

The Centre Reporter.

VOL. XXI.

CENTRE HALL, PA., THURSDAY, MAY 16, 1918.

NO. 20

THE STUDY OF THE GREAT WAR.

Latest Pamphlet Issued by the Committee on Public Information Gives Quotations and Reading Reference.

"Before June 28, 1914, Germany willed, if not war, at least another trial of diplomatic strength in which the threat of war should enter as a decisive factor". Such is the conclusion to which Prof. Samuel B. Harding, of Indiana University, comes in the third chapter of his ninety-six page pamphlet entitled, "The Study of the Great War", just issued by the Committee on Public Information, and distributed free upon application to Jackson Place, Washington, D. C.

The fact that in 1913, before the murder of the Archduke Franz Ferdinand on the fateful 28th of June, 1914, Austria notified Italy that she proposed then to attack Serbia, is one bit of evidence relied upon by Professor Harding. Also a secret military report of the German army which fell into possession of the French government shows that Germany was making extraordinary preparations in 1913 for an immediate war. In an interview with King Albert of Belgium in November of the same year, the German Kaiser gave the impression that war with France was certain and sought to win Belgium to Germany's side. Various practical measures looking to war were also taken before the Sarajevo murders. The military laws of 1911, 1912 and 1913 greatly increased the German army. The reconstruction of the Kiel Canal was hurried to completion early in 1914. Steps were taken to stir up revolt in South Africa and in British India. Secret coaling orders dated June 14, 1914, two weeks before the assassinations were issued to the German cruiser Eber at Cape Town which contemplated an immediate outbreak of war.

There is much evidence, too, relating to accumulation of war materials, the transfer of bank balances, etc., and a circular dated June 9, 1914, is cited, ordering all owners of factories to open the mobilization envelopes in their possession.

Finally, the evidence is presented showing that a secret conference of German and Austrian generals and officials was held at Potsdam, near Berlin, on July 5, 1914, and that it was at this council that the actual steps leading up to the war were agreed upon.

The following is quoted from Maxmillan Harding in Die Zukunft for August 1, 1914:

"In the Viennese note to Serbia whose brazen arrogance has no precedent in history, each phrase bears witness that Austria-Hungary desired the war. Only the war, or which the best minds of the army were thirsting, could cure the fundamental ills of the two halves of the Austrian Empire, and of the monarchy. Only the refusal and not the acceptance of the claims put forward in the note could have profited Vienna.

"The question has been asked: 'Where was the plan of the campaign elaborated—in Vienna or Berlin?' And some hasten to reply: 'In Vienna. Why do people tolerate the propagation of such dangerous fables? Why not say the thing that is (because it must be), namely, that a complete understanding in all matters existed between Berlin and Vienna?'"

Other chapters of the study deal with the following subjects: Fundamental causes of the war, its historical background, the Austro-Serbian controversy, the failure of diplomacy to avert war between Germany-Austria and Russia-France, the entrance of Great Britain as a result of the violation of Belgium's neutrality, the spread of the war and its character, entrance of the United States, the course of the war from 1914 to April 3rd, 1918, and the various peace proposals, including the Brest-Litovsk treaty imposed by Germany and Austria upon dejected Russia.

Space is also given in the final chapter to a brief consideration of the questions whether this will be the last great war. The requirements are sketched both for a League to enforce peace and for world federation and the triumph of the United States and the Allies over militarist and despotic Germany is regarded as giving "the best assurance of the establishment of a league of peace and the practical ending of war."

The sub-title as the study describes it as a "topical outline with extensive quotations and reading references". In each chapter the material is presented under systematically arranged headings, and each of these is illustrated by one or more quotations of evidence taken usually from the original sources. Frequent reading references are appended to the topics, many of them referring to the "War Cyclopedia" published by the Committee on Public Information, of which Professor Harding is one of the authors. In addition, a selected list

(Continued on inside page.)

PURCHASERS OF LIBERTY BONDS.

\$37,000 Subscribed in This District.—A List of Bond Buyers.

