## Address by Judge Fleming on Occasion of His Elevation to the Bench.

It is a most difficult task for one to explain the conflicting emotions experienced on an occasion such as this. When we departed from this, our native town, a quarter of a century ago to seek preparation for Life's battles in the schools of higher learning and experience, there was but little thought the thir day would be the server of the head and not of the heart.

But today, we have assumed a ption in our professional life that not be fully appreciated by the age citizen. We have become on the great combination, which gut the well being of society, known the Bench and the Bar. The Bench and the server of the head and not of the heart. experience, there was but little thought in our minds that this day would arrive as it has done. When we severed the home ties that bound us to those beloved parents, whose kindly admonitions and wise directions have smoothed Life's pathway for us, there was no thought that again we should was no thought that again we should come to be near them and be privileged to have daily contact with them. When we anchored the Ship of our career in the fair city beyond the mountains—that city of friendly service—whose citizens are so well repre-sented here today, and came to know and love these people with a spirit of deepest appreciation of their honesty and integrity and true friendship, we failed to consider the possibility that Fate, might, some day, cause us to cease the pleasant and friendly asso-ciation, which has so fully lightened our life for almost two decades.

And so-these feelings of surprise, of joy, of regret—all of them—mingled with the sense of responsibility which is today most firmly impressed upon our mind, make this a time when emotions well up in our hearts stronger than ever before and cause us to struggle in our effort to reconcile them

to this day and hour. We most deeply appreciate the honor which has been bestowed upon us today and here wish to publicly thank the good people of Centre County for having given us the privilege of serving them in this high station. The appreciation of this honor is more frmly impressed upon us when we consider those of our predecessors whom it has been our pleasure and privilege to know and to have served. We recall with deep appreciation the efficient eleven years of service of the Honorable Ellis L. Orvis, under whose administration we came to the Bar and whose words and deeds of kindness and encouragement made the earlier years of our professional career brighter, better and more productive. Our mind and heart is still filled to overflowing, and will ever be so filled, with the loving memory of that Big Brother of Mankind, whose sudden and untimely passing in November 1924 saddened the hearts of all and left a broken rung in the ladder of read will and understanding. good will and understanding, which he was so rapidly and efficiently erecting everywhere throughout the land.

The memory of the late Honorable Henry C. Quigley will never be forgotten. We recall the administration of that young jurist, the Honorable Arthur C. Dade, who was so suddenly arthur C. Dade, who was so suddenly called to succeed our beloved Judge Quigley, and who so admirably, impartially and so well served as Judge of our Courts for a brief space of time. And as we cast our thoughts down the calendar of the years, we come to the nearness of the immediate past. We are still sad and sorrowful over our true friend the Honorable over our true friend, the Honorable Harry Keller. We knew and appreciated his genuine worth. It seems hardly possible that less than twelve months ago this Bench was graced by that disciple of honesty, purity and integrity and that now for a period of months last past he has been enjoying that reward which comes only to over our true friend, the Honorable Harry Keller. We knew and apprethose who live the life that was lived by Judge Harry Keller. And finally, today, our thoughts are closely upon the career of our immediate predecessor—the distinguished jurist son of a distinguished jurist—the Honorable James C. Furst. It has been our good fortune to have known him happily and well and to have experienced his friendship since boyhood. In taking over from his hands today this post of honor and responsibility we are again deeply, impressed with the honor you have given us. As has many times been our declaration, the only regret attendant upon the receiving of this honor lies in the fact that the taking of it is depriving him of further service and was are soony that vice and we are sorry that the post cannot be shared by us equally and together. With such thought an im-possibility, we shall nevertheless, more fully appreciate the honor received to-day in the thought that he was our competent and respected predecessor. All of these illustrious men who have preceded us have served so efficiently and with such distinction as to make the gift of the people, today received by us, doubly appreciated by reason of our being permitted to be included

