

JUDGE KELLER WILL LIKELY SUCCEED HIMSELF.

In its "Who's Who in Pennsylvania" column the Philadelphia Inquirer, on Tuesday of last week published the following names: Judge William H. Keller and the Superior Court bench.

Only one nomination is to be made at the State wide judiciary primary in Pennsylvania next year, that for a candidate for successor on the Superior Court to Judge William H. Keller, of Lancaster county, whose term expires in January, 1930.

Although Judge Keller is a Republican, it is not improbable he will be made the candidate of the two major parties, which would not only be in line with the growing sentiment in favor of a non-partisan judiciary, but a popular recognition of the fact that Judge Keller has made an exceptionally fine record since he became a member of that bench in January, 1919.

He was originally appointed to the position by Martin G. Brumbaugh, who, as Governor, had previously made him First Deputy Attorney General, from which post he was promoted to the Superior Court.

In November of the same year he was elected for a full term of ten years, which is now about to expire.

While he was born in Maryland in 1869, Judge Keller has spent practically all his life in Pennsylvania.

His father, shortly after his son's birth, returned to Bellefonte, Centre county, where the lad received his education in the local public schools and Bellefonte Academy and then in Franklin and Marshall College, from which he was graduated in 1891. He then studied law at George Washington University, and in 1893 began the practice of his profession in Lancaster and was a member of the firm of Coyle and Keller until he was named for the present position.

He has always been a consistent Republican, although taking little part in party politics aside from attendance as a delegate to the Republican National Conventions of 1906 and 1912 and the making of addresses in important campaigns as a member of the party organization of which Congressman W. W. Griest is the recognized leader. He had Mr. Griest as an associate delegate at each of the Presidential conventions in which he participated.

None of the members of the Superior Court as originally named by Governor Daniel H. Hastings in 1895 is alive.

They included President Judge Charles E. Rice, Luzerne; James A. Beaver, a former Governor, Centre; Howard J. Reeder, Northampton; George B. Orady, Huntingdon; John J. Wickham, Beaver, and Edward N. Willard, Lackawanna.

The senior member of the present court, President Judge William D. Porter, of Pittsburgh, who was elected this month for another ten-year term, has served continuously on that bench since 1898.

The next ranking member is Judge John J. Henderson, of Meadville, a veteran of the Civil War, who was appointed in March, 1903, and in the fall of the same year was elected for the full term. He was re-elected in 1913 and again in 1923.

Like President Judge Porter, he is a former District Attorney and served on the Common Pleas bench of his home county.

Judge Frank M. Trexler, of Allentown, next in rank on the Superior Court, has been a distinguished figure on that bench since February, 1913. He had prior thereto been City Solicitor of Allentown and President Judge of the Lehigh county courts, filling the latter role for eleven years.

Judge Keller's name follows in the list of seniority, which comes next to that of Judge William B. Linn, of Philadelphia, who was prominently mentioned for judicial honors long before he was appointed on the Superior bench by Governor Sproul to succeed the late J. Henry Williams, also of the Quaker City.

Although a native of Ephrata, Lancaster county, Judge Linn has resided in this city since he got his law degree at the University of Pennsylvania in 1897.

Judge Robert S. Gawthrop, a native of Chester county, next on the list of the Superior Court, has been a member of that body since he was appointed in May, 1922, to fill a vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Judge John B. Head, of Westmoreland county, who had been on that bench since December, 1905.

Judge Gawthrop, who studied law with the late Congressman Thomas S. Butler, served as District Attorney and Republican Chairman of Chester county and was First Deputy Attorney General William I. Schaffer, now Justice of the Supreme Court, and George E. Alter, who made an unsuccessful run for Governor in 1922, both of whom were identified with the Sproul administration.

When the late Judge George B. Orady, the last survivor of the first Superior Court grouping, decided not to become a candidate at the expiration of his third term, his successor, Judge Jesse E. B. Cunningham, won the Republican nomination over then Senator and now Common Pleas Judge Albert Dutton MacDade, of Delaware county, by a pronounced majority and later was elected in November, 1925, for ten years.

