

The Centre Reporter

Centre Hall, - - Pa.

WAY TO SUCCESS.

The man who undertakes to accomplish too many things at the same time generally pays a high toll in the end. He may succeed for a while, but he does so at fearful risks and without properly reckoning the cost to himself. He is the exception, though, rather than the rule and often "makes good" at the expense of his physical and mental well being, says the Charleston News and Courier. Giants among men are rarities even in this day of surprising developments and record achievements, and as a rule the man who follows one line of work with close attention and conscientious regard will lay by for himself greater success and more enduring results than he who dabbles in any undertaking that may come his way. It is not an easy thing to shut ourselves away from tempting influences and conditions that may appeal to us, but having once fitted ourselves to do a certain work, and having expended time and energy in its accomplishment, it is only natural to suppose that we can obtain more certain results by developing it to the best of our ability. Sometimes the way is hard; long hours of application are necessary, but often when we least expect it the clouds begin to lift and we see the realization of the promises for which we have labored.

What clever prankishness was that of the boys of West Lafayette college, Ohio, who put oil in the milk for the girls' dormitory, causing twenty of the co-eds to become so ill as to require the attendance of physicians? They were nearly as daring as the young men of the Pacific coast institution of learning who raided the girls' dormitories and frightened some of the occupants into hysterics by pulling them out of bed. The twentieth century young man does many things that would hardly have occurred in any earlier age. Is it because of the disappearance of the birch as an aid to education?

An automobile in New York picked up a stone in its wheel and flung it into a window, almost striking some persons. The automobile is perhaps the most striking instance of the innate depravity of inanimate things. It has been known to try to climb a tree or a lamp post and to turn somersaults in the open, to say nothing of its running down the general public. But now it has taken to throwing stones at people, something imperative toward curbing its impetuosity will have to be done.

We are accused of being the most wildly speculative nation in the world. But in the year London has run wild over the rubber craze, then went through a boom in oil shares, and has finally turned to a bull gamble in British railroads. The United States has, on the other hand, practically stopped speculation, perhaps for the sufficient reason that the lambs had no more fleece to shear.

The golden anklet with bangles has appeared in Chicago. This is probably a decoration intended to go with the harem skirt and shows again the inconsistency of the feminine mind. While the inhabitants of the eastern harems are taking to Paris styles western women are looking for their fashions to the Orient.

People who live in New York complain that the place is becoming too noisy at night. The people who make the noise will find it difficult to understand why men and women who long for peace and quiet insist on living in New York.

Members of a club in Atlanta say they will go to jail before they will tell what they know of women drinking in the club. The poet was mistaken. The world's male chivalry has not perished out. It has joined the Atlanta club.

It may be that a woman must put her soul into her dress in order to look well, but, at the same time, a good deal of importance rests on the sort of a physique she is able to put into it.

Far be it from us to arouse slumbering trouble, but what has become of the tight trousers and padded coats with which we were threatened a few months ago?

At Newark, N. J., a lawyer charged his fair client \$500 for reading a bundle of love letters, and she is complaining. She should have hired a woman lawyer and had them read for nothing.

An English author was fined in New York the other day after he had received a wallop on the eye for trying to flirt with a pretty damsel. We have no doubt that he will write a book entitled "Spelling America."

CARRIE NATION'S BATTLES ENDED

Saloon Smasher and Hatchet Wielder Dies in Kansas.

WAS A FEARLESS WOMAN.

First Achieved Fame by Hurling a Hatchet Through a Plate-glass Mirror in Topeka Saloon.

Leavenworth, Kan.—Carrie Nation, the famous Kansas saloon smasher, died here Friday night.

Paresis was the cause of death. For several months Mrs. Nation had suffered with nervous disorders and on January 22 she entered the sanitarium in which she died.

The physician at the sanitarium informed Mrs. Nation several days ago that the end was near. She said nothing, but smiled.

Worry over lawsuits which she brought against a lecture bureau for failure to pay for services is said to have caused her breakdown.

The last five months of Mrs. Nation's life was in marked contrast to her former activity. Once she saw a physician at the sanitarium smoking a cigarette. She made no remonstrance, merely saying that she had done what she could to "eradicate the evil."

Woman of Unique Fame.

By throwing a hatchet across the mahogany bar of the Senate Saloon, in Topeka, Kan., and smashing the plate-glass mirror, in March, 1901, Carrie Nation became a national figure. Up to that time she was known only in a few Kansas towns that she had visited merely as an ardent temperance advocate.

