

The Centre Reporter

Centre Hall, Pa.

CIVIC CONSCIOUSNESS.

A New York lecturer in a recent address undertook to demonstrate that some of the practices of immigrants in this country, which are troublesome to the authorities, have their origin in the best intentions and may be easily corrected when the requirements of the American environment are made clear to the new arrivals. To illustrate his point he told an interesting story. A certain immigrant mother of numerous offspring was several times haled to court and fined for hurling her ashes into the city street on which she lived, says the Milwaukee Evening Wisconsin. With philosophic submission to arbitrary governmental tyranny she paid her fines and went her way. Finally, a charitable person, explained to her, in her own tongue why she should not throw her ashes into the street. It then appeared that in the little Polish village whence she came she and her neighbors had been requested by a local authority to throw their ashes into the road by way of impromptu street building. Then he related a contrasting anecdote as follows: "I once heard one of the founders of the City Club say that when he came of age he asked his excellent father to give him some idea of what might be his duties as a full-fledged citizen of this great city. His father replied: "My son, as a gentleman and the son of a gentleman, all you need know of municipal procedure is that in order to have your ashes properly cared for you must bribe the ashman."

Who says the United States is not enlightening the world? The manufacture of what is called American style furniture has become an important industry in Spain, where the people have a great liking for the product. This country was the pioneer in turning out attractive furniture at moderate prices, as it has been the leader in many other innovations that have contributed to domestic comfort and enjoyment, and the others are catching on. It is reaching the point where that sincere flattery which takes the form of imitation is becoming more and more pronounced. American ideas are being adopted everywhere.

The biggest submarine yet built is the Seal, which was launched at Newport News, Va., the other day. She is classed as a "cruiser" and is 131 feet long. The Seal, it is expected, will be capable of making long trips under water and is so well equipped that she will not be conveyed by a fighting craft on the surface, as is now usually the case. The submarine "cruiser" will be a unique addition to the American navy. When the proposed aeroplanes are constructed for the same branch of national defense it would seem that our navy would lack nothing for service on, under or over the water.

Telephone "rubbering" will be discouraged in New Hampshire should a bill pending in the legislature become a law. This measure provides a penalty of \$10 for each offense when a person breaks in on a telephone conversation. It is aimed especially at the "listeners" on party wires, whose curiosity leads them into attempting to hear talk not intended for their ears. The practice is not confined to New Hampshire, but it will be interesting to observe the degree of success attained in the Granite State in dealing with the offense.

A New Yorker has bought for \$3,600 a prize shorthorn cow in Canada and has brought the animal home in a special car and in charge of two veterinary surgeons. It is evident that there is money somewhere in the milk and butter business when properly conducted.

Every typewriting machine has an individuality, says an expert. We have noticed that some of them are wretched spellers.

In three months last year 321 persons were killed in railroad accidents. And then we shudder at the toll of the aeroplanes!

A New Jersey judge says dental work is not a luxury. He was referring, no doubt, to the way a victim feels in a dentist's chair.

Professor Goode wants the coal supply conserved. The landlord of your flat building will subscribe to that doctrine.

Some day stealing a hot stove may be regarded as tame and unexciting beside stealing the family chunk of radium.

However, we fear that the "Kiss Not" campaign will not gain a whole lot of popularity among our younger element.

WOMEN CARRY THIS ELECTION

Day of Triumph for Them in Tarrytown, N. Y.—Not One Ballot Was Void.

Tarrytown, N. Y.—Tarrytown will have \$70,000 to enlarge its water supply and lay new mains for fire protection and Washington Engine Company will have a new \$5,500 automobile combination fire apparatus, thanks to the women voters Tuesday. It was a day of triumph for the fair voters. They came, they voted, and they won. Never before in the history of the village have women taken such an active part in a campaign as the one which just closed, and they were only enlisted in the fight six days.

