



VOL. LXXX.

CENTRE HALL, PA., THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 1907.

NO. 8.

STAPLE CROP VALUES.

Compared from a Series of Years—1904 Banner Year for Farmers.

A comparative table of farm values has been prepared by the "American Agriculturalist" showing acreage, production and selling prices of staple crops for a number of years.

Mr. Dale Talks About Telephone.

The Lock Haven Daily Democrat in giving an account of a meeting of the Clinton County Pomona Grange, made this statement:

The second question was "The Benefit of a Farmers' Mutual Telephone. How to Construct and Operate Same?"

LOCALS.

Everybody has ice, and there is ice to spare.

Tomorrow (Friday) is Washington's birthday. He was born 1732.

Mrs. Anna Garth, accompanied by her daughter Marie, visited her cousin, Mrs. J. T. Potter, west of Centre Hall.

Aaron Lutz, last week, moved from the Bible farm, east of Centre Hall, to the Dale farm, on Nittany Mountain.

Edward Sellers, the Oak Hall implement dealer, was in town last week, and reported business brisk in his line.

A Valentine social was held at the home of Mr. and Mrs. T. G. Wilson by the members of the Presbyterian church.

Wm. Vonada, living on the Gentzel farm, west of Coburn passed through Centre Hall Saturday, leading three fine horses purchased from D. A. Grove.

The widow and daughters of the late John Boal, of Tusseyville, will move to Centre Hall, and will occupy the house on Church street owned by Mrs. Kate Sanders.

Among the improvements to be made in the vicinity of Penn Hall would be the erection of a barn by J. P. Grove, who a year or more ago purchased the Evans home.

The Ladies' Aid Society of the Bealsburg Lutheran church will hold an oyster supper in the Town Hall, Bealsburg, Saturday evening, 23rd. Ice cream will also be on sale. Proceeds for benefit of church improvement fund.

Measures have been taken by the Juniata borough councilmen whereby East Tyrone will become a part of that borough. The borough population within the new boundaries would be approximately 6500, with one thousand school children.

Beginning of the week Samuel Buris, whose illness was previously noted in these columns, had slightly improved. He is over seventy-eight years of age, and although he does not appear to suffer much pain he is unable to regain strength.

From the Millheim Journal: Thursday morning the county commissioners, C. A. Weaver, John Dunlap and J. G. Bailey, accompanied by Boyd A. Muser, of the York bridge company, and John Knisely, contractor of Bellefonte, were in this place examining the site for the new county bridge across Elk creek.

PAYING CHILDREN TO ATTEND SCHOOL.

BY OSCAR CHRISMAN, PH. D. Professor of Paidology and Psychology, Ohio University

PART III.

[As was announced previously an article from the pen of Dr. Chrisman is given space in the Centre Reporter. The title defines the line of argument. Every reader of this journal should carefully study the line of thought presented. The idea of paying children to attend school may be new to many, but there is wholesome ground for its adoption.—Ed.]

The cry is going out that the public schools are a great burden, and yet no state or community wants to abolish them, for all know that they are cheaper and better than private schools of former times, and many more children attend them.

Every child in this land has a right to an education and everything must be done to give him the opportunity to get this education, and, by paying children to go to school, those who are compelled by poverty, by greed of parents, or by any cause, to have to go out to work, could thus have the opportunity to attend school, for they could thereby earn money just as now by work outside.

If individuals alone can afford to pay children to work for them and find it profitable, so can the State, a collection of individuals, find it even more profitable to pay children in order to get them educated. For education gives intelligent voters and intelligent citizens, and the State is great, the State is progressive, the State is good, only as its citizens are great and progressive and good.

The amount of money needed to pay children to go to school would be enormous, for there must be competition such as will make it almost impossible for individuals to obtain child-laborers, but every cent of it will come back in some other form, so that in the end the expense will not be greater than now.