But in addition to our deep appreciation of the honor, so thoroughly impressed by the lives and deeds of our distinguished predecessors, comes the necessity of our acceptance of the grave responsibilities which are now upon us. The thought that you, the good people of Centre County, have seen fit to entrust us with these grave responsibilities, again augments and deepens our appreciation of the honor conferred. We fully realize that you have consented to place in our hands, to a large extent, the settlement and to a large extent, the settlement and adjustment of your wrongs—both pubadjustment of your wrongs—both public and private—and that for the next decade, should it please God to so long spare our life, you will rightfully look to us to provide justice amng you. And we should be entirely unfitted to receive this great honor did we not appreciate what the proper administration of Justice means among you and assume unreservedly the responsibilities of the office. We have just sworn to support and obey the Constitution and laws of the United States and of the Commonwealth in which we have the Commonwealth in which we have always and do now continue to reside. always and do now continue to reside. Permit us to say that the meaning of that oath is well understood by us and that in adjusting and settling your public wrongs we shall always endeavor to keep in mind the sanctity of the home, the illustriousness of the Soverign State, and the indestructibile. Soverign State, and the indestructibility of our Federal Constitution. fully comprehend that in us will rest to a great extent the future of juvenile offenders and it shall be ever our aim to mould environment and opinion as to successfully reclaim and convert into good and useful citizens those who, through the tenderness of youth and the fraility of human nature have and the frallity of human nature have temporarily strayed from the paths of virtue and uprightness. We are impressed with the knowledge that private wrongs are many and will continue until thorough good will and understanding is established among men. Let us, here, at the beginning of a New Year, resolve that it will eyer be our aim to impartially, fearlessly and conscientiously guide the lessly and conscientiously guide the great machinery of Justice so as to accord to every citizen, his or her fullest rights and remedies, regardless of race, religion, political creed or other form of bias whatsoever.

But in addition to our deep appre-

We deeply feel the responsibility that is now ours and if we fail, in any respect, to abide by our determinations, may you know that our erring is

But today, we have assumed a posi-tion in our professional life that may not be fully appreciated by the average citizen. We have become one of that great combination, which guides the well being of society, known as the Bench and the Bar. The Bench among us is but a human, capable of error and possessing no qualities superior to that excellent group of men known as the Bar. We are but one from among them, chosen to assume the graver responsibilities and selected to guide the wheels of Jusselected to guide the wheels of Justice as is provided by our Constitution. To this date we have with the greatest pleasure and sincerest appreciation been privileged to be one of the most estimable Bar of Centre County. We know all of its members. We respect all of them most profoundly and shall ever continue so to do. We have found them honest, fair, courteous, just and efficient and we, therefore, have no fear that any of therefore, have no fear that any of these qualities will be found wanting now that the happenings of this hour have changed but slightly our relationship among them. We know that the Bar of this county will be considerate in the thought that we are but human and can err. We are assured that the attitude of the Bar toward the Court will ever be honest and courteous and it is our pleasure and courteous and it is our pleasure to pledge a similar attitude on the part of the Court at all times. This rostrum raises us but a few feet from

the advocates who plead within this Court. The variance in feet and inches is indicative of that soverign respect intended by the founders of our Government to be given to the judicial branch thereof; but let us here state fully confident the here state—fully confident that proper respect and consideration will at all times be accorded this Court as has been shown in the past—that we still are and shall ever continue to be one among you. We aim to be approachable. We covet your confidences. We seek to be considerate and we shall ever strive to remember those hears ever strive to remember those happy days when we appeared upon the other side of this desk and appreciate the kindnesses and courtesies which were always extended by our predecessors.

We have no innovations of practice or procedure to initiate. We feel that our Courts have been well and efficiently conducted and we shall weigh well any changes as they may come to mind. We sincerely believe in progressing with the day and hour and to this end every member of the Bar is invited to suggest, at any time, anything which will expedite the business of the Court conservation. of the Court, conserve the resources of the County, or elevate the standards

We shall expect to have and receive the outward expressions of respect for the Court when in session. We propose to confer with the officers of the Court to this end within a brief period. Should we, at any time, appear to be of a stern or severe state of mind and exhibit a disposition foreign to that customarily shown, it will be understood that we are seeking nothing for ourselves as an individual.

this efficient group of county officials who are today sharing the pleasure of this occasion with us. We have the utmost confidence in the fidelity and competency of each and every of them and shall strive to co-operate with them at all times to the end that the people of the county shall be well and properly served.

