

The Centre Reporter

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VALUE OF IMAGINATION.

Life naturally must be more interesting to the person of vivid imagination than to one who lives only for the tangible things about him and who fears to dream as his fancy wills because reality bears heavily upon him. We do not think that even the man of affairs would find the indulgence of a few day dreams detrimental to his interests, while to those who look only upon the serious side of life and share only its darker aspects, a few dreams of what perhaps may come to pass would act as a tonic upon tired nerves, says the Charleston News and Courier. Our dreams are often companions to us, and sometimes we find ourselves moving unconsciously with them in a world far removed from our real habitation, but one whose promises seem easy of fulfillment and whose delights compensate for some of the hardships we may, perhaps, be called upon to bear during our waking hours. The world which is our idea of happiness, with all its wonder of accomplishment and all its measure of appreciation—the world in which we naturally play an important part—has not seen its shining sands, and lofty summits, and flowering paths, beckoning, telling us how good it is to live and defying us to resist its appealing call? We cannot all gain its shores and discover long-hidden secrets, but, at least, we can turn its promises to our advantage and make our day dreams cases, as it were, in the desert spots of life.

James H. Collins, writing of "the orderly German mind," notes that a generation ago the chief exports of Germany were philosophy, poetry, music and emigrants, while today she ships machinery, chemicals, textiles and other manufactured products, and the mere thought of her competition scares America and has brought England to the verge of hysteria. How has this come about? You could put all Germany, and Pennsylvania to boot, in the state of Texas. Yet there are upward of 70,000,000 Germans. With scant natural resources, the Teuton had to think hard and make the best of it. Just as in scholarly and scientific research, his agricultural and industrial labors have been intense, methodical, plodding, thorough. He has taught the world how to farm. He is supreme in the economic use of chemicals.

It is rather comfortable to hear that the opinion of experts in the Lake Superior region is decidedly adverse to the view that the supplies of iron ore at the present rate of increased use will last only a short time. Those familiar with the region point out billions of tons in the Cascade range, besides millions proved up in the Negaunee, Ishpeming and other ranges to the west ward of the latter. Possibly a strict analysis of the prophecy of short life for our ore supply would disclose that it refers only to the exhaustion of the Mesaba deposits. Even then they are predicated on the maintenance of a rate of increase in mining equal to the exceptional one of the past two decades. Apart from the correctness of that calculation the fact is well known that there are vast deposits of ore yet practically untouched.

Look into the eyes of the oriental and you look into orbs that are opaque to Occidental discernment. A mystic and alien light hints an appalling gulf of sentiment. But somewhere behind the screen with which the patient Chinaman holds his dignity of solitude there beats a heart as ready to bleed at the story of suffering of his own people as that of the stranger all too prone to call him devil. The "heathen Chinese" is perhaps not so peculiar as his reputation.

A zoo expert says that snakes must be protected. For obvious reasons, those who disagree with him will be afraid to do anything but give an apparent acquiescence, if they do not wish to subject themselves to serious suspicion.

The oldest woman in New York died the other day at the age of one hundred and seventeen. She did not advise the world to follow her mode of living. Blessings on her soul!

"Women always are and constitutionally ought to be tougher than men," says Prof. Tyler of Amherst college. Still, no man ought to leave it to his wife to bring up the kitchen coal.

"Woman is stronger than man," opines Professor Tyler. At any rate, a good many of us are led to believe that she is stronger in the vicinity of the jawbone.

Finally a good word has been said for the English sparrow. Somebody claims to have found that it eats the cotton maple scale. Go it, birdie.

BIG BATTLESHIP WYOMING AFLOAT

The Latest Dreadnought in Her Element.

VESSEL 550 FEET LONG.

Fighting Ship Christened by Miss Knight in the Presence of Many Guests From Wyoming.