The criminals for the most part come from the class that do not attend school. If by paying children, these can be attracted to school, crime would be so lessened as to greatly relieve the burdens of taxation needed in its suppression; for children would be trained away from crime and would not become criminals, because their surroundings would not tend that way. Since it is true that the use of intoxicating beverages is the greatest cause of crime, and since scientific temperance teaching is being given in the schools every where, then if by paying children to attend schools those most likely to come under the influence of temptations can thus be induced to come to school and get this temperance training, thus will crime be greatly lessened and thereby taxes for caring for criminals be greatly lowered.

If children were paid to attend school much of the burden incurred now in caring for dependent children would be done away with, for it would make many who are now dependent upon the State or upon charity able to care for themselves. Paying children to go to school would also lessen very much the expense for enforcing the laws in reference to child-labor; indeed in time there would be no child-labor which might need looking after very much, for those who might employ children would be compelled to make things as comfortable and attractive as the school, if indeed they could at all attract the children.

Perhaps the greatest present gain would come to the State in the way of taking children out of competition with adults, thus giving more employment to men and better wages, and thus making better homes. In this way would the State be greatly benefited, for upon the home the State depends more than upon any other thing. It would add dignity to these homes, for with the children steadily bringing in funds from a most honorable source, and the parents being able to perform their part, charity would not be needed and thus true manhood would come into many homes which are kept down now because of poverty.

But the greatest good would come to the child himself. This appears in so many ways that only a few need be given here. The reader can think of many more.

If greed of parents is one great cause of child-labor, then if the child can earn money by going to school, as much as by working outside, the parents will want him to go to school.

The child will learn in the school-room much that he can carry home with him to better the home, far, far more than he can obtain in any work he can engage in, and in this way make a better home for himself. Also the school authorities will have power to see that he has proper care, food, clothing, etc.

Writers upon child-labor impress upon us that some of the most deplorable things are that the child learns few if any good habits in his work, is rather unlikely to learn a trade or business, is unsteady in his habits, in fact the workshops are to him demoralizing mentally, morally and physically. By inducing them to attend school by paying them would bring these children under those influences which they most need and would give them habits of great help to them.

There is another side to consider in this matter of paying children to go to school. They ought to be paid to go to school because it is right to do so, for money is really due them for services rendered the State in the school-room. The State demands certain things of its citizens,—one is the bearing of arms when the nation is in danger. Although the preservation of the nation is of the utmost importance to every citizen, yet the State does not for a moment think of having its citizens become soldiers without paying them for such. So it is with children, the State demands that they go to school, because upon educated citizens depends the good of the State.

So then a child ought to be paid for rendering such services, just as the citizen who renders his services as a soldier. It may be said that the child is paid by what he learns in school for his use in after life. So it may just as truly be said that the soldier is paid in the preservation of his country and his home. Why should a true patriot require dollars and cents for services in his country's defense any more than a child for services also for his country, for one is done just as much for self as the other? Again, when the child goes into a business establishment or a manufacturing place to work he receives money for his services. Yet is he not getting an education for future life? Why should a private individual pay the child for his services and not this same individual in a public capacity as the State? The child is serving the State when he is learning business or a trade, and he is also gaining knowledge whereby he may gain a livelihood in later life, yet he is paid for his services in dollars and cents. The apprenticeship system has died out in this country, no doubt, just because of the feeling that one learning a trade should be paid for his services in dollars and cents beyond the mere trade itself. As I see it, the child is just as much entitled to receive money for his services to the State as the soldier, and the State is just as much under obligation to pay him for his public services in the school-room as the private party is to pay him for private services rendered. The apprentice in the school-room should have dollars and cents for his services beyond the mere knowledge gained.

Whatever else is the business of the State, it is to bring happiness to its people. Perhaps there is no other nation at present, nor has there been one in the past, where the people constituting it are as happy as in our country.—I mean all classes of people. I cannot help but feel that the darkest blot upon our pages today is that of child-labor. The most unhappy creatures among our people today are the poor, helpless children condemned to work as they are. When one reads of these poor children, one can hardly believe that a great nation that spent millions of dollars to free a race of people who were really never as bad off in their slavery as are these children; God's children, America's children, at the very present time in many places, can refuse to spend any amount to free these children. What can dollars mean to us when these poor, little human souls are perishing! What are taxes to us who are grown to manhood, able-bodied and blessed with health, compared with the woes of those poor children who are taxed a thousand times worse? Of what better use is money if by paying them to go to school we can thus free them from the bondage they are now in?

