

The Centre Reporter

Centre Hall, - - Pa.

ENCOURAGING BRIGHT PUPILS.

Parents and educators everywhere will be interested in the experiment now being tried in the Cincinnati public schools of establishing a classroom for especially bright pupils, which would appear to be the logical accompaniment of the classroom for backward pupils. The proposition that it is as unfair to hold back the apt or clever child in the ranks of the mediocre as it is to speed the dull pupil to a pace he cannot maintain appeals as reasonable and common sense. It will be argued with much force that the system which makes provision for caring for the backward pupil cannot be justified without provision is made for accompanying the needs of those who can advance more rapidly than the average, says the St. Paul Pioneer Press. The proposition simply provides for the application to schooling of the plan, that is generally adopted and followed in the business world, where wage scales, chances of promotion and all the advantages are based on the ability of those employed to advance rapidly in one line or another. This has not been the rule in the school where the system has been adjusted to meet the requirements of the average pupil, with special provision made for those below the average. The net result of this system has been retardation, for which the pupils are not to blame. The Cincinnati educators have decided that the old system of trying to make all children fit the same educational pattern is unsatisfactory in general and particularly unfair to the bright pupils, who are to be given special attention under a more sensible and equitable method.

In putting its ban on the "common drinking cup," the New York Board of Health is doing a good thing. The public drinking cup is a carrier of infection and the habit of using an individual drinking vessel under all circumstances might be good to acquire. There are folding cups of metal, rubber and even of paper, which one can keep about the person without discomfort and can get at trifling expense. Scarlet fever, diphtheria, influenza and even tuberculosis are transmissible, and are frequently transmitted, through promiscuously used water glasses and teacups.

The famous auto expert who broke his neck in an effort to establish new speed records might have given his life in a better cause. A man, it is true, can easily find out if human manufacture can stand the terrific strain put upon it by these speed experiments, but if he finds to the contrary the knowledge is seldom of any use to him, nor does its acquisition serve even the minor purpose of being a warning to others. The need of the age is to learn more how to enjoy life, rather than faster ways of rushing through it.

England is worried over the \$75,000,000 annual destruction inflicted by rats. Most thinking people, are, and what worries most is that the measures for wiping out the pests are received by the rodents with cheerful indifference.

A New Yorker named Jones has asked permission of the courts to change his name. It behooves the 1,000,000,000 bearers of that honored monicker to arise in protest.

A Texas man sold 187,000 snakes last year for prices ranging from 25 cents to \$2.50 each. Nobody can justly complain that the price of snakes is high.

A French physician injected radium into a worn out old horse and made it frisky as a colt. There is hope for our ancient racehorses and baseball players.

A scientist says that a normal man has large feet and a normal woman small feet. This seems to settle the question outside of Chicago.

An Iowa professor claims that cold weather in spring is good for the fruit crop. Evidently the wolf cry from Georgia was a false alarm.

A Harvard professor has solved the riddle of the sphinx, but it is safe to assert that he doesn't know why the harem skirt is.

Wealthy men cannot always do as they please. A judge wouldn't allow Cornelius Vanderbilt to cross his legs in court.

Let us not abolish the rat just yet. Doctor Young tells us that the rat is the original and busy conveyor of germs.

New York reports the theft of \$15,000 worth of hair. That's what comes of leaving it around on the dresser.

HAD SANCTION OF ROOSEVELT

Judge Gary Relates Inside Facts Regarding Steel Deal.

WHITE HOUSE CONFERENCE.

Chairman of Executive Committee of United States Steel Corporation Lays Bare Everything to the House Committee.

Washington.—Judge E. H. Gary, chairman of the executive committee of the United States Steel Corporation, told the Stanley investigating committee of the House all of the details of the absorption of the Tennessee Coal and Iron Company by the United States Steel Corporation. Judge Gary told the committee that his corporation stood behind J. Pierpont Morgan in averting a disastrous financial upheaval in 1907.

Judge Gary laid before the committee the inside facts of the all-night conferences that were held in J. P. Morgan's library in the nerve-racking days of the 1907 panic; described how he and Henry J. Frick had rushed by special train to Washington, to confer with President Roosevelt; how the long-distance phone from the White House to New York had been held open for a flash of the result while the conference was on, and how, finally, widespread financial disaster was averted by the purchase by the United States Steel Corporation of the Tennessee Coal and Iron Company.

