

# The Centre Reporter.

VOL. LXXXIII.

CENTRE HALL, PA., THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 3, 1910.

NO. 43.

## COUNTRY CHURCH INSTITUTE.

Is the Church Doing All It Should for the Community?

The church is on trial perhaps as never before. Both friend and foe are calling upon it to give new reasons for its existence and support. Rev. T. Maxwell Morrison, formerly of Pennsylvania but now pastor at Bellona, N. J., who has made a special study of the relation of the country church to its environment, and who has proved the soundness of his theories in his own church, is now, under the direction of the Department of Church and Labor of the Presbyterian church and Presbytery of Huntingdon, making a tour of the churches, will be in Centre Hall, November 7th, and Spring Mills, November 8th, to hold a Country Church Institute. Two sessions will be held at each place, one at 1:30 p. m., a "Round Table," the other at 7:30 p. m., a lecture on the "Call of the Country Church." Prof. Alva Agee, of State College, has promised that a member of its faculty will be present at Centre Hall and assist.

A cordial invitation is extended to every one of any church and of no church to be present and take part. Some idea of the nature of the afternoon meeting will be gained by reading the following questions. Come prepared to discuss them.

1. What is the church and its purpose?
2. What should be the relationship of the church and community?
3. What should be its relationship toward the other churches of the community?
4. Does the church owe any obligations to the business men of the community?
5. What benefits has the business world of the community received from the church?
6. How far ought the church to go in its efforts to improve the social life of the community?
7. What ought the church to do for the intellectual development of the community?
8. What can the church do for the health of the community?
9. What should be the position of the church on the moral questions of the community?
10. In what ways can the church cultivate the spirit of contentment among the young people of the community?
11. What persons in the community ought the church to labor most diligently to help?
12. What can the church do to comfort the sorrowing?
13. What methods ought and can the church use to reach and help all the people in the community?
14. What use is the church making of its history?
15. Is a yearly Old Home Meeting of the church desirable?
16. Ought the church to take any interest in the recreations of the community? If so, what should be the nature of them?
17. Is the pastor's salary adequate for the present economic standards of living? How is it raised, and how paid?
18. What is the value of the farm land in this community compared with fifty years ago, and has the pastor's salary been increased in that time? Have the benevolences of the church increased proportionately with value of the land and the high cost of living and the new methods of farm management?
19. To what extent should the church be made a community center?
20. In what ways can the church help the farmer to acquire a knowledge of the modern scientific methods of agriculture?
21. Has the local church any duty to perform toward the nation at large, and, if so, what is it and what can it do?
22. What methods of evangelism should the church adopt, and how far and when should it carry them out?
23. What methods are used in the benevolent work of the church, and what success is attained? Why benevolence at all?
24. What organizations should the church have, and how can we perfect them?

## Corn Yields 155 Bushels.

A week or two ago the Reporter made the statement that James W. Swab, of near Linden Hall, would have one of the largest corn yields to the acre in Penns Valley, and that his neighbors judged the yield would be one hundred and fifty bushels per acre. The corn has now been husked and measured, and the yield proved to be one hundred and fifty-five bushels per acre. And Mr. Swab says, it wasn't a very good corn year either.

Lame back comes on suddenly and is extremely painful. It is caused by rheumatism of the muscles. Quick relief is afforded by applying Chamberlain's Liniment. Sold by Murray & Bitner.

## Number of Nails to a Horseshoe.

Centuries ago there lived a farrier, Walter le Brun by name, whose dexterity at the anvil on the occasion of a great tilting meeting on the banks of the Thames was noticed by the then reigning monarch, Edward III., who rewarded the blacksmith by granting him sufficient land adjoining the tilting green for the erection thereon of a forge. As quit rent he had to present annually to the king six horseshoes and sixty-one horseshoe nails. To the modern mind the number of nails would appear to be superfluous, but when it is remembered that the horseshoes of that period required ten nails apiece it will be seen that the calculations of Edward III. merely allowed one over in case of accident. Furthermore, the shoes were all to be for the horse's fore feet, from which fact some historians draw the inference that the animals ridden in the knights' tournaments were encouraged to injure each other with their front hoofs.—London News.