On March 15 the Women's Civic League held a meeting. The next day women were being buttonholed on the streets by enthusiastic workers. Nearly every woman in Tarrytown was "seen" and a notice was published in the local press calling on the women to go out on election day and do their duty. The women heeded the call and out of 800 votes cast the women cast more than a third of the vote.

The Women's Civic League is not a suffrage organization. Some members favor suffrage, while others oppose it. They stand for the betterment of the village and if it is necessary to use the ballot to accomplish this cause, they will embrace that opportunity and make the best of it.

Miss Helen Gould, although not able to be present to vote, was deeply interested in the election and every man on her place went to the polls and with them went his wife in case she owned property. The Third district, in which she resides, gave the propositions the largest majority in proportion to the vote cast and much of the credit is given to her. It was the most interesting election ever held. The village ticket, on which the men were running, was lost sight of. In each polling place the ballot clerks were Lord Chesterfields and the men were bowing and scraping and ever ready to lend assistance. The women took their ballot and in most every case declined assistance, saying that they knew how to vote. The result proved it, for there was not one void ballot.

In North Tarrytown the Rockefeller ticket, headed by John Wirth, won out. Mr. Wirth received 265 majority, but some of the trustees just squeezed through. The proposition to appropriate \$2,500 for an automobile fire engine for Rockefeller's hose company carried.

HOW HE STARTED THE CANAL

Roosevelt Says he Took the Canal and Let Congress Debate. Berkeley, Cal.—Speaking at the annual Charter Day exercises in the Greek Theater at the University of California, Theodore Roosevelt made a plea for higher education and told how he started the Panama Canal.

"I am interested in the Panama Canal," he said, "because I started it. If I had followed traditional, conservative methods, I would have submitted a dignified state paper of probably 200 pages to Congress and the debate on it would have been going on yet; but I took the Canal Zone and let Congress debate; and while the debate goes on, the Canal does also."

IMMUNITY BATH WORN OUT

Federal Judge Decides Packers Must Stand Trial. Chicago.—United States Judge Carpenter, in a decision on demurrers to the indictments charging 10 Chicago packers with conspiracy in connection with the formation of the alleged Beef Trust, ruled that the "immunity bath" administered to the packers in 1905 is not in force, and the packers will have to stand trial on the present criminal indictments. The demurrers were based upon the contention of the plea that they furnished the evidence upon which the present case was founded, and that the immunity granted to them then is still in force.

PENSIONS FOR TEACHERS

Connecticut Educators Urge Adopting of System. Hartford, Conn.—Leading educators of Connecticut spoke before the committee on education of the general assembly in support of the measure to grant pensions to the public school teachers of the state. If the measure is enacted into law all the teachers in the public schools and normal colleges of the state will be eligible to retire on a pension after 30 years' employment, the amount of the pension to be in proportion to the salary received at the time of retirement.

Wireless Goes Underground.

Berlin.—Two German scientists, Drs. Leibsch and Loewy, have successfully applied wireless telegraphy for underground communication. Messages have been sent between the Polish mines in the North Harz Mountains, a distance of nearly a mile and a half, at a level of 1,600 feet below the surface. The messages were so clearly delivered that the scientists conclude much greater distances are feasible. The discovery is regarded as highly important in case of mine disasters.

AWED!