Judge Cunningham had been in the public mind because of the part he took in the successful prosecutions in connection with the Capitol graft cases, as a deputy attorney general under Governor Edwin E. Stuart's administration, in which capacity he was continued under Governor John K. Tener. He resigned from that post at the expiration of the Tener regime.

A native of Johnstown, Judge Cunningham, whose grandfather was one of the founders of Blairsville and an associate judge of Indiana county, attended Washington and Jefferson College. He was admitted to the bar in

Westmoreland county and served for two terms as District Attorney of that county prior to his being appointed in the Attorney General's department at Harrisburg.

He was practicing law in the capital city in association with the late Charles W. Bergner, when he became a candidate for the Superior bench.

The re-election of Judge Keller will continue intact a group of jurists that has added lustre to the bench and maintained the high standard of dignity, ethics and impartial administration of the office for which the Superior Court of Pennsylvania has a Nation-wide reputation.

We might add to the above that when Judge Orady decided to retire the late Judge Henry C. Quigley was slated as his successor but his sudden and untimely death left an open way for the nomination and election of Judge Cunningham.—Ed.

The treasured X-mas gift, a Tennessee cedar chest, \$13.50 to \$34.00.—W. R. Brachbill, furniture. 47-1t

Trial List for the December Court.

Antone H. Burke and Mary L. Burke vs. his wife, a co-partnership, trading as Burke Brothers, vs. C. W. Hunter; assumpsit, non assumpsit.

Charles M. McCurdy, president First National Bank, Bellefonte, now to use of the Bellefonte Trust Co., vs. The Bellefonte Trust company, executor and trustee under the last will and testament of Louisa T. Bush, deceased, garnishee, George T. Bush, defendant and Solomon Nissley, claimant; attachment execution, exceptions filed.

J. E. Weaver vs. D. C. Dotterer, trespass, not guilty.

James V. Starette vs. Harry Spector and David Swabb, trading as the Williamsport Auto Parts Co.; trespass, not guilty.

George Searson vs. Boalsburg Estate and P. C. Shoemaker; assumpsit, non assumpsit.

S. B. Stine, Inc., vs. Stine Coal Mining Co.; assumpsit, non assumpsit.

Samuel S. Leitzell vs. Chester M. Pringle; trespass, not guilty.

Harry K. Resides vs. J. G. Neidigh and M. W. Neidigh, trading and doing business as Neidigh Brothers Lime & Stone Co.; trespass, not guilty.

Margaret M. Sowers vs. J. G. Neidigh and M. W. Neidigh, trading and doing business as Neidigh Brothers Lime & Stone Co.; trespass, not guilty.

Philipsburg Beef Co. vs. The Pennsylvania Railroad Co.; trespass, not guilty.

W. S. Shelton vs. C. M. Smith, non assumpsit.

C. P. Long vs. R. V. Miller; replevin, non cepit and property.

T. R. Griffith vs. Western Union Telegraph Co.; assumpsit, non assumpsit.

Travelers Insurance Co. vs. William Slee, Sr., William Slee, Jr., and Hershel Slee, doing business as William Slee & Sons; assumpsit, non assumpsit.

Jennie L. Burt vs. J. W. Henszey; assumpsit, non assumpsit.

Plummer Flick vs. C. J. Decker, and Decker Chevrolet Co.; replevin, non cepit and property.

Ann W. Keichline vs. H. S. Moore; assumpsit, non assumpsit.

J. M. Quigley vs. John F. Ivory Storage Co., Inc., foreign attachment in trespass.

Industrial Use of Gas Fuel Showed 8 Percent Increase During 1927.

Figures recently compiled by the American Gas Association show that during 1927 the operating revenues of the manufactured gas industry in the United States increased by \$13,950,000 or 2.3 percent over that of the preceding year. That revenue was derived from a total production of 471 billion cubic feet of gas, reports the Pennsylvania Public Service Information Committee, an increase of 3.3 percent over 1926.

Sales of gas for commercial and industrial use showed the greatest gain during the year with an increase of almost 8 percent. At the end of 1927 the industry had a total of 11,450,000 customers. Domestic use accounted for 329 billion cubic feet, and industry and commerce required 136 billion feet, both increases over 1926.

