

THE CENTRE REPORTER.
ISSUED WEEKLY.

S. W. SMITH, . . . Editor and Proprietor.

Entered at the Post Office in Centre Hall as Second Class mail matter.

CENTRE HALL, . . . PENN'A.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 10, 1912

TERMS.—The terms of subscription to the Reporter are one dollar per year in advance.

ADVERTISING RATES.—Display advertisement of ten or more lines for three or more insertions, ten cents per line for each issue. Display advertisement occupying less space than ten lines and for less than three insertions, from fifteen to twenty-five cents per line for each issue according to composition. Minimum charge, seventy-five cents.

Local notices accompanying display advertising five cents per line for each insertion; other wise, eight cents per line, minimum charge, twenty-five cents.

Legal notices, twenty cents per line for three insertions, and ten cents per line for each additional insertion.

CHURCH APPOINTMENTS.

Presbyterian—Centre Hall, morning; Spring Mills, afternoon.

Reformed—Union, morning; Spring Mills, afternoon; Centre Hall, evening.

Lutheran—Spring Mills, morning; Tusseyville, afternoon; Centre Hall, evening.

United Evangelical—Lemont, morning; Linden Hall, afternoon. Old folks service, postponed two weeks ago on account of bad weather, will be observed at these appointments.

THE DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

PRESIDENT—Woodrow Wilson, New Jersey.

VICE PRESIDENT—Thomas R. Marshall, Indiana.

AUDITOR GENERAL—Robert E. Crosswell, Louisiana county.

STATE TREASURER—William H. Berry, Delaware county.

CONGRESSMEN-AT-LARGE—George B. Shaw, Westmoreland county; Joseph Hawley, Allegheny county; George H. McLean, Luzerne county; E. E. Greenwalt, Lancaster county.

CONGRESS—James Gleason, Du Bois.

LEGISLATURE—Robert M. Foster, State College.

Official Statement of THE CENTRE REPORTER

To the Postoffice Department, October 1st, 1912.

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Place of Publication—Centre Hall, Pa.
Name of Editor—S. W. Smith
Name of Publisher—S. W. Smith

Sworn before me this 1st day of October, 1912.

B. D. BRISBIN,
Notary Public.

Was or Were, Which?

Millin county grammarians are discussing a proper use of was and were. The question is this: If an aid society collected fifty dollars, should you say fifty dollars was or were collected.

If the amount would be two hundred and fifty thousand dollars the question could be decided by T. R., for Harriman collected just that much to save the now Big Bull Moose's neck in 1904. T. R. would know.

Another report of big crops has been issued, this time not by the Agricultural Department, but by a private advertising agency. If these reports continue to be issued a lot of farmers who secured these crops without any previous labor or expense, will proceed to hand them out as gifts.

It seems strange that almost every corporation of importance contributed to the Roosevelt campaign fund in 1904, and while the colonel directed the campaign personally, he is just now discovering that contributions came from the sources named. The Reporter believes the Colonel must have a short memory when it comes to matters of this sort.

In 1904 Judge Parker said that Roosevelt's campaign was being aided by large contributions from corporations and trusts. Roosevelt said that Parker's statement was "unqualifiedly and atrociously false." Now, since it is proved that Parker's statement was correct, must we not believe that Roosevelt's statement was false?

In the face of these facts must we not believe that Roosevelt's explanation of the Harriman fund was false? Has it not been proved that his explanation of the Standard Oil fund was false?

He said he would be a candidate for another term. That was false. He said Wilson was nominated by the bosses. That was false. Since these things are known to every reader, how can anyone believe Roosevelt's explanations.

At Lock Haven Hospital.
Mrs. William Homan and Mrs. Harry Relsh, both of near Centre Hall, were taken to the hospital at Lock Haven by Dr. H. S. Braucht, the latter part of last week, and Saturday both the ladies underwent operations. Dr. Ball being the surgeon. Their condition now is very hopeful. Mrs. Relsh suffered intense pain for two days, but is now very much relieved, and there is every hope that she and Mrs. Homan will be able to return to their homes in a short time.

Choice Apples for Sale.
Between four and five hundred bushels of choice, hand-picked apples are offered for sale by the undersigned, on the William Auman homestead, in the Seven Mountains.

HENRY STONER,
Spring Mills, Pa.

Marriage Licenses.