Philadelphia.—In the presence of the Governor and a delegation of visitors from the State for which it was named, Miss Dorothy Eunice Knight, daughter of former Chief Justice Jesse Knight, of Wyoming, christened the battleship Wyoming, the nation's latest Dreadnought, when the warship was launched at the yards of the Cramp Ship and Engine Company in this city.

Governor J. M. Carey, of Wyoming, several officials of the State, together with Secretary Meyer of the Navy Department and other naval officials, were among those on the launching stand when the big battleship slid into the Delaware river.

When the Wyoming gets in full armament she will not be surpassed by any fighting ship in the world. The length over all is 550 feet, breadth at the water line 93 feet and displacement 26,000 tons. The big battleship will have a speed of 20½ knots an hour. The coal capacity will be 2,500 tons, and the ship will carry oil burners in case of emergency.

The Wyoming's armament will consist of 12 12-inch guns, 21 5-inch guns, four 3-pounders, saluting guns, two 1-pounder semi-automatic guns, two 3-inch field pieces, two 30-caliber machine guns and two submerged torpedo tubes.

The battleship is a little more than one-third completed. It will carry 54 officers and 1,939 enlisted men.

The Wyoming is one of six first-class battleships under construction at different yards. When the whole number is completed another fleet will be added to the navy which will be stronger in fighting strength than the entire American Navy at the end of the Spanish-American War.

TAFT TO SCOTCH CHURCH

Hopes For Arbitration and That Canada Will Fly Flag of Britain.

Edinburgh.—A message from President Taft, in which he pleads for international arbitration treaties as a method of abolishing war and hopes "that Canada will continue to prosper and fly the British flag," was read before the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland by Rev. Dr. MacDonald, of Toronto, Canada.

The message follows: "It is the sincerest desire of my life to see the two great sections of the English-speaking races join in a treaty of unlimited arbitration which will make wars forever more improbable. There is no question of national honor nor interest that can ever arise between the Mother Country and the United States which cannot, with dignity and in a practical manner, lead to independent judicial arbitration without resorting to war."

"It is our sincerest desire that Canada shall continue to prosper and fly the British flag, sharing with the United States the responsibility for North American progress. It is my confident hope that the treaty will prepare the way for wider and more peaceful relations among all nations and bring into reality the days foretold by the ancient prophets, when nations shall not lift the sword against nation, neither shall they learn war any more."

Rich Farmer a Suicide.
Oxford, N. J.—Aaron L. Hildebrand, wealthy farmer and director of the Belvidere (N. J.) National Bank, was found dead in a woods near his home, with a gunshot wound in his heart, evidently a suicide. He left the house, saying he was going to hunt ground hogs, and when he did not return in the evening the family became alarmed. The intense heat of the early part of the week had a most depressing effect on Hildebrand, and he is supposed to have killed himself.

Cat's U. S. Fir-Nation.
New York.—The United States should be called the "fire nation," because it sacrifices more property and lives to fire than any other, declared Charles E. Meek, secretary of the National Association of Credit Men.

To Establish Shanghai Paper.
San Francisco.—Several American newspaper men, headed by B. Winfield Fisher, have sailed for Shanghai to establish the China News, to be printed in both English and Chinese.

ON THE SEA OF MATRIMONY



GREAT LIBRARY OPENED BY TAFT

Cost Ten Million Dollars and Has Sixty Branches.

TEN YEARS IN BUILDING IT.

Marble Palace of the New York Public Library Dedicated—Merger of Astor, Lenox and Tilden Foundations.

New York.—The New York Public Library, the largest, the most costly and by many thought to be the most beautiful library building in the country, was dedicated here Tuesday afternoon by President Taft, Governor Dix and Mayor Gaynor. The public viewed the library after the formal dedication.

The President arrived here at 1 o'clock. A picked squad of mounted police met him at the station and escorted him to the library. Elaborate precautions were taken to insure his safety, and no admission except by ticket was permitted.

The new library, of white marble throughout, has been 12 years building and cost more than \$10,000,000. Its endowment and collections are provided by a merger of three private foundations—the Astor and Lenox libraries and the Tilden foundation—but the city gave the land and defrayed the cost of erection.