Fuel requirements of the gas business showed that the use of anthracite dropped from 601,000 tons in 1926 to 294,000 tons in 1927; bituminous coal used in 1926 amounted to 8,941,000 tons in 1926 as against 9,381 tons in 1927; use of coke increased from 4,227,000 to 4,568,000 tons; and oil used decreased in the same years from 1,016,980,000 to 983,357,000 gallons.

British Women Spend \$60,000,000 Every Year for Silk Stockings.

An estimate that \$60,000,000 is spent annually in England on women's stockings was given by Douglas Hacking, M. P., Parliamentary Secretary for the Overseas Trade Department, when he opened a hosiery exhibition at Nottingham.

Mr. Hacking said that, assuming there were 17,000,000 women in the United Kingdom, of which 10,000,000 wore silk or artificial silk stockings at 3s a pair, he did not think that figure extravagant.

What an enormous saving could be made, he added, if a holeless or ladderless stocking could be produced.

74,305 Get Licenses For Doe Deer Season.

The State Game Commission today announced that 74,305 licenses have been issued to hunters to kill doe deer during the season which opens for 15 days on December 1. The commission has also granted to 3,159 land owners free licenses to hunt on their own ground.

There are 125,000 hunters in the woods during a normal deer season, the commission believes, including "stumbers" and "day hunters" who go after big game only for a day or two.

FARM NOTES.

—The easiest way to feed hens milk is to put the dry powder to their mash.

—New York State, excluding Long Island, grows more than 60 per cent. of all the Danish cabbage produced in the United States.

—Buy your apples by the bushel or the barrel and know what variety you are purchasing, State College fruit specialists urge.

—Silage is not only a substitute for hay and forage, but also for pasture. Many stock keepers have found the silo quite as valuable for summer use as winter.

—Feeding calves on home-grown feeds and selling them as fat calves at weaning, or as fat yearlings, constitutes a system which increases the income from the farm.

—It is best to plan now for changes to be made in the maple syrup and sugar making equipment. The three months between now and the sap flow will disappear rapidly.

—Almost any chicken will lay in March, April and May. But ability to lay from November till March has been developed by many years of breeding and selection.

—If one weighs the milk and feed of a cow it can be determined to the day when the cow is being kept at a loss. And if she has not made a good profit for the year she should be sold at once.

—About 500 co-operative live stock shipping associations and other local associations shipping live stock are doing business in the United States. In 1926 they handled approximately \$400,000,000 worth of live stock for members.

—Do you know of an ambitious farm youth who would like to improve his information of modern agriculture? Tell him about the short courses at Penn State, January 3 to March 1, 1929, and urge him to write to the Dean of the School of Agriculture, State College, Pennsylvania, for a catalog.

—Cannibalism in pullets can be partially controlled by darkening nests. "Pick-outs," which is a term used when birds eat at the oviducts, is often started when a bird is on the nest. Some birds acquire the habit of standing at the nest and while the egg is being delivered they will attack the hen on the nest. If the nests are darkened the laying hen is in seclusion and the cannibal hens are not likely to attack her.

—Corn that is good seed when selected in the field often is ruined in the storage process. The chief problem in storing, says County Agent, R. C. Blaney is to provide means for reducing moisture content as rapidly as possible to a point where the severest of cold weather will not injure the vitality. Artificial heat however, may result in blistered grains and injured vitality unless carefully regulated. Natural drying is recommended in all cases where provision for closing the storeroom at night is made, thereby preventing a drop in temperature to the point where the vitality will be injured.

When the corn has dried down to less than 14 per cent. of moisture it will stand an ordinary temperature that comes in the winter. Nevertheless, experiments indicate that the vitality will be stronger if extremes in winter temperature are avoided.

Ventilation is necessary during the drying process, but after the corn is completely dried out, free circulation of air is not absolutely essential. During the drying period, care should be taken to prevent the ears touching each other as such a condition induces heating and the formation of molds. After the corn has become thoroughly dried it can be stored in compact lots without fear of deterioration.

—In buying lime be sure that you get your money's worth.

"There is a wide variation in the amount of actual effective lime that one may get for his money," declares County Agent Ross. "The amount of lime is shown by the statement of analysis which the State requires to be made for the protection of the purchaser."

