

THE CENTRE REPORTER ISSUED WEEKLY.

CENTRE HALL, PENN'A.

SMITH & BAILEY, Proprietors S. W. SMITH, Editor EDW. E. BAILEY, Associate Editor and Business Manager

TERMS.—The terms of subscription to the Reporter are \$1.50 a year, in advance. Legal advertising at the rate of ten cents per line each insertion. Display advertising rates made known on application. Entered in the Post Office in Centre Hall as second-class matter.

SUNDAY CHURCH SERVICES

PENN'S VALLEY LUTHERAN

CLARENCE C. OTTO, Gettysburg Theological student, will fill the Lutheran appointments according to the following schedule:

Georges Valley—9 to 10 A. M. Farmers Mills, 10:30 A. M. Centre Hall, 7:30 P. M.

CENTRE HALL REFORMED (Rev. Delas R. Keener, Pastor)

EVANGELICAL (Rev. W. K. Hosterman, Pastor)

Centre Hall—Sunday School, 9:30 A. M. Worship Service, 10:30 A. M.

Lemont—Sunday School, 10 A. M. Worship Service, 7:30 P. M.

Tusseyville—Sunday School, 1:30 P. M. Worship Service, 2:30 P. M.

Spring Mills—Communion Service, 9:15 A. M. Sunday school, 10:15 A. M.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL (Rev. I. L. Miller, Pastor)

Centre Hall—9:30—Church Service. 10:30—Sunday School.

Sprucetown—10:00—Sunday school. 10:45—Morning Worship.

Spring Mills—7:30—Evening Worship.

PREBYTERIAN (Rev. J. M. Kirkpatrick, Pastor)

9:30—Sunday School. 7:30—Evening Worship.

"CROWDED CHURCHES WOULD AID RECOVERY"

Dr. Charles E. Beury, President of Temple University, Philadelphia, and well known in Centre Hall by reason of his marriage to one of the town's former young ladies, namely, Miss Ella Fischer, daughter of the late Rev. W. E. Fischer, presents an interesting article on "Crowded Churches Would Aid Recovery," which the Reporter feels is so good as to be worth reprinting.

Here it is as it appeared in a recent issue of The Philadelphia Record: "These, indeed, are times that try men's souls. An insurrection of lawlessness and wanton disregard for things held sacred—as insidious as the most virulent epidemic—seems to be sweeping over much of the world. But, more deadly than a plague which destroys only human life, this wave of irreverence and ungodliness seeks the destruction of the divine spirit that dwells in the hearts of man."

"Nations and individuals alike seem to have drifted into apathetic attitudes toward the nobler concepts of life. Greed and aggression have supplanted the finer instincts with which both governments and peoples have been endowed. Christ and His teachings, heretofore the mainstay of both commonwealth and individual, apparently have been eliminated in the complex processes of our so-called modern civilization. Mammon threatens to usurp the throne of God."

"To counteract these devastating forces of evil, a great moral, spiritual, and religious resurgence is the world's greatest need today—a return to elemental principles of righteousness and Godliness a reversion to the high moral standards which would permit generations of the past to omit God from their calculations; and a revival and a renewal of our obligations toward ourselves and our fellowmen."

"Here, in America, the churches, thank God, are wide open, providing sanctuary and spiritual comfort for those who are groping for the light in these days of darkness. Crowded churches would do more to promote economic as well as moral recovery than any program that may be launched by Congress. We need to hear the voice of God rather than the voice of man."

We give Governor James credit for a sensible remark made in connection with women holding a job when the husband has one already. The Governor said: "We try to sustain as many homes as we can, not individuals."

Jack Coldron, of Centre Hall, a Penn State graduate, writes an interesting article for this issue of The Reporter under the general head of "Glimpses of History." More specifically, the article pertains to the early history of the calendar and how the "old boys" of B. C. days juggled it to satisfy their individual vanities. Read the article.

