

The Centre Reporter

Centre Hall, - - Pa.

MAN WITHOUT A PAIN.

Hurrah for the man without a pain! If he is not the salt of the earth, then the earth must surely remain unsalted. He feels no inward burning necessity of breaking into newspapers with constant declarations as to the badness of men and things. He is not full of suppressed resolutions as to the wickedness of everybody else, says the Chicago Inter-Ocean. He has no special yearning to ascend Chautauqua platforms and feed full the listening throngs with all the horrors of existence. In private life he is the citizen who looks after his family, who is regarded as a good neighbor and who gains and deserves the respect of all those who know him. In the business world he is the man who does his work without a lot of noise and wasted motion and thereby earns the gratitude of his associates or employers. In public life he is the man who sees that the business of government gets attended to and leaves to louder statesmen the honors of big headlines and Chautauqua lectureships. After hearing or reading the studied and laborious complaints of the other variety, the thought of him is like the murmur of pleasant waters. It cools, refreshes and strengthens the jaded spirit. It reminds one that everything is far from being lost, that the world's work is still being efficiently done, that the republic is safe, and that the sun is still shining.

A Boston restaurant keeper kept a green turtle on its back in his window and was tried on a charge of cruelty to animals. A Harvard university professor testified that the turtle was more nearly related to the birds than the fishes, but the defense took the ground that it was not an animal, but a fish, and the judge instructed the jury to bring in a verdict of not guilty. Whatever intellectual Boston may hold as to the status of the reptiles, there is no good reason why the laws forbidding cruelty to animals should not be broad enough to cover more than warm-blooded animals.

An Oak Park professor is advocating the establishment of a school in which the art and science of courtship may be taught. Good heaven! Has the man no knowledge of human nature? As soon as courtship is made a thing that people will have to study and work at nobody will wish to indulge in it. The way to make courtship popular—which seems to be the Oak Park professor's object—is to enact a law prohibiting it.

The sick friend is serving useful purposes. He has long served as an excuse for the belated homefearer who has been sitting by his bedside. Now he is coming in handy for the speeding motorist who is hastening to his dying bed. It would be a great shock to his loving friends if by some mischance this convenient scapegoat should suddenly recover.

That Pennsylvania farmer who took a club and proceeded to batter up an automobile whose driver refused to stop when the farmer's cattle became frightened, possibly acted contrary to law, but his deed shows the dangerous state of mind engendered in the public by autoists who decline to act reasonably on the road or who ignore the rights of pedestrians.

A savings bank official reports that a strange number of bogus coins find their way into baby's bank. Playing a trick like that on a baby is more reprehensible than putting buttons in the contribution box.

A Harvard professor says Gray's "Elegy in a Country Churchyard" would be rejected if submitted to the editor of a modern magazine. Of course, its length would be against it at first sight.

The young Californian who sang, "I'd rather have fingers than toes" will be surprised to learn that a jury in Chicago has assessed the latter at exactly four times the value of the former.

An Ohio man beat his wife with a baseball bat because she had moved his bed during housecleaning time. She wouldn't have minded, perhaps, if he had got mad enough to beat a rug or two.

The Harvard professor who advises us to study Greek to take our minds off money making overlooks the fact that money making is all Greek to the youth who tucks his diploma under his arm and goes out to look for a job.

Philadelphians are searching in London for details of the early history of William Penn. In future ages Philadelphia will be writing biographies of Connie Mack.

PRESIDENT TAFT FOR LOWER TARIFF

Protection Against Canada is Unnecessary.

TAFT SPEAKS ON THE TARIFF.

Addresses Audience at Providence, Saying That Before an Industry Receives Protection Now It Must Demonstrate Need of It.

Providence, R. I.—President Taft told an audience in Providence with regard to the tariff and reciprocity that "the time for the Chinese wall is gone."

The President followed his trend of thought first expressed at Springfield, Ill., in January last, when he sounded a retreat from the Payne-Aldrich tariff, but he went further this time and in plainer terms. "We must recognize," said the President, "that the time for the Chinese wall is gone. Before an industry receives protection now it must demonstrate the need of that protection and it must not ask for more protection than it needs."

Going from his views upon tariff generally, he considered the need of a tariff with regard to Canada. He cited the industries in the East and the farms of the West and concluded:

"I do not think any industry needs protection against Canada. My heart is full of reciprocity and I wanted to talk."