But this paper is not altogether written in the interests of unhappy and miserable children involved in labor, but also for the helping of all (Continued on next column.)

NEW TELEPHONE LINE

Company No. 18, The Patrons Rural Telephone Company, Organized Thursday Evening—Line from Centre Hall to Farmers Mills.

A branch company of The Patrons Rural Telephone Company was organized Thursday evening, at the home of Henry E. Homan, east of Centre Hall. The officers of the company are President, Joseph Bitner; Vice President, W. D. Barges; Secretary, David K. Keller; Treasurer, Henry E. Homan; Agent, James L. Decker.

The company will be known as Branch Company No. 18, and extends from Centre Hall to Farmers Mills, following what is known as the Keller road, along which live some of the most prosperous farmers to be found anywhere in Centre county.

Those who have already subscribed for telephones and cash for building the lines are Messrs. Samuel Fredericks and Joseph Bitner, Farmers Mills; D. W. Barges, Philip Durst, H. E. Homan, Frank W. Decker, James L. Decker, John E. Rishel, David K. Keller, William H. Homan, James A. Keller.

There are prospects of securing several other telephone subscribers, who will take instruments at flat rental per year, or term of three years. When the Farmers Mills line is completed it will make the fourth pair of wires to connect with the Centre Hall exchange, having a total of about forty instruments.

The past year's experience has eliminated the mooted question of the non-practicability of rural telephone lines owned and conducted by people living in rural districts. The ability to manage these companies, to keep the lines in repair and have at all times the best possible telephone service has been demonstrated in almost every section of Centre county.

Under the plan devised by The Patrons Rural Telephone Company the people who contribute the money to build the lines hold the lines in their possession under all conditions. Having ownership of these lines gives them absolute control—a feature not to be lost sight of in these days of corporate greed.

List of Books in Grange Library.

- Anderson, Improvisers
Allen, New American farm book
Allen, Mettle of the pasture
Aldrich, Sea turn and other matters
Aldrich, At the sign of the fox
Atherton, Builders of kings
Bailey, Principles of agriculture
Baldwin, Pincky girl
Banks, Little hills
Barrie, Window in Thrums
Benbow, Valkyries
Bigelow, Middle course
Barnet, Dawn of a tomorrow
Burnet, Edith's burglar
Brown, Tiverton tales
Burnham, No gentleman
Cabell, Line of love
Chambers, Young man in a hurry
Chambers, Mrs. Ewington
Conrad, Fink
Coolidge, In the High Valley
Crawford, Salt Lario
Croft, Fox next door
Cutting, Little stories of courtship
Amicis, Holland and its people
DeLand, Old Chester tales
Dumas, Twenty years after
Doyle, Retnaes
Davis, Van Bibber
Eggleston, Daughter of the South
Francis, Son of Destiny
Fuller, Small fruit cultivist
Gardner, Tyranny of the dark
Gilder, Autobiography of a tom boy
Glasgow, Wheel of life
Gibson, Camp life in the woods
Hardy, John Chinaman at home
Johnson, How crops feed
Pheips, Louisiana
Ralph, Making of a Journalist
Gladden & Lorimer, More queer things about Trowbridge, Cudd's cave
Thames, Man of the hour
Thompson, Shipwrecked in Greenland
Tomlinson, Washington's young aids
Brown, Bab, etc.
Van Vorst, Amanda of the mill
Van Vorst, Woman errant
Whiteing, Yellow van
Winthrop, John Brent

Two-Cent R. R. Rates. The house, without a particle of opposition, passed the Dunsmore two-cent railroad fare bill. The measure provides that the maximum rate of fare shall be two cents per mile on all steam railroads.

Life is a constant change, but we cannot always find it in our pocket-books.

