

POLICE DOGS WILL LEAD BLIND THROUGH DANGERS OF CAPITOL'S TRAFFIC

Beginning November 29, and continuing for three weeks, six female German police dogs will be seen leading six blind masters about the street of Harrisburg, obeying the commands of the masters to lead them through the dangers of congested traffic, refusing to obey where the danger according to the dogs' judgment is too great.

The cost of the training of the dog to the master during the three week's course is \$250 which includes the cost of the dog. The first six applications to be received by the State Council for the Blind will be the persons chosen who will receive the training and a dog. Arrangements have been made at two hotels in Harrisburg for accommodations of the course and their dogs which will be permitted to occupy rooms with their masters.

While the training of dogs to lead the blind is comparatively new in this country, it has been in operation for some time in Germany where the experiment was first tried. It grew from the practice of training dogs to lead men blinded in the war to and from their daily work. It developed by rapid strides until the dogs now are trained in large numbers in a number of cities.

The dogs are taught to obey commands of 'left,' 'right' and similar orders when guidance by the master is safe. However, where imminent danger threatens, the dogs are taught not to obey the commands of the sightless master. The dog also guides its master by pressure against the legs causing the master to sidestep and vary his course according to the demands of traffic.

Despite the fact that the dogs are taught not to lead their masters into danger, it does not follow that the dogs which will be sent to Harrisburg on a street. They will enter the traffic and take their master safely through it. Since dogs are color blind, they cannot observe traffic lights.

Much depends upon the training of the master to the dog which usually requires about three weeks. The dogs which will be sent to Harrisburg are thoroughly trained, having undergone the special course in New York. It is necessary of course to train the masters to the dog so that the human beings can follow the guiding signals of the animals.

Two previous classes have been held in Nashville, Tenn., and in New York where the dogs have proven absolutely successful and trustworthy when the dog and master were properly trained together. There are now twelve blind persons in the country who own twelve of these dogs.

The animals are all of the finest strain and must be registered with the American Kennel Association, thus assuring accurate and perfect pedigrees. All dogs are between the ages of fourteen months and four years and are calculated to live and work for about ten years, at least.

Each dog when it is turned over to its prospective master for training is taught that this is its special charge. The dogs are not taught to be ugly to strangers approaching their masters, but the natural loyalty of a dog virtually assures protection and help to its master when it is needed.

The Council for the Blind is sponsoring this course in Harrisburg at the request of the Seeing Eye Inc., an association for the interests of the blind. Financial aid is being furnished throughout the country, in the hope that in the near future, dogs may be furnished at much reduced cost so that those unable to pay the present price can avail themselves of what officials say is one of the best solutions to the problem of caring for the blind who are able to be around and earn a living if safe guidance is provided.

SAVE BITTERSWEET FOR BIRDS

Due to the scarcity of all foods for wild birds and game, protection of bittersweet shrubs is more important than usually, says W. Gard Conklin, chief of the bureau of lands and refuges.

Conklin appealed to lovers of wild life to allow the bittersweet berries to remain in their natural environment rather than use them for alleged adornment of mantels and walls.

Attaches of the Game Commission say the bittersweet berries are an important item in wild life food because they do not fall from the vines until late in the winter and are thus accessible during heavy snowstorms.

Officials of the Department of Forests and Waters also have asked citizens of the State to forego the usual custom of tearing the shrubs from the ground and bearing them to city homes.

Following the lead of some city florists even "hot dog" stands are now offering bittersweet for sale permitting supposed nature lovers to obtain it without the exertion of leaving an automobile.

Those interested agree that unless there is decreasing demand for the bittersweet berries for use as decoration that it will soon be exterminated in the States.

The Game Commission's program for feeding the wild life of the State already is under way. Because the transportation of domestic grains to remote points where it will be found by the wild things of the woods is a difficult problem officials are anxious to conserve all natural food supplies.

Cleaning up the garden this fall will save a great deal of trouble with insects and disease next spring.