Visits Textile Exhibit. Visits Textile Exhibit.

In Fall River the President visited the Textile Centennial Exhibition, walked up or down every aisle of one of the municipal textile schools which Fall River maintains for the training of its future workmen, motored about the city and through the French and Portuguese sections, where he was cheered wildly, and ended with a little chat to 100,000 people out of doors.

Though the Mayflower had entered Narragansett Bay an hour and a half late, the President clung to his schedule in Fall River. He spent considerable time and seemed much interested in the textile exhibition. Every product of the Massachusetts mills was displayed at every stage of manufacture. The models posed as the President passed, but exhibited their ultimate femininity in trembling beneath the Presidential gaze.

FEDERAL AID IN ROAD BUILDING

Senator Simmons of North Carolina, Makes Argument Before Senate.

Washington.—In a eulogy of the farmer and the importance of agriculture to the country Senator Simmons (Dem., N. C.), in the Senate, made an argument in favor of government aid for the improvement of rural highways. In part, he said: "By far the most pressing need of the farmer and the most pressing need of the country is good roads and improved highways. We have the finest railroads in the world and the poorest highways. The government has helped to build these railroads. Why should it not help to build the equally important system of short distance transportation—the country highways over which the products of the farm must be hauled before they reach these national highways?"

"Does not the fact that transportation from the farm to the station is 30 times higher than from the station to the point of ultimate distribution appeal for remedy?"

"There can be no doubt about the constitutional power of the government to aid in the construction and maintenance of our public roads."

"Of the 2,150,000 miles of dirt roads in this country the government is today using over 1,000,000 miles for star routes and rural delivery service. It has established them into post roads and it is actually using them every day in the year, except Sundays and holidays, to carry the mail."

Crushed By Millions.

San Francisco, Cal.—Wadsworth S. Williams, a porter in the mint, is dying in the local hospital after having been buried under millions in gold. He was wheeling money into the vault, when his truck dislodged a sack of gold and an entire stack toppled over, crushing him.

50 Years Getting Degrees.

Middletown, Conn.—Wesleyan University has given A. B. degrees to four students who, 50 years ago, quit college to go to the war.

Governor Leads Possé.

Corvallis, Ore.—Jesse Hall, an escaped convict, was captured by armed pursuers, headed by Governor Oswald West, who felt morally bound to retake the prisoner because of a misplaced confidence. Governor West recently established the custom of taking the parole of penitentiary convicts and, garbing them like ordinary workmen, sending them out to do road work. The plan worked well until Hall, in prison for highway robbery, broke his parole.

HELP! HELP!



DRUG FRAUD PERIL SCORED BY TAFT

Urges Congress to Promptly Amend the Act.

TO PREVENT FALSE CLAIMS.

Results of Discussion in Johnson Case—Manufacturers of Legitimate Proprietary Medicines Approve the Message.

Washington.—Although absent from the city, President Taft directed to be sent to Congress a special message, in which he urged that at this session the Pure Food and Drug Law be so amended as to strengthen that act in vital points of weakness recently pointed out by decisions of the United States Supreme Court in the case of O. A. Johnson. The Supreme Court held in effect that if a manufacturer of a patent medicine states the true contents of his medicine, he has complied with the law, and that he is at liberty to claim curative properties to what degree he cares.

A bill was introduced in the House by Representative Sherley, of Kentucky, to carry out the recommendations of Mr. Taft's message, and the Senate is likewise favorably amending the law.

Manufacturers of legitimate proprietary medicines the country over are strongly in favor of such legislation.

Purpose of the Law. The President's message follows: "To the Senate and House of Representatives:

"Your attention is respectfully called to the necessity of passing at this session an amendment to the Food and Drugs Act of June 30, 1906, which will supplement existing law and prevent the shipment in interstate and foreign commerce and the manufacture and sale within the territories and the District of Columbia of worthless nostrums labeled with misstatements of fact as to their physiological action—misstatements false and misleading even in the knowledge of those who make them."

"On June 30, 1906, after an agitation of 20 years, the Food and Drugs Act, passed by the Fifty-ninth Congress, received the approval of the President and became law. The purpose of the measure was twofold—first, to prevent the adulteration of foods and drugs within the jurisdiction of the federal government, and second, to prevent any false labeling of foods and drugs that will deceive the people into the belief that they are securing other than that for which they ask and which they have the right to get.