Thomas B. Ulrich, Millheim
Margaret Weaver, Millheim
Warren Wilson, Williamsburg
Kathryn Hartsock, Williamsburg
William R. Korman, Bellefonte
Minnie Fanning, Bellefonte
Earl Waite, Pleasant Gap
Edie Baird, Pleasant Gap
William Rylett, Phillipsburg
Eva Stein, Phillipsburg

Ulrich-Weaver.

Thomas B. Ulrich and Miss Margaret Weaver, both popular young people in Millheim, were united in marriage on Sunday evening by Rev. D. M. Geesey. Mr. Ulrich is a barber, in Millheim. He and his bride will begin housekeeping at once. Congratulations.

Rate-Center.

Thomas H. Rote, of Coburn, and Miss Minnie Confer, of Spring Mills, were united in matrimony at the United Evangelical parsonage in Millheim, September 29, by Rev. W. J. Dice. Their many friends wish them a happy wedded life.

Eggs: Eggs: Eggs!

We are paying the following prices for eggs: White eggs, 36 cents a dozen; brown eggs, 30 cents a dozen.

They must be clean, of good size and strictly fresh.

Bring white eggs by day light or we can allow brown egg price only.

A. E. KERLIN.

HEFFIS TOWNSHIP.

Wm. Brouse is picking apples and shipping them.

The Mothersbaugh brothers purchased a corn binder.

David Stuart, of Bellevue, made a short visit at Boolsburg.

Miss Louella Ross, of Linden Hall, spent Sunday in Boolsburg.

Mrs. Samuel Stover and little son Melvin, of Oak Hall, spent Monday at Boolsburg.

Mrs. J. A. Haines, of Woodward, visited at the home of her brother A. H. Hosterman on Sunday.

W. S. Moore, of Nuff Mills, purchased a car load of sheep and dogs from farmers in this place last week.

Prof. C. L. Gramly, of Rebersburg, Republican candidate for assembly spent Monday at Boolsburg looking up the voters.

Foster Barr, of Gatesburg, and Miss Minnie Neidigh, of State College, were guests at the J. M. Wieland home on Sunday.

Amos Koch, W. B. Young, Charles Segner, Mrs. J. H. Meyer and son George attended the funeral of Wm. H. Tibbens at Buffalo Run on Friday.

Farmers are busy cutting and husking corn, raising potatoes, cutting clover for seed, making second crop hay, picking apples, making cider and apple butter, and a few are not quite through seeding.

Mrs. Alice Magoffin and sister Mrs. M. A. Woods, went to Philadelphia on Monday and are guests of the latter's son, Dr. William Woods. They are also attending the National Sunday-school convention.

Prof. J. H. Harnish spent part of last week at his home at Centerville where his sister Miss Dora was united in marriage to Roy Buch, of Litzitz. The ceremony was performed by Rev. A. A. Harnish, of Turtle Creek, Wisconsin, a brother of the bride.

Rev. J. I. Stonecypher is attending Synod at Millintown. Mrs. Stonecypher and Mrs. Ulrich are visiting at Millinburg and Lewisburg. Last week Mrs. Stonecypher and Mrs. Philip Dale attended the ladies' missionary convention at Millinburg.

Miss Mary Corl and sister Mrs. Nanie Keener, of Anacosta, Cal., spent part of this week with relatives at Mill Hall and Lock Haven. At the latter place they attended the wedding of Lloyd C. Daugherty and Miss Florence E. Barnard. The ceremony was performed on Monday evening at the home of the bride. The young couple will make their home in Ohio.

Potters Mills

John Condo, of Beilville, is spending some time at the Burkholder home.

Mrs. Frank Ennis and little daughter, of Yeagertown, are visiting Mr. and Mrs. George Boal.

Mrs. Thomas Bartges and daughter May are visiting the former's parents, Mr. and Mrs. James Moyer.

Mr. and Mrs. John T. McCormick, of State College, visited Mr. McCormick's aunt, Mrs. Catharine Carson.

Mrs. Milton Kline and daughters Misses Roxie and Mary, of near Centre Hall, spent Sunday at the Harshbarger home.

Clyde Bible, a student at Pennsylvania State College, the oldest son of J. R. Bible, of Phoenixville, but formerly of this place, spent several days with friends in this place.

Visitors in town on Sunday were Rev. and Mrs. Lantz and sons; and Mrs. Taylor, of Tyrone; Mr. and Mrs. Robert Bartges and baby, and J. Frank Bible and family, of Centre Hill, at the Armstrong home; David Bartges and granddaughter, and Millin Moyer and family, of Centre Hall, at the hotel; and William Sweeney and family, at the McCormick home; Clayton McKinley, of Altoona, with his family.