Takes Issue With Gates. Judge Gary denied emphatically the statement made by John W. Gates before the House committee that the taking over of the Tennessee Coal and Iron Company by the United States Steel Corporation was a "squeeze," or a forced sale. He declared that the purchase was made at the solicitation of Grant B. Schley, of the banking and brokerage firm of Moore & Schley, and his friends to save that concern from going under and to prevent the financial calamity that would certainly follow its downfall.

The United States Steel Corporation, according to Judge Gary, after repeated urgings, finally stepped into the breach and paid 100 for a stock which they did not consider at the time to be worth more than 65. The difference of 35 points represented what the United States Steel Corporation felt was its duty to pay to avert the threatening panic. In all it turned about \$30,000,000 over to the firm of Moore & Schley and enabled them to weather the storm.

RED LOPEZ EXECUTED

Put to Death by Guards While on Way to Prison.

Cananea, Sonora.—Red Lopez ordered imprisoned by Francisco I. Madero, Jr., on the charge that he had sold out to American interests while in command of a section of the insurgent garrison at Agua Prieta, has been put to death. Lopez was being conveyed here to serve an eight-year sentence imposed by court martial.

When the guards of Lopez arrived at Cananea, they delivered his serape and sombrero to General Lomiell. "He tried to escape," reported the guards who were taking him to prison.

Lopez's mother visited General Lomiell and asked: "Where is my son?" "Here is your son," the General replied, as he handed the serape and sombrero to the aged woman.

Opposes Hanging of Women

Washington.—Representative Caleb Powers, of Kentucky, asked President Taft to prevent, if possible, the execution in this city of Mary Lomax, a colored woman, sentenced to death for the murder of her husband. Mr. Powers told the President that Mary Lomax is the first woman condemned to death by a civil court in Washington. Mrs. Suratt, hanged for complicity in the assassination of President Lincoln, was sentenced by a military court. The President promised to consider the case carefully.

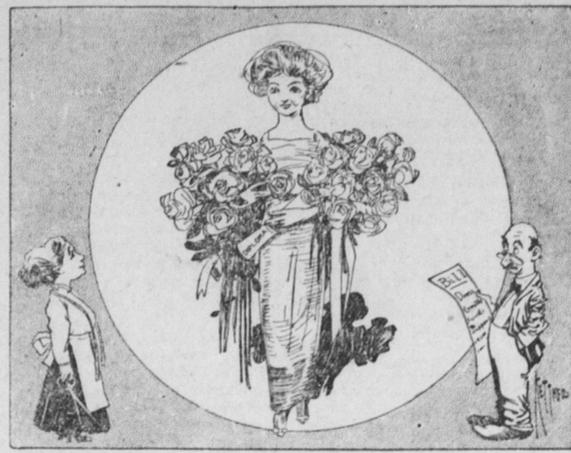
Why Judge Was Lenient

St. Louis.—"I expect some day to go before the Great Judge, and at that time I will hope for leniency. That is the reason I am lenient to offenders in my court." Thus United States District Judge D. P. Dyer explained the leniency he showed to H. A. Totsch, of this city, who pleaded guilty to making moonshine oleomargarine and threw himself on the mercy of the court.

Indicted for Bribery

Nashville, Tenn.—The Davidson county grand jury returned an indictment against E. C. Goodpasture on a bribery charge. Representative J. Q. McDonald, of Overton county, a Republican, accused Goodpasture of offering him \$1,500 before the legislative met to vote with regular Democrats on organization, and to repeal the liquor manufacturers' law and the election law. The Tennessee Anti-Saloon League pressed the charges and Goodpasture was arrested.

THE SWEET GIRL GRADUATE



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HUNDRED AND TWENTY KILLED

Explosion in Fortress at Managua in Nicaragua—Many Liberals Arrested.

Managua, Nicaragua.—The explosion in the fortress La Loma on Tiscapa hill, overlooking Managua, resulted in the killing of 120 soldiers. A total of 117 bodies, among them that of a woman, have already been taken out of the ruins.

It was officially stated that the blowing up of the fortress was due to a political plot. Many Liberals, supporters of ex-President Estrada, have been placed under arrest. President Adolfo Diaz, against whom the plot is said to have been directed, his Ministers and others identified with the Government escaped injury.