## "Correct to a T."

Our earliest quotation for this or for the kindred phrases "to suit one to a T," "to fit to a T," "to know one to a T," is of 1693. Can any one help us to an earlier example? No one of our many instances throws any light upon its origin. A current obvious conjecture would explain "a T" as meaning "a T square," but to this there are various objections. We have no evidence as yet that the name "T square" goes back to the seventeenth century and no example of its being called simply "a T," and in few if any of our instances would the substitution of "a T square" for "a T" make any tolerable sense. The notion seems rather to be that of minute exactness, as it were "to the minutest point." But the evidence is mainly negative. If examples can be found of "T square" before 1700 or of its reduction simply to "T" or of earlier examples of "to a T" they may help to settle the actual origin.—London Notes and Queries.

## The First Wire Nail.

Although the wire nail is a small thing, it would be a big thing to do without. Probably no one could estimate the millions or billions or trillions—whatever the number may be—that are used in a single year. Yet the first wire nails in the United States were made no longer ago than 1872. The first machine for their manufacture was brought over from Düsseldorf and set up in Covington, Ky. Later this single machine was multiplied by four and a company was organized. In 1884 the manufacture of wire nails was begun in Beaver Falls, Pa., and the product was already beginning to grow in popularity and usefulness. Just a year later a strike temporarily shut off the manufacture of cut nails, and the wire nail was in such demand that the manufacturers were swamped. From that time dates the supremacy of the wire nail.—Chicago Post.

## The First Fireless Cooker.

Soon after the battle of White Plains, N. Y., while the American forces were drifting toward North Castle, the lone occupant of a house, one of the Pierce families, on the Bedford road at Pleasantville, N. Y., looking out of the window, descried a posse of Hessian soldiery coming up the pike. Having just placed a number of loaves of bread in the old Dutch oven, she betwought herself that if the soldier band passed, she at once removed the loaves, which had already become heated, and ran up in the attic and placed them between two feather beds. The soldiers arrived in due time and soon appropriated everything removable. After their departure the housewife remembered the bread exodus, ran up the stairs, and lo, the bread was done to the "queen's taste."—Magazine of American History.

## Figure It Out.

A beggar boy asked an old gentleman in the street for sixpence.  
"What will you do with it if I give you one?" asked the old gentleman.  
"Turn it into ninepence quick," replied the boy.  
"How?"  
"Give me the sixpence and I'll soon show you."  
The boy got the money, darted off to a baker's shop and bought a three penny loaf, with which he returned to the old gentleman and handed him back 3 pennies.  
"How's this? You said you would make the sixpence into ninepence."  
"So I have. The baker's got threepence, you've got threepence, and I've got a threepenny loaf. That's ninepence."—Pearson's Weekly.

## Late Hour Explained.

"What kept you until this late hour?" asked the husband of his wife.  
"Well, my dear," she answered meekly, "you see it took us an hour to greet one another, the meeting lasted thirty minutes, and the rest of the time was spent in saying goodby."—Detroit Free Press.

## When Women Run Us.

Friend—So your detective force is a failure? Chief Emma—Yes; we can't find any one who is willing to be a plain clothes woman.—Puck.

## MINISTER INSTRUCTS HEARERS

On the Political Contest Throughout the State, in Reformed Church.

Appended are extracts from a sermon preached on the political contest throughout the state, in the Reformed church, Centre Hall, on Sunday evening, by Rev. Daniel Gross, the pastor:

Christians ought to be read as living epistles of truth in the home, making home life purer and happier and sweeter; ought to be workers making the church more influential in the community as a spiritualizing power; ought to be interested in the betterment of the schools, so that the youth may be properly equipped for life's service; ought to strive to set up a standard of righteousness in the state and nation, for righteousness exalteth a nation but sin is a reproach to any people.

A Christian who is a living epistle of truth, will help to place men in public offices of honor and trust who are true and upright, not men who are ruled by gangs and machines and bosses, but men who are ruled by the spirit of truth, by a good conscience, who are living epistles of truth, and who are willing to do the will of the people, and to serve the best interests of the state and nation.

In the present political campaign in the state of Pennsylvania, there are three great parties; two are boss ridden this year. The leading candidates of these two parties have been brought before the people by what is familiarly known as the machine, composed largely of McNichol, Penrose, Vare and a few others. The character of one has been shown to be not very savory, especially not savory enough to be in the highest office of state. He has been engaged in a gigantic swindling scheme, or at least has not been able to show that he was not. He is not a member of any church. How can a Christian support him?

