

LEST WE FORGET.

By Margaret H. Barnett.

From time to time, we read in the newspapers of those who come to their deaths by drinking liquor containing wood alcohol, or of the violent deeds of persons who are crazed by "boot-leg" whiskey, or by some variety of "home brew." And people shake their heads and some say that prohibition does no good, others say that it does harm.

In the good old days, these people say, when good whiskey was manufactured, men drank very generally, and it did not do the harm that drinking does now. Whiskey was used in the harvest field, they say, and never stop to ask why it was banished. The present evil effects of drinking are due to bad whiskey and bad whiskey is due to prohibition, and, therefore, prohibition is bad.

People who talk in this way are either very unreflecting, or they have very short memories. It is not denied that wood alcohol is a deadly poison, or that the liquor of the present time sometimes contains it. It is not denied that "boot-leg" liquor is vile and sometimes poisonous stuff. Those engaged in the liquor traffic never care what happens to their foolish victims.

But in spite of these things, the fact remains that alcoholic liquors have always been agents of destruction to those who drank them. About three thousand years ago, it was written: "Wine is a mocker, strong drink is raging." Many centuries ago it was written,—"Woe unto him that giveth his neighbor to drink." "Mania potri," "madness from drinking," is an old term for an old, old evil, an evil which existed long before national prohibition was even thought of as a possibility.

More than two hundred years ago, on October 28th, 1701, an act was passed in the Province of Pennsylvania, forbidding any one to give or sell any kind of strong drink to the Indian residents of the Province. This Act of Assembly was passed because "several Sachems or Sachemucks, kings of the Indian natives" had "earnestly desired that no European should be permitted to carry rum to their towns." The reason given for the passage of the Act was that many of the Indians were "not yet able to govern themselves in the use thereof," and were "generally apt to drink to great excess, and were sometimes inflamed to destroy themselves and one another, and terrify, annoy and endanger the inhabitants."

The law-makers of 1701 did not seem to realize the irony of their Act. The white residents of Pennsylvania were not wise enough to follow the example of those old "Sachems or Sachemucks, kings of the Indian natives," and demand prohibition. And we find that two hundred years later, they were "not yet able to govern themselves in the use" of intoxicating liquors, and the Legislatures of 1913 and 1917 appropriated \$220,000 to establish a Home for Inebriates, those who had "drunk to great excess," until they were hopelessly ruined.

Those of middle age, and even those who are younger, can recall, if they choose to do so, many cases, among their friends and acquaintances, of persons who died terrible deaths from alcoholism; of persons found dead after prolonged periods of drinking; of persons who committed suicide, or attempted to do so, because of drink; of drink-crazed men whose acts of violence endangered the lives of their families and friends; of wives and children who were obliged to flee from their homes by drunken husbands and fathers; of many whose business and professional careers were ruined by drink. The annals of one small town would furnish a long and tragic story of the evils of strong drink, even in the "good old days."

Those who criticize prohibition must remember that in Pennsylvania, it has not yet been really given a trial. But even with the very lax enforcement of prohibition in this State, many good results are apparent.

Public officials will be elected this fall, to fill many important offices in the State and in the nation. Some candidates who ask for the votes of the people announce themselves as "wets." Some are running on a "light wine and beer" platform.

Let the voters of the State refresh their memories as to the effects of alcoholic liquors, not only the "boot-leg" variety, but liquor of every kind and name. And let them register their condemnation of them at the polls.

To Observe Pennsylvania Day at State College.

Elaborate preparations are being made by the students of The Pennsylvania State College for the annual celebration of "Pennsylvania Day" on the campus at State College on Saturday, November 11th. The event falls on Armistice day this year and special military exercises will feature the college celebration when hundreds of visitors will be present for the school exhibitions, social and sports events.

The student R. O. T. C. regiment of 1300 men with the cadet band of 125 pieces will prove one of the main attractions of the day. The agricultural and engineering schools are planning special exhibits of student workmanship, and the annual college livestock parade at the football game will make an unusual feature.

Contrary to custom there will be no special services in recognition of the day this year, since college officials have for the present decided to make Pennsylvania day a student social and athletic association. Hereafter a day in the fall will be set aside for visits of inspection and conference on special group interests of the college.

A recent announcement from The Pennsylvania State College states that sixty per cent. of all chemists associated with the tanning industry of the country are graduates of that college. Penn State now graduates upwards of fifty chemists each year.