So far as a widespread revolutionary movement is concerned, the Government has issued an emphatic denial, but the situation in Managua is quite as serious as that which arose when the attempts were made against President Estrada last February. Troops are guarding the palace and public buildings and detachments of cavalry are patrolling the streets.

Killed by Earlier Explosion.

New York.—Nicaraguans in this city are disinclined to believe that the explosion of Fort La Loma was an accident. They were sure that it was part of a plot by the rebels who have headquarters at Leon against the administration of President Adolfo Diaz, and they expect reprisals to follow.

Fort La Loma was perched at the summit of an extinct volcano and looked down on Managua from a height of 2,000 feet. After the Government arsenal blew up in the heart of the city nine years ago it was re-established at La Loma.

Four hundred persons were killed in the first explosion, which was probably an accident. For days the trees of the city park adjacent hung draped with tatters of humanity and the sky was black with vultures. The first main explosion was followed by many minor detonations, and so great was the terror of the populace that they largely deserted the city, leaving the dead to the vultures.

State Department Interested.

Washington.—Intense interest in the explosion was displayed by State Department officials, who are awaiting anxiously details giving its cause. Since the resignation of President Estrada and the assumption of power by Vice-President Diaz the department has received no advices indicating discontent in the republic.

The general disposition in administration circles is to conjecture that the disaster was the result of carelessness in the handling of explosives, rather than opposition to the present Government.

OVERTAKEN BY LAVA

Pilgrims to the Summit of Asama Meet Sad Fate.

Victoria, B. C.—News was brought from Japan by the Canadian Maru that when the annual festival of the shrine, on the summit of Asama volcano was held May 8, and several hundred pilgrims who had ascended to the shrine were returning, the volcano erupted and there was serious loss of life. A tremendous report, felt as far distant as Tokio, was followed by a column of lava and smoke rising several hundred feet and the pilgrims were showered with molten lava.

Some corpses were found at the summit after the eruption shriveled up by the red hot lava. Searching parties found many bodies with the clothing, hair and portions of limbs burned away.

WENT PLUCKILY TO DEATH

Lit a Cigarette and Aired Firing Squad to Aim Well.

San Diego, Cal.—Capt. Tony Vegas, of the rebel forces at Tijuana, Lower California, Mexico, who shot and killed a Mexican named Pachico during a row, was taken out and executed by a rebel firing squad soon after sunrise.

The firing squad was composed of Mexicans, because the murdered man was a Mexican.

FOILS SLEUTHS BATHTUB CRIME

Woman's Letters Show She Used Two Names.

HUSBAND IS ON THE GRILL.

Mrs. Scheb, Found Dead in Bathtub in New York, Got Letters at Different Places From Father and Mother.

New York.—Detectives delving into New York's latest sensational murder faced a deepening mystery with the reading of letters in the rooms of the woman whose decomposed body was found, lime-eaten, in a bathtub early Wednesday. There were two sets of these letters, one apparently from the father and the other from the mother of the victim, each writer addressing the missives to a different person at different addresses.

"The woman who signed herself 'Mother' dated her letters from Blue Island, Ill., and forwarded them to Mrs. Henry A. Schieb, or Mrs. Lillian Schieb, at 167 West Sixty-third street. Letters from 'Father' were dated 37 Thomas street, Springfield, Mass., and sent to Mrs. Hugh A. Scherman, at 147 West Sixty-third street, 10 doors away. The body has been identified as that of Mrs. Schieb by the victim's husband, Henry A. Schieb, whom the police have locked up on a technical charge of driving his employer's automobile without a license.

Schieb was plied with questions by detectives for three hours. He is said by them to have admitted that he himself wrote a letter addressed to himself and signed 'Anna,' which the police took from his pocket when he was arrested.

"I was going to show that letter to my wife when she came back," he is quoted as having told his inquisitors, "to prove that other women liked me."

His handwriting tallies closely with that of the person who penned the missive.

TO TRY LORIMER AGAIN

Martin Resolution Adopted After Seven Hours' Debate.