Thirty-seven thousand dollars were raised in the district of which Centre Hall is a part, in the Third Liberty Loan campaign. A list of the bond buyers is appended:

- Mrs. Chestie Treslar
- Mrs. E. M. Huyett
- E. M. Huyett
- Hazel Emery
- Mrs. Laura McCormick
- W. W. McCormick
- G. H. McCormick
- Ralph Sweeney
- Lizzie Slack
- J. Wm. Blausier
- Edward Allison
- W. M. Allison
- Hermine L. Allison
- Donald Allison
- Spring Mills Cemetery
- Harry Harshbarger
- Ellen N. Heckman
- W. B. Grove
- Anna M. Sankey
- A. N. Finkel
- W. J. Dashner
- Martha Condo
- L. M. Barger
- M. A. Burkholder
- Emma E. Royer
- T. F. Royer
- Coroline McClaeskey
- G. E. Auman
- Anna Frasier
- F. W. Frasier
- W. L. Jordan
- J. E. Campbell
- H. D. Callahan
- Ruth Callahan
- William Houser
- Hugh McClintic
- S. Ross McClintic
- C. Dale McClintic
- Ether Bitner
- Elizabeth Bitner
- Nancy Hunter
- E. C. Harter
- K. G. E. Lodge
- F. & A. M. Lodge
- J. P. Grove, Trustee
- G. W. Hosterman, Trustee
- Mary Slutterbeck
- Charles Slutterbeck
- Arthur Slutterbeck
- John F. Kramer
- Nellie M. Hennigh
- H. H. Houser
- Cyrus Brungart
- Guy R. Brooks
- J. Wm. Bradford
- John E. Noll
- I. J. Zubler
- Marthias Weagley
- Lola M. Wolfe
- Lola M. Ulrich
- W. W. Reitz
- J. Elmer Royer
- James W. Runkle
- Laura S. Runkle
- Rosetta Runkle
- H. C. Robinson
- Ida M. Miller
- Mildred L. McClenahan
- E. Rea McClenahan
- Maynard Meeker
- Charles A. Miller
- John D. Long
- Earl A. Ross
- E. Rosa Stover
- A. L. Duck
- Mrs. Frank M. Fisher
- Anna C. Grove
- Mrs. Bertha McClintic
- Mary J. Swartz
- M. T. Zubler
- Mrs. Mary M. Williams
- Emma P. Grove
- W. H. Lingle
- Mrs. Charles L. McCool
- Charles B. Neff
- Annie M. Lohr
- Charles M. Miller
- J. W. Mowery
- Albert R. Mowery
- J. C. Rossman
- Isabel Rowe
- J. W. Raymond
- G. E. Riter
- Bruce W. Ripka
- G. W. Ralston
- W. F. Rishel
- Mrs. Clyde A. Smith
- Spruce town M. E. S. S.
- George W. Sharer
- D. W. Sweetwood
- E. P. Shook
- Edith Sankey
- P. D. Swabb
- George H. Sweeney
- E. J. Sweetwood
- D. E. Snyder
- W. H. Bartholomew
- Lloyd R. Vonada
- Rev. W. H. Williams
- John A. Wagner
- Elias Weaver
- E. Clayton Wagner
- John H. Wiser
- Laurence Napp
- Charles F. Auman
- J. W. Armstrong
- B. D. Brisbin
- H. L. Brooks
- M. Helen Bartholomew
- D. Ross Bushman
- J. W. Benner

(Continued on inside page.)

VOCATIONAL EDUCATION IN PENNA.

A Series of Articles Leading Up to the Gregg Township Vocational School at Spring Mills.

[By Prof. W. W. Reitz, Supervisor of Agriculture of the Gregg Township Vocational School.]

PART II.

GROWTH OF THE AGRICULTURAL AND HOUSEHOLD ARTS DEPARTMENT.

As soon as the Legislature enacted the Vocational Law, in 1913, five schools qualified and became vocational schools or took on vocational departments. These five pioneer schools were:—Waterford, Erie county; Montrose, Susquehanna county; Honesdale, Wayne county; Mt. Pleasant, Westmoreland county, and Troy, Bradford county. During 1914 eight more schools qualified, making thirteen. From year to year others were added until at the present time vocational agriculture or household arts, or both, are represented in forty-two schools. Perhaps half of these are vocational schools; the others are departments. These schools are not distributed evenly throughout the State but are granted to those communities which request it and whose schools qualify. They are found mostly in the extreme western and eastern parts of the State, also along the northern border and a few in the southern part. The Central part of the State has been slow to warm up to the vocational idea. In the fall of 1917, Spring Mills, in this county, took the first step by establishing a vocational school, but there isn't another one within a radius of sixty miles at the present time. For the most part there is only one school to a county but Mercer county has four and several counties have two.

About two thousand boys and girls are enrolled in these forty-two schools. Every school wishing to establish an agricultural department must equip for twelve boys and must have at least that number on the roll. In order to establish a household arts department, a school must have sixteen girls and equipment for the same.

