

LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

Prof. C. L. Gramley, of Rebersburg, is teaching at Pleasant Gap.

Dr. J. V. Foster, of State College, spent a short time in town Friday.

Miss Ferma Hoover is on a two weeks' vacation at the Centre Hall hotel.

A German name cannot always be helped, but a German character can.

C. F. Deininger, who has been employed at Burnham, is home this week.

Pay your school tax before October 1st, and thus save the five per cent. penalty.

Miss Hope Strunk, of State College, visited her friend, Miss Madeline Spayd, over Sunday.

Mrs. Howard Ritter has been seriously ill with heart trouble for the past week. She is now in the Bellefonte hospital.

Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Goodhart and the latter's sister, Mrs. Gregory, of Johnstown, are visiting at the home of Mrs. Mary Goodhart.

Mr. and Mrs. Clayburn Breon and son Charles, of Lock Haven, are guests of Mrs. Breon's brother, Cleveland D. Mitterling and family, this week.

H. K. Ott, of Bellefonte, will be sent by the Local Board, to-day (Thursday), to Lehigh University for special training as an electrician for government service.

Everybody is interested in the letters from the soldier boys, and those who receive letters from sons, brothers, or friends should hand them in for publication.

Miss Mae Shultz, who entered Albright college last week, will finish her work in music, besides taking up art and specializing in several academic branches.

This issue of the Reporter is out a half day earlier than usual in order that the office force might enjoy the big days of the Encampment and Fair with their friends on the park.

John Whiteman is enjoying a few days' furlough with his mother in Centre Hall. He is a cook at Camp Meade and presents a healthy appearance. He will return to camp Friday.

Rev. W. K. McKinney, Ph. D., of Bellefonte, will preach in the Presbyterian church in Centre Hall, Sunday afternoon, September 22. He will at that time declare the local pulpit vacant.

Messrs. J. H. Horner and Edward Loughner, overseers of the poor of Potter township, made a trip to the county seat on Friday to seek legal advice regarding matters pertaining to their office.

The Red Cross auxiliary, at Millheim, sums up its August work as follows: 50 house dresses for refugee women, of which 14 were made by Coburn ladies; 45 pairs of socks, of which Coburn ladies knit 3 pairs; 9 sweaters, Coburn ladies credited with 7.

The Condo shops, at Penn Hall, have been leased by P. M. Ackerman, a painter of large experience, who is prepared to repaint vehicles of all kinds and will give special attention to repainting automobiles. Prompt attention will be given to all work.

Dr. and Mrs. H. H. Longwell, of this place, Dr. and Mrs. J. R. Barlett, of Pleasant Gap, motored to Slippery Rock, Butler county, the latter part of last week, to visit a sister of Dr. Longwell's who has been ill. The trip one way was 183 miles and the doctor states the roads were "fierce".

The Louisville Orphans' Band made a stop over at Philipsburg on Thursday and rendered several stirring selections. They were given an offering of \$47.00, which made Philipsburg's contributions to the band boys the splendid total of \$357.00.

Although the salary of the postmaster at Burnham is \$1500 per year, Postmaster J. C. Jacobs has resigned the position because the compensation is too low during the present era of high prices to justify his continuance in view of the fact that he receives no allowance and must pay all clerical assistance out of the salary allowed.

Mrs. Sarah Wagner Schell and Mrs. L. Ray Morgan, of Homestead, are guests of Mrs. S. W. Smith, the latter's sister, who from here will go to Philipsburg, her former home. Mrs. Schell left Potter township many years ago, but is yet deeply interested in its people and old landmarks. She is the daughter of the late John C. Wagner, and while living in the vicinity of Tusseyville taught one of the Potter township schools.

Sunday proved a good test for the Sunday-inclined auto travelers. With the Grange Encampment being a desirable objective, it would have been supposed that the request to save gas would not have been so universally heeded. Public sentiment, however, has grown to immense proportions against Sunday pleasure driving, and this, coupled with a 100 per cent American patriotic spirit, resulted in an almost negligible number of cars being on the park Sunday.

THE DEATH RECORD.

IMMEL.—Samuel Immel, formerly of Penns Valley, died in Milroy about ten days ago and was buried at that place. He was aged about seventy years and is survived by two brothers—Conrad Immel, of Farmers Mills, and Andrew Immel, whose address is unknown.

HEINZ APPEALS FOR USE

OF MIXED FLOUR.

People Must Know That the Bars Are Not Down On Wheat.

"The greatest rationing experiment in the history of the World is in progress," said Howard Heinz, United States Food Administrator for Pennsylvania the other day in an appeal for the universal use of mixed flour by all classes in Pennsylvania.

