

The Centre Reporter

Centre Hall, - - Pa.

A SCENTLESS NATION.

The department of agriculture has recently called attention to the backwardness of this country as a producer of the particular kind of crops that go to the making of perfumes, says the Washington Post. Swift in the development of other industries, we have been extremely neglectful of our opportunities in this particular, since, it is claimed, we can raise in one part of the United States or another all of the plants needful for an innumerable variety of sweet odors, from ylang-ylang to attar or roses. This information doubtless is intended to serve as a timely spur to our industrial and commercial lethargy. And yet the news fails to carry with it a great sense of shame. It is difficult to assign the reason why the possibilities thus pointed out produce little or no enthusiasm, yet such is the case. It must be because the making of perfumes is not pre-eminently an indication of national vigor or greatness. Certain it is that their universal use by a people is not a sign of virility. Weak and effeminate nations have been given proverbially to the use of unguents and ointments, whereas soap and civilization have been inseparably conjoined. So long as we lead in soap, it matters little who manufactures the aromatics. A good bath is better than most volatile oils, while civet and musk may cover a multitude of sins, especially those of omission.

The savings bank figures of the Comptroller of the Currency are impressive in their aggregate; they are less flattering to national thrift and prosperity when analyzed than is easily assumed from a casual glance at their totals, says the Philadelphia Review. On the other hand, the comptroller's figures relate only to the institutions that bear the name of savings banks, while there are several other classes of institutions that do the same sort of business, and the savings of the people are far greater than the deposits reported by the savings banks alone. The comptroller reports an increase in the past fiscal year of 311,000 in the number of depositors, and aggregate deposits of something over \$4,000,000,000, an increase of rather more than \$300,000,000 during the year. The average deposit per capita increased during the year from \$420 to \$445, but 3 per cent interest on the sum due depositors a year ago would account for half of this gain; the small remainder is the excess of deposits over withdrawals. Roughly speaking, the depositors gain about 3 per cent a year by interest and 3 per cent. by deposits in excess of the sums taken out. In 10 years the number of depositors has increased about 50 per cent., and the average deposit has increased but little more than 10 per cent., or 1 per cent. a year.

The brand of "S" figures in an extraordinary act passed by our parliament in 1547. Any able-bodied man or woman found loitering and not seeking work for the space of three days could be seized and brought before two justices of the peace, who, upon confession or on the proof of two witnesses, shall immediately cause the said laborer to be marked with a hot iron in the breast the mark of "V" and adjudge the said person living so idly to the presenter, to be his slave for two years. The said slave shall be made to work by beating, chaining or otherwise," says the London Chronicle. If convicted of running away during this period, the justices could cause him to be branded on the forehead or the cheek with the letter "S" and then adjudged to his master as a slave forever. For running away a second time the penalty was death.

It would be futile to deny the gravity of the landslides along the Culpebra cut. Utterly stupid, on the other hand, it would be to overrate their importance. The descent of five hundred and fifty thousand cubic yards of loose earth recently was an impressive disaster, but the current issue of the Canal Record states that this slide, added to those which have occurred since last July, does not exceed the total of 6,104,000 cubic yards allowed for slides in the central division in the revised estimates made at that time, nor will the added excavation increase the estimate of cost of excavation in the central division made in October, 1908.

Automobile journals are now looking for a \$500 four-cylinder car of twenty or twenty-five horse-power—all this to come in 1915. A car of this character now costs about a thousand dollars. By that time, automobile dealers believe, there will be a million and a half machines in use, and people who cross the street will have their work cut out.

HURL BRITISH COAL INTO BAY

Example of Boston Tea Party Followed in Alaska.

BUSINESS MEN FORM A MOB.

Citizens of Cordova, Alaska, Threaten Another Demonstration Unless the Trouble is Soon Remedied.

Cordova, Alaska.—The excitement caused by the government's failure to hurry action in Alaska coal-land cases reached a climax here, when 300 business men and citizens formed a mob and, armed with shovels, marched to the ocean dock of the Alaska Steamship Company, where they proceeded to throw several hundred tons of British Columbia coal into the bay. It was a protest against what the citizens of Cordova construed to be President Taft's failure to acknowledge receipt of any of several hundred cablegrams sent to him asking him to expedite the opening of the Alaska coal field. Deputy marshals are guarding the company's property. It is thought there will be no further trouble. The people's action was taken as a desperate means of drawing attention to the state of affairs in Alaska. The citizens decided to follow the example set by the "Boston tea party," and thus express the serious crisis that has been reached in the Alaska coal situation. For several days the sentiment in favor of some public outburst has been quietly growing.

