

**THE CENTRE REPORTER.**

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 12, 1911

THE UNIFORM PRIMARY.

**Moral Tone of Campaign Elevated—Men Brought into the Field Who Would Have Avoided Political Conventions.**

If the new primary law is responsible for the clean ticket nominated by the Democrats it is well worth the additional expense the law incurs. A better ticket could not have been named. There is not a man on the Democratic ticket who was not well known over the county before he announced intentions to become a candidate for office; they needed no introduction to the general public. They were known not as politicians, but as men of affairs, each aspirant having special qualifications for the office he sought.

Two facts were demonstrated in connection with the uniform primary laws, which have never been proved quite so forcibly since the act was written into the statutes in 1906, because this was the first year Centre county named more than one or two candidates, and these were chosen without contest.

One point is that the law unquestionably opens the field to men who would probably never have been candidates under the old delegate convention system. Another is that the moral tone of campaign methods is being elevated. The second point probably rests upon the very fact of the multiplicity of candidates for the various offices.

Whether the class of candidates brought out under the new system averages better than under the old is a question, and is, perhaps, largely a matter of personal opinion; but no one can dispute that the voter has been given a wider range in choosing the character of candidate for whom he wishes to cast a nominating vote.

In years gone by both the leading parties in Centre county made great pretense to "locate" candidates in all portions of the county. This was well planned in some instances, but at other times was the means of defeating the best men in the field. The nominating method in vogue now has to a great extent made "locating" impossible, as is readily observed when one looks over the map of Centre county with reference to the residences of the candidates named. Happily for the Democratic party its candidates are better distributed over the county than those of the Republican party.

Under the law of the new primary system several inroads are being made on the questionable methods of campaigning; tooze and money have played a small, if any part, in the campaign just closed. These are being supplanted with legitimate methods. The tendency is toward decency; the practices successfully followed by some candidates in times past would now mark their political burying plots.

Judging from the many newspapers scanned by the writer during the campaign, one method of reaching the voter resorted to in many counties was by advertising in the newspapers. This plan was not followed to as large an extent in Centre as in other counties in the state, where newspaper advertising was almost wholly employed as the campaigning method, and by the experienced campaigners is declared to have been the most effective, surpassing the posting of circulars, distribution of cards, souvenirs, etc. This is a triumph for the newspaper, and the only wonder is that its columns were not generally sought in the past.

**Birthday Party.**

On a birthday anniversary of their eldest daughter, Miss May, on Tuesday evening of last week, Mr. and Mrs. Harry A. McClellan gave a surprise party in her honor. The young people had a most joyous time, playing games and indulging in many innocent sports. All told there were forty-one guests present the names of whom follow:

Misses Ruth Yarnell, Ada and May Wagner, Ruth Martz, Lila Zerby, Alma Stoner, Myra and Margretta Rockey, Helen Bodorf, Bertha Miller, Orpha and Eva Fisher, Ada Meiss, May Fraizer, Marlon Burchfield, Bessie McClellan, Messrs. Fred and John Horner, Harold Ream, Roy Martz, Samuel Zerby, Edward Bohm, Sparr Wert, William and John Stouer, William Rickett, Lee and Earl Fraizer, William and George Swartz, Elmer Miller, Domes Isler, Robert Baruchfeld, Mrs. Lillian Gettig, Mrs. Cora Baruchfeld, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Fisher, Mrs. J. E. McClellan, Hazel, Frank and Stanley McClellan.

Undertakers, funeral directors, morticians, which? There is a discussion among the profession to change the name from funeral director to mortician, the title "undertaker" having been tabooed in many sections. "Undertaker" signifies nothing, as any one who undertakes any thing is an "undertaker." "Funeral director" does not altogether cover the case, since a skilled funeral director might not be able to embalm a body. The new word "mortician," Latin in origin, is broad enough to cover all the work of the profession, and in time no doubt will become common in use.