Deaths

LEWIS.—Mrs. Clifford M. Lewis of State College, died in a Meadville hospital, Sunday afternoon as a result of a fractured skull sustained in an automobile accident. She was driving the car when it left the highway and struck a tree near Meadville. Her mother was seriously injured in the same accident but is expected to recover. The husband of the deceased woman is a member of the public information staff at Penn State College.

LOCAL REPUBLICANS ATTEND DINNER AT NITTANY LION

Local Republicans who attended the Lincoln Day dinner at the Nittany Lion Friday night were James Brooks, William Campbell, Edward Durst, Mr. and Mrs. James Searson and daughter, and C. A. Spiker.

The speaker of the evening, Frank Bateman Keefe, Wisconsin Congressman, after making a plea for Americans to fight for the traditions of the nation, explained his investigation of the forged Pelley letters, and his defense of Democratic congressman Dies, who, Keefe says, is first and last an American.

METHODIST LADIES TO SERVE MASONIC BANQUET, MARCH 11

The Masonic banquet scheduled for Thursday, March 14, in the Centre Hall-Potter auditorium, is to be served by the ladies of the Methodist church, according to the committee, of which William Campbell is chairman.

Georgia McCormick and Homer Fetterolf, in charge of the entertainment, have secured Bob Lyons orchestra from Sunbury for the occasion and expect to provide some additional entertainment.

CENTRE COUNTY HOSPITAL NOTES.

Monday of last week: Admitted: Mrs. Fred Reese, Bellefonte, R. D.; Miss Sarah Peters of Milesburg; George Fritz, Glen Rock; Discharged: Miss Maxine McCullough, State College; Mrs. R. Stanley Brooks and infant daughter of Centre Hall; Mrs. Milford Eiters and infant son, Bellefonte, R. D.; Mrs. John W. Dean and infant son, Bellefonte; Berne F. Cramer, East Stroudsburg, transferred to the University hospital, Philadelphia.

Admitted Monday, discharged Friday: Marlin Mateer, State College. Births: A son was born to Mr. and Mrs. Robert Carpenter, Port Matilda, R. D.; a son to Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Owens, Bellefonte.

Tuesday of last week: Admitted: Miss Elizabeth J. Campbell, Bellefonte; discharged: Paul C. Shuey, Bellefonte, R. D.; Mrs. Barbara Keeler Parks, Bellefonte; Mrs. Nathan Waitman, State College, R. D. Expired: Mrs. Verda Mae Welsh, Bellefonte.

Wednesday of last week: Discharged: Mrs. Leroy E. Boob and infant son, Spring Mills, R. D.; Mrs. Earl Yearick, Bellefonte; Mrs. George Rogers, Bellefonte, R. D. Births: a daughter to Mr. and Mrs. Charles E. Reed, Jr., State College; a son to Mr. and Mrs. James Johnson, Bellefonte.

Thursday of last week: Admitted: Master Guyer J. Igen, Millheim; Miss Patricia Musser, of Bellefonte. Admitted Thursday, discharged Friday: Herbert Dux, State College. Birth: a son to Mr. and Mrs. James W. Shoff, State College.

Friday: Admitted: George Tyner, Clarence; Randall Wilkins, Centre Hall, R. D.; discharged: Michael Matis, State College, R. D.; Mrs. James Weaver and infant son, Bellefonte, R. D.; Mrs. Eugene Homan, State College, R. D. Birth: a son to Mr. and Mrs. Arthur R. Miller, Milesburg.

Saturday: Admitted: Mrs. Andrew W. Whiteside, Bellefonte, R. D.; Charles Saxton, Bellefonte; Mrs. John McNichol, Bellefonte; Wm. V. Dennis, State College. Discharged: Mrs. David M. Brown, Pleasant Gap.