HIGH DEGREE OF SAFETY ACHIEVED IN AVIATION

How safe is airplane travel today? The first comprehensive answer to this question, which is concerning more and more Americans each year, is provided by Herbert Brucker, writer and aviation enthusiast, in a survey of current aerial activities in America which is published in The Review of Reviews.

By computing the number of miles flown within the latest recorded period and the number of fatal accidents in four classes of flying: army, navy, air mail and civilian flying clubs—Mr. Brucker finds flying has achieved an incredibly high degree of safety.

The average naval aviator today can fly for 19 years before meeting a fatal accident, he calculates. The army flier can record 17 and one-half years without a fatal crash; the air mail service recorded but one death in 129 years of flying; the civilian, which would mean but one death in 129 years of flying; the civilian club flier, including the dangerous period of student flying, had an average record indicating 13 and one-half years aloft without a fatal accident.

All of these classes of flyers face dangers not encountered by the occasional air passenger, Mr. Brucker points out.

"Among naval flyers there were 13,728,000 miles flown and 28 killed," he shows. The record last year was 392,000 miles flown for each death. On the basis of the difficult flying done last year by naval aviators, that would mean that a man could fly 19 years, even if he were a frequent flyer, before he would be killed.

"This general conclusion is borne out by the army's experience. Army flying has almost tripled in seven years, and the number of fatalities has shrunk to one-third. Last year there was approximately a death to every 351,700 miles flown, indicating that an average man could fly on military tasks and an intricate maneuvers some 17 and one-half years before having a fatal crash."

The air mail service for a single year shows but one death for 2,273,000 miles of flight, his Review of Reviews article shows. Estimating that the professional mail pilot covers 20,000 miles a year, he shows that this record means but one death in 129 years.

For civilian sport-flying, Mr. Brucker takes the figures of the Canadian Light Airplane clubs, many of whose members were student fly-

FLYING IS FELT IN ARCHITECTURE

Architecture is another profession that is being influenced by the great development of aviation. This is exemplified by the design prepared by Frank E. McMillan, superintendent of the division of post office quarters and engineering, for the proposed new Chicago post office, which contemplates a great flat roof, 320 feet wide and 800 feet long.

The evolution of architectural styles, like a natural evolution, is a slow process following the improved needs of growing intelligence. In America architecture is less than three hundred years old. In this period it has progressed from the log cabin to our modern monumental buildings. It took 1,000 years to produce the Egyptian temple, 500 years to build the Greek temples and 300 years to erect imperial mausoleums and requirements as many as today. In materials, in structure and in purpose, the task of the architect is increasingly gigantic. And now the architect's purpose is to be changed if not dominated by our getting into the air.

Not just for the landing spaces are the modern cities concerned. An artistic view from the air is demanded. German architects are studying this matter with the intention of recommending improvements in the aspect from the bird's eye.

Therefore we may expect roof gardens. Also we may not be surprised to see some of the billboards that line the automobile trails go up and lie down on top of the business houses. Atlanta, tells the flying world that it is "Atlanta" spelling it out on top of one of the highest buildings.

Our future cities will present an entirely different skyline, experts say. Such Gothic buildings as the Woolworth skyscraper and those of Chicago University with points and spikes and towers discouraging to aviators probably will disappear.

Lieut. Bert Balchen, who piloted the giant "America" through hours of storm and fog over France looking for a place to come down, said in answer to those who were surprised that he could not see the Eiffel tower: "No, I did not want to see it. I was mighty glad that I did not see it."

ers, and consequently, liable to more accidents. But at the end of a year the organization had recorded 812,000 miles flown with but three fatal crashes.

LUMBER?

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ABOUT THERMOMETERS

It seems strange to us that a little over one hundred years ago, the only way to tell of the weather or the atmosphere of a room, or to speak about its being hot or cold, was by one's own personal sensations. Nowadays all we need to do, from the beginning of the year to its end, is to look at the thermometer, and no matter how varying the changes may be, it informs us correctly of the state of atmosphere whether indoors or out.