E. Gardner Grove makes it known in this way that the apple picker left in his orchard on the Walker property can be had by the owner, provided he can prove its ownership.

**CONCERNING YOUTH AND OLD AGE.**

**The Idea of Youth is Relative—Perhaps Old Age is a Myth, at Least Few Reach Its Mystic Portals.**

Some of the newspapers are discussing the very interesting question of woman's age. They are inquiring, "When does a woman cease to be young?" Various answers have been given and a rather sharp controversy has sprung up between the parties who are interested.

The idea of youth is relative. Away back in 1863 a young fellow of eighteen heard a man say to his neighbor: "Well, I'm out of the draft, I'm forty-five today." The young chap looked at the venerable man in amazement. "I wonder if I'll ever live to be as old as that?" thought he. Well he did. And now that he is forty-five plus twenty-one, it is his opinion that a man of forty-five is little better than a youth. Certainly he is a young man, just in the prime of life.

The boy of eighteen thought a girl of fifteen or possibly sixteen the most charming representative of feminine youthfulness. As he grew in years he gradually raised the standard and at the present moment his beau ideal of young womanhood is a charming woman of sixty-four. The girl of sixteen is only a child now. And as he looks back over the record of the years he is confirmed in the opinion that the true representatives of young womanhood are really the girls who were his schoolmates before the war.

Perhaps it is one of the compensations of nature that most men and women are thus able to retain about them the pleasant aroma of eternal youthfulness. There is such a thing as old age, of course, but it is not a fixed figure. When we are eighteen we think it will be found at forty-five. When we reach forty-five we discover that age has retreated to sixty-five. At sixty-five we feel as young as ever and conclude to postpone the realities of age for twenty additional years. A friend who was ninety-one on her last birthday is convinced that a woman is young until she passes the century mark. Perhaps old age is merely a myth. At any rate one seldom reaches its mystic portals.

**Aaronsburg.**

Walter Agar, of Lock Haven, was in town Tuesday.

Mrs. W. H. Phillips is attending the Woman's Missionary Convention at Lewistown this week.

Mr. and Mrs. Wilmer Stover made a business trip in their auto to Laurelton one day last week.

James Hollway and wife returned home much pleased with their visit through the western states.

After an absence of a month Rev. Geesey returned home to resume his work in the Lutheran charge.

Harry Stover and family, of Woodward, spent the Sabbath with his parents in this place.

Wm. Wolfe, of Fiedler, moved into one of C. G. Bright's houses, better known as the Polly Stover property.

E. E. Ardrey and wife, of Bellefonte, were visiting their father, J. C. Stover, at the home of George Weaver.

Ralph Stover and family have moved from this place onto their farm west of Millheim, farmed by their son Milton.

Mr. and Mrs. George McCormick, of Potters Mills, were the welcome guests at the home of their parents, Mr. and Mrs. E. G. Mingle, over Sunday.

Among those who attended the Bellefonte fair Thursday were Merchant E. A. Bower, Mrs. Walter Orwig and daughter, Mrs. Clarence Musser and daughter.

Leroy Mensch has gone to Baltimore, Md., to attend a musical conservatory to complete his studies. Leroy had been teaching before he left, and his pupils were well satisfied with his work.

Mrs. Wm. Guisewite entertained her Larkin's Club in her usual pleasant manner, on Thursday evening. The guests numbered some twenty. After having spent the evening pleasantly they were called to the dining room and served with ice cream and cake, salted peanuts, and the fruits of the season. The evening will be long remembered by Mrs. Guisewite's host of friends.

**Transfers of Real Estate.**

Sophia Hale to Edward M. Greist, September 28, 1911, tract of land in Phillipsburg. \$100.

Ammon J. Hazel et ux to Susan Gettig, April 1, 1909, tract of land in Miles twp. \$800.

Gibbs Braden et al to Mintie Bradin, September 13, 1911, tract of land in Phillipsburg. \$1.