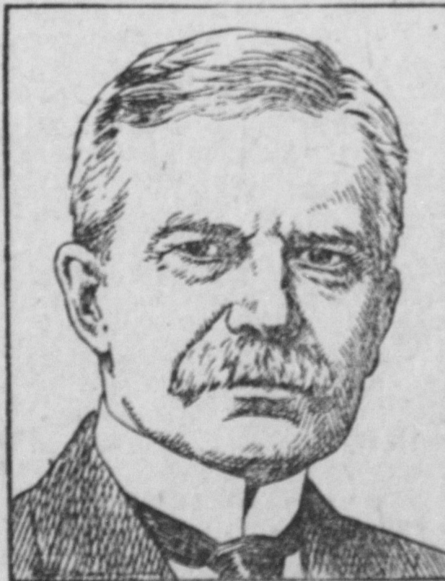
But the hatchet-throwing episode plunged her into newspaper fame. She liked the notoriety her act brought her and decided to repeat the performance in other towns. It wasn't long until the name of Carrie Nation was a household word in this country and even the foreign press became greatly interested in such a display of feminine aggressiveness.

Mrs. Carrie Nation was born in Boyle county, Ky., about 66 years ago.

EFFECT OF TRUST DECISION

Will Alter Form of Government, Declares Secretary of Commerce Nagel.

St. Louis.—Speaking at the fiftieth commencement of Washington University Charles Nagel, Secretary of Commerce and Labor, forecasted an altered form of government in the United States as a result of the "rule of reason" trust decision.



CHARLES I. NAGEL
Secretary of Commerce and Labor.

The Secretary's speech ran rapidly from one issue of the day to another. The trust prosecutions he described as a "clash" between rational regulation and irrational monopoly and he added:

"The successful termination of this struggle will result in a demand for a new form of government not paternal and not socialistic, but directly controlled and watching the great business corporations in the interests of the public."

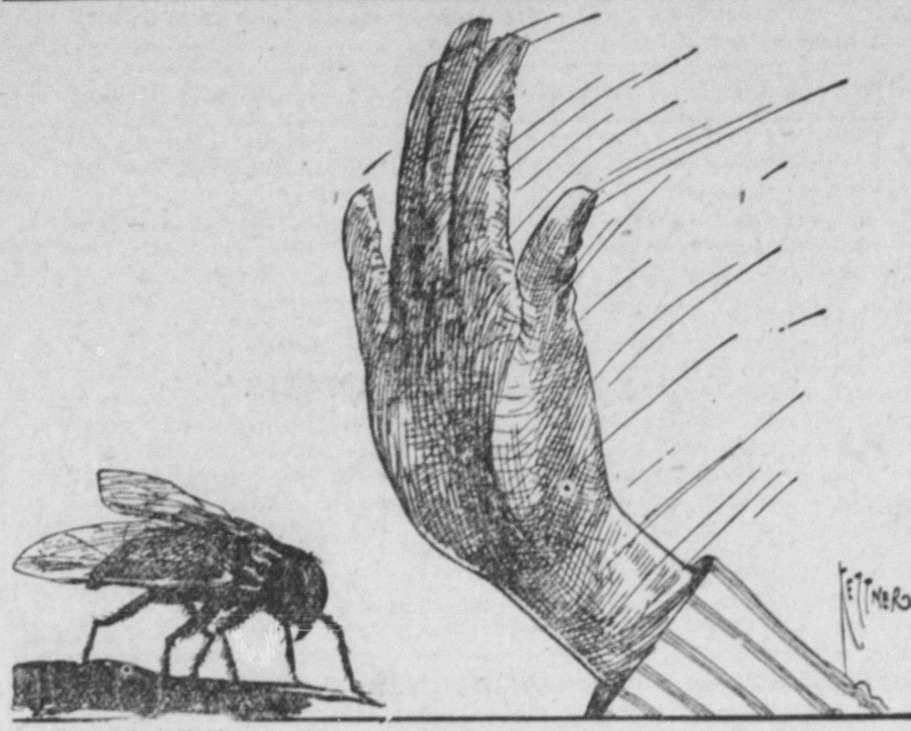
As to the recall, Secretary Nagel said that when it had been tried it had proven of no material benefit.

Legislation already has "about as much initiative as it can stand," he observed, in touching on this agitation, and added that legislators the country over "seem to have the cure-all mania."

Woman Leads Law Class.