President Taft spoke at the exercises as follows: "The accumulation of books, however valuable, however rare, however great in number, in a single library, without facilities for their consultation, examination and distribution, is like the deposits of great veins of valuable minerals still in the earth, known to be there but without the mines and the transportation needed to make the materials available for the use of man."

"It is not in the treasures of the various collections that go to make up this library that its chief value consists, wonderful as these are, and much as we are indebted to the Astors and James Lenox for the money, labor and pain expended in their gathering."

"It is not in the number of volumes or pamphlets or manuscripts that this library stands out first in the world, for, I believe, considered from that standpoint it is only sixth or seventh of the greatest collection; but it is in the facility of circulation and in the immense number of books that are distributed each year for use to the citizens and residents of New York and vicinity, that this library easily takes the first rank."

"The completion of this building gives outward and substantial evidence of the perfection of the project. When the story is told of how this great organization was effected it is hardly credible."

Japan Wan's Pact With U. S.
Tokio.—Japan, it was stated in official circles, is prepared to participate in negotiations for a general treaty of arbitration with the United States and is willing to submit proposals for such an agreement if invited.

American Artist Wins.
Barcelona.—The International Art Exhibition has awarded first prize and a medal of honor to James J. Shannon, R. A., the American artist, for two portraits.

Moors Attack Ship.
Madrid.—The Moorish crew of a sailing vessel attacked the Spanish gunboat Don Alvaro de Bazan while the warship was lying off Alhucemas. The Moors fired a number of shots, to which the warship replied with her guns.

Killed Her Children and Herself.
Brambach, Saxony.—Driven temporarily insane by an accusation of theft, a woman here killed her five children and then committed suicide.

NO MERCY FOR BIG CRIMINALS

President Taft Refuses to Pardon Morse and Walsh.

CRIMES AGAINST SOCIETY.

The President Not Moved by the Long List of Influential Friends Who Signed the Petitions.

Washington.—President Taft denied the applications for the pardon of Charles W. Morse, of New York, and John R. Walsh, of Chicago, the two most prominent bankers ever convicted and sent to Federal penitentiaries under the national banking laws. Not only did the President refuse to pardon either Morse or Walsh, but he also declined at this time to exercise any other sort of executive clemency in these cases, or to shorten the sentences imposed upon the two men by the courts in which they were convicted.

In denying the pardons the President took a firm stand that the national banking laws or any other laws must be upheld when they affect the rich man even more than when they affect the poor. The record in the Walsh case, the President said in a long opinion, "shows moral turpitude of that insidious and dangerous kind, to punish which the national banking laws were especially enacted."

In considering the case of Morse the President said that, "from a consideration of the facts in each case I have no doubt that Morse should have received a heavier sentence than Walsh. Indeed the methods taken by Morse tend to show that more keenly than Walsh, did he realize the evil of what he was doing."

In his opinion in the Walsh case the President protested against the failure to discriminate between legitimate business and improper gain.

"The truth is," said he, "that in the mad rush for wealth in the last few decades the lines between profit from legitimate business and improper gain from undue use of trust control over other people's property and money has some times been dimmed, and the interest of society requires that whenever opportunity offers those charged with the enforcement of the law should emphasize the distinction between honest business and dishonest breaches of trust."

The President's denial of the pardon applications of Morse and Walsh does not mean that they must stay in prison until the end of their terms. Walsh began a sentence of five years in the Leavenworth Penitentiary in January, 1910, and under the federal parole law is eligible for parole next September. The President's action tonight having no bearing thereupon, Morse began his 15-year term in the Atlanta Penitentiary in January, 1910, also. In denying his application the President granted leave to renew it after January 1, 1912. Under the parole law Morse would be eligible for release in 1915.