"For the first time since the World's War began, the nations of the Allies are eating at a common table. Over two hundred and twenty million people surround this board. There are no seats of honor. There is no distinction of class; rich and poor, the farmer and the city dweller, the millionaire and the laboring man must now all partake of the same bread."

The new rulings on wheat was the subject of Mr. Heinz comment. The fifty-fifty rule regarding the use of wheat flour and its substitutes is a thing of the past. The new one of 80-20, or 80 per cent wheat flour and twenty per cent substitutes prevails not only in the United States but in England, France and Italy.

ALLIES ARE RATIONED ALIKE

"Now that the two hundred and twenty million people of the Allies are rationed alike, and eating the same bread, any member of this mighty family who asks for pure wheat bread in this great crisis, or for food different from that furnished the other nations stamps himself as one who is not willing to contribute his part to winning the victory."

"An American," said Mr. Heinz with emphasis, "who refuses to eat the same bread as that furnished our Allies proclaims himself unfriendly to the purpose of our government."

STILL DANGER OF A FAMINE.

"And because there is a larger wheat crop in the United States this year than for years past; because the 50-50 rule has been abolished and a larger use of wheat flour is now permitted is no excuse for any individual to think that the bars are down and that he can use as much wheat flour as he desires without substitutes. If the situation were not serious there would be no need of using substitutes with flour. The world is still in danger of actual famine if our 1919 crops should fail."

"There are no preferred guests at the common table of the Allied Nations. The new rule of 80-20 ration, applies as well to the farmer as to the miner, as well to the munition worker as to the clerk; it applies to all classes and condition of men."

"I appeal to the people of Pennsylvania to regard this changed condition in the light I have described. I believe they will. They have shown a splendid spirit of cooperation with the Food Administration. Every patriotic citizen, understanding just what is wanted, should refuse to eat wheat bread which contains no substitutes."

BOALSBURG.

Fred Brouse is attending Forestry School at Mt. Alto.

Earl Phillips, of Akron, Ohio, is visiting here.

B. P. Lonberger of Virginia is spending some time with his family here.

Miss Helen Coxey, of Lock Haven, is spending her vacation with her mother, here.

Mr. and Mrs. Faxon, of Milesburg, were recent visitors with their son Charles, here.

Mrs. Laura Bricker and son Howard, of Penns Grove, N. J., are spending some time with Centre county friends.

Edward Tussey, of Sinking Valley, was a guest at the William Goheen home over Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. James Fry, of Philadelphia, enjoyed a visit with the latter's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Kaup.

Miss Frances Patterson, who has been spending some time at Altoona, returned to her home here last Thursday for a short stay.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Fisher, son, and Miss Josephine Keifer, of Sunbury, spent several days last week with Mrs. E. A. Fisher.

Russel Ishler, after spending the summer at Penns Grove, N. J., returned to his home here. Mr. Ishler will enter State College the twenty-fifth of September.

The schools opened the ninth of September with Rev. S. C. Stover as principal; Ruth Smith, teacher of the eight grade; Rosalie McCormick, teacher of the grammar grade, and Emma Rowe, teacher of the primary.

GEORGES VALLEY.

Dolen Decker is driving a new Chevrolet car.

Getting ready for the Grange picnic is the latest on the program.

Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Breon spent Sunday at the John Auman home.

Rev. Miller and family dined at the D. D. Decker home on Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Emerick, of Penn Hall, spent Sunday at the home of their daughter, Mrs. C. W. Lingle.

H. A. Nalle and Miss Hulda Ripka, of Milroy, were visitors at the home of the latter's brother, J. B. Ripka, on Saturday.

Ford motor cars will no longer be made, at least until after the war. The company is devoting its entire facilities to government work.

ARMY HEALTH RATE

BEST IN HISTORY.

Less Than Three Per Thousand on the Average Die From Disease—Scandals of Spanish-American War Avoided.

The American Army has practically eradicated the scourge of disease which in previous wars caused more deaths than shrapnel and sword.

The credit side of the army's health ledger carries a table of lower and lower percentages. An American soldier of today takes his chance on the firing line rather than in a hospital, or a mess hall where impure food is served. Our armies at home and abroad are not menaced by embalmed beef scandals, such as occurred during the Spanish-American war. Typhoid is almost unknown on battle field and in training camp. Mortality from pneumonia is remarkably low. Social disease no longer seriously menace the effective of American armies.