Analyses are stated in two ways, as calcium oxide and calcium carbonate. In the burned state, lime is airslaked lime, plant lime, marl and in the oxide form, while limestone, oyster shells are in the carbonate form. Hydrated lime is in the hydrate form but the analysis generally lists it as oxide.

One hundred pounds of lime in the carbonate form, when burned, is reduced in weight to 56 pounds of the oxide type. In other words, 56 pounds of calcium oxide is equivalent to 100 pounds of calcium carbonate. It is approximately correct to divide the carbonate analysis by two to reduce it to oxide for comparison.

Magnesia and calcium do the same work in the soil about equally well, so that the percentages of calcium and magnesia may be added together to find the total amount of oxide, says Ross.

"There are plenty of experiments which prove that if fairly finely ground or slaked, equivalent amounts of lime based on the analysis will give very similar results in the crops," Ross states. "In the case of ground limestone, if all passes a 20-mesh screen, it is fine enough for all practical uses."

To determine the comparative costs of two or more forms of lime, he says, divide the cost per ton delivered on the farm or spread on the field by the analysis on the oxide basis. This will give the cost of 20 pounds of actual oxide of lime. Thus, 70% hydrated lime at \$14 per ton hauled to the farm would cost 20 cents for 20 pounds of oxide. Fifty per cent. ground limestone at \$6 per ton delivered would cost 12 cents for 20 pounds of oxide and 85% lump lime at \$7 per ton, with \$2 added for hand spreading, would cost 10 1/2 cents per 20 pounds of lime oxide.

—Hoosier kitchen cabinets and Globe-Wernicke bookcases make ideal X-mas gifts. Licensed agencies for Bellefonte.—W. R. Brachbill Furniture Store. 47-1t

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BEE-LINE AIR TRAFFIC BEATS RAILROAD TIME.

How much faster is the airplane than the train, and how much shorter is the "bee line" of the air mail route than railroad mileage? The American Air Transport Association answered those questions by citing specific instances.

The extra fare, 24 hour trains between New York and Chicago average 45 to 48 miles an hour, while the mail planes make the trip in 8 hours, including stops. The "all time" train record between Los Angeles and Chicago was the still famous 2230-mile journey made by "Scotty the Miner," on a special train which made an average of 46 miles an hour in its 44 hour and 54 minute trip.

Mrs. Alfred H. Smith, wife of the late President of the New York Central, chartered a special train, which made a trip between Los Angeles and New York in 62 hours and 11 minutes, while the special train hired by Mrs. Cyrus H. McCormick made the fastest known railroad trip between Chicago and New York in approximately 17 hours.

The airplane, in addition to being a speedier form of transportation also has the shortest mileage between points. The mileage between the Pacific Coast and New York are:

Air Mail 2661 Miles Highways 3143 Miles

Air mail is flown from San Francisco and Los Angeles to New York in 31 hours, an average of 83 miles per hour. Extra fare trains between San Francisco and New York require 86 hours, an average of 37 miles an hour.

Some of the fast trips made by air mail are:

Chicago to Omaha 430 miles; 2 hours, 46 minutes. Train time for that journey is 12 hours. Chicago to St. Paul, 2 hours and 50 minutes, a distance of 350 miles; train time is 12 to 13 hours, with a round trip in the elapsed time of 5 hours and 32 minutes which is an average of 132 miles per hour.

Pilot James Ray recently cut 18 hours of train time between Atlanta, Ga., and Miami, Fla., in the new mail route, when he covered the 622 miles in 5 hours and 32 minutes, an average of 112 miles an hour. Aided by a strong wind Earl Ward in the Cleveland-New York run hopped 394 miles with the mail in 2 hours and 14 minutes, while pilot Kytie in flying the mail from Spartansburg to Greensboro 140 miles in 55 minutes, hung up an average speed of 148 miles an hour.

Colonel Lindbergh's old route, Chicago to St. Louis has been flown in less than 2 hours, the fastest train time is 6 hours.

Out on the Pacific Coast mail pilots have flown between Portland and San Francisco which takes 20 hours by train, in 4 1/2 hours when they had favoring winds.

—We are celebrating! It's the Fauble Stores' 42nd birthday Saturday, December 1st. Come see how we celebrate. Come early. 9 a. m. the doors open and the greatest sale of our history begins. It's at Fauble's. 47-1t

Road Markers As Target May Prove Costly Practice.