Sunday: Admitted: Wm. Thomas Kelley of Lunerich; Thomas Royer, State College, R. D. Birth: A son to Mr. and Mrs. Charles H. Dukeman of Curtin. Expired: Miss Margaret Burris of Bellefonte, R. D.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS AT PRIVATE SALE

The undersigned offers at private sale at her apartment in the First National Bank building, the following household goods:

Hall clock, 3-piece living room suite, radio with phonograph attachment, Stief Grand Piano, large hall seat with mirror, twin beds (steel), bureau, vanity dresser, 3 x 12 Brussels rug, Hot Point Electric range, Frigidaire, pictures, books, few old dishes, fruit jars, kitchen utensils, etc. Those interested are invited to call between the hours of 1 and 5 p. m., Friday, February 16, and Saturday, February 17.

MRS. JENNIE L. SMITH

BOALSBURG

Chas. Segner and daughters, Misses Ida, Mary and Rachael, spent Sunday with T. B. Segner and family in Huntingdon.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Markle and Phil Williams of State College were visitors at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Eileen K. Hunter and daughter, Miss Helen, on Sunday, and were also guests of the Hunters at the evening service in the Lutheran church.

The Rev. and Mrs. J. M. Kirkpatrick of Centre Hall were entertained by the Rev. Kaufman family Wednesday evening.

Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Dale and son Jack of Bellefonte and Mr. and Mrs. Geo. K. Rimmey of Centre Hall spent Sunday afternoon and evening at the Luther K. Dale home.

The first of a series of Lenten Prayer services conducted by the missionary society of the Lutheran church will be in the home of John Wright on Friday evening, February 16 at 7:45 o'clock.

Miss Jane Hazel is visiting friends in Moshannon.

The main water pipes have been freed from ice and repaired so that most of our residents are again enjoying the conveniences of pure mountain water.

Mr. and Mrs. Monroe Veazie of Corning, N. Y., have leased the apartment in the Wm. Sweet home.

Mr. and Mrs. M. T. Kyler of Clearfield were visitors at the home of their daughter, Mrs. Wm. Sweet, on Sunday.

Mrs. N. J. Rishel of Oak Hall was a recent visitor at the home of her son, Gerald Rishel.

Mrs. Fred Lombarger visited her sister, Mrs. Paul Coxy, and family in Greensburg, on Wednesday night Sunday.

The Harris Township schools opened Monday morning after an enforced vacation of a week due to the freeze up of the water line.

PWA BOOSTS SCHOOL CAPACITY

The Federal Works Agency of the Public Works Administration reports that the PWA's six-year construction program has added 59,615 classrooms to the capacity of the nation's schools. Total cost of PWA educational projects was estimated at \$1,182,397,133.

A Murder of Fifty Years Ago.

Fifty years ago Alfred Andrews was found guilty of the murder of Clara Price following a lengthy trial at Bellefonte. The jury returned its verdict on a Tuesday night and Andrews was sentenced by Judge Orvis on the following Saturday. Andrews appeared cheerful at the jail upon his return from hearing the verdict. He had written a letter to his mother, giving the full details of the murder and saying that he hopes to meet her in heaven. He wanted to have his full and formal confession printed in pamphlet form and sold for the benefit of his destitute wife and child. His portrait was also to be sold for the same purpose.

INCOME TAX IN A NUTSHELL

WHO? Every single person or married person not living with husband or wife who has a net income of \$1,000 or more; or gross income of \$5,000 or more; and generally, husband and wife living together who had an aggregate income of \$2,500 or more; or an aggregate gross income of \$5,000 or more, must file returns. If in doubt, obtain form and printed instructions from collector of internal revenue.

WHEN? The filing period begins January 1 and ends March 15, 1940. WHERE? Collector of internal revenue for the district in which the person lives or has his principal place of business.

HOW? See instructions accompanying Forms 1040A and 1040.

WHAT? Four per cent normal tax on the amount of the personal exemption, credited for dependents, earned-income credit, and interest on obligations of the United States and obligations of instrumentalities of the United States. Surtax on surtax net income in excess of \$4,000.