The other leading candidate was nominated by the machine and liquor element at the Allentown Convention; was not the people's choice and is doomed to defeat.

One of these three parties stands for reform in political matters of this state, a reform which is so much needed. For the state of Pennsylvania is very corrupt politically. It is not governed by the Republican party, but by the machine. Just as other states have been governed by Democratic machines and bosses. It is the highest desire of this third party to overthrow some of this corruption in politics in this state, and to inaugurate a purer, a more honest and righteous government, which would be a government by the people, of the people and for the people.

Some such reform must come, if not this year, it will come some other year. The common people will some time awake to their duty, and will do it.

The common people must pay for the graft and corruption in the halls of state, by way of high taxes and various other ways. The common people must sometimes take a stand for reform and righteousness in politics.

The opportunity is offered this year, in this present campaign. A man stands at the head of the Keystone Party, who is God fearing, incorruptible; one who has been tried and found true, not ruled by any machine; independent of boss-rule. And that is why he was not wanted at the Allentown Convention as the head of a great party. His election was feared, and the bosses knew they could not control him in the halls of state. If the state of Pennsylvania had not elected Mr. Berry to the office of treasurer, a few years ago, the capitol graft scandal would never have been exposed. Other states of the Union look with admiration upon Pennsylvania for the way in which she cleaned house for awhile.

The state owes the highest honor to the man who was instrumental in exposing this graft and corruption. It is a proof that he can do more such work; that he will labor for purity, and honesty and reform, and uprightness, if given the opportunity by the votes of the common people, as governor of this state.

Woodrow Wilson, one of the candidates for governor of the state of New Jersey, said in an address the other day that this nation is being freed from boss-rule more and more; why not free New Jersey and why not free Pennsylvania? The Methodist church of which Mr. Berry is an honored member, and the Presbyterian church, in their highest bodies, have indorsed Mr. Berry and Mr. Gibbons as their logical candidates for governors of this state. And every Christian who is a living epistle of truth can with a clear conscience support the candidates who stand for reform and purity and righteous government and who will represent the people of this commonwealth.

The minister said he was not telling his hearers how they must vote on

## "DARN THE FLAG," IS ORDER.

No Treason in the Words, But Governmental Economy.

"Darn the American flag" is the latest order of the Administration. Edward Everett Hale's hero was sent to sea for life for putting it only a shade stronger than that, but for the employees who will obey the new injunction there will be nothing but praise. The new orders are in line with the government's policy of retrenchment, and the starry banners that fly every day from the staffs of thousands of Government buildings throughout the land will be worn to a frazzle before they can be replaced with new ones.

Not long ago Government employees were instructed to exercise general economy in the use of lead pencils, and since the order went into effect there have been more stubs in use than ever before known in the history of the Government. Another order instructed the clerks to use both sides of scratch paper in figuring out memoranda and in writing the rough drafts of letters.

Now the flag is to be darned. When "Old Glory" shows signs of the wear and tear of the rippling breeze it will be sent to the repair shops.

## LOUIS.

Pretty frosty weather, but then it is also November.

Miss Helen Williams, who is teaching school at Waddies, was in Centre Hall over Sunday.

The members of Progress Grange will give their usual Thanksgiving Day supper in Grange Arcadia.

J. Q. A. Kennedy advertises that he is making a business of repairing watches, jewelry, etc., and that he is capable of doing high class work. See his adv.

Those who paid their taxes in time to get the percentage off, found some of the local taxes lessened, and none increased over last year. That sounds very good, and there is no complaint on the part of the tax payers.

While in a friendly tussle with a companion in her home at Linden Hall, Miss Ruth Ross, daughter of J. Hale Ross, fell in such a way as to break one of the bones in her limb at a point above the ankle. The fracture was reduced by Dr. E. L. Kidder.

Miss Fara McClenahan, who is in the Harrisburg City Hospital, where she is recovering from a broken hip bone caused by falling off of a street car, is improving, and soon expects to leave the hospital. She, however, may not return to her home in Centre Hall for some weeks.

The present price of winter apples—fifty cents per bushel—is the best argument that more apple trees should be planted each year. There are waste places on almost every farm where apple trees could be grown, and in time these now unprofitable spots would yield handsome returns. By all means, plant apple trees.