When the cable dispatches from Washington failed to bring news of President Taft having acknowledged the receipt of the appeals from Alaska feeling increased, and the call to arms, which in this instance means a call to shovels, was sounded. Among those who participated in "the coal party" were A. J. Adams, president of the chamber of commerce; ex-Mayor W. H. Chase and Councilmen James Flynn and Charles Ross.

The time selected for the movement was opportune, for United States Deputy Marshal Samuel Brightwell was three miles away. United States Commissioner O. A. Tucker could not be found, and Chief of Police George Dooley could not be reached until several tons of coal had been disposed of and "the party" was in full swing.

Richard J. Barry, general agent of the Alaska Steamship Company and the Copper River Railroad, was in his office on the dock, and was taken by surprise when the mob swooped down on the property. He demanded that the shoveling cease, but the crowd's only answer was "Give us Alaska coal." Barry was armed, but friends persuaded him not to fire. Workmen of the railroad shops were sent for and arrived with Superintendent Van Cleave at the same time that Chief of Police Dooley put in an appearance. Dooley ordered the mob to disperse, but President Adams, of the chamber of commerce, shouted: "Shovel away, boys. We want only Alaska coal."

Demand was then made in the name of the United States to disband or suffer arrest for rioting. This demand was heeded, merchants returning to their places of business and other citizens going about their regular occupations.

YOU SHOULD HAVE \$34.55.

Treasury Finds That Amount Per Capita in Circulation.

Washington, D. C.—If you cannot run your hand into your pocket and haul forth a roll of \$34.55 you are not financially an average man. A statement just issued by the United States Treasury Department gives that amount as the per capita circulation, basing the figures upon an estimated population on May 1, 1911, of 93,705,000.

The department showed that on that date there was a general stock of money amounting to \$3,546,574,337, which included \$308,936,220 held in the Treasury and \$3,237,638,117 in circulation.

MEETS HORRIBLE DEATH.

Fireman Dragg'd From Cab by a Passing Train.

Philadelphia.—Death came in horrible form to George Fisher, fireman of a Philadelphia and Reading Railway express train that left this city for New York, when in leaning from his place on the engine he was struck by a train on another track. The body either fell or was dragged from the engine and was tossed between both trains and badly mangled.

For Woman's Welfare.

Washington, D. C.—The Woman's Welfare Department of the National Civic Federation held its annual national meeting here at the residence of Mrs. John Hays Hammond, the chairman. Seth Low, August Belmont and William R. Wilcox spoke at the opening session.

Buried Last of 19 Children.

Trenton, N. J.—Mrs. Michael Hornyak has just buried the last of her 19 children.

NO PLACE FOR THE DOVE



(Copyright, 1911.) Dove of Peace—This Don't Look Like a Very Safe Place to Build a Nest—Just Yet.

PRESIDENT SAYS NO ANNEXATION

Believed to Have Had Mexican Policy in Mind.

PEACE CONFERENCE SPEECH

Mr. Taft Says That We Have All the Work We Can Do in Developing Our Resources—His Good Advice.

Baltimore, Md.—"I wish to avail myself of this opportunity to say that in the whole length and breadth of the United States there cannot be found any desire for territorial aggrandizement, and there shall be none."

When President Taft uttered these words in the Lyric at the opening of the session of the Third National Peace Congress there was an outburst of applause which rang throughout the large hall. Every man and woman in the vast assemblage, which filled the stage, the private boxes, every seat in the main auditorium and in the galleries approved the President's sentiment. Intuitively the audience grasped the idea that the President had in mind the Mexican policy of his administration and that this policy is adverse to win with Mexico a war which would mean the annexation of a part



PRESIDENT WILLIAM H. TAFT.

of the territory of that country. The President brought forth another round of applause when he declared that the United States had all the work on hand which it could do in developing its resources.

Again the President awakened the interest of his hearers when he declared that the movement for arbitration of disputes would not bring peace at once.

Before he completed his address the President advised the Peace Congress and other organizations with the same object in view to unite in their efforts and co-operate in securing worldwide peace.

Duveens' Offer Accepted.

Washington, D. C.—The government accepted \$1,800,000 in compromise of the suits against Duveen Brothers, the New York firm accused of customs frauds.

Life or Death.

Los Angeles, Cal.—Unable to stop his train in time to avoid a burning bridge encountered as the locomotive rounded a sharp curve, near Ravena, 50 miles north of here, an engineer on the Southern Pacific Railroad took a big chance with fate, opened his throttle to the last notch and brought the 200 passengers behind him safely through the flames. Just as the train cleared the bridge the structure collapsed.

JAPANESE TREATY AS SECOND STEP

Lyman Abbott Points Way for Next Arbitration Move.