Both Morse and Walsh made strong efforts to have the President exercise clemency. He was besieged by friends and attorneys of both men. Mrs. Morse got up a monster petition which was signed by scores of members of Congress and other prominent persons and former Senator Hale, of Maine, did much in her behalf.

Postal Savings Bank Board.
Washington.—The first of the postal saving bank bonds will be issued very soon. Treasury officials have been notified that depositors at many of the banks are turning in their accounts and asking for the new securities. The new bonds will be in denominations of \$20, \$50 and \$100 and will pay 2½ per cent interest. Any depositor in a postal bank can become a holder of government bonds for the asking.

FOR WORLD-WIDE PEACE

Carnegie Endowment Plan Outline at Mohonk Conference—Council Named.

Mohonk Lake, N. Y.—At the opening of the seventeenth annual meeting of the Lake Mohonk Conference on International Arbitration, President Nicholas Murray Butler, of Columbia University, presiding officer of the conference, for the first time made public the plans of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace.

President Butler in his address said: "It has been determined by the trustees of the Carnegie Endowment to organize the undertaking committed to their charge as a great institution for research and public education and to carry on its work in three parts or divisions—a division of international law, a division of economics and history and a division of international education."

"The division of International law will be under the direction of Prof. James Brown Scott."

"For this purpose the endowment will associate with Dr. Scott a consultative board composed of some of the most distinguished international lawyers in the world."

"The second division of the work will be under the direction of Prof. John Bates Clark, of Columbia University."

"It will be the business of this division to study the economic causes and effects of war; the effect upon the public opinion of nations and upon the international good-will, of retaliatory, discriminatory and preferential tariffs; the economic aspects of the present huge expenditures for military purposes, and the relation between military expenditures and international well-being and the world-wide program for social improvement and reform which is held in waiting through lack of means for its execution."

"For the third division the director has not yet been announced. It will be the function of this division to supplement the work of the two divisions."

The report of the Mohonk committee appointed two years ago to consider the establishment of a national council for arbitration and peace was presented by Dr. George W. Kirchwey, dean of the Columbia Law School. It creates such council, with the following members:

President Nicholas Murray Butler, Senator Theodore E. Burton, Dr. Samuel T. Dutton, Hamilton Holt, Theodore Marburg, William J. Bryan, Dr. George W. Kirchwey, Edwin D. Mead, Senator Elihu Root, Daniel Smiley, Dr. James Brown Scott, Dr. Benjamin F. Truehold, President E. D. Warfield, Miss Jane Addams and Mrs. Fanny Andrews.

William Jennings Bryan led the general discussion. He contended that the proposed Anglo-American treaty meant the end of war, because it provided that all disputes, without exception, were to be submitted to arbitration. He hoped that Japan would be included in the list of nations with which treaties were to be made.

He believed, however, that the chief source of trouble was the armor-plate industry.

To Prevent Typhoid Fever.

Washington.—To aid in the prevention of typhoid fever the officers of the Public Health and Marine Hospital Service have been instructed by Surgeon-General Walter Wyman to offer the new anti-typhoid vaccination to all beneficiaries of the service. Surgeon-General Wyman says that experience has shown that the use of anti-typhoid vaccine affords protection against attacks of typhoid and that the incidence of the disease, particularly among troops, is reduced as a result of its use.

Shot Himself in Dream

New York.—The danger of sleeping with a pistol under one's pillow was illustrated Monday when John McAleenan died from a self-inflicted bullet wound through the head. Members of the family said McAleenan slept with a revolver at the head of the bed and shot himself during a dream. The police could not find the weapon, but were told that it had been taken away by relatives, who found the young man dying in bed. The coroner reported the case as an accident.

Judge Berry Killed

Nashville, Tenn.—Judge David F. Berry, of the Sumner county bench, interposed in a quarrel between his cook and a negro, John Sweat, at the Berry home, near Gallatin. Sweat killed the cook, then turning the gun on Judge Berry, instantly killed him. A posse went in pursuit and rounded up Sweat in a barn. He shot from a window, hitting Constable James Barnes. Sweat was lynched by a mob.

