



THEODORE'S DAY TO SHOUT.

Of course it is Theodore Roosevelt's day to shout, and we would not if we could inflict upon him the terrible punishment of silence. But the election is not much of a victory for him after all. The country elected Mr. Taft, not because he was Mr. Roosevelt's candidate, but in spite of it. After the turmoil and agitation and distrust which he has succeeded in inflicting upon the country, the voters took Mr. Taft because he was the most conservative of all the candidates in the field. There was legislation in restraint of corporations and there were prosecutions of corporations before the Roosevelt era, and they aroused no public distrust and did not knock the bottom out of the market. Cleveland and McKinley and Harrison maintained the right of the community to protect itself from mismanaged corporations, but they did not threaten anybody; they did not attack wealth, property, or even corporate management. Under Mr. Taft there may be further corporation legislation and there may be prosecutions of railroads and industrials. But there will be no such language in messages to Congress, in speeches and in letters for publication, as the President has been distinguished for, and the ordinary course of legislation and litigation will proceed as it did before. Theodore Roosevelt audited himself as the apostle of righteousness, the general manager of the United States, and the pleader of the social revolution, which so far as it exists at all, is of his own creation.

"I'll bet he (Taft) will not have as much fun out of the job as I have had," Mr. Roosevelt says. It is only fair to Mr. Taft to presume that he will have some other purpose. While the present occupant has been having "fun" and "amusement" he has shared little of either with his constituents. Hundreds of thousands of men, women and children have been deprived of "fun" and "amusement" during Mr. Roosevelt's administration. Let us hope that Mr. Taft may find diversion in trying to correct some of "my policies" of his predecessor. By so doing he will merit the respect of all.

The importance of correctness is emphasized by the returns in Union county when F. L. Dersham, Democrat, was defeated by J. Gundy Wolf, Republican, by assembly by two votes. The tally sheets in the West Ward of Millinburg varied just five votes. The one posted gave Dersham 136 votes and the sheet returned but 131 votes. Had the posted sheet been returned, Dersham would have been elected. There may be a contest.

Joseph Kelley, well known in this county, was elected by the Millin county Republicans to the legislature. Mr. Kelley was not pledged on the local option question, but since he is a temperate man, if not a teetotaler, he will undoubtedly vote his personal feeling on the question, which by his friends is assumed to be for the local option measure.

There is one consolation, on March 4th the freak President will retire and be succeeded by a man who is not likely to make as big a dunce of himself during his term of office.

Repeat Dose Until Relieved.
From The Commoner.
For that defeated feeling try Dr. Hopeful's triple extract of Optimism.

There is a real business boom to follow the Taft election, but no definite time has been set for its beginning.

If capital is timid now it ought to pick up courage when Teddy goes to the jungles to hunt.

Two Accidents.

The following accidents are reported by the State College Times:

A chapter of accidents occurred last Saturday. While McClellan Rossmann and A. O. Tyson were homeward bound from the Way sale, their horse suddenly started, throwing Mr. Tyson out of the vehicle backward, catching his foot between the axle and spring, and receiving painful injuries before the horse could be stopped.

The same day Lloyd Ewing, of Charter Oak, had a mule team to run away, throwing him out. The wheels passed over his body, breaking several ribs. His condition is serious.

Will Build New Church.

The congregation of the State College Methodist Episcopal church is making plans for the erection of a handsome edifice in the very near future. At a congregational meeting over \$7,000 was subscribed. The building and its furnishings, including the parsonage, will cost in the neighborhood of \$30,000.

Ladies' storm rubbers, 48; at Yeagers.

DISCOURSE ON LOCAL OPTION.

Reformed Minister in Centre Hall Treats the Subject with All Fairness.
(By Rev. D. Gross.)
(PART II.)

Former centuries laid much stress on alcohol as a medicine, but the physicians of today say not. They rather look upon it as an incident agent to be called in during times of emergency.

But we wish to speak more just now upon the regulation of the liquor traffic; upon the remedies for the saloon evil, the greatest evil in the world.