Washington.—Senator Lorimer, of Illinois, faces another investigation at the hands of his colleagues. The inquiry will be conducted by a subcommittee of the committee on privileges and elections, composed of four Republicans and four Democrats, four of whom voted for the conviction and four for the acquittal of the Senator last session. The method selected is regarded as the latest thing in jury trials.

It took seven hours' debate to agree upon the system, and it was finally adopted by a vote of 48 to 20, being substituted for the plan urged by Senator La Follette of turning the case over to five senators who were not members when the case was voted upon before and, therefore, were supposed to be unbiased.

County's First Execution.

Clarion, Pa.—Clarion county had its first legal execution Thursday when Vincent Voychek paid the extreme penalty of the law for the murder of Andrew Stunka, near Riemersburg.

Tragedy in Auto Race.

Indianapolis, Ind.—One life was sacrificed and several men were injured Tuesday in the first 500-mile motor race on a speedway. The great test of skill and endurance was won by Ray Harroun, driving a Marmon car, in 6:41:08. Closely pressing Harroun for the victory was Ralph Mulford, with a Lozier, who finished second, and David Bruce-Brown, who drove a Fiat to third place.

GETS CHANCE TO REORGANIZE

Supreme Court Decides Against Tobacco Trust—Sent Back to Lower Court.

Washington.—The government won a sweeping victory over the so-called "tobacco trust" when the Supreme Court of the United States held the American Tobacco Company and its allied corporations to be operating in violation of the Sherman anti-trust law.

By directing that the combination be forbidden the privilege of interstate commerce be placed in the hands of a receiver unless it disintegrates in harmony with the law within six, or at the most, eight months, the court is regarded to have dealt with the tobacco corporations more drastically than with the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, whose dissolution was ordered two weeks ago.

Both the first and second sections of the Sherman Anti-trust Law have been violated by the so-called Tobacco Trust, according to the court. Not only has it restrained wrongfully and unlawfully interstate commerce in the eyes of the court, but it has attempted to monopolize the tobacco business to the injury of the public and of its competitors.

While the decree was regarded as unusually severe, at the same time there was a touch of leniency in not making the combination an outlaw "now." The various elements of the combination are to be given as opportunity, under the supervision of the United States Circuit Court for the Southern District of New York, of recreation, so that there may be brought about "a new condition which shall be honestly in harmony with and not repugnant to the law."

The opinion of the court was announced by Chief Justice White, who also delivered the opinion of the court in the Standard Oil case. The entire court agreed that the tobacco combination violated the Sherman Anti-trust Law; but Associate Justice Harlan dissented from the repeated interpretation of the Sherman Anti-trust Law; so as to call for the application of the "rule of reason" in determining what restraints of trade were forbidden by the act. In this respect the division of the court was the same as in the Standard Oil case.

AFTER TRUST CHIEFS

Pomerene, of Ohio, Introduces Resolution in Senate

Washington.—A demand for criminal prosecution of the officers of the Standard Oil Company and the American Tobacco Company is made in a concurrent resolution introduced by Pomerene (Democrat, Ohio), in the Senate. It says:

"That it is the sense of the Senate and of the House of Representatives that criminal prosecutions should be begun against any or all of the said parties or persons who shall have, in the opinion of the Attorney General, violated the criminal provisions of said statutes.

"That the Attorney General of the United States be and is hereby instructed to institute criminal prosecution against said parties or persons for violations of the Sherman anti-trust law, if anywhere the evidence, in the opinion of the Attorney General, shall justify such proceedings."

BURNED AT THE STAKE

Horrible Crime Charged to Bandits in Mexico

Trinidad, Col.—The report that Robert Swasey had been burned at the stake in Mexico has been confirmed by the receipt of a letter by Mrs. Joseph Bonateo, Jr., of this city, from Mrs. Swasey. The woman are sisters.

The letter states that Swasey was put to death at the stake at the hands of Mexican bandits on May 16 for failure to give them money they knew he had. Mrs. Swasey writes she was driven from home and was without food and shelter for fifty hours, but finally reached the camp of friendly Americans.

CHICAGO'S \$25,000,000 STATION

Structure Said to Be World's Finest Passenger Station.

Chicago, Ill.—The new station of the Chicago and Northwestern Railway in this city, one of the largest, most costly and most magnificent passenger terminals in the world, was opened to traffic Thursday. Costing nearly \$25,000,000 and with a right of way area of 37 acres, it is regarded as a marvel in modern railway station construction.