A recent report from the office of the Sergeant General of the army discloses that for the past two months the average death rate on account of disease was only 28 per thousand. This report covers both the American Expeditionary Forces and the training camps at home.

This means that out of each thousand men under arms during that period less than three men died of disease. The man in civil life would hardly ask greater odds against death.

Comparative figures covering the past wars of the United States show that in these conflicts disease killed more men—and many more men—than bullets. The chances were against the seriously wounded soldiers, as they were against the man stricken with fever or other diseases incident to camp life on congested surroundings.

CONSTANT WATCHFULNESS

Sanitation, food inspection, studies in nutrition, sterilization, watchfulness from the moment a selectman enters a training camp until he goes into the front-line trenches, and then more watchfulness and attention, are responsible for the creditable record of the Army Medical Department.

If the gods of battle spare their sons the American mother and father today need have but little anxiety about disease. The army guards the health of its men first because battle can be won only by well men.

With the disease records of the Spanish-American war comparatively fresh in mind there was nation-wide concern regarding disease protection when this war came. It has disappeared for here the record speaks:

In the Mexican war (1846-48) the disease rate was 110 men died of disease to 15 killed in battle—more than seven to one.

In the armies of the North during the Civil War (1861-65) 95 died of disease to 33 killed in battle—a disease mortality substantially double the battle mortality.

In the Spanish-American war (1898) 26 died of disease to 5 killed in battle, a ratio of more than five to one. Typhoid fever, reduced to almost zero in the American armies today, claimed most of those who died of illness instead of in conflict.

During the first few months of American participation in the present world war there has been a parity between the low death rate from battle and the death rate from disease.

Where eight men have died of disease eight men have been killed in battle, with a combined mortality which, if projected throughout the year, would be only a little more than half of the battle mortality and less than a third of the disease mortality of the Civil War.

UNPRECEDENTED HEALTH RATE

Approaching the statistics from a different angle, a health rate so far unsurpassed has been established by the American armies overseas and at home. With approximately three million men under arms, military funerals because of disease are fewer day by day than the funerals in an American city of three million population.

For the last week in July, for instance, the combined reports of the American Expeditionary Forces and of troops stationed in the United States showed an annual death rate for disease of 1.9 per thousand—less than two men per thousand and per year.

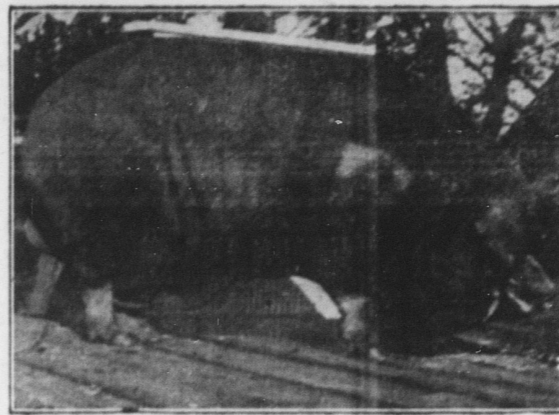
The annual death rate for disease of men of military age in civil life is 6.7 per thousand.

Thus a man in the army appears to have three times the better chance to stay well in the army than when about civil pursuits.

This new army rate at that time based on an approximate strength of 2,500,000 men was established when large bodies of American troops were living under most abnormal conditions. They were participating in the heavy fighting on the Marne salient and slept and ate under arduous and almost primitive conditions.

That this record for one week was not an isolated favorable one is shown by reports made by the Surgeon General in the middle of August covering the preceding two months. The average death rate per thousand from disease during those two months was 2.8.

Share & Share Alike



"GRAND MASTER," on the scales, 1125 1/2 lbs.



His Son, "GRAND MASTER'S EQUAL"

"Grand Master's Equal"

is at the Head of the Herd on the
PENNS VALLEY VIEW FARMS.

The herd boar is The Master, the dominating head of the herd Hence, the necessity of crowning your herd with the best boar you can get. You should act with the feeling that the very best is none too good. We invite your inspection.

PENNS VALLEY VIEW FARMS

Pure-Bred Big-Type Poland China Hogs

W. F. Colyer, Proprietor

SOUNDS THAT ARE NOT HEARD

In Many, the Limit is Either Too High or Too Low for the Human Ear to Catch.

In the sense of hearing numerous problems have interested the experimental psychologist. Among these may be mentioned the range of sounds that can be heard by an individual, that is, the limit both above and below which no sound can be heard. The solution of these two problems, the determination of the upper and lower limit of sound, has occasioned a great deal of careful work and the construction of many forms of apparatus. For determining the upper limit of sound for any individual, and individuals differ considerably, the Galton whistle is generally used.