Wilkie to Head Custom Probe.

Washington.—President Taft appointed John E. Wilkie supervising agent of the division of special agents of the Treasury Department. Mr. Wilkie will continue to serve as acting chief of the Secret Service, of which he has been chief for 13 years.

A Mission for Misses

Canton, O.—The General Synod of the Reformed Church in the United States decided to raise \$30,000 during the year for mission work.

DIAZ'S RULE ENDED MADERO CONTROLS

The Complete Triumph of the Revolution.

JOY AT THE MEXICAN CAPITAL.

Rioting and Bloodshed in the Mexican Capital Quickly Changes to a Carnival of Peace and Gladness.

- Diaz 31 Years.**
- 1820—Born in Oaxaca of an Indian mother. Educated for the church.
 - 1846—Enlisted in war against the United States.
 - 1854—Served in revolt against Santa Ana.
 - 1858—Supported Juarez in war of reform.
 - 1859—Opposed French in war of intervention.
 - 1867—Secured surrender of City of Mexico from Maximilian.
 - 1867—Candidate for president against Juarez. Defeated.
 - 1876—Made provisional president of the Republic.
 - 1877—Regularly elected for a three-year term.
 - 1880—Secured election of Gonzalez as his successor.
 - 1884—Again elected President. Law against re-election having been abrogated. His term would have expired in 1888, but according to a constitutional amendment in 1887, it was extended to 1892.
 - 1904—Again elected to serve until November 30, 1910. This was his seventh term.
 - 1910—Re-elected, making his eighth term as President of Mexico.
 - 1911—May 25, resigned under pressure, following the victories of the revolutionists under the leadership of General Madero.

Mexico City.—President Porfirio Diaz, in a letter read by the president of the Chamber of Deputies, Thursday afternoon resigned the presidency of the Republic of Mexico, and at 4:54 o'clock the acceptance of the resignation by the Chamber of Deputies was announced. Vice-President Ramon Corral's resignation was also accepted, and Minister of Foreign Affairs Francisco Llo De La Barra was chosen Provisional President to serve until a general election can be held.

Everyone had expected an uproar when the announcement should be made, but within the chamber the words announcing the event were followed by silence. The deputies seemed awed by what had taken place.

In the streets, black with people, the news that Diaz was no longer the president was the signal for wild shouting and manifestations. There was no violence or destruction of property.

On the motion to accept the President's resignation 167 deputies voted aye, while no expression was made by Benito Juarez, a descendant of President Juarez, and Concepcion del Valle. As their names were called all other legislators rose and bowed their affirmation.

In similar fashion the resignation of Vice-President Corral, now in France, was unanimously accepted and similarly Senor de la Barra, recently ambassador to Washington, was chosen provisional president. Senor de la Barra took the oath of office at noon Friday in the Yellow Parlor of the National Palace.

Of scarcely less popular interest than the resignation was the assumption of military control of the federal district by Alfredo Robles Dominguez, Madero's personal representative, insuring the handling of popular demonstrations by a leader of the new regime.

Personally, Dominguez commands only a small body of local rebels, but the federal garrison is under orders to make no move whatsoever without his approval. Senor Dominguez said that he could bring 5,000 organized rebel troops into the city within three hours. Their baggage and horses are aboard trains, furnished by the government, at Cuernavaca, Pachuca and Tlalneapantla.

Would Regulate Press

Chicago.—President F. A. Delano, of the Wabash Railway, says if the Interstate Commerce Commission is a good thing for the railroads, why not try to regulate newspapers by it.

Church and State Divided

Lisbon.—The long-looked-for rupture between the Church and the Government is now an accomplished fact, as a result of the protest by the bishops against the separation law. It attacks the provisional Government and declares that the law is not one of separation, but of annexation of the Church. After being despoiled of all property and authority, the bishops declare, the Church has been placed in an abject position under the heel of the Government.