We are deeply appreciative of these lovely floral tributes. May their fragrance and their beauty ever inspire us to the thought that among the storms of life and the perplexities of human existence will ever be found the better things. We are wholly pleased to greet this large assemblage. The memory of yoru presence here today will never be effaced. We appreciate the many kind expressions of good will and encouragement received both from within and without the county. We especially appreciate the kind felicitations given by our immedate predeces-sorJudge James C. Furst and we thank him for them. We want him to be assured of the friendship of the Court and wish him and all that are near and dear to him long life and prosperity. We feel most highly honored in being privileged to have inducted into office by Justice Kephart of the Supreme Court. Pennsylvania has long since come to regard him as one of its most able jurists and as a statesman of honor and ability. We thank him for his presence here and hope that the contacts between this Court and the Justice may officially be few in number but that in every other respect as innumerable as the sands of the sea and we trust that he will see fit to further honor us with his presence a any time it may be possible for him to

come among us.

And now, in conclusion, we most thankfully accept the honor and responsibility that today is ours. We receive the honor with pleasure and with thanks. We accept the responsibilities with a decrease the responsibilities. bilities with a deep realization of their import—and may everyone here and all who dwell within this great land of ours experience a Happy and Prosper-ous New Year and may the Almighty God ever guide our official acts and words to the end that His will, not

## Wires Like Spider Webs

Overhead telephone wires are not strung along the streets or alleys in Brussels, but from steel towers taller than the highest housetops, located at regular points, from which the wires radiate out and down in all directions like great spider webs. The system covers the city without relationship to the street and alley plan. It is possible in Brussels where it would not be in the United States, because zoning limits the height of build-

Some Benefit From War

The influence of war upon the progress of a country is great in the nature of a stimulus to scientific research. The World war led to a number of inventions not only in objects of warfare but in industrial pursuits. There were many new developments in medicine and in hygiene. In Germany much of the research was directed to the production of substitutes for articles that could not be imported.

## **VOLCANOLOGIST TO** STUDY IN ALEUTIANS

#### Dr. T. A. Jaggar Tells of His Previous Visit.

Washington.-Nature's battlefront of 45 active volcanoes strewn along an arc running through the Alaskan peninsula and the Aleutian islands will be exposed to the attack of science, if plans made by Dr. T. A. Jaggar, distinguished volcanologist, are realized.

Doctor Jaggar, who is director of the Hawaiian volcano observatory, spent the summer in geological reconnaissance work along the outer Alaskan peninsula and the Aleutians, and recently reported his observations and conclusions to the Department of the Interior.

To Solve Volcanic Problem.

"My dominant thought in going to Alaska," he told the United Press, "was to consider methods for solving the problem of the great volcanic are and for ascertaining what it means in the economy of nature.

"I believe that a permanent station should be established at Unalaska for the study of volcanic action, earthquakes, magnetism, and other terres trial problems."

In the course of his reconnaissance crip Doctor Jaggar observed economic conditions of the Aleutian region. He visited Nushagak, chief center of the Alaska canning industry and headquarters for the salmon fisheries fleet. He was impressed by the need for thoroughly mapping and charting the areas which he visited.

Many Bays Not Yet Surveyed.

"Many of the present maps are pased on old Russian charts," he said. "One hundred and sixty bays west of Unimak, on the Pacific side, have not yet been surveyed."

Nothwithstanding his plans for Alas ka, Doctor Jaggar strongly emphasized that the center of his affections, as well as of his work in connection with volcanoes, would continue to be Ha-

"I have been in Hawaii 16 years, and shall be content to remain there the rest of my life," he said.

"The volcano Kilauea and its fanous firepit of Kalemaumau, spouting fire in July and showing signs of early renewal of activity, will always be strong attraction for visitors."