Law Vigorously Enforced.

"The law was received with general satisfaction and has been vigorously enforced. More than 2,000 cases have been prepared for criminal prosecution against the shippers of adulterated or misbranded foods and drugs, and seizures have been made of more than 700 shipments of such articles. More than two-thirds of these cases have been begun since March 4, 1909. Of the criminal cases more than 800 have terminated favorably to the government, and of the shipments seized more than 450 have been condemned and either relabeled or destroyed. In every case in which the food seized was deleterious to health it was destroyed. A large number of cases are now pending.

"The Supreme Court has held in a

Junior Order Election.

Tiffin, O.—The National Convention of the Junior Order United American Mechanics elected officers as follows: A. D. Wilkin, Pittsburg, national vice-councilor; R. T. Poole, Troy, N. C., national warden; W. S. Schenck, Washington, national outside sentinel; Martin M. Woods, Philadelphia, secretary; Charles Riemer, Baltimore, treasurer; A. W. Parris, Providence, conductor; L. Terry, Laurens, S. C., inside sentinel; Rev. M. D. Lichtler, Harrisburg, Pa., chaplain.

WILL PROTECT THE VOTERS

Representative Boehne Proposes to Make it a Crime to Threaten

Washington.—Corporations which shut down their plants in order to influence voters or attempt to dictate legislations by such underhand methods are to be amenable to punishment hereafter, if a bill which Representative Boehne, of Indiana, has introduced in the House becomes a law.

Representative Boehne would also make it a crime for any corporation to display on its factory walls placards and signs "hinting" that employees shall vote such and such a ticket if they wish to retain their positions.

During the debate on the Free List Bill Representative Underwood, of Alabama, startled the House by a statement that the Steel Trust had attempted to dictate what stand he should take on tariff revision. The bill put woven wire on the free list, and just before the bill came to a vote in the House Representative Underwood received notice by telegraph that the Steel Trust had ordered the work stopped on an immense new plant in the course of construction in the Alabama representative's district.

It was declared that the action of the corporation was because of Mr. Underwood's tariff views as a member and chairman of the all-powerful House Committee on Ways and Means. Representative Underwood recognized this as a direct effort to influence legislation and flung a defiance in the direction of the Steel Trust and declared amid the applause of his colleagues in the House that he would not change his views. The Boehne Bill is believed to have grown out of this incident.

WHITECAPS PUNISHMENT

The Victim May Die or Lose the Sight of Both of His Eyes

Wooster, O.—Either death or blindness in both eyes is facing Michael Hellman, of Fredericksburg, as a result of brutal treatment given him Tuesday night by a band of 20 men and women disguised as whitecaps. The authorities are awaiting the outcome before making arrests.

Hellman was taken from his home, stripped of his clothing, lashed with a whip until his flesh was raw, and then successive coating of a carbolic acid solution, red pepper, hot tar and feathers were applied to his bruised flesh. The red pepper was also thrown into his eyes.

In this condition he was ridden on a rail and finally turned loose with orders to run. For ten miles he ran as fast as he could, screaming in agony, and then fell unconscious near this city, where he was picked up and brought to a physician's office.

The mobbing was brought about because of his alleged relations with a Mrs. Rebecca Volk, the mother of seven children.

Hellman declared that he recognized several women in the mob and has given the names of other members of the band to the authorities.

SUBMARINES' NEW RECORD

Travel From Newport to Provincetown Without Being Seen.

Washington.—The recent run of the little submarine fleet from Newport to Gloucester, Mass., broke all records of length of submergence and distance traveled beneath the surface. All the way from Newport to Provincetown their voyage was made without detection by passing vessels, although the submarines must have passed a large number of craft navigating the crowded channels. The commanding officer reported with pride that even the newspaper reporters did not discover the fleet.

One boat made a considerable run at the great depth of 60 feet, and altogether the voyage was a satisfactory demonstration of the probable warfare of the submarine in actual warfare.

Dynamite Bomb in Courthouse.