SPEED OF BATTED BALLS.

In Hard Infield Hits They Go at the Rate of Sixty Miles an Hour.

Ask any fan how fast an average grounder travels during its first hundred feet from the bat, and his answer will be anywhere from 20 to 200 miles an hour. Split second watches and careful timing of many ground balls have established the fact that the average speed of many ground balls—that is, those struck by the bat of the batsman from a fair pitched ball, which strike the infield before they land in a fielder's hands—go at the rate of almost sixty miles an hour.

Sixty miles an hour is eighty-eight feet per second. The bases are ninety feet apart. A man who can run 100 yards in eleven seconds, which is fast running for any one, but particularly so for a man with baseball shoes and uniform on, can run ninety feet in 8.3 seconds. Is it any wonder that a ball which is fielded in its first 100 feet of travel usually reaches first base just a fraction of a second before or after the runner sets foot upon it?

Every fan knows that the many close decisions at first base form one of the fascinations of the game. The speed of a batted ball, the speed at which a fielder can travel from his position to the point where he can meet and field the batted ball, the speed with which he can stop the ball, pick it up, set himself for the throw, make the throw, the speed of the ball across the diamond from his throw and the speed of the traveling runners are so nicely balanced that it is always a question of whether or not the runner will get there in time for the crowd to see the umpire's hands go down or whether he will face a thump over a shoulder indicating that he is out.—Technical World Magazine.

REICHSTAG ELECTIONS.

The Method of "Running For Congress" in Germany.

For election to the reichstag there is equal universal suffrage with secret ballot for all male citizens twenty-five years of age, there being certain excluded classes, criminals, paupers, etc., while persons in actual military service have their voting rights suspended.

Nominations are not made by regular conventions, as with us. Any man may put his name before the people, but in practice, of course, committees in each election district make the nominations for the parties, and the methods of securing the nominations, by personal solicitation, by trades among the aspirants, by the influence of dominating personalities, are much the same as with us, for the Germans, too, have their "bosses," and they are even now using the English word to express the fact.

SEA POSTOFFICES.

Handling and Sorting the Mail Matter on Ocean Liners.

Every one is aware that a large quantity of mail comes from Europe. Probably most persons assume that it is dumped off the steamers in bulk and sorted and routed in the postoffice of the receiving port. Such a system would result in hopeless congestion, and practically all of the 15,000,000 pounds of foreign mail matter received at New York on an average of recent years is ready, sorted and sacked when the steamers make port. This work is done in the sea postoffices aboard the ships and means days saved in the time of delivery of mail matter intended for inland points.

In the huge mass of mail brought into New York each year there are on an average 80,000,000 separate pieces, many thousands with inadequate addresses, yet to such a degree of efficiency has the operation of the sea postoffices been brought and so carefully is the work done that less than 500 errors are made annually. As the entire quantity of the ocean mail received in a year would fill 2,200 standard mail cars an almost incredible accuracy is indicated—less than one error of any kind whatever for every four carloads of mail.

Congress authorized the sorting of mail on board conveying steamships in 1890, but it was not until the year following that any systematic effort was made to do so. The work of the sea postoffice is very similar to that of the railway mail service. On board a large liner there will be usually two United States clerks, two in the employ of the country from which the steamer sails and several subalterns or porters. This force will on an average trip open and sort from 800 to 900 sacks of mail, probably consisting of 500,000 ordinary letters and 4,000 registered letters, besides 250,000 parcels and periodicals. Mail for New York city is distributed and separately sacked for each of the stations and that for the United States generally according to a schedule which has 128 divisions. In addition to the mail for the United States, the sea postoffice clerks must sort that destined for Cuba, Mexico, Canada and the orient, a great deal of the last class being forwarded by rail to San Francisco and thence by steamer.

To facilitate matters two mail boats are maintained at New York, and these meet incoming steamers at the quarantine station, one taking on the mail bags intended for direct delivery to trains and steaming directly to the railway stations along the river front, the other that for New York city and such others as require rehandling. The sea postoffices cost the government something less than \$3,000,000 per annum.—Harper's.

Origin of a Curious Custom Observed by Bulgarian Builders.