Doctor Jaggar indicated that the center of volcanological studies of the geological survey, whether at Mount Lassen, California; in Alaska, or in Hawaii, would continue to be at the Hawaii volcano observatory.

### industries Now Seek

to Keep Workers Well Cincinnati.-The entire industrial world is beginning to appreciate the dollars and cents value of keeping employees well, according to Dr. John A Turner of this city.

Speaking before the American Public Health association meeting here. Doctor Turner declared that the records of the industrial plant in which he has been medical director for several years showed that there was a 50 per cent reduction in the time lost en account of injuries and approximately a 50 per cent reduction in absenteeism on account of sickness as a result of a preventive medicine pro-

"Industry is a fertile field for the practice of preventive medicine," said Doctor Turner. "The industrial plant is like a laboratory where the industrial physician has a definite group of persons that can be kept under constant supervision for at least eight hours a day. During this period he also is in a position to advise in the conditions under which men work."

## Production Speeded Up

by Better Organization

New York.-Mechanization and improved organization have so improved productivity of the manufacturing industry in the United States since the beginning of the century that an average of 67 workers in 1925 produced as much as 100 men turned out in 1899, despite the shorter hours now prevailing, according to a study of productive efficiency made by the national industrial conference

if the productivity of industry hrough mechanization should continue to increase in the same manner and at the same rate for the next 25 years, it would at the end of that time require but 45 men to produce what now requires a force of nearly 70, and which a little more than 25 years ago necessitated the employment of 100 men. Such calculation, however speculative it may be, does not overdraw the striking advances constantly being made in the way of mechanization and more efficient co-ordination of effort in manufacturing processes.

### Cloth for Women's Garb

Communistic Propaganda Harbin.-The Russian woman who nad a summer dress made from a piece of pink patterned calico which she purchased in some shop at Harbin was hardly aware that she was infringing the recent orders of the Chinese authorities against communistic propaganda.

But when later on the pattern formed of various sized letters of the Russian alphabet was attentively examined, it was discovered that they formed the legend: "Proletarians of the World-Unite!"

This calico formed part of a ship ment of soviet cotton goods which recently reached Harbin.

## Left Lasting Records

on Bricks and Stones Clay tablets, bricks and tables of stone formed the writing paper for those who made the first written records. Despite such crude equipment, the Assyrians and Babylonians possessed astonishing libraries. The library of Sargon at Agade contained thousands of volumes, including works on astronomy and astrology and many books of fables. The characters were impressed with a metal stylus on soft clay tablets, which were then baked in the sun or in a kiln. The prophecies of the Sibyl written on leaves. Several copies of the Bible were written on palm leaves, and some may still be seen in museums. It is from this that the term "leaf" as applied to a sheet in a volume, is derived. In the Book of Job mention is made of writing on stone and on sheets of lead. The law of Moses was written on stone. Hesiod's works were written on leaden tablets and then rolled up like a cylinder. When the Greeks were merely shepherds, they put down their songs with thorns and awls on leather. Bronze tablets were used for their laws and more important records.—T. P.'s Weekly.

## 'Angling" With Volts

Is New German Idea

The "compleat angler" that Izaak Valton once had reference to is no longer adjudged complete unless he carries the new third-rail tackle in his basket, according to a German inventor who proposes electrocution of marine vertebrates instead of netting or hooking them. Under his plan a mild electric current would be passed through a brook, and early fish who came looking for worms would find volts instead. Shocked into unconsciousness all fish, large and small, that came in direct contact with the current, would rise to the surface and there the fisherman could sort out the sizeable ones at his leisure, permitting the little fellows to revive and swim away.

Fish hatcheries and game wardens, however, do not view the new invention with a credulous or condoning eye, arguing that even the most hardy of the fish, which were permitted to escape, would have their dispositions ruined by frequent electrocution and the process would be fatal to the delicate nervous system of infant trout.