American Treasurer at Persia.

Teheran, Persia.—The National Council adopted a proposal of the Minister of Finance investing W. Morgan Shuster, the American financier, who recently was appointed treasurer general of Persia, with the most extensive powers for the control of the finances of the country.

Expected Gold in Streets.

Chicago.—Believing he could pick up gold and silver on the streets of Chicago, Emil Huff, a Toledo, Ohio, youth, spent all his money getting here. He brought a basket to hold the gold. The police will send him home.

Restrict Drinking on Trains.

Springfield, Ill.—Drinking on trains, except in buffet and dining cars, is prohibited in Illinois hereafter. Governor Deneen signed the bill having that effect.

TAFT HITS FROM THE SHOULDER

Denounces the Underhand Attacks on Reciprocity.

SCORES SPECIAL INTERESTS.

Reviews Proposed Measure Elaborately in Address Before Western Economic Society.

Chicago.—President Taft in a speech before the Western Economic Society here declared that the principal opposition to the Canadian reciprocity agreement came not from the farmer, but from the Lumber Trust and from American manufacturers of print paper.

In one of the most comprehensive addresses that he has made on the subject, the President outlined some of the methods employed by the opponents of reciprocity, practically told the farmers that they were being "buncoed" by special interests and said that the fate of the agreement rested not so much with the United States as with the people of the country.

If the farmer and the country at large, he said, could be brought to understand that this treaty was in the interest of a majority of the people, he would not longer fear the coming vote in the Senate.

Not Sparing in Words.

The President was not sparing in his words. He told of the reasons for the opposition to the treaty by the Lumber Trust and by the paper manufacturers, and without using names scored a New York firm, some of whose members recently appeared at the hearings before the Senate Finance Committee in Washington, ostensibly in behalf of the National Grange, and objected to the enactment of the agreement.

In spite of the forces that are arrayed against it, the President expressed the belief that the agreement would become a law.

"The bill," he said, "will pass, if it passes at all, because of the force of public opinion in its favor."

LITTLE DANGER IN SMALLPOX

Only 92 Cases Out of 20,000 in 1909 Were Fatal.

Washington.—In nearly 20,000 cases of smallpox reported in the United States during 1909 there were only 92 deaths, making the average mortality rate less than one-half of 1 per cent.

Public Health Service statistics announced show that even the diminished number of cases of comparison with last year was excessive.

Kansas had the maximum number of cases, 2,197; Illinois, 2,135; Utah, 1,854, and North Carolina, 1,733.

ELECTION SET FOR OCTOBER 1.

President De La Barra Issues Decree.

Mexico City.—By official decree just issued by Provisional President de la Barra, a special Presidential election was called. In all States and Territories electors will be chosen on October 1, and these will select the successor of Porfirio Diaz on Sunday, October 15.

A Notable Wedding.

Havana.—The eldest daughter of President Gomez, Manuela, was married Saturday evening to Lieutenant Colonel Julio Morales Coello, chief of the Cuban Navy. The palace was brilliantly illuminated, and the ceremony was performed by Bishop Estrada. The full diplomatic corps and members of the cabinet attended. The bridal gifts are said to aggregate \$500,000.

Kaiser Favors Cupid.

Berlin.—According to the Berlin Zeitung, an announcement will be made on June 17 of the betrothal of Princess Victoria Louise, only daughter of the Kaiser, to hereditary Prince Adolf Frederick of Mecklenburg-Strelitz. The paper quotes the Kaiser as saying: "I do not intend to sacrifice my girl for politics. She shall marry for happiness above all else."

Illegal to Treat in Tacoma.

Tacoma, Wash.—Saloon men from all parts of the city were booked at the police station when seven detectives made 21 arrests for alleged violation of the city's anti-treating ordinance, which prohibits treating in saloons. The constitutionality of the law will be attacked by the saloonkeepers.

Woman Fights Highwayman.

New York.—Miss Rebecca Crossman downed a highwayman who attacked her on the street by grabbing him around the knees and so delaying him until a policeman caught him. Her chatelaine bag, containing \$176, was in the man's hand when he was captured. He said he was Joseph Martin when arraigned in Police Court and he was held in default of \$3,000 bail.