The whole country is waking up to a new consideration of the liquor question. They are beginning to heed, as never before, the warnings of Solomon. The dawn of a better day has come. A great wave of temperance and prohibition is rolling with increasing power over this Republic. One half of this nation, geographically, is now by legislation emancipated from the saloon. The most remarkable victories have been won. The change of sentiment on this question is one of the most radical that the country has ever known. Twenty years ago the demand for the abolition of the saloon awakened a smile or provoked a sneer. Today that demand is the fixed purpose of thousands of our best fellow citizens and it is being fulfilled. Six states—Maine, Kansas, North Dakota, Oklahoma, Georgia, Alabama—are now prohibition states. They prohibit the sale and manufacture of intoxicating liquors. The progress of the temperance movement in the South is one of the most significant and inspiring signs of the times. 95 per cent. of North Carolina has gone against the saloon. Mississippi has a prohibition legislature and a prohibition governor, and 90 per cent. of the state has barred liquor. Tennessee has voted the saloon out of 92 of her 95 counties. Kentucky, which has been called the drinking state, has voted the saloon out of 102 counties out of 119, and seventy-five per cent. of the population are living in prohibition territory. Two-thirds of Louisiana has no saloons; three-fourths of Florida has no saloons; in 148 counties in Texas there are no saloons; one-half of South Carolina has put away the saloon, and so with nearly all the Southern states. There are practically ten prohibition states in the Union today. Twenty-two out of twenty-eight millions of people south of the Mason and Dixon line live in no liquor territory.

The temperance movement has taken hold of the North also. Maine, Kansas and North Dakota are enforcing their prohibition laws with new vigor. Two of the three counties of Delaware have voted out the saloon. Sixty-four counties of Ohio are without the saloon. The rapid progress of the movement may be learned from the story of Missouri. On January 1, 1905, there were but three counties which prohibited the sale of liquor. Today, in less than five years, there are eighty-four counties prohibition.

In thirty-seven states advanced temperance legislation has been enacted, while there has not been a single measure adopted by any state favorable to the liquor traffic. Pennsylvania and New Jersey alone are on the black list. No legislation whatever has been enacted in order to give the people a voice in the matter, such as the other states have had. But efforts are now being made in our own state to give the people a voice, such as the other states have had, through local option.

There is not a single case on record where a county or city or town that closed its saloons has reported a decrease of business. You know some people will say that business will go when the saloon goes. On the contrary, the money that goes into the saloon till will go for bread, sugar, coffee, clothes, shoes and the necessities of life. Statistics prove that where the saloon has gone out of business. The Lord is abundantly able to take care of and prosper a community that takes a stand for righteousness. Some will say, either through prejudice or through lack of correct information, that take away the saloon and drinking will increase, but again experience and statistics show that where the saloon goes out there is only from seven to ten per cent. of the drink used as was used when the saloon did business. That is true of towns and counties and states—only from one-tenth to one-fifteenth as much drink consumed. It is true of Ohio, of Kansas, of other states. In Maine there is two per cent. of the drink used today that there was fifty years ago, and the population is three times what it was then. It is surprising the weak arguments that are used for the existence of the saloon. The plea that drinking men will send away and get drunk in large quantities and have it shipped in has no foundation. The greatest drinkers are the 5 and 10 cent men, who hardly ever have three or five or ten dollars to send away for large quantities. Again men will say that

as long as drink is manufactured it will be sold. But there is a better way of putting that and a more modern way: As long as drink is sold it will be made, as long as there is a demand there will be a supply. In the state of Ohio since 64 counties have gone dry 88 breweries went out of business, no demand no supply made. So you see it is a better way to put it. As long as liquor is sold it will be made. Stop the sale and nobody will want to make it. In the state of Kansas there is not a single brewery today, because there is no call for it. Take away the saloon and you take away the temptation from drinking men and from the young people. We know of saloons in the city where sawdust is placed on the pavement during the night and drinks sprinkled over it in the morning to entice workmen into the saloon on their way to work. Take away the saloon and the individual who drinks is himself responsible for his wrong doing and the responsibility is removed from the citizen.

Much is being said by the liquor interests about the money which they and the allied interests pay to the city, county, township, or state and national government for taxes and licenses. They say to eliminate the saloon would be to undermine the foundation of the country's revenues. This country does not depend upon blood money for its support. The fact is the country would be better off without the traffic, and taxation upon every other business would be lessened. For every dollar that the liquor interests pay to the county, it costs the county \$20 to maintain the asylums, homes, almshouses, jails and such institutions as are created by the liquor habit, and to maintain the courts and prosecuting machinery.

Governor Hoch, of Kansas recently said that in forty-two counties of that prohibition state there was not a single prisoner in the jails, not a criminal in the penitentiary, not an inmate in an almshouse. But thirty years ago, when they had the saloon, they were all full. The population has now doubled. He also said, that men who once went in rags now have decent clothes, that their bank accounts have many times multiplied. That 20,000 young people in that state, between the ages of fifteen and twenty, have never seen a saloon or a drunken man. Is it worth while to put away the saloon?

