

The Centre Reporter

Centre Hall, - - Pa.

INTELLIGENT DOGS.

If one may judge by the size of the claims presented in the various counties for sheep killed by dogs, we are rapidly losing the best of our sheep in Kentucky, and the dogs are showing an almost human discrimination in mutton, says the Louisville Courier-Journal. Sheep killed by dogs are valued at anywhere from \$6 to \$12 apiece. From this it appears that the dogs must be given to killing Cotswolds and Southdowns in full fleece. In one western Kentucky county it has been discovered that sheep are very generally listed for taxation at \$4 a head. In the same county the claims allowed for bucks, ewes and lambs killed by dogs range from \$8 to \$12. If the assessor's report is to be believed, there must be a tremendous lot of scrub sheep in that county to pull down the average to \$4 a head, and the dogs must exercise mighty good judgment in avoiding the "scalawags" when they go forth on a slaughtering expedition. The dogs are showing a marked preference for high-class mutton that presently, it is to be apprehended, there will be no blooded sheep left in that particular county. Dead sheep seem to be more valuable than live ones, and it is difficult to account for such a situation unless it be that Kentucky dogs are progressing extraordinarily in acumen and in fastidiousness. Under such circumstances it might be well to raise the dog tax or to import a considerable number of canines that are not so alfired smart.

To the long list of recipes for attaining old age must now be added a new one, highly recommended by a man not with a Teutonic, but with a Celtic, name. He is enthusiastic about sauerkraut, which he maintains will enable any man or woman to live a century or more. It will conduce not only to longevity, but to happiness. It is both nutritious and appetizing. It feeds the body and stimulates the mind. It is cheap. At least that is what its sponsor claims as the result of his personal daily experience with sauerkraut for about 50 years. He does not say how often one ought to eat sauerkraut in order to become a centenarian, but since he advocates two meals a day for the average persons, he would probably not recommend eating sauerkraut between meals.

A wise Connecticut hen rode on the pilot of an engine as far as a point known as Plymouth Rock—which was her own kind of a hep-and laid an egg on the pilot in payment of her fare. There is really no occasion to go fishing when stories like this can be picked up at one's back door.

One of the writers who sell stories to the magazines complains that he gets only \$25 for a story 5,000 words long. Well, if he isn't a cripple he can surely find a job as ditch digger or a farm laborer somewhere, provided money is all he wants.

The harem skirt for women is not enough, it seems. The Scottish Highlanders in New York were recently incorporated with the avowed object of encouraging the wearing of kilts on the public streets.

A Chicago doctor thinks that everyone should have his vermiform appendix removed. Who will be the first legislator to introduce a bill making the removal of vermiform appendices compulsory?

The report is persistent that the queen of England doesn't like Americans. There are a whole lot of Americans toadying around royalty that we do not care much for either. The queen is probably justified.

We are advised that in eating grapefruit it is well to use a range-finder and then deploy the spoon so that the juice does not hit the eye. It is found to hit the eye of somebody else at the table, however.

A manufacturing company in New Jersey has had a young man arrested for flirting with its girl employes. His case will perhaps come under the head of forming a combination in restraint of trade.

A St. Louis sword swallower tried the other day to swallow a fork, and it is going to be difficult for him to recover. The swordswallower never should fool with pointed tools.

Ten thousand alarm clocks were recently shipped from this country to China, and a Philadelphia paper prints a joke about the waking up of the Hermit Kingdom.

A western railroad is going to put soda fountains on its summer trains. This will, without doubt, add to its fizzle valuation.

THE LUMBER TRUST IS UNREASONABLE

government Sues 10 Organizations and 150 Individuals.

MERCHANTS DENY CHARGES.

Allegations That Retailers of Lumber in the Eastern States Are in a Combine and Stand Between Producer and Consumer.

New York.—In the first Federal anti-trust proceedings brought under the Sherman law, as interpreted by the Standard Oil decision, the Department of Justice filed suit in the United States Court here against various constituent organizations of what is popularly known as the "Lumber Trust," alleging the existence of a widespread conspiracy, "unreasonably" to restrain the lumber trade in this country.

It is said that the suit may be the first of a series planned by Attorney General Wickersham, looking to the breaking up of alleged agreements among the retailers of many of the commodities of life to maintain high prices to force all ultimate consumers to buy from retailers and to blacklist wholesalers who sell to others than members of the retail organizations in the various states and cities.

