

The Centre Reporter

CENTRE HALL, PA.

GROWTH OF COMMERCE.

The great manufacturing nations, the great producing nations, such as Great Britain, Germany, France and the United States combined, have not more than one-sixth the population of the globe, and it can be said with approximate accuracy that the other five-sixths are to a very great degree their customers, says the Cincinnati Enquirer. Fully one-half of the world's population are as yet only fractionally supplied with articles necessary for civilized existence. The 70,000,000 of people to the south of us on the American continent when fully employed, as some day they will be, in producing from their lands, their forests and their mines, will make our manufacturers wealthy through their demands for what our own industrial districts can output. Commerce is pushing its way up every great and small river of South America, it is crossing the Andes over a thousand trails, and where but one railway across South America from ocean to ocean now runs, within a score of years there will be several other lines from the Pacific to the navigable waters of the great rivers of the north and the center. The world's commerce of today, huge as it seems, is small compared with that of the future either in tonnage or in value.

Discussion of women's manners in public will not down. Sometimes it is women who complain of being jolted in crowds or of being compelled to stand in street cars while men occupy the seats, says the Boston Globe. Sometimes it is men who murmur because some women in public often seem to ignore the fundamental rules of good breeding. It is noticeable that most of the criticisms of women's public manners are evoked by the conduct of a well-dressed or stylish and apparently well-to-do woman, seldom by the bearing of working women or girls. The woman who puts down a \$20 or a \$10 bill at the ticket office window, holds up a lengthening line while she counts her change and glares furiously if a man puts down his nickel before she has picked up the last bit of change; the woman who never moves along in a car to make room for another woman; the woman who deliberately takes up as much time as possible at the store counter while other customers are waiting—these women commonly look like persons of refinement. No doubt they are kind-hearted and gentlemanly in their own homes and in their own circles.

A New York woman who has had five divorces still favors matrimony. She probably finds that if one does not take it too seriously there is a lot of fun and excitement to be had from it.

A Baltimore preacher claims that Atlas, who held up the world, was a woman. If he succeeds in proving it we shall have to change the name to Atlasetta or Atlasine.

A Chicagoan eighty-three years of age has taken out a license to marry a lady seventy years old from whom he was divorced 35 years ago. They repented at leisure.

A school of music has been in operation for some time in Bangkok, Siam. Now we know where some of the vaudeville songs come from.

One of our clergymen proposes to abolish the old method of dancing. He wants girls to dance with girls, and boys to dance with boys. Piffle, as Aristotle once said.

A Philadelphia woman wants a divorce because her husband threw a clock at her. Gallant men everywhere will agree that that is no way to bring a lady to time.

A New York mother failed to recognize her boy with a clean face. With all due allowance for the water famine in the metropolis we had hardly thought it was as scarce as that.

Treasure seekers have found \$15,000,000 in Honduras, according to report. If this treasure is no impostor it is made up of Spanish doubloons and pieces of eight.

A German doctor reports his discovery of a hay fever serum. He should hurry and get it on the market for the coming season.

Gunners are facing a possible closed season of two years all over the country. This ought to help materially in lowering mortality statistics.

A Connecticut schoolmarm is in trouble with her constituency because she "wears too smart clothes." Hobbles or harem?

A good many men are strong enough to resist the temptation to steal an umbrella—that is, on a sunny day.

TRADE RESTRAINT IN BIG COAL SUIT

Government Charges It Has Hurt Competition.

SUIT AGAINST SIX RAILROADS

Pittsburg, West Virginia, Kanawha Valley and Hocking Valley—Government Asks That Combination Be Enjoined.

Columbus, O.—Suit was filed by the United States government in the Federal Circuit Court here against six railroad companies and three coal mining concerns, charging a combination in restraint of trade and asking that the combination be enjoined from continuing business.

The government charges that the Hocking Valley Railroad Amalgamation's ownership of the capital stock of the Toledo and Central Ohio, the Kanawha and Michigan and the Zanesville and Western roads, and its connection with the mining concerns named, has crushed competition.

The defendant companies are: Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railroad.

Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad. Hocking Valley Railroad. Toledo and Ohio Central Railroad. Kanawha and Michigan Railroad. Zanesville and Western Railroad. Sunday Creek Coal Company. Continental Coal Company. Kanawha and Hocking Coal and Coke Company.

The government's petition alleges that the combination thus formed affects four of the great coal mining fields, namely, the Pittsburg, the West Virginia, the Kanawha Valley and the Hocking Valley.

It is alleged that the six railroads are affiliated and that the three coal companies are also, not only among themselves, but with the railroad companies.