The saloon is a highway man of the baser sort, and a pirate of the worst type. It has simply been tolerated because it has seemed impossible to get rid of it. But now the issue is drawn, the battle is on. The foe is adroit, cunning, resourceful, unscrupulous, desperate. The liquor men have spent millions of dollars, which have come largely from the poor man's pocket, to head off measures against their interests, and yet they will say, "If you take away the saloon, there will be more drinking." They are not in favor of local option, they say it will increase drinking. If they believe what they say, then they would want the saloon removed and local option measures passed, for it would increase their business, but they don't want these. You do not often hear of men working against their own interests. The liquor forces are being marshaled. Christian men must meet this foe with inflexible and determined purpose.

In facing the conflict it should be clearly understood that the warfare is not against a legitimate business, a business which men have an inherent right to pursue. The traffic is on a status entirely different from any business enterprise. There is no inherent right to engage in this business. Another fact that should be borne in mind as we face this conflict is that the burden of obligation for the suppression of the liquor traffic rests upon the citizen. Where it does not seem possible to remove the saloon under the present legislation, the laws should be strictly enforced by the citizen. The saloon is the colossal law-breaker of the community. It defies legislation and cowers legislation.

And then there is another sacred obligation of citizenship, and that is that Christian and moral men shall cast a vote in behalf of an issue that will give the people an opportunity to say whether they shall have the saloon in their midst or not.

Some people will persist in telling us that prohibition fails, that it does not prohibit, that they do drink in prohibition states. Yes, they do, a little. A commission travelling through the state of Maine for three months, found three bottles of drink in the whole state. They were hunting for it. It will be sold and used secretly. The old drinker in a prohibition state goes up and down the street. He looks around for some man who has a sign hung out on his face; the two go solemnly off into an alley, they whisper to one another and start up a blind stairway. They creep up stairs like a couple of thieves. Can you say that that is not a restraint on

Pennsylvania Day.

November 20 is Pennsylvania Day at Pennsylvania State College for 1908, and the celebration bids fair to rival even the most memorable of past occasions. Assurances of attendance have come from prominent men of the state. The program for the day will be arranged with the thought of conveying to the visitors some adequate conception of the daily life of the twelve hundred students. Therefore, in addition to the public meeting and addresses in the Auditorium and besides the inspection of the shops, laboratories and buildings, the regiment of college cadets will be officially inspected and a game of football will be played between the Sophomore and Freshman teams, which is the event of the college year in athletic life.

The Pennington Cemetery.

The Pennington cemetery, located along Nittany Mountain, east of Centre Hall, is being cleaned up in general, the work being done under the direction of Hon. Leonard Rhone, for the descendants of those whose bodies are buried there. At present the tombstones are being straightened up and the mounds re-marked, and later the whole burying ground may be improved so that it will present an appearance in keeping with the important part those buried there had in building up this immediate community.

The site of the first Methodist church in this part of Penns Valley is near by the burying ground, and this old landmark should also be marked, so that the present generation might be able to see the location of the place of worship of their ancestors. This could be done without great expense, and would be following a lauded custom of the New Englanders, who have been and continue to properly mark all historic sites.

Notice to Clean Alleys.

The citizens of Centre Hall are hereby given notice to clean from the alleys and lots all kinds of rubbish accumulated during the past summer. This order is given to aid in preventing conditions favorable to the germination of disease germs, and it is the purpose of the council to enforce ordinances bearing upon this subject. This notice is given so that no one can complain if expense is made to the individual who fails to comply with the ordinances referred to.

THE TOWN COUNCIL.

(Continued from previous column.)

drinking? Of course prohibition does not absolutely prohibit. But laws against stealing do not absolutely prohibit stealing, but they do cause less stealing. There are laws against slander, but they do not prohibit malice and lying successfully. There is not a law on the statute books of this state but is broken. Men may be able to get liquor in Kansas and Maine and they can also break into banks in both states.

I do not have any faith in any high license system, such as we have in our state. There are some saloons that pay \$1000, \$2000 and \$3000 license. Some look at this as paying so much for permission for the state to sell liquor. Why should the saloon keeper pay this? I hold that the license represents state's determination to penalize the traffic and compel those who join in it to pay for the wastes and all losses that society must incur through it. In other words, to help make good the evil they do. Although it only pays a small percentage of the losses. But high license does not lessen the number of saloons. The profit in the business is so great that the license fee is soon paid. I am in favor of getting rid of the saloon in any way it is possible to do so.