It consists of a tiny pipe, which is lengthened or shortened by a piston adjusted by a micrometer screw. This little instrument can be regulated to make a tone which is too high for any human ear to hear, and which will finally produce only a painful sensation.

The Galton whistle was devised by Francis Galton for his study of individual differences. He had one of the whistles built into the end of his cane, says the Strand Magazine, and as he walked through the Zoological Gardens he would blow it near the ears of the various animals. He adjusted the whistle too high for his own ear to hear, and if the various animals responded to the sound he knew that their upper limit was greater than that of the human ear.

The ordinary human ear can detect a tone whose vibration rate is at least 25,000 vibrations a second, while the whistle will produce 50,000 a second. This upper limit varies with the age of the individual to such an extent that, if the upper limit at 16 years of age were 50,000 vibrations, at 60 years of age it would be about 25,000 a second.

TWO OPINIONS AS TO MERIT

Mr. Blank's Verdict on Dancer Did Not at All Agree With That Expressed by His Wife.

At a social gathering a bachelor with a somewhat satirical opinion of feminine prejudice approached a party of women who happened to be speaking of plays and players they had seen during the last season in New York.

"By the way," he ventured casually, "did any of you go to see Gaby Des Lys while you were there?"

"We saw her in London," replied Mrs. Blank.

"What did you think of her?"

"Oh, she was positively nil. She couldn't sing or dance and she was so bored that Mr. Blank and I were both disgusted as well as disappointed," came the ready criticism.

The topic changed and the bachelor excused himself to join the men in another room. His curiosity was aroused, and finding Mr. Blank's ears not directly engaged, he singled him out for a chat.

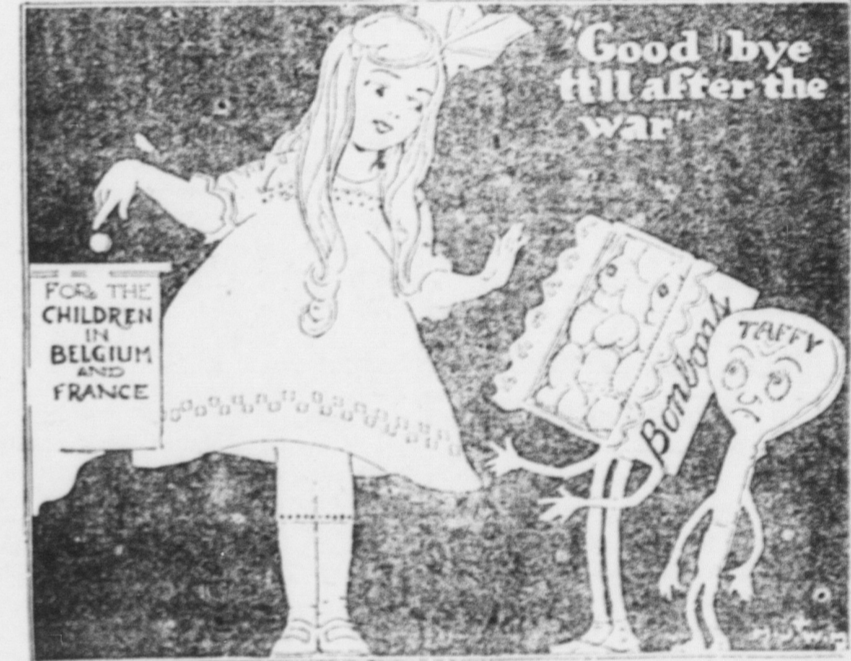
"You saw Gaby Des Lys in London, did you not?" he began.

"Gaby?" responded Mr. Blank with a sudden impetus of interest. "Yes, I saw her in London and I sneaked off and saw her again in New York, too. She certainly is a peach!"

SAVE SUGAR FOR THE MAN WHO FIGHTS

FOOD WILL WIN THE WAR

Save Sugar, Children!



A Penny here means a Burn Over there

FARMERS: FERTILIZE YOUR WHEAT

This Fall, And Do It Liberally.

Don't think the price is too high. The price at present on fertilizer is not as high in proportion as before the war.

It takes Less Wheat to Buy a Ton of Fertilizer Today than it did Before the War.

A FACT! Before the war it took more bushels of wheat to buy a ton of fertilizer than it takes today to buy a ton of the same quality of fertilizer.

I have a liberal stock on hand. Order early before the supply is exhausted.

Phone your order and the goods will be held until you want to use it.

R. D. FOREMAN
Centre Hall, Pa.