The Department of Highways announced its intention to prosecute vigorously every case of sign destruction along highways, and orders have gone forward to the Highway Patrol to be especially vigilant during the hunting season.

Thousand of dollars damage each year has been caused by thoughtless hunters and vandals through wanton destruction of highway markers and signs. Favorite targets appear to be reflectors, so vitally necessary in night driving.

Aside from the material damage, officials point out the probability of unnecessary personal injury and death in dangerous places because the Department's protective markings have been destroyed and motorists are without warning.

Although the law prohibiting this practice is well known, there seems to be little abatement in the damage, officials said. Heavy penalties await the offender, including a fine, costs of prosecution and the value of the destroyed or damaged signs. In case of non-payment of fines, jail sentences may be imposed.

The same penalty applies to damage to guard rails, bridges, culverts, snow fences, road machinery or road surfaces. A United States postal law provides penalties for damage to mail boxes.

Motorists also were warned to exercise care in parking along highways for long periods. If traffic is hampered, Highway Patrolmen will be compelled to move the vehicle, and prosecution will follow.

Legislature Must Approve Voting Machine Amendments.

The two voting-machine amendments to the Constitution apparently have been approved by the voters. The one permits the use of voting machines and the other permits Judges to consolidate voting districts when the machines are put into use.

The indorsement of the use of voting machines does not mean necessarily that on Election Day next November the machines will be in general use in any county.

The only question the voters decided, so far as the machines are concerned, was that the Legislature should be given power to pass legislation enabling the counties and their municipal units to vote upon the matter of using the machines.

The Legislature must take the next step and then the voters in those counties where the question is raised make the final decision. It is a matter purely of local option, and the machines cannot be forced upon any community by the Legislature. In some counties this was not understood on Election Day, and those districts voted against the proposed amendment because their voters felt there was no need for the machine in their own counties.

The exact nature of the enabling legislation is not known yet. Were the people of a county shall vote the use of voting machines the Legislature could postpone action until 1931 or later, but it probably will act in 1929. It is expected it will provide that the counties, the boroughs or the townships may decide the question of the use of machines by a referendum vote of the people.

The bill, which will soon be drafted, will determine the details, whether the people of a county shall vote at the same time or whether a city, county or township can determine the matter at different times. Initiative on the part of the municipality probably will be required before the question reaches the ballot.

—Really beautiful and useful souvenirs given the first 25 ladies and the first 25 men attending our 42nd Birthday Anniversary. Doors open promptly at 9 a. m. Saturday, Dec. 1st. Be on time. It's at Fauble's. 47-1t

Beware of Carbon Monoxide.

"Unfortunately the accident and death rates due to the automobile will now be augmented by the seasonal foolishness of many motorists who through ignorance, carelessness, or deliberate disregard of previous warnings will permit carbon monoxide to lay them low," said Dr. Theodore B. Ayl, Secretary of Health.

"With the approach of cold weather, comfort in the garage seems to assume prime importance in the minds of many misguided motorists. Doors are therefore kept closed, the motor is started—and death or near-death inevitably follows.

"Already the newspapers are recounting fatalities from this entirely preventable cause. With the advent of cold weather these notices will increase and maintain a high average of prominence, until warm weather again sets in next spring.

"In the early days of automobiling there might have been some excuse for being killed from carbon monoxide poisoning, but so much has been written and spoken on the subject as to make it hard to realize that anyone sufficiently intelligent to drive a car should yet be so careless regarding this serious hazard to life.

"True, carbon monoxide has no odor, no taste and is invisible. It is therefore the one foe that literally kills without warning of any kind except that of scientific fact. But scientific fact should be sufficient to put motorists on guard.

"Every automobile owner should remember that:

"1. A closed garage and a running motor is a deadly combination.

"2. A little cold air in the garage will do no harm either to the car or its owner.

"3. Carbon monoxide respects nothing but common sense and care.

"The automobile does quite enough damage with its killings and casualties without giving it the deadly power of producing death by carbon monoxide. Therefore think of this deadly poison first and comfort second before starting up your motor in a nice warm garage. Don't reverse the process and thus permit carbon monoxide to include you among its list of victims this winter."

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