The ten trade organizations and more than 150 individuals are named as defendants in the suit. It alleges violation of the Sherman anti-trust law, and seeks a permanent injunction restraining the defendants from continuing the conspiracy charged.

**Blacklist for Enemies.**  
The elaborate system of blacklisting attributed to the alleged conspirators, copies of circulars sent out by the various organizations classifying consumers as "proper" and "improper" trade, extracts from reports threatening "short shrift" to leaders daring to violate the rules of the organizations and branding such offenders as "poachers," "scalpers," "mavericks" and "illegitimates" are fully set forth in the government's petition.

It is alleged that not only have private consumers been blacklisted, but that many of the great industrial concerns of the country have been put under the ban by the lumber dealers. The government bill, aggregating 20,000 words, is replete with sensational allegations and interesting exhibits.

The suit is directed specifically against retail organizations in the Eastern States, but the trial unquestionably will embrace methods adopted by retailers and wholesalers throughout the United States.

Although the lawyers in charge of the case believe the Standard Oil decision involving "reasonable" or "unreasonable" restraint will not affect the lumber case, as it is represented to be one of simple conspiracy, nevertheless the accusatory parts of the bill conform to that decision and charge "undue" and "unreasonable" restraint of the trade of the consumer and manufacturer of lumber. Lesser stress is laid upon the alleged conspiracy between the defendants themselves.

**Kidnapper Gets 12 Yea s.**

Chicago.—George Kimes, a marine fireman, who was charged with kidnapping the infant son of Mrs. Selma Henks, was found guilty and sentenced to 12 years in the penitentiary. The infant, which was four months old, is still missing and is believed by the police to have been cremated in the furnace of a lake steamer or thrown overboard and drowned between Chicago and South Haven, Mich.

**String of Bombs Explodes.**

New York.—A chain of small bombs, apparently all arranged on a single fuse like a string of Chinese firecrackers, caused a series of explosions in the hallway of a four-story Italian tenement on East Eleventh street. Sixteen families were thrown into a panic and crowded to the fire escapes. Two policemen had difficulty in restraining some of the occupants from jumping to the pavement.

**Opposes All Amendments.**

Washington.—President Taft is opposed to amendments to the reciprocity agreement, no matter who is their sponsor. The President looks with disfavor on the proposed amendments of Senators Root and Lodge, two of his personal friends and close advisers. Mr. Taft believes the agreement should go through Congress as it was introduced. He will make his fight along that line.