Albany, N. Y.—For the first time in the history of the Albany Law School a woman carried off the highest honors of commencement this year. Miss Hazel M. Cole, of Springfield, Mass., has been awarded the Josiah H. Benton prize for excelling in class standing. She also won the White prize for the second best examination on corporation law. The class numbered 54. President McKinley was a graduate of the Albany institution.

"SWAT THE FLY"



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The National Slogan This Summer.

1911 WHEAT CROP TOP ALL RECORDS

Government Report Gives Very Large Figures.

ALL CROPS ARE DOING WELL.

June Statement of the Agricultural Department Declares That the Greatest Harvest Ever Produced Will Be Gathered.

Washington.—Promise that this year's wheat crop will be the greatest ever produced is given in the June crop report just issued by the Department of Agriculture. Estimates by the department's experts indicate that approximately 764,291,857 bushels of wheat will be harvested in this country this summer and autumn, an increase of about 68,848,857 bushels over that garnered last year. Of winter wheat the indicated yield is almost 480,000,000 bushels, and of spring wheat 284,000,000 bushels.

Prof. N. C. Murray, acting chairman of the Crop Reporting Board, commenting upon the report, said: "The acreage of spring wheat shows a total larger than any previous record and nearly 9 per cent. greater than last year. On June 1 the crop was above the average in promise, the condition and acreage combined, being such as to give hope for a yield of nearly 23 per cent. more than last year, and nearly 17 per cent. more than the average for the last five years."

"May was unfavorable for winter wheat, but, nevertheless, with the increased acreage there probably will be between 3 and 4 per cent. more winter wheat produced than last year, and between 6 and 7 per cent. more than for the average of the last five years. Combining both spring and winter wheat, the indications point to a slightly larger yield per acre than was produced last year, and about the same yield per acre as during the last five years. This would make a total production of all wheat of 9.9 per cent. more than last year, and 10.2 per cent. more than the average for the last five years."

The Department of Agriculture's June crop report, estimates the principal crops as follows:

Spring Wheat—Acreage, 20,757,000, or 104.9 per cent. of 1910 acreage (19,778,000); June 1 condition 94.6, compared with 93.6, the ten-year average; indicated yield per acre, 13.7 bushels, compared with 13.5, the five-year average.

Winter Wheat—Acreage, 31,267,000, or 106.6 per cent. of 1910 acreage (29,427,000); June 1 condition 80.4, compared with 81.6, the ten-year average; indicated yield per acre, 15.3 bushels, compared with 15.5, the five-year average.

Oats—Acreage, 35,250,000, or 99.9 per cent. of 1910 acreage (35,288,000); June 1 condition 85.7, compared with 88.4, the ten-year average; indicated yield per acre 27.7 bushels, compared with 28.4, the five-year average.

Barley—Acreage, 7,038,000, or 97 per cent. of 1910 acreage (7,257,000); June 1 condition 90.2, compared with 90.9, the ten-year average; indicated yield per acre 24.9 bushels, compared with 24.8, the five-year average.

Hay—June 1 condition 76.8, compared with 86.1 in 1910.

Pastures—June 1 condition 81.8, compared with 90.7, the ten-year average.

Four Trains Collide.

Fairfield, Conn.—Five persons are dead and several others are seriously injured as the result of a collision of four freight trains at midnight on the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad. It is believed one of the two eastbound freights stopped on account of a hot box and that an extra following close behind crashed into it. In a statement given out by the company the accident is attributed to the failure of an engineer, probably one of those killed, to observe a signal.

URGES NEW LAWS FOR PROPERTY

Executive Head of Steel Trust Defines the Issue.

WANTS A CONSTRUCTIVE LAW

Would Amend Sherman Anti-Trust Law to Protect Interests and People Alike.

Washington.—Legislation to replace the Sherman Antitrust Law so as to protect property interests and the people's welfare alike was urged by Elbert H. Gary, chairman of the board of directors of the United States Steel Corporation, in concluding his testimony before the House so-called Steel Trust investigating committee.

"I wish," he said, "that this committee will take advantage of its opportunity to suggest legislation and use its influence to bring about the enactment of proper legislation calculated to properly protect the property interests of the country, the interests of the government and the people at large, so as to permit us to continue business progress along lines of prosperity."

"Constructive legislation is what is needed in this country if we are to retain our position in the ranks with competing nations of the world."

"Would you believe it sensible," asked Representative Littleton, "to have Congress appoint a joint committee to hear representatives of capital and of labor and of so-called restrained and unrestrained trade with a view to preparing an anti-trust law which would correct features of the Sherman law or errors that might have come through court decisions on that law, and to strengthen and elaborate that law?"