Seventeen hundred years seems a long time to have waited for such a convenient little instrument, and one which is of interest to everyone. How the people managed without it we cannot imagine. To be sure, many attempts were made by scientific men to produce an instrument for measuring heat and cold. But not one of them was successful. And if Gabriel Daniel Fahrenheit had not failed in his business as a country merchant, there is no telling how we of today would be speaking of the weather.

Sir Isaac Newton tried to produce an instrument that would measure heat, but he made out no better than Halley, the noted astronomer, who failed in the attempt.

After Fahrenheit, who was a native of Danzig, failed in business, he turned his attention to chemistry and mechanics. He was a poor man and had lived in an obscure way; and while he had a taste for higher learning, he had never been able to gratify his love for chemistry.

Now, however, he began a series of experiments for the production of thermometers. And it is owing to his determination to succeed, and his loyalty to the conviction that he must give to the world the instrument which has proved serviceable to mankind, that we are enabled to have a definite way of speaking about hot or very hot, cold or very cold.

Fahrenheit for his first few instru-

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PHYSICIANS

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EXPOSING DISEASED BEES BRINGS FINE

L. A. Pidcoe, residing at Williamsport, R. D. 3, along Dougherty's Run, was fined \$10 and costs at a hearing before E. Q. Crane, justice of peace.

Pidcoe was arrested by Constable Fred Brown on information by Edward W. Cleaves, deputy apiary inspector for the State.

Pidcoe is accused of keeping four colonies of diseased bees without proper treatment and exposing them so that flying bees would have access to them.

Sheriff's Election Proclamation

GOD SAVE THE COMMONWEALTH. I, E. Dunlap, 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 after the first Monday in November, 1929 being the

5th DAY OF NOVEMBER, 1929

FOR THE PURPOSE OF ELECTING SEVERAL PERSONS HERINAFTER NAMED, TO-WIT:

TWO PERSONS TO BE JUDGE OF THE SUPERIOR COURT.

ONE PERSON TO BE DISTRICT ATTORNEY.

TWO PERSONS TO BE JURY COMMISSIONER.

Also persons to fill the various Borough, Township, Ward and Election precincts as printed on the ballot of the respective voting precincts of the County.

I also hereby make known and give notice that the place of holding the election 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 stone building of Guy Bonlatto.
- For the borough of Centre Hall, in a room at Runkle's Hotel.
- For the borough of Howard, in the public school building in said borough.
- For the borough of Millheim, in the new Municipal building.
- For the borough of Milesburg, in the borough building on Market street.
- For the First Ward of the borough of Philipsburg in the Reliance Home house.
- For the Second Ward of the borough of Philipsburg, at the Public Building at the corner of North Centre and Presquele streets.
- For the Third Ward of the borough of Philipsburg, at Bratton's Garage, northeast corner of Seventh and Pine streets.
- For the borough of Port Matilda, in the hall of the Knights of the Golden Eagle, in said borough.
- For the borough of South Philipsburg, at the City Hall in South Philipsburg.
- 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 Frasier street at the Firemen's hall.
- For the borough of Unionville, in Grange Hall, in said borough.
- For the township of Banner, North Precinct, at the Knox school house.
- For the township of Banner, 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 Grange Hall, Central City.
- For the township of Burnsides, in the building owned by William Hipple, in the village of Pine Glenn.
- 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 Orriston.
- 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 Ballyville school house, in the village of Ballyville.
- For the township of Ferguson, North Precinct, at Grange Hall.
- For the township of Ferguson, South Precinct, at Marengo 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 Grange Hall at Spring Mills.
- For the township of Haines, East Precinct, at the school house in the village of Woodward.
- For the township of Haines, West Precinct, at the residence of E. A. Bower in Aronsburg.
- For the township of Half Moon, in the I. O. O. F. hall in the village of Stormstown.
- For the township of Harris, East Precinct, in the building owned by Harry McCellan, in the village of Linden Hall.
- For the township of Harris, West Precinct, in Malta Hall, Boalsburg.
- For the township of Howard, in the township public building.
- For the township of Huston, in the township building in Julian.
- For the township of Liberty, East Precinct, at the school house in Esleville.
- For the township of Liberty, West Precinct, in the school house at Monument.
- For the township of Marion, in the Grange Hall in the village of Jacksonville.
- For the township of Miles, East Precinct, at the dwelling house of G. H. Showers, 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.
- For the township of Potter, North Precinct, at the Old Port Hotel.
- For the township of Potter, South Precinct, at the Hotel in the village of Pottery Mills.
- For the township of Potter, West Precinct, at the store of George Meiss, at Colyer.
- For the township of Rush, North Precinct, at the township Post House.
- For the township of Rush, South Precinct, at the township school house in the village of Zewitown.
- For the township of Rush, West Precinct, at the new school house along the State Highway leading from Osceola Mills to Sandy Ridge.
- For the township of Snow Shoe, East Precinct, at the school house in the village of Snow Shoe.
- For the township of Snow Shoe, West Precinct, at the house of Alonzo D. Groe in the village of Moshannon.
- For the township of Spring, North Precinct, at the township building erected near Malloy's blacksmith shop.
- For the township of Spring, South Precinct, at the public house formerly owned by John C. Muidinger in Pleasant Gap.
- For the township of Spring, West Precinct, in the township building in Coleville.
- For the township of Taylor, in the house erected for the purpose at Leonard Merry-
- 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 the Grange Hall, in the village of Huhlersburg.
- 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 Laurel Run school house in said township.