The Hearnes Sisters gave their concert in Grange Arcadia Saturday evening to a large audience. It was the first of the five attractions making up the Centre Hall lecture course, and was the best musical ever given in the town. Each of the four sisters is an artist. The reader was heartily applauded for her cleverness in rendering a few numbers each one of which was the best.

A small quantity of alcohol which had leaked from a barrel in the basement of the Joseph Emmert drug store was ignited this morning when one of the clerks lighted a match to find the leak, states the Freeport (Illinois) Bulletin. He found it quicker than he expected. The alcohol caught fire and there was lots of smoke, and although the department was called, the service was not required.

## [Continued from Previous Column.]

election day, but that he was telling them what he believed to be right, and then they could exercise their own consciences.

The contest this year is to establish supremacy of the people against corrupt politicians, the speaker continued. In this contest there is involved a great moral issue, which should be of the greatest interest to every true Christian and moral reformer. The existing conditions of this contest make it imperative that party lines should be obliterated this year, and that only such men should be elected to office who stand for civic righteousness, purity, honesty, and independence of boss-rule, local option and every other moral reform conducive to the welfare of the state. And these objects can be best obtained in this old Keystone State this year by electing the candidates of the Keystone Party.

Christians can stand as living epistles of truth at the ballot box and vote in this way, was the closing thought of this feature of the discourse.

## POST CARDS TABOOGED.

Postal Authorities Decide That Duns Must Be Enclosed in Envelopes.

The attorney for the second assistant postmaster general of the United States has ruled that in the future no dunning postal cards shall be sent through the mails by public service corporations and delinquent tax collectors. The word dunning is defined to cover any postal card that refers directly or indirectly to any bill owing to the sender or in anyway containing a threat as to what will happen in the event of the bill not being paid by a stipulated time.

This ruling means that no statement of taxes may be sent on a postal card and that no second notices or final notices may be sent on postal cards. In addition it is declared that postal card notices calling attention to overdue bills cannot be sent out by gas companies, light companies or other public service corporations.

The result of the attorney's order will be that all tax notices, gas notices, light notices and telephone notices must be enclosed in an envelope. Many public service corporations have been accustomed to send their monthly statements on postal cards with the amount of reduction for prompt payment and also later postcard notices containing printed information as to what would happen if the bill was not paid.

## The Ballot.

The official ballot shows seven state tickets in the field and has three columns. The first column contains the squares for straight tickets, there being a square for a straight ticket for each of the following parties: Republican, Democratic, Prohibition, Socialist, Industrialist, Keystone and Workmen's League, arranged in succession named.

The second column contains three blocks with the names of the candidates for governor, lieutenant governor and secretary of internal affairs, the nomination for each office being in a block with space for the voter to mark after each name.

In the third column there are blocks for congressional, senatorial and assembly nominations.

Under a decision of the supreme court there will be no election of a state treasurer.

In Clearfield Dr. Stewart, Democratic candidate for the State Senator, has been closely identified with the progress and development of Clearfield. He is a progressive, public spirited citizen and is always in the forefront of any movement tending towards improvement or betterment of his home town or county.

In addition to his interest in civic improvement, Dr. Stewart has always taken a prominent part in public school matters of all kinds. In 1906 he was elected a member of the school board from the First Ward and as a testimonial to his worth as a member of the Board when he was renominated last year he was endorsed for reelection on the Republican ticket as well, and he was unanimously elected. Although the School Board had been paying their treasurer a salary amounting to several hundred dollars a year, when Dr. Stewart was elected to the position, he very thoughtfully declined any compensation whatever, doing the work for nothing and allowing the usual salary to remain in the treasury of the school district.

It is not often the voter in the rural districts in Pennsylvania has as good an opportunity to counteract the gangsters in the cities as on next Tuesday. If the voters in the rural sections turn out and vote their conviction it will be all up with the political bosses so far as controlling the governor of Pennsylvania is concerned.

Dr. Stewart should receive the solid Democratic vote for state senator. He is thoroughly qualified in every way to represent this district in the state senate.

By all means, Mr. Voter, go to the election next Tuesday.