This army of boys and girls is giving good account of itself during these war times. The boys are required to carry on an agricultural project during the summer, consisting of the growing of about an acre of corn or potatoes, or raising poultry or hogs or feeding cattle. These projects are nearly all productive rather than experimental. During last summer over a thousand boys carried on projects in Pennsylvania, producing several thousand bushels of corn, several thousand bushels of potatoes, several thousand chickens, beside great quantities of wheat, oats and buckwheat that otherwise would not have been produced. This spring the schools have thrown open their seed-testing laboratories to the farmers and have tested great quantities of their corn. There is hardly a school that has not tested twenty-five bushels, and many have tested several times that quantity. It is no exaggeration to say that these boys have saved many thousand bushels of corn for the farmers during the coming year.

The girls likewise have been doing their bit. They have been taught to knit and sew, and to cook and bake with all manner of wheat and meat substitutes, and without waste. Having learned to knit and sew, their attention naturally was directed to Red Cross work. Many a sweater and other article of comfort was produced by their hands. Many schools made Red Cross blankets or robes from remnants of yarn and second hand articles made from yarn, which were donated and which they revealed and dyed.

The Supervisors of Home Making in nearly every school, gave demonstrations to the mothers and housewives of the community, illustrating the use of substitutes. The Supervisors of Agriculture also do as much extension work as is possible directly with the farmer. Meetings are often held at the various school houses throughout the country district and agricultural problems are discussed with the patrons. Night schools also are sometimes conducted for the benefit of the farmers. The writer at one time conducted a short course at which time ten farmers attended half-day sessions regularly for six weeks.

Big Total for This Church.

With a congregation of but 250, several who live out of town and a number being at the age that they have no earning capacity, the total subscription of the members of the First Methodist Episcopal church of Nesquehoning to the Third Liberty Loan was just \$17,000. This is an average of \$68 for each resident member.

The above is taken from the Berwick Enquirer and the church referred to is that of which Rev. G. W. Molinay is pastor.

VICTIM OF ACCIDENT DIES.

Rufus E. Bedyon, Formerly of Potter Township, Died at Hospital.

Rufus E. Bedyon, the victim of the shooting accident at the "Barrens" near Thompson's sawmill, in the barrens, on April 18th, died Thursday of last week about noon in the Bellefonte hospital. The news comes as a severe shock to the man's many friends, as he had been on a fair way to recovery.

The accident which was described in a recent issue, happened as follows: Samuel Bedyon, a brother of Rufus, had given a twenty-two calibre rifle to John Thompson, aged eleven years, in order to shoot some rats which had become a nuisance about the barn. Mr. Bedyon had meanwhile gone into the barn and was repairing a feed bin. Sometime later, little John came into the building and laid down the gun which was cocked. When he again picked it up it was somehow discharged, the bullet lodging in Mr. Bedyon's right side, about six inches below the shoulder.

Dr. Ritenour, the college physician, was called, and upon examination, found the injury slight, saying that the bullet could not have lodged in a less dangerous place. The next day the injured man was taken to the Bellefonte hospital, where with the aid of the X-ray, the bullet was located and removed. Several days later the man was discharged and returned home apparently as well as ever.

Several days ago, however, Mr. Bedyon began to complain that his right shoulder was hurting him. It was advised that he again go to the hospital and accordingly he was taken there Thursday morning. The physician in charge decided that the cavity from which the bullet had been taken had filled with foreign matter, and while they were probing the wound the man passed away. The cause of his death has not been cleared up, but it is thought that the man's heart was weak and would not bear up under the strain.

Deceased was the son of Amos and Margaret Metzler Bedyon and was born in Georges Valley on November 7, 1885, his age thus being 33 years, 6 months, and 2 days. The greater part of his life was spent in Penna Valley, in the vicinity of Colyer until he moved to Thompson's sawmill late last year, where he has since been employed by George Thompson. He is survived by his wife and two children; Mae, aged eleven, and Albert, aged nine; four brothers, several sisters, and his mother. Funeral services were conducted Saturday, and interment made at Lewistown.

Planting Sugar Cane.

A new crop being grown in Kishacoquillas Valley, Mifflin county, is sugar cane. John M. Harzler, of Belleville, is the enterprising citizen of that valley to erect sugar cane evaporating plant and will be able to handle the crop to the best advantage.

If director McAdoo approves the increase of the pay for railroad men, the increase will be reckoned on the pay received December, 1915, and not the present rate of pay. Many employes are now receiving the greater portion of this increase owing to voluntary increases made by railroads.