CABLE IN SHADOW OF OUR FLAG

Line From Yokohama to Guam Discovered. TAFT MAY ORDER WIRE SEIZED. End of Strange Cable Found Wrapped Around Regular Cable—Discoverers Astounded Upon Learning They Could Talk With Japanese War Office. Washington, D. C.—Students of the American-Japanese situation say that it was an interesting coincidence that President Taft should have sent for Baron Uchida, the Japanese Ambassador, for a "peace talk" almost simultaneously with the announcement made at San Francisco of the discovery that Japan had control of a cable from Guam to Yokohama. This report, which was said to have been made by John Buckley, deck engineer on the army transport Crook, was generally ridiculed in official circles as too silly and preposterous for serious consideration. However, it develops that what Buckley disclosed was absolutely true and that the facts were supposed to have been known in Washington only by President Taft and Secretary of War Dickinson. It is stated on the authority of a high government official that the report of this discovery was made to Secretary Dickinson personally by the captain of the cable ship which made the discovery while the Secretary was in the Philippines. The cable, however, had been laid to the island of Guam and not to the Philippine Islands, as reported from San Francisco. Last fall it was found that the Pacific cable was defective, and the cable ship was sent out to investigate. At Guam a loose end of a strange cable was found wrapped around the regular cable. The officials of the repair party were perplexed by the discovery and were astounded when they began efforts at communication that they could talk directly into the Japanese War Office. It was thought that the discoverer was known by Japan, so close watch was put over the end at Guam, which has since been maintained, the idea being to seize the cable in case of necessity. So far as can be learned, this has not yet been done. Interesting developments may now be expected between the United States and Japan, since the discovery has become known. It is not concealed how Japan will be able to explain the existence of a cable from Yokohama direct to the shadow of the American flag on the island of Guam. The discovery of this cable indicates clearly to the army authorities that Japan has no intention of wasting any time or powder with the Philippine Islands in case of war with the United States. It can be said that it was on this principle that the Joint Army and Navy Board two years ago decided to create the main Pacific naval and military base at Pearl Harbor, near Honolulu.

FOUR AMERICANS ARE SHOT

Execution Ordered By Mexican Drum-head Court-Martial—State Department to Probe. San Antonio, Tex.—John Hamilton Dignowity, well known here as "Ham" Dignowity, and three other Americans have been shot to death under order of a Mexican court-martial for participation in the insurrection, according to a dispatch received by members of the Dignowity family. The news was brought by Fred Dignowity, a cousin of the executed man, but he had no particulars aside from the allegation that the execution was the order of a "drum-head" court-martial. "Ham" Dignowity was 30 years old and was engaged in the cattle and mining business in the State of Chihuahua. H. M. Burns, a mining man with interests in Northern Mexico, declared that the closing of the mines had thrown many Americans out of work and that more than 150 having no other way of living were now with the insurgents. In addition, Burns said, there were probably 50 American adventurers with the insurgents, but the majority were mining men out of work.

Washington to Investigate.

Washington, D. C.—Reports that four Americans had been shot under order of a Mexican court-martial will be given immediate investigation by the State Department, which has established a quick line of communication to the American Embassy at Mexico City. So far the press has been quicker on the trigger than the official advice which the State Department receives. The death of O'Driscoll, an American reported shot by insurgents, has been confirmed officially. It is not given out what action the Department will take in this or other cases.

SEIZED EGGS FATAL TO PIGS

Were Intended By Concern For Human Food. Trenton, N. J.—The suit of the government against the H. J. Keith Company, of Boston, was opened here Wednesday. The action follows the seizure of eggs in a refrigerating plant in Jersey and their condemnation by the government as decomposed and unfit for food. Judge Cross heard Dr. Rosenberg testify that he injected solutions into pigs and rabbits, and in all cases the animals lost weight immediately, refused food and, in many cases, died within 24 hours. Mice thus treated, he said, died at once.

Flies With 13 Passengers.

Mouzon, France.—Roger Sommer, the French biplanist, Friday broke Louis Breguet's "aerobus" record, which he made at Douai Thursday in taking up 12 passengers. Sommer carried 13 persons, weighing in the aggregate 1,439½ pounds. He flew, however, only two-thirds of a mile, whereas Breguet, who used a monoplane, went two miles. The weight of Breguet's passengers was 1,315 pounds.

Nine Killed in Mine.

Canonsburg, Pa.—Nine men were killed by a fall of slate in the Hazel mine of the Pittsburg and Buffalo Coal Company, at East Canonsburg. Eight of the dead miners are foreigners. One American, David Donley, was killed.

To Tax Unmarried Women.

