a remedy for kidneys only

that is endorsed by people you know.

Mrs. Clair Miller, 231 E. Bishop
St., Bellefonte, says: "Doan's Kidney Pills have been a household remedy with us for years. I have used them at different times with satisfactory results. I am glad to recommend Doan's Kidney Pills."

Price 60c, at all dealers. Don't simply ask for a kidney remedy—get Doan's Kidney Pills-the same that Mrs. Miller had. Foster-Milburn Co., Mfrs., Buffalo, N. Y. 66-35

For the township of Miles, West Precinct, at the store room of Elias Miller, in Madisonburg. For the township of Patton, in the shop of John Hoy at Waddle.

For the township of Penn, in the building formerly owned by Luther Guisewite, at Coburn

For the township of Potter, North Pre-cinct, at the Old Fort hotel.

For the township of Potter, South Pre-cinct, at the hotel in the village of Potters Mills.

For the township of Potter, West Pre-cinct, at the store of George Miess, at Col-For the township of Rush, North Precinct, at the Township Poor House.

For the township of Rush, East Precinct, at the school house in the village of Cas-

For the township of Rush, South Pre-cinct, at the school house in the village of Powelton.

For the township of Rush, West Pre-

For the township of Rusk, West Precinct, at the school house near Osceola Mills, known as the Tower school house.

For the township of Snow Shoe East Precinct, at the school house in the village of Clarence.

For the township of Snow Shoe, West Precinct, at the house of Alonza A. Groe, in the village of Moshannon.

For the township of Spring, North Precinct, in the township building erected near Mallory's blacksmith shop.

For the township of Spring, South Precinct, at the public house formerly owned by John C. Mulfinger, in Pleasant Gap.

For the township of Spring, West Precinct, at Murray's school house.

For the township of Gregg, East Precinct, at the house occupied by William A. Sinkabine at Penn Hall. For the township of Gregg, West Pre-cinct, in Vocational School Room at Spring For the township of Spring, West Precinct, in the township building at Coleville.

For the township of Haines, East Precinct, school house in the village of Woodward. For the township of Taylor, in the house erected for the purpose, at Leonard Merry-For the township of Union, in the town-ship public building. For the township of Walker, East Precinct, in a building owned by Solomon Peck in the village of Huston. For the township of Harris, East Precinct, at the building owned by Harry McClellan, in the village of Linden Hall.

For the township of Walker, Middle Pre-cinct, in Grange Hall in the village of Hub-For the township of Harris, West Pre-inct, at the Boal Hall in the village of lersburg.

For the township of Walker, West Precinct, at the dwelling house of John Royer, in the village of Zion. For the township of Howard, in the township public building.

For the township of Huston, in the township building erected in the village of the Knights of the Golden Eagle, in the village of Port Matilda.

# List of Nominations.

The official list of nominations made by the several parties, and as their names will appear upon the ticket to be voted on the 20th, day of September, 1921, at the different voting places in Centre County, as certified to respectively by the Secretary of the Commonwealth are given in the accompanying form of ballot, which is similar to the official ballot.

For the township of Miles, Middle Precinct, in Mrs. Jacob Gephart's residence in Rebersburg. To vote a straight party ticket, mark a cross (X) in the square, in the first column, opposite the name of the party of your choice.

A cross mark in the square opposite the name of any candidate

indicates a vote for that candidate. To vote for a person whose name is not on the ballot, write or paste his name in the blank space provided for that purpose.

For the township of Liberty, East I cinct, at the school house in Eagleville

For the township of Liberty, West Precinct, at the school house at Monument.

### First Column

To Vote a Straight Party Ticket Mark a Cross (X) in this Column

REPUBLICAN

Representative in Congress at Large. (Vote for One.)

Thomas S. Crago, Republican John P. Bracken, Democrat.

Cora M. Bixler, Socialist.

B. E. P. Prugh, Prohibition.

PROPOSED CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION

Shall a Constitutional Convention be held in the year one thousand nine hundred and twenty-two as provided in the Act of Assembly approved the twenty-seventh day of April, one thousand nine hundred and twenty-one?

Voters favoring the holding of a Constitutional Convention in the year thousand nine hundred and twenty-two will mark a cross (X) to the right of the word "Yes."

Those opposing the holding of a Convention will mark a cross (X) to the right of the word "No."

Notice is hereby given, that every per- ber of Congress and of the State Legisla- holding elections, the polls shall be opened son excepting Justice of the Peace, who ture, and of the select or common council at 7 o'clock A. M. and closed at 7 o'clock shall hold any office or appointment of of any city, or commissioners of any incor- P. M. profit or trust under the Government of the porated district is, by law, incapable of United States or this State, or of any city or incorporated district whether a commissioned officer or agent who is or shall be employed under the Legislative, Executive or Judiciary department of this State, or of the United States or of any city or incorporated district, and also that every mem-

Given under my hand and seal at my of-