(Continued from previous column.) children who go out to work, because money means more to them and to their parents than schooling. It is not claimed that paying children will get them all in school, nor keep them there, nor relieve all burdens about them. But it is claimed and believed in by the writer, that by paying children in dollars and cents to attend school will bring in and keep in a very large body of children not in school now, and that it will pay this nation to do it in the suppression of crime, in the making of more intelligent voters, in the building up of homes, and above all in taking hundreds of children now miserable to be happy in the future.

SAWMILL NEWS.

What the Lumberman is Doing Along the South Slope of Nittany Mountain.

The fabulous prices obtainable and the ready sale for lumber of all grades and kinds induces the lumberman to push to the market every available piece of timber he has been able to purchase from the land owner.

A half dozen or more mills, of greater or less importance, have been manufacturing the timber on Nittany Mountain into all kinds of lumber. Within the past few weeks two new mills have been located on the south slope of the mountain, the one on a timber tract of about fifteen acres purchased from Will Brooks by the firm of McNitt-Huyett Lumber Company.

This tract lies north of Mr. Brook's home, west of Centre Hall, and is mostly hard wood. The mill doing the manufacturing of lumber is owned by Charles Bilger. William Walker will do the stocking.

The second mill referred to is owned by William Baumgardner, of Bealsburg, who has leased it to John Gingerich. Mr. Gingerich has taken the contract to cut the timber on the R. H. Potter farm, which timber was recently purchased by the well-known lumber firm of Orwig & Kryder. This mill will be stocked by Benner Walker.

The Colorado Horse.

Since the western horse is the leader in the Penns Valley horse market, a few extracts from an article sent the Reporter by G. C. Meyer, of Pueblo, 1125 Elizabeth st., Colorado, who is engaged in the real estate, insurance and live stock business, are reprinted:

O. B. Caldwell, western manager for the famous Hartman stock farm, at Columbus, Ohio, made this remark:

"Colorado has the best eye, lung and bone climate for the horse to be found on the face of the earth, and there is no better spot for the raising of the horse in the state than right here in the vicinity of Pueblo."

"It is very rare that you see a Colorado bred horse with bad eyes or poor wind," said he, "and as for endurance, there is none anywhere equal to them." He pointed to the fact that in the eastern and middle states horses were, as a rule, killed or placed on the retired list at ages ranging from 12 to 20 years, while out here even the "rough-and-tumble" cow ponies are kept in active service for from twenty-five to twenty-eight years.

"Horses were scarcely ever so high as they are now," continued Mr. Caldwell. "Teams are selling from \$300 to \$500 and, so far as I can see, they are not likely to be any cheaper, if, indeed, they do not go higher, for some years. The production has been increasing the last year or so; but in my opinion it will take at least four or five years to catch up with the real demand. And this in spite of the automobile, that many people thought was going to put the horse out of commission."

Mr. Meyer will be pleased to answer any correspondence concerning horses in his state.

Sleighing Trip to Old Fort.

The following appeared in Friday's Lewistown Daily Sentinel:

A party composed of Lewistown, Reedsville and Milroy folks enjoyed on Wednesday perhaps one of the longest sleighing trips of the season. Early in the forenoon the party left town in double and single sleighs, bound for Old Fort, Centre county, where they arrived at noon and enjoyed the generous hospitality of the general landlord, Edward Royer, at Old Fort hotel, who had a bountiful dinner especially prepared for the guests. On the return they had supper at Pottery Mills, arriving home in the evening, completing a trip of forty-four miles. The sleighing being excellent on the country roads and the weather moderate, the trip was one of extreme pleasure. The party consisted of James White and wife, John Clinger, I. M. Eiters, Geo. McCormick and wife, Mr. and Mrs. Parks Murtill, and Mrs. Wm. Zigler, of Lewistown; Mrs. S. H. Snyder and Mrs. Fred Unger, of Baltimore, Md.; S. S. Brown and wife, of Milroy; Harry Albright and Mrs. Maun, of Reedsville.

To Prevent Mistrial.

In order to guard against mistrials growing out of the illness or other incapacitation of jurors the suggestion is made of an amendment of the jury law as would permit the selection (in cases likely to be long continued) of two supplementary jurors who could be sworn like the twelve, and like them could listen to the testimony. In case of need one of them could be substituted for one of the original jurors, and the trial go on without prejudice to either the prosecution or defense. The frequency of mistrials growing out of default in the jury-box makes this suggestion well worth consideration.