Madison, Wis.—A bill to tax \$5 annually every unmarried woman over 25 years old and to create a "matrimonial commission" consisting of the governor, superintendent of public property and chief clerk of the Assembly, was introduced in the Assembly by Assemblyman Hansen, of Manitowish, of "trouserette" fame. The matrimonial commission is charged with the duty of bringing together kindred souls when application is made for an affinity by any lovelorn maiden.

CABINET RESIGNS TO HASTEN PEACE

Disagree With Mexican President Regarding Insurrectos

LIMANTOUR ALONE TO REMAIN

Resignations Do Not Include That of Ramon Corral as Vice-President—Rebels Demand the Retirement of Diaz.

Crisis in Mexico.

The Diaz Cabinet resigned in a body. The reason given for the action is the belief that it will contribute to the re-establishment of peace and facilitate the reforms which are in contemplation. Not one of the Ministers is less than 65 years of age, and their age is said to serve as an excuse for their retirement. Jose Yves Limantour, Minister of Finance; is said to be the only Cabinet member who will remain. Popular feeling against the Cabinet has been growing steadily since long before the beginning of the revolution. One of the demands of the insurgents is that President Diaz shall agree to declare null his election of 1910 and submit to a new election under the terms for a free ballot allowed by the Constitution of 1851.

Mexico City.—The Diaz Cabinet resigned in a body at a special meeting of that board Friday.

The reason given for the action in an official announcement is the belief that it will contribute to the re-establishment of peace and facilitate the reforms which are in contemplation. Enrique C. Creel, minister of foreign relations, presented the resignations in behalf of all of the ministers. General Diaz thanked the retiring members for their efficient and patriotic co-operation in the past and announced that he would postpone his acceptance or rejection until later.

The resignations included that of Ramon Corral as minister of the Department of Gobernacion, corresponding to the Department of the Interior in the United States, but not as vice-president. Not one of the men who formed President Diaz's Cabinet is less than 65 years of age, and a number of them are much older. With the exception of Enrique C. Creel, minister of foreign affairs, all have been members of the President's official family for a great many years. This fact alone has been one of the grievances of the revolutionists, who have insisted that the chief executive should surround himself with representatives of the younger generation—men more closely in touch with the affairs of the people.

Following are those whose resignations were received: Enrique C. Creel, minister of foreign affairs. Jose Yves Limantour, minister of finance. Olegario Molina, minister of fomento. Justo Sierra, minister of education. Manuel Gonzalez Cosio, minister of war and marine. Leandro Fernandez, minister of public works and communications. Justino Fernandez, minister of justice.

Without exception all these men have contributed valuable services to their country and to the President, but the popular feeling against them has been growing steadily since long before the beginning of the revolution. Following are those whose resignations were received: Enrique C. Creel, minister of foreign affairs. Jose Yves Limantour, minister of finance. Olegario Molina, minister of fomento. Justo Sierra, minister of education. Manuel Gonzalez Cosio, minister of war and marine. Leandro Fernandez, minister of public works and communications. Justino Fernandez, minister of justice. Without exception all these men have contributed valuable services to their country and to the President, but the popular feeling against them has been growing steadily since long before the beginning of the revolution.

DIES AT AGE OF 110

Missouri's Oldest Man Leaves Wife Aged 100. Sedalia, Mo.—Daniel Bartlett, said to have been Missouri's oldest man, died here from pneumonia. He was born at Booneville, Mo., in 1801. For many years he had been in perfect health, working as a laborer much of the time. In an interview a few days ago he attributed his remarkable physical condition to simple living. He was not a total abstainer, but was temperate in all things. His wife, whom he married in 1827, is 109 years old.

Over 30 Killed in Strike.

Lexington, Ky.—That more than 30 men were killed and many of them buried beside the railroad tracks is the report received here from a prominent citizen of Somerset, the centre of the strike district, on the Cincinnati, New Orleans and Texas Pacific railroad, between here and Chattanooga. It was stated that very few of the homicides become known to the press, and as most of the men killed are negroes, they are buried on the right of way of the railroad wherever they are killed.