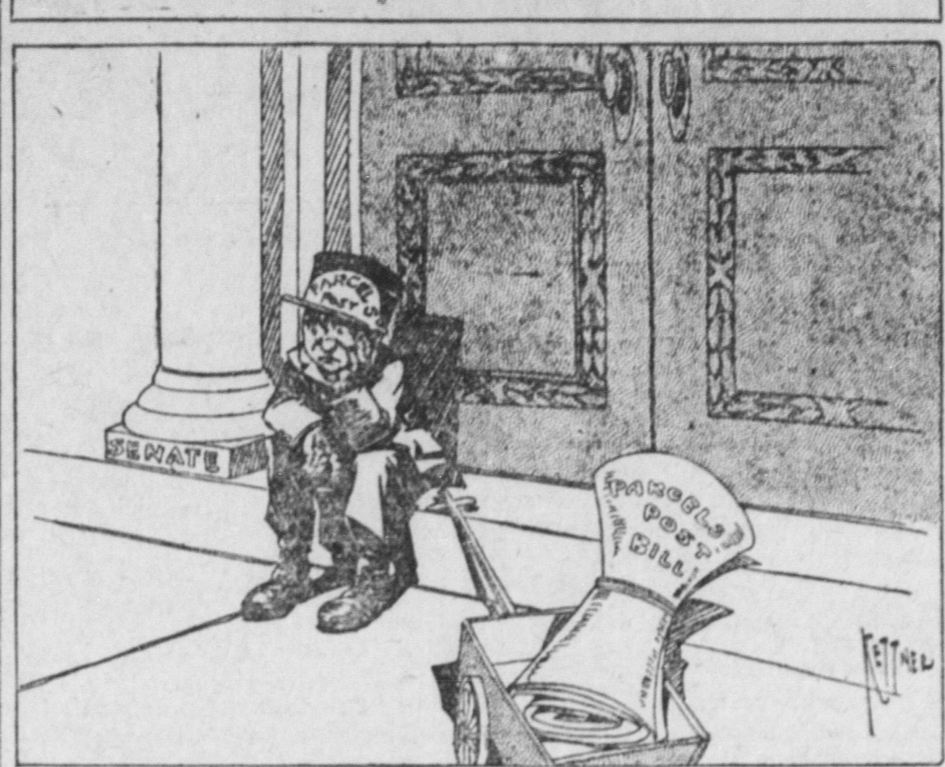
**MRS. TAFT IN WASHINGTON**

**President's Wife Improved, but Will Avoid Social Functions**

Washington.—Mrs. Taft arrived here, accompanied by her daughter, Miss Helen Taft, and Major Butt, military aid to the President. She was met at the station by the President and driven at once to the White House.

Her condition shows great improvement, it is said, and the trip from New York did not affect her.

WAITING



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FIGHT FOR HONOR, ROOSEVELT

Former President, Writing on Treaty, Contends Arbitration Cannot Settle All.

New York.—Former President Roosevelt has an article on "The Arbitration Treaty with Great Britain" in the "Outlook." He says in part: "Between Great Britain and the United States it is now safe to have a universal arbitration treaty, because the experience of ninety-six years has shown that the two nations have achieved that point of civilization where each can be trusted not to do the other any one of the offenses which ought to preclude any self-respecting nation from appealing to arbitration. But no language should be used in the treaty which would tend to obscure this cardinal fact, this cardinal reason why the treaty is possible and desirable.



COL. THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

Among the private individuals the man who, if his wife is assaulted and has her face slapped, will go to law about it instead of forthwith punishing the offender would be regarded with derision. . . . In just the same way, the United States ought never specifically to bind itself to arbitrate questions respecting its honor, independence and integrity.

Either it should be tacitly understood that the contracting powers no more agree to surrender their rights on such vital matters than a man in civil life agrees to surrender the right of self-defense; or else it should be explicitly stated that, because of the fact that it is now impossible for either party to take any action infringing the honor, independence and integrity of the other, we are willing to arbitrate all questions.

Mr. Roosevelt refers to armed bodies of Mexican troops having fired across the boundary and killed or wounded American citizens, and says:

In this case we have chosen to submit to such invasions, as is our right and privilege if we so desire. But it would be absolutely intolerable to bind ourselves to arbitrate the questions raised by such invasions. If for instance, instead of its being Mexican troops firing into our inland towns and killing our citizens, it happened to be an English or a German or a Japanese fleet which, not once but again and again, fired into our coast towns, killing and wounding citizens, this nation would immediately demand, not arbitration but either atonement or war.

**Brandeis Ready for Inquiry.**  
Washington.—Louis D. Brandeis, of Boston, arrived here to confer with the House Committee on the Postoffice Department which is to conduct an inquiry into that branch of the government service. Mr. Brandeis probably will undertake the task of piloting the inquiry.

**Reyes to Keep Away.**  
Havana.—Gen. Bernardo Reyes, former Mexican minister of war, arrived here from Europe on the steamer Ypiranga. He proceeded at once to a hotel, intending to resume his voyage to Vera Cruz, but received a message from Mexico which caused a sudden change in his plans, and he decided to remain in Havana to await further developments of the Mexican situation. It is rumored that he has received orders from President Diaz to stay here until the receipt of further orders.

DIAZ TO QUIT BEFORE JUNE 1

De La Barra to be President Interim.

MADERO TO BE JOINT REGENT.

President Diaz Announces That He Will Resign Before the End of the Month—De La Barra, Named as His Successor.

Mexico City.—President Diaz and Vice-President Corral will resign before June 1 and Minister of Foreign Relations de la Barra will become president ad interim, according to official announcement just made.

Francisco I. Madero, Jr., the revolutionary leader, will be called to Mexico City to act as De la Barra's chief adviser and to serve as the greatest guarantee possible that every pledge made by the government to end the revolution will be carried out. As viewed by the public it will be virtually a joint presidency, pending the calling of a new presidential election.