Los Angeles.—A bomb made of gas pipe, one and a quarter inches in diameter and 18 inches long, said by detectives in the district attorney's office to be filled with gun cotton, was found at the Hall of Records. It was at this place that two sticks of dynamite attached to a clock-work fitting device were found last September. Three men—Conners, Maple and Bender—were recently indicted by the grand jury for the alleged attempt to dynamite the structure.

By Babies Scarce.

Harrison, N. Y.—This town is celebrating the birth of twin boys to Mrs. Edward McGinness, as in the last three years the stork has brought only three boys to the town and 80 girls.

Ends Life at 67.

Philadelphia, Pa.—Elias Paxon Wilkinson, aged 67 years, retired business man, ended his life while watching a crowd of boys playing baseball near his home, in Germantown. Drawing a revolver from his pocket, he fired a bullet through his left temple and when the astonished ball players reached him he was dead. He had been melancholy for several months, but appeared to be in good spirits when he left his home.

MORSE RENEWS HIS FIGHT FOR LIBERTY

Banker Says He Was Not Convicted as a Felon.

WRIT OF HABEAS CORPUS.

Asks For Release on Grounds That Atlanta Penitentiary Was Intended For Men Doomed to Hard Labor.

Atlanta, Ga.—That the reading of a newspaper story led Charles W. Morse to apply for a writ of habeas corpus in an effort to secure his release from the Federal prison here developed Saturday in the hearing of the application before Judge Newman, in the United States District Court. Morse is serving a 15-year sentence for violation of the national banking laws.

Morse read that seven men convicted and sentenced in Federal courts would not be sent to the Atlanta prison because they had not been sentenced to "hard labor" and because the act authorizing the construction of the prison here specifically stated that it was to be a prison for felons. He determined that these facts fitted his own case, and when President Taft recently denied his application for a pardon he immediately took steps to have filed a petition for a habeas corpus writ.

The petition demanded a hearing on two grounds. It contended that as Morse was convicted on a misdemeanor charge he cannot be incarcerated lawfully in a prison erected solely for felons. It is contended further that the 15-year sentence is excessive in that the law limits the sentence to 10 years on any one count on the offense charged against Morse.

Morse originally was convicted on 53 counts, but the Court of Appeals sustained only 14, all charging false entry. As no mention was made of the counts by the court in passing sentence, Morse's attorney contends it must be construed as being on one count only, and therefore excessive.

The government met Morse's contention by recalling a case where a man convicted in a Federal court on a misdemeanor charge had been sent to a State prison for felons. Morse's attorneys replied that the cases were not similar. Judge Newman will hear further argument later.

SUICIDE A PRIVATE AFFAIR

Physicians Urge That Newspapers Stop Publishing Stories.

Los Angeles, Cal.—"Suicide is a private affair. There is no more justification for the publication of such accounts than there is for publishing other private matters." This is the assertion of a committee of the American Academy of Medicine, which investigated the questioning of suicide, and making its report here requested the press of America to refrain from further publication of such affairs. "If, however," the report declares, "the members of the press are still skeptical as to the fact that they are now accessories to crime, we suggest that they assist in the study of the conditions." A number of suggestions in this respect are made, and it is also proposed that if the papers insist upon printing scandals and news of suicides it be limited to a separate sheet of distinct yellow color, so "clear minds may avoid the corruption. If such a method is desirable for athletic news, why not extend its use?"

"Your committee finds that alienists are practically unanimous in the opinion that the suggestive effect of the reading of details of suicides is a powerful factor in the causation of suicides among susceptible individuals.

"Newspaper men, while admitting that the alienists are of the opinion that such publications are a cause of the crime, and even admitting that there may be some truth in the opinion, reply that it is the province of the papers to publish the news. Attempts to prevent such publication are invasions of the liberty of the press. They say that the people demand the news and it must be given them.

"The present decadent condition of the press of the United States is often mentioned. There is hardly a daily issued which is an honor to this century. Much of the 'news' is such as might make be left unpublished. The papers make domestic scandal and divorce popular, as if considered highly respectable.

Navy to Train

Washington.—While striving for the development of aeroplanes as instruments of offense, the Navy Department at the same time is endeavoring to devise means of destroying them in case they formed part of an enemy's force. With this idea in mind, 55 box kites representing heavier than air machines will be sent skyward and attacked by the Atlantic fleet during the target practice this summer on the Southern drill grounds. The exercise will be with small arms.