J. B. Irish et al to Mike Salviskus, July 7, 1911, tract of land in Rush twp. \$51.

Mary Kolar to Susan Kirko, September 15, 1911, tract of land in Snow Shoe twp. \$510.

James Nixon et ux to Wes'ey Tarolus, August 19, 1911, tract of land in Phillipsburg. \$960.

Matilda Gardner to Nathan M. Kunes, July 24, 1911, tract of land in Liberty twp. \$95.

Lame back is one of the most common forms of muscular rheumatism. A few applications of Chamberlain's Liniment will give relief. For sale by all dealers.

You are not experimenting on yourself when you take Chamberlain's Cough Remedy for a cold as that preparation has won its great reputation and extensive sale by its remarkable cures of colds, and can always be depended upon. It is equally valuable for adults and children and may be given to young children with implicit confidence as it contains no harmful drug. For sale by all dealers.

**MEASURED BY A PAPER DRUM.**

**The Whirling Cylinder Registers the Projectile's Flight With Minute Accuracy at Any Desired Distance. Wing Shots and Shot Charges.**

Persons at all interested in gun firing of any kind, whether of the revolver or rifle or of heavy ordnance of any kind, occasionally come upon the term "muzzle velocity" and velocities of the missile at stated distances.

"How can anybody tell how fast a bullet is traveling when it leaves the muzzle of a weapon?" is a likely comment on the part of the layman.

As a matter of fact this approximate velocity of the missile may be one of the easiest of determinations to make.

In the first place, a drumlike cylinder is made of fixed diameter and of sufficiently stiff paper to allow of its revolving rapidly on a spindle. Using a cylinder of small circumference, it is necessary that the speed approach 2,000 revolutions a minute. These revolutions are produced by electric power, and the count is made by an exact mechanical register.

The gun is placed securely at the required distance from the drum and is sighted directly at the center of the cylinder, which is spinning at so many rounds, even miles, a minute, as its circumference determines. With the drum's speed adjusted an electric current discharges the weapon, the bullet striking the center of the drum as measured from top to bottom.

The reader understands that with the drum stationary the bullet would pass directly through it on the line of its diameter, coming out on the other side with scarcely a shade of impediment. With the drum's periphery whirling at the rate of 2,000 revolutions a minute and its diameter only a fraction more than a foot this would mean a rate of 2,000 yards in sixty seconds. Thus in the fragment of a second necessary for the bullet to enter one side of the paper drum, cross it and out at the other side the opposite side of the drum would show considerable deviation from an exact diameter of line of passage.

It is this space of deflection shown inside the further rim of the drum that is used for the computation of velocity of the missile. The speed of the cylinder may be computed to the ten thousandth part of a second if necessary and the lineal distance run in that time be charted in perpendicular lines on the inner side of the paper. At whatever line the bullet penetrates outward it registers its time in crossing the diameter of the cylinder. If it has required the ten-thousandth part of a second for the bullet to fly one foot its muzzle velocity to the mile may be computed by any schoolboy. By the same process, too, the bullet's velocity at 100 yards or 500 yards may be determined.

Years ago before wing shooting had become an art the farmer with his muzzle loading shotgun and charge of black powder would shoot directly at a wild goose or duck in full flight. He evolved a theory of his own as to the oncoming bird, holding that the heavy breast feathers "turned" the shot. He waited until the bird had passed him when, firing directly at it, he could bring down his quarry.

But it was not because the bird was not vulnerable, coming breast on. The fact was that it flew over his charge of shot. Before he could pull the trigger and the hammer fell on the percussion cap and the comparatively slow black powder could be ignited and exploded, sending the shot twenty-five or thirty yards, the bird had flown yards perhaps beyond its position when the fowler first touched the trigger. But firing directly at the bird after it had passed the shot charge had a strong tendency to drop as it flew, and the bird flying on a level line "got in the way" of the charge.

Today the modern nitro powders are immensely quicker than was the old black gunpowder, yet it has been an engineering problem to determine just how fast and in what line a charge of shot will travel. In this determination the revolving drum device has shown several important facts which have been taken in connection with the speed of individual game birds and the effects of windage on a shot charge.