Have You Had Your Hoover Sweeper Lubricated Recently?

You know this should be done. We give you Factory Repair Service on all types of Hoover Cleaners.

Call 31R4 Centre Hall and ask for R. G. Jackson

HOSTERMAN & STOVER CO. Phone 11-R-2 MILLHEIM

Glimpses of History

By JACK COLDRON, CENTRE HALL.

THE CALENDAR

If the people of this community were to be quizzed upon their knowledge of the almanac they would probably make a high score. However, if the same persons would be tested on their knowledge of the calendar, many would flunk. Many people were confused over the date of Thanksgiving last year; but, that was almost nothing contrasted to the confusion which resulted in the determination of our present calendar or when contrasted with numerous inconveniences now caused by our calendar.

As everyone knows, the earth revolves round its axis, and also travels round the sun, the one revolution causing night and day, the other a change in seasons. The earliest measurement of time was probably by judging seasons from the changes in foliage. Man first tried to compute a solar year by the phases of the moon. However, such a year was 11 and 1-4 days short of a solar year; thus, the accumulated lag would eventually cause winter to arrive in summer.

The ancient Roman year began with March and had ten months; the last four were named September, October, November, December, which means seventh, eighth, ninth, tenth. What is now July and August were once Quintilis and Sextilis or fifth and sixth. In the Seventh Century B. C. Numa Pompilius, the second legendary king of Rome, added January at the beginning, and February at the end of the year. In 452 B. C. February was placed after January.

The calendrical year and the solar year did not correspond in the Roman government. Thus, in Julius Caesar's reign there were three months between the actual equinox and the equinox indicated by the calendar. Therefore, Julius Caesar, who was Pontifex Maximus, and thus had official direction of the calendar, undertook a reform so as to avoid "the last year of confusion." With the aid of an Egyptian astronomer, Sosigenes, it was assumed that the year was just 365 days and six hours long. The extra day in leap year. The Egyptians had determined the length of a solar year by studying the shadows of the pyramids. This "last year" was prolonged to 445 days to catch up with the sun. On January 1, 46 B. C. the Julian calendar began.

Let us take time out to see the reasons for February being such an illused month. Julius Caesar wanted the months to consist of 31 and 30 days alternately. Such an arrangement worked perfectly in leap-year, but in ordinary years February was to have only 29 days. Later, Augustus had the eighth month named after himself. So that August would not lack the dignity enjoyed by six other months in the year and so that it especially might not be shorter than July, Augustus, from vanity, broke the regularity of Caesar's arrangement by taking another day from February, which could least spare it, to add to his own month. Thus in ordinary years February has only 28 days. That change caused a

shift of September and November to months of 30 days so as to maintain the alternate regularity.

Sosigenes had based the calendar on a round number of days and hours. However, a solar year is only 365 days, 5 hours, 48 minutes, and 45.51 seconds in length. Consequently, the Julian calendar was eleven minutes too long; this accumulated time equaled one day every 128 years. As the centuries moved along, the equinox slowly receded toward the beginning of the year.

In the Catholic Church, the only Christian religion until the sixteenth century, the equinox was a very important date. In 325 A. D. the Council of Nicea ordered Easter to be celebrated on the first Sunday after the first full moon after the vernal equinox; the Council also sought to prevent the date from coinciding with the Jewish Passover. Easter was and is a guide to other church festivals, namely: Advent Sunday, Ascension Day, Whitsuntide, Trinity Sunday, the forty days of Lent, the Ember Days, the Rogation Days, and the like. Through the ages these days had become facts and festivals, associated with the daily concerns of life. They determined planting, harvesting, preparing preserves, curing meats, distilling liquors, brewing beer, and the like. However, since each revolving year failed to bring the earth quite back to the same point in the ecliptic, the warming sun, the vivifying stars, and other elements which nourished sown seed grew slack in their work. Traditions decreased in value, calculation failed, and farmers believed the seasons to be changing.