SHERIFF'S ELECTION PROCLAMATION

God 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 FIRST TUESDAY IN NOVEMBER, 1922, being the

7th of November, 1922

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

- One person for United States Senator, for the term ending March 4, 1923.
- One person for United States Senator, for the term beginning March 4, 1923.
- One person for United States Senator, for the term ending March 4, 1927.
- One person for Governor.
- One person for Lieutenant Governor.
- One person for Secretary of Internal Affairs.
- One person for Representative in Congress.
- One person for Senator in the General Assembly.
- One person for Representative in the General Assembly.

Also to vote for or against a Proposed Amendment to Section One of Article Fifteen of the Constitution.

I also hereby make known and give notice 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, in the Undine Fire Co. Building.

For the West Ward of the borough of Bellefonte, in the carriage shop of S. A. McQuiston, in Bellefonte.

For the borough of Centre Hall, in a room at Bunkle's hotel.

For the borough of Howard, at the public school in said borough.

For the borough of Millhelm, 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 Phillipsburg, in the Reliance House house.

For the Second Ward of the borough of Phillipsburg, at the Public Building at the corner of North Centre and Presqueisle streets.

For the Third Ward of the borough of Phillipsburg, at Bratton's Garage, northeast corner of Seventh and Pine Streets.

For the borough of South Phillipsburg, at the City Hall in South Phillipsburg.

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 borough of State College, West Precinct,—on Frazier Street, at the Fireman's Hall.

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

For the township of Benner, north precinct, at the Knox school house.

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

For the township of Curtin, north precinct, at the school house in the village of Orviston.

For the township of Curtin, south precinct, at the school house near Robert Mann's.

For the township of Ferguson, east precinct, at the public house of R. R. Randolph, 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 Strubbe station.

For the township of Ferguson, north-west precinct, at Marengo school house.

For the township of Gregg, north 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 precinct, in Vocational School Room at Spring Mills.

For the township of Haines, east precinct, school house in the village of Woodward.

For the township of Haines, west precinct, at the residence of E. A. Bower.

For the township of Halfmoon, in I. O. O. F. hall, in the village of Stormstown.

For the township of Harris, east precinct, at the building owned by Harry McClellan, in the village of Linden Hall.

For the township of Harris, west precinct, at the Boal Hall in the village of Boalsburg.

For the township of Howard, in the township public building.

For the township of Huston, in the township building erected in the village of Julian.

For the township of Liberty, east precinct, at the school house in Eastville.

For the township of Liberty, west precinct, at the school house at Monument.

For the township of Marlon, at the Grange Hall in the village of Jacksonville.

For the township of Miles, east precinct, at the dwelling house of G. H. Snowers, at Wolf's Store.

For the township of Miles, middle precinct, in Bank building, at Rebersburg.

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 a building formerly owned by Luther Gulswite, at Coburn, at the Old Fort hotel.

For the township of Potter, north precinct, at the Old Fort hotel.

For the township of Potter, south precinct, at the hotel in the village of Potters Mills.

For the township of Potter, west precinct, at the store of George Mess, at Colyer.

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 Cassanova.

For the township of Rush, south precinct, at the school house in the village of Powelton.

For the township of Rush, 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, at the township building erected near Malory's blacksmith shop.

For the township of Spring, south precinct, at the public house formerly owned by J. H. C. Mullinger, in Pleasant Gap.

For the township of Spring, west precinct, in the township building at Coleville.

For the township of Taylor, in the house erected for the purpose at Leonard Merryman's.

For the township of Union, in the township 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 Walker, middle precinct, in Grange Hall in the village of Hub-

lersburg.

For the township of Walker, west precinct, at the dwelling house of John Royer, in the village of Zion.

For the township of Worth, in the hall 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 it a ticket to be voted on the 7th day of November, 1922, 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.

Notice is hereby given, that every person excepting Justices of the Peace, who shall hold any office or appointment of profit or trust under the Government of the United States or of this State, or of 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 member of Congress and of the State Legislature, and of the select or common council of any city, or commissioners of any incorporated district is, by law, incapable of holding or exercising at the same time the office or appointment of judge, inspector or clerk of any election of this commonwealth, and that no inspector, judge or other officer of any such elections, shall be eligible to any office to be then voted for, except that of an election officer.