TOWN AND COUNTY NEWS.

HAPPENINGS OF LOCAL INTEREST FROM ALL PARTS.

Benner Walker has recovered from his recent illness and is able to be about again.

H. H. Kohler, of Bucksville, and Mrs. Ella J. Bumiller, of Millheim, were married recently.

March, the month of public sales, is close at hand. There are few sales in this immediate vicinity.

Cornelius Bland will receive \$20 monthly as a pension under the new law. He is past seventy-five years.

A trip to New York resulted in the sale of the entire outfit of the Yeager Manufacturing Company for the coming year.

John W. Strunk and daughter Nanine drove from their home at McAlevy's Fort to Oak Hall Station last week, to visit friends.

Last week George Rede, in the mountains below Coburn, saw a snake crawling over the snow. His snake-ship was dispatched.

George Breon is buying up stock with the view of engaging in farming next April. He has leased the Bartholomew farm, west of Centre Hall.

Messrs. W. A. Tobias, Jesse Kreamer and Michael Lamey are three soldiers living in Millheim who will profit immediately through the service pension bill.

J. Harris Hoy, proprietor of the Rock farm, near Bellefonte, has concluded to discontinue the dairy business and consequently will sell off the cows kept at the Rock farm barns.

While attending church at Tusseyville one evening last week, Samuel Durst was taken ill. He experienced a severe pain in his right side, and later was obliged to consult a physician.

Mrs. Jacob Shuey, of near Lemont, was seriously ill last week. A short time ago she contracted a cold which developed into pneumonia, and as she is a woman about seventy-six years of age, her recovery is doubtful.

Near Unionville a hand car on the Bald Eagle railroad operated by the section men struck a dog that was crossing the track. The car was derailed, and William Eckenroth, one of the section men, received severe cuts on his head and body.

Rev. S. C. Stover, pastor of St. Paul's Reformed church, Meyersdale, a short time ago paid a visit to his brother, John Stover, at Unionville, who is seriously ill. Time did not permit him to continue his trip to his old home in Gregg township.

Master Gregg Wensel, of Howard, while playing with companions had the misfortune to fall and suffer from an injury sustained by a long needle penetrating his knee cap. The needle broke off and it required the service of Dr. O. W. McEntire to remove it.

From the Watchman: A sleighing party composed of Mr. and Mrs. William Derstine, Mrs. Jesse Cox, Mr. and Mrs. Morton Smith, Miss Ida Klinger, Mr. and Mrs. Best and Mrs. Edw. Klinger and two children drove to Centre Hall Monday morning to enjoy a day of pleasure at the hospitable home of Mrs. Simon Harper.

T. J. Decker, of Spring Mills, one of the members of the firm of Decker Brothers, lumber dealers, was in town Friday to transact business at the Penns Valley Bank and elsewhere. The Decker Brothers are just about completing their lumber job at Madisonburg. They are active young business men, and the kind of men one likes to associate with.

Elmer Garverick, aged twenty-three years, died at the Williamsport hospital after eight years of suffering from arthritis deformans, commonly known as ossification. For nearly eight years he had been unable to move a joint in his body and was like a man of stone for that period. The case attracted the attention of physicians from all over the country.

Messrs. L. H. Duck, A. J. Gladen and Elmer Phillips were brief callers at the Reporter office Monday morning. The former two are engaged at the Standard Steel Works at Burnham, where they have been employed for some time, but not long enough to forget the good old homes at Madisonburg and Spring Mills, respectively. Mr. Phillips, who is a farmer, transported the young men as far as Milroy.

Two ten-cent magazines are free with every copy of "The Philadelphia Sunday Press." In one are short stories, good drawings, clever descriptive articles, verse, good fun and a strong serial. The woman's magazine section in colors is far superior to anything else in its line. It has timely hints and advice as to fashions, articles on practical physical culture, art needle-work patterns, and a new series of millinery patterns by one of the foremost authorities.

Why not advertise in the Reporter?