Thus in 1582, the Spring Equinox, which should have been on March 21 fell on March 11. Pope Gregory XIII ordered that ten days be dropped so that October 5, 1582, according to the Julian calendar, would become October 15. To prevent the same mistakes in time measurement in future ages and to secure the return of the Church festival, at the same period of the year, he decreed that every year of which the number is divisible by four should have 366 days, except the years numbering the centuries. These should have the extra day only when they are divisible by four after omitting the ciphers. Thus 1900 was not a leap year; 2000 will be one. All years not divisible by four or four hundred were to have 365 days. Having only every fourth centennial year as a leap year partially avoids a small excess which accumulates from the allowance of an extra day every fourth year. Pope Gregory's correction makes an average year 26 seconds longer than a true year so that in 3222 years these odd seconds will amount to an entire day. To allow for that error it has been proposed that the year 4900 and all its multiples shall be common years.

The Gregorian calendar was introduced in Spain, Portugal and part of Italy simultaneously with Rome on October 15, 1582. It was adopted by the Catholic German states in 1583, Scotland in 1600, Denmark and Sweden in ordinary years February has only 28 days. That change caused a

states partly in 1700 and finally in 1774. In Great Britain, which objected to all things that were Roman, the old calendar was used, with the legal year beginning on March 25. Also, this was the date of the New Year in the American colonies. Because of the confusion arising from the use of a calendar different from that in use on the continent, the British Parliament by an act of 1759 adopted the Gregorian calendar. The Julian calendar had become eleven days slow by that time. It was ordered the day following September 3, 1752, should be September 14, and that the legal year should begin on January 1. The order became effective in England and its American colonies. Many honest Protestants imagined they were defrauded by some devilish ingenuity of the omitted days. Many an unpopular politician was greeted with the cry: "Give us back our eleven days." In the course of time the dates of events prior to 1752 were changed to correspond to the new calendar. George Washington was born on February 11, 1732, old style, and he observed the anniversary of his birth on that date; only at the beginning of the nineteenth century was the day observed on February 22.

An English wit translated an old French calendar as being:

Winter—slippy, drippy, nippy. Spring—showery, flowery, bowery. Summer—hoppy, croppy, poppy. Autumn—wheezy, sneezy, freezy.



When people have jobs to offer, they usually want to get help in a hurry. So in most cases they call the men who can be reached by telephone.

A telephone in your home is a good investment—especially if you have products or services to sell.

IT PAYS TO HAVE A TELEPHONE!

THE BELL TELEPHONE COMPANY OF PENNSYLVANIA

Change Over to INDIRECT LIGHT

NEW REVOLUTIONARY LIGHT ADAPTER GIVES BEAUTIFUL GLARE-FREE LIGHT

Relax IN THIS WIDE CIRCLE of GOOD LIGHT



ONLY \$2.90 COMPLETE

NEW Light Adapter with amazing new Silvered Bowl lamp—ready to put up, no "extras" to buy! ALSO—Now "Snap-On" Modernizers for multiple-light center fixtures, complete with Silvered Bowl lamps—as low as 70¢ per socket. AT ELECTRICAL, HARDWARE, VARIETY AND DEPARTMENT STORES...

PUT AN I.E.S. LAMP BY THAT EASY CHAIR AND REST YOUR EYES

Put an I. E. S. Lamp by your easy chair, on the study table or on your end table—when you read, sew, study or do "close" work of any kind. You'll see more easily at once—without effort or eye-strain. There'll be no glare or shadows to annoy you—and your eyes will actually feel rested in a little while.

LOOK FOR THE I.E.S. TAG

Genuine I.E.S. lamps carry the I.E.S. tag. You'll see it when you look over the dealer displays—it's your guarantee of good quality lamps that are built for easy seeing.

I.E.S. LAMP DEALERS