The election news will be put on the bulletin board at the Reporter office, next Tuesday evening. The news from Pennsylvania, New York, New Jersey, Ohio, and, in fact, from all parts of the United States, will be posted. Arrangements will be made to receive a number of press dispatches. These will be reliable.

The old, old story, told times without number, and repeated over and over again for the last thirty-six years, but it is always a welcome story to those in search of health—there is nothing in the world that cures coughs and colds as quickly as Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. Sold by Murray and Bitner.

## TOWN AND COUNTY NEWS.

### HAPPENINGS OF LOCAL INTEREST FROM ALL PARTS.

George Doll is preparing to erect a ten-ton ice plant at Bellefonte.

Drover W. J. Mitterling purchased a car load of sheep which he shipped to the eastern markets.

Miss Bell Byers, of Chambersburg, is the guest of her sister, Mrs. Emory Ripks, in Centre Hall.

Rev. C. C. Shuey and Collins Johnson, of Bellefonte, spent Sunday and Monday at the home of Shem Haeckenberg.

W. I. Zschman, of Salona, supervisory principal of the schools of Lamar township, has announced himself a candidate for superintendent of the public schools of Clinton county.

Blacksmith Mifflin Moyer and Harry Reish drove to the Ephraim Keller farm, tenanted by John Reish, near Pleasant Gap, Saturday afternoon, and swapped horses, the blacksmith and the Nittany Valley farmer doing the dealing.

E. R. Shreckengast has opened a store for the sale of patent medicines, drugs, tobacco, etc., in the room vacated by Druggist William Groll, in Millheim, who recently went to Philadelphia where he will again engage in the drug business.

M. Shires, for many years a resident of Spring Mills, has moved to Scranton, where his business interests require his time. He is district agent of the Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Company, which company he has represented for fifteen years.

Two coons and a cub were captured on Nittany Mountain by Howard Wells and Boyd Spicher, both of Pleasant Gap. When the cub was shot from the tree, the hunters expected a large coon to fall, but their disappointment was very agreeable.

Without a gun in his hand, Dairyman W. J. Smith sighted a large wild turkey gobbler crossing the pike leading over Nittany Mountain. The bird was a monster, and traveled as though on dress-parade, taking to wing only when his pursuer came up quite close.

Mrs. William Bauchtman, of Lebanon, accompanied by her son Robert, came to Centre Hall Monday afternoon, to spend a week with Mrs. Anna Spangler, an aunt of the former. Mr. Bauchtman is the second son, and is employed in the state hospital at Norristown.

James A. Wensel, commissioners' clerk in Clinton county, tendered his resignation to the board of county commissioners, and D. I. McNaull was immediately elected his successor. Mr. Wensel leaves the commissioners' office to become the cashier of the new State bank, which will soon be started at Avis, that county.

The Millheim Journal in its last issue printed this personal notice: Mrs. E. B. McMullen, of Millheim, and Mrs. W. H. Phillips, of Aaronburg, left Tuesday to attend the meeting of the Woman's Home and Foreign Missionary society which convenes at Quakertown this week. After the meeting Mrs. Phillips will spend several weeks visiting relatives at Philadelphia and Mrs. McMullen will visit friends in that city, Harrisburg and Shamokin before returning home.

The rootmen for the various creameries in Penns Valley report the supply of cream to be keeping up remarkably well for this season of the year. The well-filled hay mows, oats and barley bins, and overflowing corn cribs will all aid in greatly increasing the supply of butter and cream over the production of last winter, when the grains of all kinds were scarce and higher in price. The well-fed cow will return a profit just as certainly as the poorly fed cow will lose money to her owner. Of course, the farmer knows all this, yet he needs to be encouraged to do as well as he knows how, and if the present supply of cream is to be kept up, liberal feeding must begin now.

Bad, poor and very good are the adjectives that describe the condition of the old pike from the Old Fort to Millheim. Through Potter township, this important road is in bad condition; through Gregg township the road is poor, yet the township authorities have been doing some work and no doubt intend doing much more. In Penn township the greater part of the old pike has been reconstructed—rounded up and top dressed with finely crushed stone, which are becoming firmly united, making a very desirable road bed. Good roads are a great benefit to every one in the community. Good roads not only add to the comfort and convenience of the traveler, but they add to the value of the real estate through which they pass. Better roads can be had almost everywhere, but good roads should be the ultimate aim.