That most important fact as to the flight of shot from a modern shotgun is that at forty yards the shot are "strung out" for approximately fifteen feet. While the leading pellets in the string have greatest velocity and killing power, at this distance even the trailing pellets are of sufficient force to kill.

All this has led to the modern practice of the fowler to reckon with the speed of his shot, the speed of the wind, the influence of the wind in "drifting" the charge, and out of these established facts to "lead" the bird sufficiently to kill it rather than maim and cripple it.—Marvin Holton in Chicago Tribune.

**The Other National Game.**  
Mrs. Galey (as Galey) arrives home at 8 p. m.—Well, what in the world reminded you to come home at all? Galey.—The game was called on at eight o'clock, my dear.—Puck.

Introd does not cease by hatred at any time. Hatred ceases by love. This is an old rule.—Buddha.

**Heine and Hugo.**  
Heine had a preconceived idea that Victor Hugo, called by him "the French poet in whom all is false," had a bump on his back. He was delighted when he was told that one of Hugo's hips protruded owing to malformation.

**Caustic.**  
Delighted Mamma—Oo—professor, what do you think of little Arthur as a violinist? Professor—I like the way he puts the fiddle back into the case.—Chicago News.

**Happiness is the natural flower of duty.**—Phillips Brooks.

Centre Reporter, \$1 a year, in advance.

**ORIGIN OF "MARK TWAIN."**

**Samuel L. Clemens Quoted as Saying He Inherited the Name.**

The familiar story of the origin of Samuel L. Clemens' use of the name Mark Twain is now declared to be incorrect. It pictures Clemens, Mississippi river pilot, listening to the men heaving the lead at the bow of a river boat and singing out, "By the mark, three; by the mark, twain." Tableau! Clemens smiles his brow and soiled quizes, "There is my nom de plume."

It is true that the name originated with the picturesque cry of the man with the lead, but a man other than Mr. Clemens first discovered the picturesqueness. That man was Captain Isaiah Sellers, who furnished river news for the New Orleans Picayune. To Professor William Lyon Phelps of Yale Mr. Clemens confessed that it was from Sellers he got the name. Professor Phelps' story is quoted in Professor Henderson's "Mark Twain."

According to this book, Mr. Clemens said to Professor Phelps: "Captain Sellers used to sign his articles in the Picayune 'Mark Twain.' He died in 1863. I liked the name—and stole it. I think I have done him no wrong, for I seem to have made this name somewhat generally known."

Professor Henderson records a number of interesting incidents connected with the use of this name. For awhile, when he was a miner in Nevada, Mr. Clemens sent to the Virginia City Enterprise humorous letters signed not "Mark Twain," but "Josh."

When he became a regular reporter on that paper and reported the legislature he signed his reports "Mark Twain." When questioned as to his use of this name Mr. Clemens declared: "I chose my pseudonym because to most persons it had no meaning and also because it was short. I was a reporter in the legislature and wished to save the legislature time. It was much shorter to say in their debates 'Mark Twain' than to say 'The unprincipled and lying parliamentary reporter of the Territorial Enterprise.'"

Mr. Clemens made the name known on the Pacific coast, but the world at large did not hear it for years after the "Jumping Frog," reprinted in hundreds of exchanges without credit, had jumped into such notoriety as is rarely accorded well-mannered frogs. In fact, its first use in any eastern magazine was a fiasco.

Mr. Clemens made a great scoop on the Hornet disaster when he was writing up the Hawaiian Islands in 1866, says Professor Henderson. His account of the disaster Mark sent to Harper's Magazine, where it appeared in December, 1866. But, alas, it was not as "Mark Twain," not as a drawing, lovable river pilot sort of person that the world beheld the new author, for he had not written his pseudonym plainly on his copy, and Harper's cheerfully introduced him to fame as "Mike Swain."