#### \*\*\*\*\*\*\*\* First-Class Jap Wedding Costs \$35

Tokyo.-It costs the equivalent of \$35 gold to be married in first-class style in any of the larger Shinto shrines in Tokyo, according to a scale of charges just made public.

The \$35 ceremony includes the attendance of high priests, a clerical orchestra with flutes, cymbals and pipes like those used by Pan, and all possible trimmings. Second-class weddings cost \$25, and so on down to weddings classed as "pine," "bamboo" and "plum," the plum style necessitating a shrine fee of \$7.50.

In Tokyo, as elsewhere, it is not the initial cost but the upkeep that counts, and the groom of a first-class wedding may spend thousands of dollars upon the wedding reception and dinner and more thousands upon the gifts to guests.

## Eye Hops and Skips

When the eye runs along a line of print in a book, it does not travel smoothly from left to right of the page, but jumps from time to time. taking in a whole word or, perhaps, few words at a time, and then jumping on to a fresh group, says My Magazine.

If the eyeball is illuminated with a ray of light, which it reflects back again on to a moving photographic plate, the photograph will show exactly, in the form of a number of little stripes, or bands, what movements the eye has made.

These photographs, made with a special instrument used at the psychology laboratories at Stanford university, have enabled those studying the languages to make a very fascinating discovery. This is, that the eye finds it much more comfortable to read from the bottom of the page to the top than from the left to the right, and so we find that the ancient Chinese, some of the earliest people to invent writing, had the wonderful sense to adopt the most suitable style of writing. f : they started at the bottom of the page and wrote

Another interesting discovery from the study of these photographs is that the eye never bothers to begin reading a line of print from the very beginning, nor does it ever travel right to the end. It focuses itself on the second or third word of a new line, and takes in a little picture of the meaning, and then skips on to the next stopping place.

### Cabin of Naturalist

Far From the Crowd John Burroughs, the poet-philosopher, some time in the 80's built 3 study of bark-a kind of pavilionin his yard at Riverby, his home on a terrace that overlooked the Hudson river, selecting a point where he could

sit at a desk and overlook the valley. There he did much of his reading and writing. He kept his books there. From year to year the number of those who recognized the power and beauty of his work increased, and as his fame spread, his visitors became more numerous. To be still farther removed from the interruptions of his vineyard and his household, he built with his own hands a cabin in the hills about two miles west of Riverby,

and there he did some of his writing, entertaining now and again some distinguished invited guest. He did his own cooking and built his own fires in a chimney constructed with his own hands. He called this place Slabsides. Theodore Roosevelt was among the prominent men who visited him there. -Hamlin Garland in the Dearborn

#### 5,000,000 Emigrated Italians Live in United States. Along Printed Page

Latest statistics here show that there are 9,119,593 expatriated Italians living in different parts of the world. The figure is probably even greater than this, as the consular returns from some countries are consular to the consular returns from some countries are consultant and consultant returns from some countries are consultant returns from some consultant returns from the consultant returns from the consultant returns from the consultant return turns from some countries are confessedly incomplete.

The greatest number of emigrated Italians live in the American continent. Between North and South and Central America, 7,674,583 Italians are accounted for.

The United States alone has more than 5,000,000 of them, while there are 150,000 in Canada, 7,000 in Mexico, 87,000 in Costa Rica, 800,000 in of a family finally has been settled Brazil, 1,600,000 in the Argentine and 21,500 in Chile.

In Europe, ther are 1,267,841 exiled Italians, more than half of whom are living in France. In Africa, there are 189,100 Italians, while Australia has 27,000 living under its flag.

#### Uncle Sam Gives His Definition of "Head of Family."

The question as to who is the head by the Internal Revenue Bureau income tax regulations. Regardless of who thinks they are boss of the household, the bureau says, the head of a family is "an individual who actually supports and maintains in one household one or more individuals who are closely connected with him by blood relationship, relationship by marriage or by adoption, and whose right to exercise family control and provide for these dependent individ-

uals is based upon some moral or legal obligation."

The bureau found it necessary to make such a ruling, as numerous many-headed families had been recorded on income tax returns.

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