But I am also in favor of the will of the majority of the citizens of any community, town, county or city. The law now governing the liquor traffic in Penna, in many cases, allows one man to decide for an entire county, or in some cases to decide for as many as three counties, in many cases the license being granted when four-fifths of the voting citizens did not want it. As the law now stands the people have so little say in the matter. Those who do not want the saloon will now and then rise up and make it known. And yet we sometimes boast of our freedom. Some men will say, you take away our freedom if you take away the saloon. Is it freedom for a man to belittle himself, to ruin himself and family, to starve his children and abuse his wife and destroy the home, and cause his fellow men to fall? If that is freedom, we want but little of it.

But why not submit this problem to the people. Why not let the people rule? Why not have the liquor traffic in this state, as in almost all the other states, governed by the people; if the people are not to govern it so long as any one is to do so, then I am at a loss to know who should. Under local option the liquor traffic would be governed by the people.

Repairs for Human Body.

Dr. Alexis Carrel, the distinguished surgeon and experimenter of the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research of New York, is telling some wonderful results of surgery. The leg of a dead dog has been grafted on a dog that through an accident had but three legs and a stub; kidneys were transferred from one animal to another; human arteries have been put in dogs; the stiff knee joint of one man has been sawed out and a perfect knee joint of a leg amputated removed and substituted; glands kept in cold storage for sixty days were transferred from one cat to another.

If surgery keeps on advancing, repairs for the human body can be secured from the dog, the cat, the monkey, the ape and substituted for the defective parts.

There is in sight a valuable asset in dilapidated limbs, slightly defective hearts, lungs and livers for the hundreds of hospitals throughout each of the forty-two states in the Union. Within the next decade you will become familiar with advertisements of this character:

LIVER FOR SALE—The undersigned offers for sale a liver used but for forty years by a man of prominence who discarded it for a calf's liver a bit more active, the liver has been brushed up, scraped and is now in first class condition and able to perform its functions for fifty years more; liver has a gall attached that is remarkable for its size. This outfit will suit any man or woman engaged in any business requiring nerve.

PICKLED KNEE JOINTS—These goods were secured from the various institutions of learning when their respective athletic teams were removed; they have been repolished and are given ten hours exercise each day by being attached to the latest improved machine to reliver old joints. These knees are good enough for any one wishing to use them for ordinary use, indeed, some can be made very fast.

STOMACHS SUPPLIED—If the other parts of your body are in ordinary condition and you have misused your stomach to such an extent that it no longer fills your needs, we can supply you with a hog's stomach guaranteed to give satisfaction. Swill or solid food may be forced into it in any quantity, and no danger of its owner becoming punchy. No goods exchanged.

William Wolf Badly Hurt.

The following dispatch appeared in Monday's Philadelphia Record:

William Wolf, aged about twenty years, of Greenfield avenue, Ardmore, son of J. Witmer Wolf, an insurance broker, well known on the Main Line, fell and suffered severe injuries Saturday night, while engaged in a game of basketball in the gymnasium of the Lower Merion Y. M. C. A. Young Wolf slipped, his head coming in contact with the floor, and he was rendered unconscious. Dr. H. A. Arnold was called, and the young man was carried into the Y. M. C. A. dormitory, where surgeons continue to give him medical attention.

It is feared that he suffered concussion of the brain, and may not recover.

Dwelling Burns on Marsh Creek.

Monday night of last week the house of George Hendricks, on Marsh Creek, was entirely destroyed by fire together with most of the furniture and practically all of the clothing of the entire family. Mr. Hendricks had gone to Beech Creek on a business trip, and at 8:30 o'clock Mrs. Hendricks with her six children went upstairs to retire for the night. While they were undressing the lamp exploded, the oil spluttering around the room. It took fire almost instantaneously and it was all Mrs. Hendricks could do to save herself and children. Neighbors managed to get some of the furniture in the lower part of the house out but everything on the second floor was burned. The house was in ashes when Mr. Hendricks reached home. His loss will be about two thousand dollars, partially covered by six hundred dollars insurance on the house and two hundred on the furniture.

Injuries Prove Fatal.

Last week Irvin, the fourteen-year-old son of William F. Thomas, of Farrell, formerly of Centre Hall, while attempting to get on a westbound freight near North Bend, fell under the train and had his left leg near the hip terribly crushed.

The lad was taken to the Emergency hospital at Renovo, where Drs. Fullmer and Rosser gave him surgical attention. Later the injuries proved fatal. Interment was made Sunday.