STOP BUYING BONDS FOR WAR

Mr. Hunda Says His Country Would Willingly Do Anything to Strengthen Its Friendship With This Country.

Baltimore, Md.—Overshadowing the opinions presented by men of national reputation for world-wide arbitration at the National Peace Congress in Baltimore was a striking utterance by Dr. Lyman Abbott, editor of the Outlook and associate of Theodore Roosevelt. He urged that the United States, after agreeing on a treaty of arbitration with England, should frame a similar one with Japan.

Nothing, he said, could safeguard the western coast of the country, the Philippines and the Hawaiian Islands better than such a treaty. His address was made of more import by the statement of Mr. Hunda, editor of a Japanese newspaper in New York, that Japan was in a receptive mood for arbitration and wanted the friendship of the United States.

In substantiation of the outlook for peace between Japan and the United States, Price Collier, author and traveler, said that Japan's greatest problem was not war, but bankruptcy, and that, logically, she would be a peaceful neighbor of this country.

Mr. James Speyer, the noted New York financier, struck an entirely new note by making the assertion from his knowledge of international finances that the one effective way to stop foreign wars is to stop buying the bonds of countries which desire to use the money for warfare. Representative Slayden, of Texas, said the Monroe doctrine should be discarded—in part, that the United States, by treaties, should recognize the territorial rights of South American republics and allow the countries to be developed by foreign capital, an opportunity which, he said, was retarded now by the Monroe doctrine.

MAY ABOLISH GOLD COIN

Two-and-a-half-dollar Gold Piece Soon to Go.

Washington, D. C.—The two-and-a-half-dollar gold piece which has long been a favored coin for watch charms and Christmas gifts, but not for circulation may soon become obsolete. Secretary MacVeagh contemplates asking Congress for authority to stop its coinage.

Even in California where gold circulates almost to the exclusion of paper money, there is a public disposition to shun the little coin, so easily confused with dimes and pennies to the loss of the owner. Each year the mints have been coining new ones for the Christmas demand, but no one seems to want an old one, so they pile up in the Treasury vaults. Quite a saving may be affected if their coinage is abolished.

\$25,000 for Botanical Library.

Cambridge, Mass.—Announcement has been made of an anonymous gift of \$25,000 for the construction of a new library at the Harvard Botanical Gardens.

A \$10,000,000 Merger.

Charlotte, N. C.—A score of yarn spinners of the Carolinas and Georgia discussed the proposed organization of a \$10,000,000 merger, which is being engineered largely by New York men headed by Frank L. Underwood.

Clubwomen Shun Suffrage.

Eldorado, Ark.—The State Federation of Women's Clubs has tabled resolution endorsing women's suffrage.

GREAT HONOR FOR CARNEGIE

Presented Gold Medal by Twenty-one American Republics—Gives \$100,000 More.

Washington, D. C.—After receiving a gold medal presented by the 21 American republics bearing the words The American Republics to Andrew Carnegie and Benefactor of Humanity, Andrew Carnegie announced he would give \$100,000 in addition to nearly a million dollars already donated toward the erection of the Pan-American Union Building to be used for the artistic completion of its extensive grounds.

President Taft, Secretary of State Knox and hundreds of persons prominent in diplomatic and official life paid honor to Mr. Carnegie here when the medal was presented in the hall of the Pan-American Building. John Barrett, director general of the Union, declared that never before in history had an individual been so honored by a group of nations.

"We meet here," said the President, "to take part in the ceremony of the presentation by the union of these republics of the Pan-American gold medal to the individual foremost in the world in his energetic action for the promotion of peace. We are all glad to take part in it. The immediate cause was the presentation to that union of this beautiful temple of peace."

SENATOR BURTON ELECTED

American Peace Society Holds Its Annual Meeting.

Baltimore, Md.—At the completion of the afternoon session of the Peace Congress the delegates from the American Peace Society remained in the hall for their annual meeting, which was presided over by Senator Theodore E. Burton, of Ohio.

Among the chief reports was one stating that the headquarters of the body had been removed from Boston to Washington.

The American Peace Society is the oldest organization of its kind in the United States, having been formed in 1828. Its membership numbers near-



THEODORE E. BURTON. United States Senator from Ohio.

ly 4,000 persons and is constantly increasing.

The officers elected at the meeting were:

President—Senator Theodore E. Burton, of Ohio.

Secretary—Mr. Benjamin F. Trueblood, of Washington.

Treasurer—Mr. George W. White, of Washington.

There are 62 vice-presidents, among whom are Mr. Carnegie, Miss Jane Addams, Mr. Edwin Ginn and Mr. John W. Foster. Mr. Theodore Marburg is a vice-president ex-officio. Among the directors are Mr. Eugene Levering and Superintendent of Schools James H. Van Sickle, of this city.