Under the law of the Commonwealth for holding elections, the polls shall be opened at 7 o'clock A. M. and closed at 7 o'clock, P. M. Given under my hand and seal at my office in Bellefonte, this 15th day of October in the year of our Lord, nineteen hundred and twenty two and in the one hundred and forty-sixth year of the Independence of the United States of America.

HARRY DUKEMAN (Seal)
Sheriff of Centre County

SPECIMEN BALLOT

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 or her name in the blank space provided for that purpose

To vote for an individual candidate of another party after making a mark in the party square, mark a cross (X) opposite his or her name

For an office where more than one candidate is to be elected, the voter, after marking in the party square, may divide his or her vote by marking a cross (X) to the right of each candidate for whom he or she desires to vote. For such office votes shall not be counted for candidates not individually marked

FIRST COLUMN

To Vote a Straight Party Ticket, Mark a Cross (X) in This Column.

Republican	<input type="checkbox"/>
Democratic	<input type="checkbox"/>
Socialist	<input type="checkbox"/>
Prohibition	<input type="checkbox"/>
Industrialist	<input type="checkbox"/>
Progressive	<input type="checkbox"/>
Single Tax	<input type="checkbox"/>

UNITED STATES SENATOR (For the term ending March 4, 1923) (Vote for One.)	
David A. Reed,	Republican
Wm. J. Van Essen,	Socialist
Rachel C. Robinson,	Prohibition
Thomas J. Davis,	Single Tax

UNITED STATES SENATOR (For the term beginning March 4, 1923) (Vote for One.)	
David A. Reed,	Republican
Samuel E. Shull,	Democratic
Charles Sehl,	Socialist
Rachel C. Robinson,	Prohibition
William J. Burke,	Progressive
Charles J. Schoales,	Single Tax

UNITED STATES SENATOR (For the term ending March 4, 1927) (Vote for One.)	
George Wharton Pepper,	Republican
Fred B. Kerr,	Democratic
William J. Van Essen,	Socialist
Frank G. Lewis,	Prohibition
Earl W. Thompson,	Progressive
James A. Robinson,	Single Tax

GOVERNOR (Vote for One.)	
Gifford Pinchot,	Republican
John A. McSparran,	Democratic
Lilith Martin Wilson,	Socialist
William Repp,	Prohibition
William H. Thomas,	Industrialist
John W. Dix,	Single Tax

LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR (Vote for One.)	
David J. Davis,	Republican
Robert E. Pattison, Jr.,	Democratic
Geo. A. Coleman,	Socialist
R. E. English,	Prohibition
William Krumm,	Industrialist
Hugo W. Noren,	Single Tax

SECRETARY OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS (Vote for One.)	
James Fleming Woodward,	Republican
A. Marshall Thompson,	Democratic
Mary Winsor,	Socialist
Ella Broomell,	Prohibition
Thomas E. North,	Industrialist
Charles I. Denbar,	Progressive
Lewis Ryan,	Single Tax

JUDGE OF THE SUPERIOR COURT (Vote for One.)	
Robert S. Gawthrop,	Republican
Henry C. Niles,	Democratic
Charles Palmer,	Prohibition
William G. Wright,	Single Tax

REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS (Vote for One.)	
William Irvin Swoope,	Republican
	Socialist
J. Frank Snyder,	Democratic
Elisha Kent Kane,	Prohibition

SENATOR IN THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY (Vote for One.)	
Harry B. Scott,	Republican
William I. Betts,	Democratic

REPRESENTATIVE IN THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY (Vote for One.)	
Thomas B. Beaver,	Republican
	Prohibition
Zoe Meek,	Democratic

PROPOSED AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION
A cross (X) marked in the square at the right of the word "YES" indicates a vote FOR the Amendment
A cross (X) marked in the square at the right of the word "NO" indicates a vote AGAINST the Amendment.

PROPOSED AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION NO. 1 Shall Section One of Article Fifteen of the Constitution be Amended to Read as Follows?		YES	NO
Section 1. Cities may be chartered whenever a majority of the electors of any town or borough having a population of at least ten thousand shall vote at any general or municipal election in favor of the same. Cities or cities of any particular class, may be given the right and power to frame and adopt their own charters and to exercise the powers and authority of local self government, subject, however, to such restrictions, limitations, and regulations, as may be imposed by the Legislature. Laws also may be enacted affecting the organization and government of cities and boroughs, which shall become effective in any city or borough only when submitted to the electors thereof, and approved by a majority of those voting thereon.		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>