The Cabinet will be re-organized. The Minister of War will be named by De la Barra. The Foreign Office will be in charge of a subsecretary, named by de la Barra. Other cabinet members will be chosen by De la Barra and Madero acting jointly.

A new election will be called within six months and political amnesty will be recommended to the chamber of deputies.



DON FRANCISCO LEON DE LA BARRA

The foregoing are the conditions on which President Diaz will compromise with the revolutionists. Virtually they are admitted in high quarters to be a complete surrender to the revolutionists.

**Madero As Joint Regent.**

The resignation of Diaz and the "joint regency" of De la Barra and Madero are said to constitute a guarantee so complete that the original insurrecto demand for 14 governors no longer need be considered.

The cabinet was in almost continuous session for two days, despite the severe illness of President Diaz. The President's entire face is infected from an ulcerated tooth. His upper lip is swollen far beyond its normal size and his face is inflamed. He speaks with the greatest difficulty but while he is in severe pain, his condition is not alarming at this time, despite his advanced age.

The government's conditions were telegraphed to Judge Carbajal in the afternoon, with instructions to submit them to General Madero. They were accepted, apparently as an armistice covering the entire republic of Mexico, and were agreed upon at Juarez in the evening. Inasmuch as the government believes that it had made every concession that the revolutionists requested, it is firmly believed that a treaty of peace will follow.

**Orders the War Stopped**

Juarez, Mexico.—Francisco I. Madero, Jr., has announced that the news from Mexico City was so entirely satisfactory to him it might be universally proclaimed that peace throughout Mexico is now an accomplished fact. As the date for the withdrawal from office of President Diaz and Vice-President Corral has been definitely fixed for June 1, it will not be necessary for the insurgents to institute provisional governors or provisional members of the cabinet for the intervening 12 days, but the fact that Madero will act with Minister De La Barra in the reorganization of the government will be accepted as sufficient guarantee of the success of the revolution.

Diaz's announcement of his intention to resign is accepted with absolute faith by the revolutionists.

**1,000 Sheep Burned.**

Kansas City, Mo.—Fire in Kansas City stockyards destroyed sheep pens covering a block, burned 1,000 sheep and destroyed two mule barns. A new fire station was partly destroyed. Many sheep were guided into lanes and driven to safety. One goat was seen leading 75 sheep to safety through an open gate. Thirty goats, which were used to lead sheep to the packing-houses, perished.

Nearly 16 per cent. of the people of Britain live by agriculture.

U. S., BRITAIN AND FRANCE FOR PEACE

Treaties to Arbitrate Questions of National Honor.

U. S., ENGLAND AND FRANCE.

Drafts of the Treaty is Submitted by Secretary Knox to the British and French Ambassadors to Serve as Basis of Negotiations.

Washington.—Secretary of State Knox has submitted to the British and French Ambassadors the draft of a convention to serve as a basis of negotiations for the principle of arbitration of practically all disputes between nations, including even questions of vital interest and national honor. The fact that this world movement would be inaugurated with France as well as Great Britain came as a great surprise, as it was generally understood that only the United States and England were concerned in the initial steps.

When President Taft, last December, enunciated the doctrine of comprehensive arbitration he received a quick response from Ambassadors Bryce and Jusserand that Great Britain and France were willing to begin negotiations with this country for the peaceful settlement of practically all differences that may arise. The President instructed Secretary Knox immediately to crystallize the arbitral proposition which this government would offer to foreign nations.



PHILANDER CHASE KNOX Secretary of State.

The secretary has evolved a document, which has received the approval of the president and the other members of his cabinet, providing that all differences which are internationally justifiable shall be submitted to arbitration. It expands the scope of the existing arbitration treaties by eliminating the exceptions referring to "questions of vital interest and national honor." This elimination is the real accomplishment of the proposed treaty. The exceptions mentioned are found in arbitration treaties the world over and have constituted the chief obstacle to the application of the arbitration principle, for it is hard to conceive of a problem which in its essence cannot be regarded as having a controlling bearing upon "national honor" or "vital interest."

The United States Senate will not be asked to relinquish its right to pass upon the question of arbitrating each dispute. All agreements to arbitrate will be entered into with "the advice and consent of the Senate.

**A WARSHIP STRANDED**

Practically Helpless Within Thirty Miles of Coal Fields.