Buy Lake Borge Canal.

Birmingham, Ala.—Announcement was made here that the Eastern syndicate, supposed to control the Alabama Consolidated Coal and Iron and the Southern Iron and Steel Companies, has purchased the Lake Borge Canal for \$1,000,000. Through the canal the syndicate expects to ship Birmingham iron and coal via the Warrior River to Mobile Bay and New Orleans.

1,000 Americans Penned Up.

Douglas, Ariz.—Refugees from Guaymas, Mexico, arriving here said 1,000 Americans were penned up in Mazatlan, unable to get away because of severed connections of the railroad and unable to get word to Washington to send a warship to take them away.

Plead for Disarmament.

Berlin.—The workmen of Berlin held 75 May Day meetings, at which resolutions favoring disarmament in the interest of world peace were adopted. Perfect order was maintained.

LEAPS FROM TRAIN.

Sergeant Robbins, U. S. A., Found Dead.

Ogden, Utah.—While temporarily insane James H. Robbins, a sergeant of the United States Army on his way from Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., to the Philippines, jumped through a window of a Union Pacific passenger train, 35 miles east of Evanston, Wyo., and eight hours later was found dead four miles from the track.

PRESIDENT DIAZ FINALLY YIELDS

Demands of Madero Virtually Accorded To.

NO MENTION OF ELECTION.

President Diaz Reserves to Himself Right to Say When Peace Has Been Established.

Opens Way to Peace. President Diaz and his cabinet expect the revolutionists to accept in good faith his promise to resign when he is convinced that peace is restored. He gives no date for his resignation, nor does his manifesto say anything about a new election.

Vice-President Corral is in Europe, and should Minister de la Barra succeed to the presidency in the event of Diaz's resignation, he would be entirely acceptable to the revolutionists.

General Madero's forces were leaving Juarez preliminary to concentrating with other revolutionary forces for a movement on Mexico City, when informed of Diaz's manifesto.

Madero at once gave orders to stop the advance and he and the revolutionary leaders will confer on Diaz's promise.

Mexico City, Mex.—Gen. Porfirio Diaz Sunday night issued a manifesto to the people of Mexico declaring his intention to resign the presidency as soon as peace is restored. In this manner the President has virtually acceded to the demands of Francisco L. Madero that he make announcement of such intention.

As to when peace is actually restored General Diaz reserves the right to be the judge. In the words of the manifesto, it will be "when, according to the dictates of my conscience, I am sure that my resignation will not be followed by anarchy." The President declared that his determination not to relinquish the presidency at this time was not due to vanity or love of power, because, as he pointed out, power at this time had no attraction, accompanied as it is by tremendous responsibilities and worry. He said he was prompted solely by a desire to conserve the best interest of his country.

Not While Under Fire. The President made it clear that he does not propose to abandon the presidency while his country is at war, and that he would not do so at any time under compulsion.

President Diaz's manifesto was made public Monday morning, but it will not be sent officially to Judge Carbajal for formal transmission to Dr. Vasquez Gomez. The promise of the President is made to the people of Mexico and its receipt by the revolutionists will be incidental. That it will be sent to them immediately, however, by private individuals and that it would be regarded as entirely satisfactory by them is taken for granted.

It was at a cabinet meeting Sunday afternoon General Diaz announced to his ministers his decision. For two hours and a half they discussed the terms of the manifesto and at the conclusion of the meeting there remained nothing to do but to secure its official promulgation. Only in a general way does the manifesto refer to the revolution.

RELIEF FELT IN WASHINGTON

The Effect of the Change in the Mexican Situation—Hopes for Speedy Peace.

Washington, D. C.—President Taft and official Washington generally quickly learned of the sudden shift in the Mexican situation, the announcement of President Diaz that he would resign in the interest of peace and the previous order of Francisco Madero for the trekking of the insurrection forces southward from the border and on toward the capital. The news of the withdrawal of insurrectionary forces from a position so close to the American towns as to constitute a constant source of friction and a menace to the good feeling between the two peoples was viewed here with relief and the later announcement from Mexico of the president's self-effacement to effect peace in his troubled country, was in line with the Washington administration's hope for peace and Mexican Ambassador Zamacona's recent prediction that peace soon would be restored.

Bribed the Sheik.

London.—A letter received from Jerusalem, states that the Moslem Sheik, the guardian of the Mosque of Omar, was given \$75,000 to permit the explorers of the Anglo-American syndicate to excavate beneath the sacred rock upon which the mosque stands. The Moslems were so incensed that they threatened to lynch the Sheik. The excavators are supposed to have obtained sacred relics hidden by the Jews before Jerusalem was sacked by the Romans.