**Not Purely Curiosity.**

Among the passengers in one of the cars of a train running between Springfield and Boston was a nervous little old man who evinced a keen interest in a sinister looking person who took a seat beside him.

"How do you do?" said the nervous little old man to the sinister looking person. "Now, what might your name be? Do you live in Boston or beyond?" "What business is it of yours where I live or who I am?" replied the other.

"Strictly speaking, it ain't none of my business," admitted the old gentleman mildly, "but it's just like this: I've got a cousin in this part of the state that I've never seen, and I've always thought I might come upon him some time just by asking folk their name and so on."—Harper's.

**The Hourglass.**

Instead of being obsolete and simply an interesting relic the hourglass in various forms is a twentieth century necessity. For such purposes as timing, hardening and tempering heats in twist drill manufacture, where seconds or minutes must be gauged accurately, nothing serves like the hourglass with the right amount of sand. Accuracy to fractions of a second can be obtained much more easily by an hourglass than by watching the hands of a watch.—London Graphic.

**Just Quited.**

"There's only one objection to these apartments," said the agent of the building. "From these two windows you can't help seeing everything in the dining rooms of the neighbors on both sides of you."

"What's the rental?" smilingly asked the portly dame who was looking for a flat.—Chicago Tribune.

**The Mandrake Legend.**

There is an old legend connected with the mandrake which states that when the plant is uprooted it utters a piercing cry. The forked tubers bear a fantastic resemblance to the body and legs of a man, and from this fancied likeness there grew the belief which was widespread during the middle ages.

**Heine and Hugo.**

Heine had a preconceived idea that Victor Hugo, called by him "the French poet in whom all is false," had a bump on his back. He was delighted when he was told that one of Hugo's hips protruded owing to malformation.

**Caustic.**

Delighted Mamma—Oo—professor, what do you think of little Arthur as a violinist? Professor—I like the way he puts the fiddle back into the case.—Chicago News.

Happiness is the natural flower of duty.—Phillips Brooks.

Centre Reporter, \$1 a year, in advance.

# New Goods Daily at Emery's

New Dry Goods, Serges, Danish Cloths, Flannels, Percales, etc.—all shades.

Bed Blankets, 50c to \$5.00 pair.  
Direct from the mills.

Winter Underwear, 50c to \$2.50 suit  
in cotton and wool.

Men's Ball Band Footwear  
in Gum Boots, Felts and Rubbers—not made by a trust.

Best Line Leather Shoes in town  
For Men, Boys and Women.

Inspect our line before purchasing elsewhere.

**C. F. EMERY**  
CENTRE HALL, - - PENN'A

## LADIES' "FITZ-EZY" SHOES

will cure corns!

SOLD ONLY AT  
**YEAGER'S SHOE STORE**  
BELLEFONTE

## J. Q. A. KENNEDY

HIGH CLASS WORK DONE  
SATISFACTION GUARANTEED  
PRICES REASONABLE

For the past ten years I have been repairing Watches, Jewelry, etc., at my home west of Centre Hall, but of late I have given the business more attention, and in the future practically all my time will be devoted to the jewelry business.

J. Q. A. KENNEDY  
Centre Hall Pa.

## THE Red Mill

ALBERT BRADFORD  
Proprietor

A COUPON IN EACH  
SACK OF  
**VERI-BEST**  
FLOUR

MEANS A  
**SILVER SPOON**  
FOR YOU

FARMERS! I do chopping  
at all times at FOUR  
CENTS a Bushel—and  
do it good!

## THE EMPIRE GRAIN DRILL

is an implement that will soon be needed, if perfect seeding is desired. The Empire has no superior.

## THE DeLAVAL CREAM SEPARATOR

is acknowledged to be the only perfect machine.

DeLAVAL SEPARATOR OIL will prove a great economy if used on any separator or other high-g geared machine.

**D. W. BRADFORD**  
CENTRE HALL, PA.  
Bell Telephone calls will be promptly answered.