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 for on the fifth day of November, 1929, at the different voting places in Centre county, as certified to respectively by the Secretary of the Commonwealth and the Commissioners of Centre County are given in the accompanying form of ballot.

Notice is hereby given that every person, excepting Justice of the Peace, who shall hold any office or appointment of profit or trust under the Government of the United States or this State, or of any City or incorporated district whether a commissioner of any office or otherwise, a subordinate officer or agent who is or shall be employed under the Legislative, Executive or Judiciary department of the State or the United States or 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, of 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 or 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 open 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 12th day of October, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and twenty nine and in the one hundred and fifty-third year of the Independence of the United States of America.

H. E. DUNLAP, Sheriff of Centre County.

SPECIMEN BALLOT

To vote a straight party ticket, mark a cross (X) in 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. This shall count as a vote either with or without the cross mark. 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.

First Column		JUDGE OF THE SUPERIOR COURT (Vote for Two)		DISTRICT ATTORNEY. (Vote for One)	
To Vote a Straight Party Ticket Mark a Cross (X) in this Column		William H. Keller, Republican		John G. Love, Republican	
Republican		Thomas J. Baldrige, Republican		Philip H. Johnston Democratic	
Democratic		Henry C. Niles, Democratic			
		JURY COMMISSIONER (Vote for One)			
		J. C. Gates, Republican			
		J. C. Condo, Democratic			

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Wayne Dairy, 32%	3.00 per H.
Wayne Dairy, 24%	2.70 per H.
Wayne Pig Meal, 18%	3.10 per H.
Wayne Egg Mash	3.25 per H.
Wayne All Mash Grower	3.50 per H.
Wayne Calf Meal	4.25 per H.
Wayne Horse feed	2.60 per H.

Wagner's Dairy, 30%	2.30 per H.
Wagner's Dairy, 23%	2.50 per H.
Wagner's Pig Meal, 16%	2.30 per H.
Wagner's Pig Meal	2.80 per H.
Wagner's Egg Mash	2.80 per H.

Cotton Seed Meal	2.30 per H.
Oil Meal	3.20 per H.
Gluten Feed	2.50 per H.
Flax Meal	2.40 per H.
Alfalfa Meal	2.25 per H.
Meat Meal, 45%	4.00 per H.
Tankage, 60%	4.25 per H.
Oyster Shell	1.10 per H.
Stock Salt	1.10 per H.

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