Nine master masons who were engaged in building a citadel in the time of the Voivod Neogoe found on returning to their work each morning that the portion of the wall which they had completed the day before had fallen to pieces during the night and was lying in a heap of ruins in the ditch.

Manol of Curten, the head mason, informed his comrades one morning that a voice from heaven had warned him in his sleep the night before that their labors would continue to come to naught unless they all swore on that very morning to immure in the structure the first woman, be it wife, mother, daughter or sister, who should arrive with the morning meal of one or either of them. They all took the oath, and the last man had hardly been sworn when Manol's own wife appeared, carrying her husband's breakfast. The oath was kept, and the woman, known in the legend as "Flora of the Fields," was murdered and her blood and flesh incorporated with the wall of masonry.

A curious practice of the Bulgarian masons (the above scene is laid in Bulgaria), which survives to this day, testifies to the vitality of the legend. To insure the solidity of the house they build they measure with a reed the shadow of the first person who passes after the digging of the foundation has been completed. When the foundation is commenced this reed is buried under the first rock, usually the cornerstone.

The Crop Failed.

The sharp wittedness of the Russian gypsies is illustrated by a story told in the Journal of the Gypsy Lore Society. A gypsy induced a farmer to join him in sowing money, promising a large crop of rubles. Having first sown a comparatively small amount, they got back each morning their capital with some addition, much to the delight of the farmer. Then they sowed a big sum and got back—nothing. The farmer began to blame the gypsy for advising him to sow money. The gypsy answered, "Well, it's nobody's fault that there was a sharp frost early this morning."

The Ruling Passion.

Mrs. J. L. Story in her reminiscences tells of a lady relative who had all her life been afraid of damp sheets. When she was dying Mrs. Story entered the room, to find the fireplace barricaded with a large assortment of bed linen. She was having her winding sheet warmed.

"I never have lain in damp bedclothes while I was alive," said the old lady in a feeble whisper, "and I'm not going to do it when I'm dead."

Laundry goes out October 16

If you can't call at their store, cut out the coupon and mail it with 25 cents, and a 50 cent box of the specific will be sent you by mail, charges paid. Do not put it off. "One today is worth two tomorrows." adv.

Destroys Dandruff

Ayer's Hair Vigor keeps the scalp clean and healthy, destroys all dandruff, and greatly promotes the growth of the hair. You will certainly be pleased with it as a dressing for your hair. It keeps the hair soft and smooth and promptly checks any falling of the hair. It does not color the hair, and cannot injure the hair or scalp. Consult your doctor about these hair problems. Ask him what he thinks of Ayer's Hair Vigor.



WAVERLY GASOLINE

A good motor is worthy of the very best gasoline. The three famous Waverly Gasolines—

76°—Special—Motor
Give Power Without Carbon

They are all refined, distilled and treated. They contain no "natural" gasolines, which are crude and unrefined and which carry the maximum of carbon-producing elements.

WAVERLY OIL WORKS CO.
Independent Refiners
PITTSBURG, PA.

Also makers of Waverly Special Auto Oil and Family Favorite Oil.

FREE 25c Page Book—tells all about oil.

BIG CASH PRIZES

FOR MAKING SOAP

This is a great opportunity for every housewife to test her skill as a soap maker and at the same time win a valuable cash prize. Every woman can enter this contest—it doesn't cost one cent to try—the conditions are as simple as A B C.

We want to prove to every housewife who reads this paper, that with the aid of *Banner Lye* she can make all the soap she needs for her family use—make better soap than she can buy anywhere—make it cheaper, with very little labor and in a very short time.

To the women who send in the best samples of homemade soap in which Banner Lye has been used we will award the following cash prizes this month:

- 1st Prize \$15.00
- 2nd Prize \$10.00
- 3rd Prize \$ 5.00
- 50 Prizes of \$ 1.00 each

BANNER LYE

The Greatest Soap Maker

Is the greatest soap maker on the market. It unites perfectly with fats and oils, making a soap that lathers freely, eats up dirt and grease and destroys germs. Banner Lye soap makes hard water soft, saves labor and backaches.

If you are not quite ready to boil your fat just now, remember there will be three separate contests—one in September, one in October and another in November. Same amount of prize money will be given away (\$80.00) each month. If you don't win in September, try in October; if you don't win in the first two contests, try in November.

Enter the contest soon as possible—if your dealer cannot supply you with Banner Lye, write us.

THE PENN CHEMICAL WORKS
Philadelphia, Pa.



10c.