"Yes, I do," responded Mr. Gary, "and I would be glad to have such an undertaking result in something more practical and to be the first one to fall into line to live up to such a law."

KISSES AT \$600 EACH.

Farmer's Osculations Cost Him \$11,812 and Two Farms.

Chicago.—Thomas Foulkes, of Danbury, Iowa, a wealthy farmer, who has been prosecuting his former fiancée, Miss Lodavine Miller, and her brother, Attorney J. Marion Miller, on charges of defrauding him of \$11,812 and two farms, won his case in the criminal court. A jury returned a verdict of guilty against the woman and her brother.

Foulkes told an unusual story of what he characterized as a "financial wooing." He said he bought kisses and caresses from Miss Miller with loans of from \$50 to \$600, and that after he had given her thousands of dollars and two farms Miss Miller had advised him to go to California, read the Bible constantly and marry a widow.

Bryan's Daughter Married.

Lincoln, Neb.—Miss Grace Dexter Bryan, youngest daughter of William J. Bryan, and Richard Lewis Hargreaves, a young business man of Lincoln, were married Wednesday night at Fairview, the Bryan suburban home. The bride was attended by Miss Lily Tyler, of Virginia, and Miss Helen Schwind, of Lincoln.

Kills Mother of Seven.

Hammonton, N. J.—Following a quarrel Fidelo Perone, 50 years old, shot and killed his wife at their home here and then walked blocks to the home of a constable and said: "Come up to my house; I have shot my wife." When the constable, accompanied by Perone, reached the dwelling he found the woman dead and around the body the seven children of the pair were weeping and praying. The children range in age from 2 to 15 years.

MEXICO CITY HAS SERIOUS QUAKE

Sixty-Three Persons Are Killed and Many Injured.

SOLDIERS CRUSHED TO DEATH

Roll of Dead Likely to Be Increased When All the Details Are Known --Most of the Damage Done to the Soldiers' Barracks.

Mexico City.—Sixty-three were killed, seventy-five wounded and property worth \$100,000 was wrecked Wednesday by an earthquake which shook the Mexican capital and injected a note of tragedy into what was to be a day of pure rejoicing over the arrival of Francisco I. Madero, Jr.

When the work of searching the ruins is completed, it is possible that the list of dead will be increased somewhat, as hiding here and there throughout the city there doubtless are many wounded, who, with traditional fear of the authorities and government hospitals, are anxious to evade discovery. The property loss estimate is based on calculations made by owners and contractors. Little of the loss is covered by insurance.

It was 4.36 o'clock when the first shock was felt. According to the meteorological observatory, the greatest intensity was reached at the end of the first minute, but the instruments continued to record the shocks for 14 minutes more.

Many Soldiers Victims.

More than half of the dead accounted for were soldiers. They were caught beneath the falling walls of the artillery barracks in San Cosma, near the Mexican Central Station.

Another place where the earthquake took its toll of death in considerable numbers was at the city power plant of the street car company. There six persons were killed and six wounded. Two others were found in the debris, consisting partly of steel rails which had been stacked in the iron and wood departments. The victims were inhabitants of shacks built along beside the structure.

No personal property of Americans was damaged, and, with the exception of one Chinese killed, no foreigners were injured. In the barracks where the soldiers were killed 12 women also lost their lives. They were the wives of artillerymen. These women have the privilege of spending the night within the walls of the barracks, an old structure. It was unlike many of the older edifices of the city, as its walls were comparatively thin.

Seventy-two soldiers were sleeping in the house. Approximately 35 were quartered on the first floor, the remainder on the second. The outer wall fell away and the roof, crashing down on the sleeping men on the second floor, hurled them down through the ceiling on their comrades below. The bodies of 30 soldiers have been recovered. Three are missing and 16 are wounded, a few severely.

Those who escaped began the work of rescue at once without spreading the alarm for some time. Women, whose soldier husbands were in the pile, stood by waiting in groups, while children clung to their mothers' dresses and stared curiously at the gruesome scene.

TROOPS LEAVING BORDER.

Forces Being Gradually Withdrawn From Vicinity of Mexico.

Washington.—The second step in the gradual withdrawal of the armed forces of the United States from the vicinity of Mexico was taken when President Taft approved a War Department order which will return to their posts the 4,000 soldiers at Galveston, Tex., and the 1,500 at San Diego, Cal.