ONLY WORK COUNTS

WOMAN IN BUSINESS SHOULD NOT BE SENSITIVE.

She is Not Paid Because She is Pretty or Stylish, but Because She is Useful to the Business.

The woman who finds herself facing the problem of earning a living should immediately proceed to get rid of her sensitive feelings, if she has any. She would do well to try to sink her personality during business hours and keep saying to herself that only her work counts, that she is not paid because she is pretty or stylish, but just because she is useful to the business which pays her wages. When she falls in that her good looks will not save her. A capable girl with, perhaps, neither beauty nor style, will succeed here.

The employers who are hiring girls for their charms are few, and the girls who have to work are many. Female workers are striving to secure the wages of men, which can only be done by doing men's work. Now men do not expect praise and it does not turn their head when it is given. As a rule they do not accept reproach as a personal injury.

The just employer gives both praise and blame. When he pays promptly he expects good work every day and not according to the feelings of his workers. When there is a valid reason for leniency—like illness, for instance—he is kind, but for striking he has no mercy. A man who employs more than fifty women told me that he had no trouble with them because he treated them exactly as he would treat men. His creed was that much work for so much money and he reasoned that no woman had a right to accept a position she could not fill. I think that was fully understood by his office, for he was in the habit of going away and returning without warning, and he seemed satisfied with the result.

Women are not yet accustomed to being treated with the lack of courtesy which makes the atmosphere of a business place. A man whose brain is turning over important plans cannot give particular attention to the tone in which he addresses an employee. It may be brusque without his knowing it or intending any unkindness. A man would pay no attention to tone as long as words were decent, but to a woman's sensitive ear the tone is every thing. It seriously affects her work, so business men claim, and it is the necessity for avoiding trouble that turns them in favor of male workers. I saw a badly ironed sheet taken back to the kitchen recently by a woman who is never anything but kind to her employees. "When you find clean clothes that look like this, Mary, do not bring them to me; do them over." The girl burst into tears with the remark that nobody had ever found fault with her laundry till then. It required some reasoning to bring her to a proper frame of mind, and the woman decided to replace her by one less sensitive at the earliest opportunity. It came last week—Betty Bradeen in The Buffalo Enquirer.

No More "Ticket-of-Leave" Men.

The old ticket-of-leave system—the staple of many an honest melodrama after Charles Peace—has at last gone altogether. Henceforth the discharged convict really anxious to make a clean start will not be brought into direct contact with the police. Up to now the convict has been supervised by the police on the one hand and cared for by various philanthropic societies on the other, and there has been no co-operation between the police and the societies. The new scheme is to combine into a central body the societies which have hitherto aided discharged prisoners and to give this body authority to deal with the convicts and funds to carry on the work. This body will be responsible for the convicts whose interests it serves, and the police will have no more dealings with discharged prisoners so long as they keep from further crime.—From the London Saturday Review.

Experience to Remember.

A woman and her four-year-old child were rescued early the other morning on a Welsh mountain after a terrible ordeal. They visited some relatives and started back across the Deri mountain. The woman, however, took the wrong road, and as night fell found she was lost. In the darkness, both she and the child fell into a brook. They managed to extricate themselves, but as they ran to and fro, wet through and bitterly cold, the child let his mother's side. The woman wandered about screaming for help, until a workman heard her. Search parties were at once sent out, and the child was discovered in a plantation, almost dead from exposure, with a bad wound in the head caused by falling over a rock. It had been without food, on the frozen mountain side, for sixteen hours.

Work Wins Reward of Merit.

It is interesting to know that Mrs. Arthur Nevin took up the study of bacteriology in the first place simply as a hobby, and the fact that she has been appointed bacteriologist of the Pasteur Institute shows how well she did her work even as an amateur only. She is the wife of the composer, Arthur Nevin, and makes a specialty of diseases of the throat and lungs. She will now have M. D. after her name.