DR. HARRIS TALKS.

Superintendent of Dry Federation Speaks in United Evangelical Church.—"Splendid, splendid!"

The good audience that heard Dr. J. Royal Harris, in the United Evangelical church on Sunday evening, was delighted from the start to finish of the address. Dr. Harris is superintendent of the State Dry Federation, and presented many new thoughts on the subject of temperance, the need of the elimination of the manufacture of booze on the ground of food conservation, and the duty of every good citizen to use his vote in the interest of the cause by selecting such candidates as are known to honestly favor the passage of the National Prohibition Amendment in the state as well as by congress. The speaker read a list of candidates, whom he declared could be trusted, among these were the names of I. L. Harvey, Republican, candidate for assembly; William E. Tobias, Democrat, and John Richelson, Republican, candidates for congress.

Dr. Harris is a splendid speaker, and presented his arguments in a most logical and striking manner. His talk was so much unlike the old-time temperance addresses that those, if there were any present who favored booze, must admit that the personal privilege feature of the question has been eliminated, if it ever did have a standing, by the World War.

At the close of the meeting there was a liberal contribution made toward defraying expenses of the movement.

HIGH SCHOOL COMMENCEMENT.

Exercises Thursday Evening Largely Attended.—Bellefonte Orchestra.

The High school commencement exercises in Grange Arcadia, Thursday night of last week, were largely attended. The ceremony concluded the school work of Prof. C. R. Neff, who very acceptably finished the school term begun by Prof. W. O. Heckman, resigned, to accept a similar position at State College. The stage was tastefully decorated with spruce, the class colors, and motto, all the scenery being hidden from view. Contrary to the custom, the class played a lone hand. It ignored the coming seniors, and dispensed with the graduation address. A Bellefonte orchestra furnished the music.

Each of the graduates performed their part of the program with credit, one or two of them having had papers of great value and interest to the audience.

The program, which was interspersed with music, follows:

The Practical Value of Liberal Education, James Sweetwood.

The Value of Economy, H. Marchie Jodon.

The Reward of Labor, M. Catharine Ruble.

What Edison Has Accomplished, Carrie R. Mitterling.

Food and The World War, Mae E. Shultz.

Self Control and Self-Reliance, Elizabeth R. Sweetwood.

The Power That Moves the World, Rebecca E. Kresmer.

Brush Burning Starts Mountain Fire.

The burning of brush was responsible for a raging mountain fire which burned over hundreds of acres on Nitany mountain on this side, directly above Centre Hall, and on the other side, beginning near the Greens Valley section. It is said that a young man, after starting the fire, left it to look after his corn planting and in a short time discovered that the fire had started up the mountainside. It required some hard fighting until late Thursday night on the part of Ranger Hoover and a score of men to save the State land on that side from destruction, and after the fire crossed the "top" and started toward Centre Hall, John G. Roseman, fire warden, rounded up a score of men in Centre Hall, who fought the flames Thursday night, finally getting the fire under control on Friday morning.

Red Cross Benefit Play.

"A Loyal Friend" is the title of a play which will be presented by the young people of Pine Grove Mills in Grange Arcadia, Centre Hall, on Saturday evening, May 18th. The entire proceeds will go into the Red Cross fund, the Pine Grove Mills and Centre Hall auxiliaries sharing the receipts on a fifty-fifty basis.

The play has already been presented a number of times to large and appreciative audiences. The plot is clean and wholesome, with nothing to jar the finer sensibilities of those who demand and admire a clean-cut entertainment.

Don't miss it. You will get your money's worth and at the same time you will be helping along the Red Cross, which has a right to your support.

Celebrated 83rd Birthday.

A birthday party, in celebration of his eighty-third birthday anniversary, was tendered Levi Stump, at his home at Spring Bank, near Millheim, on Thursday of last week. The evening was spent in a most delightful manner, several of the ladies present rendering beautiful music. Ice cream and cake formed the refreshments. A substantial cash donation was given Mr. Stump as a token of respect by those present, who were as follows:

Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Herb, Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Miller and children Edna and Lee, Mrs. Frank Miller, Mrs. J. Z. Kern and son Samuel, Mrs. S. R. Gettic, J. N. Royer, Mr. and Mrs. C. M. Miller, Mr. and Mrs. H. M. Fiedler, of Madisonburg; Mr. and Mrs. I. E. Shultz and children Evalyn, Goldy, Chestie and Minnie, William Confer, Mr. Pennicuff, Mr. and Mrs. Wesley Wolf and children May, James and Violet, Mrs. Newton Boyer and daughter Eva, Hasting Haeppel, all of Spring Bank; Mr. and Mrs. Harry Homan and son Lester, of Aaronburg; Mr. and Mrs. Fred Best and children Doll, Mary, Ruth and Helen, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Kline, Lucy Jordon, Mr. and Mrs. Adam Reish and daughter Dorothy, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Cummings and children Paul, Ralph and Walter, Mary Fishburn, Willies Best, of Centre Mills.