This movement, which will begin in a few days, follows the withdrawal of the 2,000 marines from Guantanamo, Cuba.

The troops at Galveston are of the Coast Artillery corps. They will be sent back to their stations on army transports.

The action was taken after a discussion of the matter with the President by Secretary of War Stimson and Gen. Leonard Wood, chief of staff of the army.

The improved situation in Mexico made the withdrawal possible, and it is expected that the next move will be the early withdrawal of the naval vessels assembled at Guantanamo, Cuba and San Diego, leaving only the maneuver division, split into several units and distributed through Texas, to meet any emergency.

TOO MUCH STARS AND STRIPES

Winnipeg City Council Wants Less Display of American Flag.

Winnipeg, Manitoba.—So ostentatious has the display of the Stars and Stripes become in the theatres of Winnipeg that the City Council issued orders to theatrical managers to avoid in the future any unnecessary use of the American flag on the stage and to discontinue the custom of relegating the Union Jack to inconspicuous places in performances.

DE LA BARRA WILL SUPPORT MADERO

Will Be His Minister of Foreign Relations.

GEN. REYES ALSO PROMISES.

Agreement is Made, in Case Madero Should Be Elected President, That De La Barra and Reyes Will Enter His Cabinet.

Mexico City.—"If I should be elected president, Senor De La Barra will be minister of foreign relations and General Reyes will be minister of war in my cabinet."

Thus spoke Francisco I. Madero following a visit to the presidential residence at Chapultepec Castle, where he talked with both President De La Barra and General Reyes. Both men have consented to accept these portfolios and their decision was announced in an official bulletin issued at the national palace.

The meeting between the three men was accidental. Madero had been conferring with President De La Barra about the political situation and was about to step into the elevator when General Reyes appeared. Madero was asked to remain. A frank discussion of the situation ensued.

General Reyes was seen later at his home. "It is true," he said, "that I am going to be minister of war if Senor Madero is elected. I am not going to be a candidate for the presidency or participate in the elections. Just before you came," he said to the interviewer, "a committee called on me to ask me to be a candidate for the presidency, but I have told them I intend to be a member of Senor Madero's cabinet if he is elected."

To Prevent Confusion.

"I know Senor Madero has the support of the popular element in Mexico and I am in complete sympathy with his principles. To offer myself as a candidate might mean a confusion which would produce anarchy, and I can assure you both President De La Barra, Senor Madero and myself will work earnestly and incessantly to prevent such a situation. We must work for the union of our fatherland, for it is a grave and delicate moment in Mexico. I am ready to accept any position that is offered me, if it is for the best interest of my country."

Madero's remark that President De La Barra would return to his recent post of minister of foreign relations is looked on as an indication that the new government will contain representatives of all elements.

Taft's Silver Wedding

Big Reception Planned on White House Lawn—An Open-Air Fete

Washington.—No social event of any recent Administration is likely to excel the approaching twenty-fifth anniversary of the wedding of the President and Mrs. Taft.

In consequence, invitations are going out from the White House to this event literally by thousands. Statesmen, lawyers, journalists, jurists, painters, novelists, doctors, college professors, financiers, captains of industry and their wives are being reached by these invitations. Men who have never been invited to the White House before are being included now and the President is remembering his friends everywhere.

Reports about the health of Mrs. Taft are encouraging, and it is believed she will be fully able to assist in doing the honors and receiving congratulations on the occasion of the Presidential silver wedding Monday, June 19. She is spending most of her time in her room and is under instructions not to exert herself until just before the festivities.

Miss Helen Taft is now in Cincinnati, visiting her aunt, Mrs. Charles Anderson, and she and Mrs. Maria Herron, one of Mrs. Taft's sisters, will come on for the anniversary.

The White House will be in gala dress with June roses and clusters of fragrant garden flowers. The Marine Band, under the direction of Santleman, will play a program of old favorites of the President and Mrs. Taft.

The President and Mrs. Taft were married in Cincinnati in 1886.

Carnegie's Latest Hero Fund.

The Hague.—Andrew Carnegie, it was announced here, has donated 500,000 florins (about \$205,000) for the establishment of a hero fund in Holland.

Powers Objects to Hanging.

Washington.—Electrocutions may be substituted for hanging for capital offenses in the District of Columbia if a bill introduced by Representative Caleb Powers, of Kentucky, becomes law. It further contemplates commutation of the death sentence to life imprisonment in case of female offenders. The bill was inspired by the case of Mattie Lomax, a negro woman now under sentence to be hanged for the murder of her husband.