Cordova, Alaska.—Within about 30 miles of millions of tons of coal, the United States cruiser Buffalo lies here with empty bunkers, practically helpless for want of fuel. It is expected here that the government will send a collier from the Puget Sound navy yard, about 1,600 miles, with coal. Efforts to secure a supply in Alaska waters proved unavailing.

LIVE NEWS OF THE STATE

York.—Mrs. Matthew Trimble, Jr., a wealthy young Washington woman, who was caught beneath her husband's automobile when it turned turtle, died at the York Hospital here. Mrs. Trimble was 21 years old and a bride of six months. The end was tragic. Sitting by her bedside as her life went out was her husband in a wheelchair. His arm is broken and his legs are partially paralyzed, which indicate that his spine is seriously injured. He was much affected and could not be pacified. The two had left Washington with the Four Leaf Clover Club for a pleasure jaunt, when the accident happened.

Pittsburg.—The Commonwealth has taken to abandon some of the councilmanic graft cases. Assistant District Attorney Seymour went before Judges R. S. Frazer and John D. Shafer and asked that indictments against F. N. Hoffstat, the banker and car manufacturer; Dr. F. C. Blessing, president of Common Council; ex-Councilman William McKelvey and Councilman S. G. Lenox be nolle prossed. In the present series of graft trials there has been only one conviction. The rest have resulted in disagreements or acquittals. The Judges postponed their decision.

Hollidaysburg.—The recent act of Assembly, providing for obtaining divorces without the publicity of jury trials, was attacked in the Blair County Court as unconstitutional. In the divorce suit brought by Frank Keith against Ada Keith, the wife demanded a jury trial, claiming that the act of Assembly was in violation of Section 6, Article 1, of the State Constitution, which reads: "Trial by jury shall be as heretofore and the right thereof remain inviolate." The Court granted a rule.

Pottsville.—Reaching for a falling hatchet John Morgan, aged 24 years, fell to an awful death. He was employed as a carpenter, working on top of the breaker of the St. Clair Coal Company, 60 feet above the ground, when as he reached for the hatchet he lost his footing and pitched down headlong.

Media.—Charged with having forged the name of Charles T. Schoen, retired millionaire steel magnate of Rose Valley, to checks for approximately \$9,000, Robert B. Ross, an agent for the Schoen Jackson Company, was committed to jail for trial at court, in default of \$10,000 bail.

Norristown.—To raise a fund of \$300 to reface and repair the tomb here of General Hancock, the Historical Society of Montgomery County decided to ask each member of the society to contribute at least \$1. This move is to prevent removal of Hancock's body to Arlington Cemetery.

Berwick.—With the job paying \$89 a year, Edward Lisonson has resigned as postmaster of the North Berwick Post Office, and the Post Office Department can find no one who will take the job, with the prospect that 225 persons will be obliged to go to the Berwick Post Office.

Carlisle.—Word has been received here of the marriage at Hermosita Ranch, Hermosa, Tex., of Miss Edith D. French, formerly a resident of Carlisle, and a student at Dickinson College, to Frank D. Depew, of Linden, N. J.

Pittsburg.—The case of Snowden G. Lenox, member of Select Council, on trial on two charges of bribery, was taken from the jury by Judge John C. Haymaker, who ordered a verdict of not guilty. The prosecution admitted it had not made out a case.

Stroudsburg.—George Lesh, 42 years old, was shot in the abdomen, it is alleged, by Jere Labar at the latter's home, about six miles from Stroudsburg. Lesh's condition is critical.

Pen Argyl.—Mrs. William P. Kellow, 28 years old, while cleaning windows of the second-story of her home, lost her balance and fell to the pavement, breaking her neck. She died instantly.

Easton.—The State convention of Foresters of America fixed the per capita tax at 14 cents and refused to reduce the salaries of the grand court officers.

Lewiston.—Edward Fulton, 34 years old, cashier of the Standard Steel Works, died here from pneumonia. The body was taken to Brookville for burial.

A new source of rubber supply has been announced to the French Academy of Sciences in a gum found in abundance in the Malay Peninsula and Archipelago. It is easily gathered and contains from 10 to 20 per cent. of pure gum.

An appropriation of \$100,000 to encourage small farmers in the Hawaiian Islands is covered in a bill introduced in the legislature, which carries out some of the plans of the board of immigration.