Bear Dines on Crow.

One evening last week W. B. McCloskey, of Curtin township, set a bear trap near his home, baiting it with a piece of meat as is customary. After the trap had been set a crow, tempted by the meat, was caught and that night a bear happened that way and ate both the crow and the bait. He set the trap again next evening and on the following morning the bear was in the trap, having come back during the night for another meal.

Ladies' Russia calf tan shoes, lace and lutton, all shades, \$3.00 at Yeagers.

TOWN AND COUNTY NEWS.

HAPPENINGS OF LOCAL INTEREST FROM ALL PARTS.

Men's moose hide shoes, 10 inches high, 2 top buckles, \$3.50 at Yeagers.

Few squirrels and rabbits have been killed up to this time. Squirrels especially seem to be scarcer than ever.

Miss Jessie Kerstetter, of Millheim, has entered the Bellefonte hospital to qualify herself to become a trained nurse.

Rev. Bergstresser, the successor of Rev. C. T. Aikens as pastor of the Pine Grove Mills Lutheran charge, has accepted a call to Altoona.

H. J. Lambert moved his family into their new home on east Church street, last week. Mention was made recently of the purchase of this home by Mr. Lambert.

Thanksgiving comes Thursday, 26th inst. Remember your friends by sending them a Thanksgiving card. You will find a fine and varied assortment at the Reporter office.

Mrs. Sarah Stover and daughter, Miss Anna, the latter part of last week returned from Altoona, where they had gone to see the new baby that came into the family of Alvin Meyer.

Supervisors in various townships are substituting concrete for plank on iron bridges. No doubt the new material will be more durable and give more general satisfaction than wood for the roadway on bridges.

Charles M. Arney was the first of the Centre Hall sportsmen to kill game of any consequence. Friday of last week he came home from a hunt on Nittany Mountain and brought with him a wild turkey.

Bert Mueser, of Pine Grove Mills, was thrown from the saddle horse of a four horse team, and sustained painful injuries. His foot caught in the stirrup, and as a result the ligaments about the left ankle were badly torn.

Carpenter Aaron Thomas and daughter, Miss Jennie, attended the funeral of Irvin Thomas, at Renovo, returning home Monday. The youth was a grand-nephew of Mr. Thomas. An account of the death appears elsewhere in this issue.

Mr. and Mrs. John Kreamer moved from the Bible farm, east of Centre Hall, to the Stiver property, near the school house. Mr. Kreamer is employed by Chas. D. Bartholomew, and the change of residence will make it much more convenient for him.

While walking on the streets of Bellefonte one day last week, Samuel Homan, of Hecla, became violently ill from acute indigestion and fell to the pavement as though he had been stricken with paralysis. He soon recovered sufficiently to be taken home.

A. A. Dale, Esq., was seized with an attack of vertigo on Friday afternoon and fell to the pavement in front of the Catholic church sustaining several bad cuts on the nose and face, states the Watchman. He was taken to the Bellefonte hospital where he had his wounds dressed.

The famous trotter, known as All D., owned by Daurie Stroup, of Bellefonte, and A. Reed, of Reedsville, is admitted to be one of the fastest horses in the state. He has a standing record of 2:13 and has secured for the above gentlemen in different parts of the state prizes amounting to \$1000.

Torrence Shearer, Republican, in Clinton county, was defeated for sheriff by W. Howard Klepper, Democrat, by about 500 majority. Mr. Shearer was up for a second term, having completed his first term three years ago. He is well known in this county, and will have Republican sympathizers.

E. C. Harter and Dr. H. F. Bitner will make sale of their farm stock and implements, March 10th, if present plans are carried out. The sale will be held on the Bitner farm, west of Old Fort, where Mr. Harter is now tenant, but the dissolution of the partnership to take place at the time mentioned accounts for the sale.

Arthur Fortney, of Linden Hall, had a horse that was badly crippled from a growth on the inner portion of one of his hind legs. After the growth was examined by Dr. P. C. Frank it was decided that it could be safely removed, and the operation was begun and successfully completed, the portion removed being four inches in circumference. Two arteries were taken up before the work could be completed.

As an appreciation of the worth of the Centre Reporter to Dr. A. G. Lieb, of Bethlehem, Northampton county, he forwarded a check putting his label ahead to November, 1911. Using the Doctor's own words, he says: "The Reporter keeps me in touch with the part of Centre county which I love and in which I am greatly interested." Dr. Lieb is the owner of a large farm east of Centre Hall, tenanted by John A. Koman.