He Was Right.

Teacher, to Johnny, in geography class: "What is the largest city in France?" Johnny: "Somewhere."

TOWN AND COUNTY NEWS.

HAPPENINGS OF LOCAL INTEREST FROM ALL PARTS

And what shall we do with the pro-Germans?

W. S. S. and T. S. will help spell d-e-f-e-a-t for the Kaiser.

May 21st can be made a state clean-up-day among politicians.

Build with cement—the material that wears longest.—R. D. Foreman, Centre Hall.

A good many of our people acted on Miss Jarvis' advice and wore a thrift stamp instead of a carnation on Mothers' Day.

After taking the ordnance course at Pennsylvania State College, Samuel J. McMullen, of Millheim, was sent to Rock Island (Ill.) arsenal and later transferred to Camp Hancock, Georgia.

The woman's committee on the Third Liberty bond reported \$8050 sold in Centre Hall and in Potter township, \$2250, or a total of \$10,400, making a very fair percentage of the whole amount purchased, which was \$37,000.

The bad behavior of seed corn was the cause for a great many farmers throughout the valley postponing planting until this week. With fair weather for a few days much of the corn will have been planted, and this is just the 16th.

The Millheim Journal is pleased to announce that that town has six gallant sons on French soil fighting for liberty: They are Sergt. Geris E. Stover, P. Byron Musser, Henry Brown, Orvis Corman, Jay Winegardner, and Russell Goodhart.

A large barn belonging to George Solt, six miles from Snow Shoe, was struck by lightning and entirely consumed, as was also nearly all its contents, including two horses and a valuable cow, farming implements, etc. The loss is between five and six thousand dollars.

Pennsylvania is to furnish twenty thousand men under the draft call just issued. This will increase the army of Pennsylvanians in service to more than 200,000, but we will still have about 100,000 in class one. Pennsylvania is doing her part in the war for democracy.

Plant, plant; plant, enough for yourself and family and a surplus to sell. Last year there was an abundance, but, remember, the yield was heavy. Suppose oats, barley, corn, potatoes, buckwheat, beans, etc., are only a half crop, have you planted enough? Planting liberally in season will both add to your revenue and serve your country.

Potatoes are selling around the half-dollar mark—the same tubers for which \$1.00 to \$1.50 was offered last fall. Little is being said, this spring about planting this important crop, but the wide awake farmer will be able to see that the present price of potatoes has nothing whatever to do with the price the coming crop may command, and will plant liberally.

If we want to go "over the top" in the War Savings Stamp movement, the Centre Hall post office must sell \$20.00 worth of stamps for every inhabitant in Centre Hall, as well as that much for every individual covered by the rural routes served from this office. You will see that means a large sum of money must yet be invested in these popular securities.

Well, here we are, preparing for the one hundred million dollar Red Cross drive. The drive begins on Sunday, and that is the best day of all to contribute. When you bought a bond you claim you did a patriotic service, but your contribution to the Red Cross proves whether it was patriotism or the splendid interest that induced you to invest in bonds.

No one is a good citizen who has not bought Liberty Bonds and War Savings Stamps, provided he or she is able to do so. Examine your strong chest carefully, if you have not done your best (not bit) there is time to amend. After you have fulfilled your obligation get right after any one who has not come up to the standard you set yourself. At this stage the financially able man who has no war securities and refuses to purchase, may safely be classed a pro-German.

Mrs. Henry Gingerich and grandson Roscoe G. Warren, of Linden Hall, just arrived from an extended trip to eastern cities. The chief objective point was Reading where they attended the graduation of the former's daughter, Miss Arlene Anzabetta Gingerich, who holds the stamp of the Reading Hospital, with much honor. Among the many guests present in honor of Miss Gingerich was her sister, Miss Rosella Gingerich, of Reading. The hall was adorned with elaborate decorations, and immediately succeeding the orations a delightful banquet was held.