The Hocking Valley, the Toledo and Ohio Central, the Kanawha and Michigan and the Zanesville and Western were until recently under control of the "Trunk Line Syndicate." The Sunday Creek Coal Company is a holding company, controlling the Continental Coal Company and other companies owning properties in Virginia, West Virginia and Ohio.

The government's purpose is to prevent the change of ownership agreed on last year when the trunk line syndicate turned over the four railroads and their affiliated coal companies to the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern and the Chesapeake and Ohio, the latter taking charge of the Hocking Valley, which is the principal one of the four roads.

The suit seeks further to break up entirely the alleged combination between the four roads and the Sunday Creek Company and its subsidiary coal companies, which had been complained of by Ohio coal operators for two or three years, and which has been the basis for innumerable suits brought in county and United States courts in Ohio.

TO DEFEND UNIFORM.

Skating Rink to be Prosecuted For Discrimination.

Washington.—Attorney General Wickersham instructed the United States district attorney for Arizona to begin proceedings against the proprietors of the skating rink at Prescott, Ariz., for refusing to admit two officers and a non-commissioned officer of the Army to the rink, because they were in uniform.

This is the first case of the kind on record, and shows that the War Department has taken up in earnest the question of discrimination against United States uniforms.

WOMAN SLAYER FREE.

Young Woman Killed Husband Who Abused Her.

San Francisco.—Acclaimed as a heroine and condoled with by men and women of all classes, Anna Langley, 19 years old, who shot her husband, James W. Langley, Wednesday, left the jail Friday a free woman.

Moved by her story of neglect, abuse and villification the jury freed her, later going to the jail in a body to tell her.

Germany Accepts Leishman.

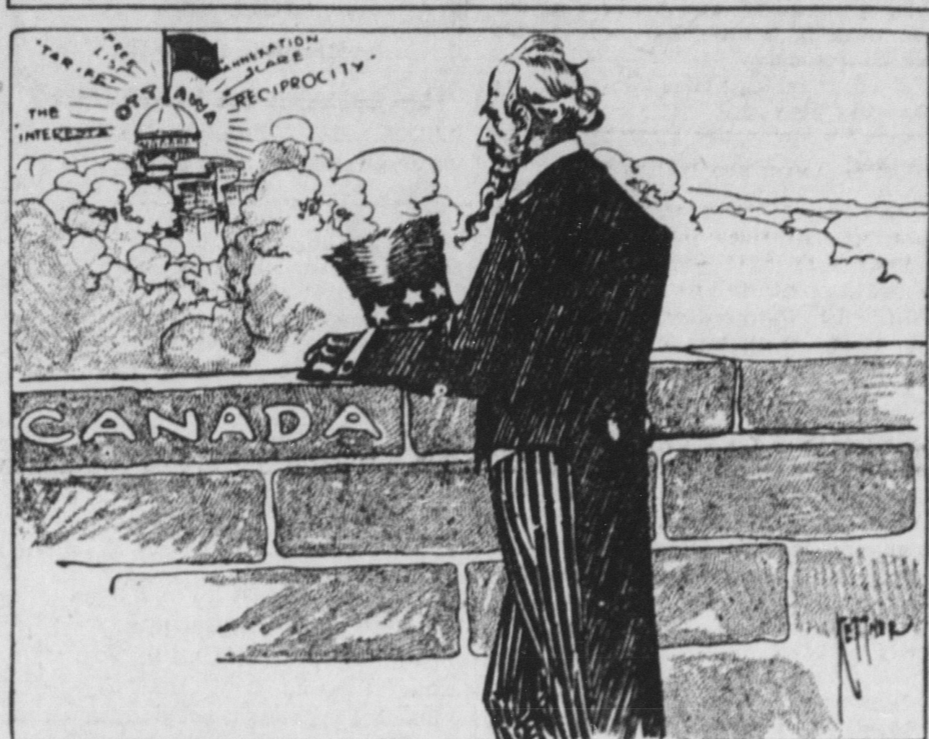
Berlin.—At the personal direction of Emperor William, telegraphed here, the foreign office announced that J. G. A. Leishman will be acceptable as ambassador from the United States. This assures his transfer from Rome to Berlin.

ENDS ACEVEDO REVOLT.

General Brought to Havana for Civil Courts.

Havana.—The flash-in-the-pan revolution of General Acevedo came to an ignominious end Friday when Acevedo was brought to the capital in irons. President Gomez has refused to court-martial Acevedo, but will let the civil courts of the country take their courses with him. All vestiges of the uprising have gone.

WAITING



SIGN TREATIES OF ARBITRATION

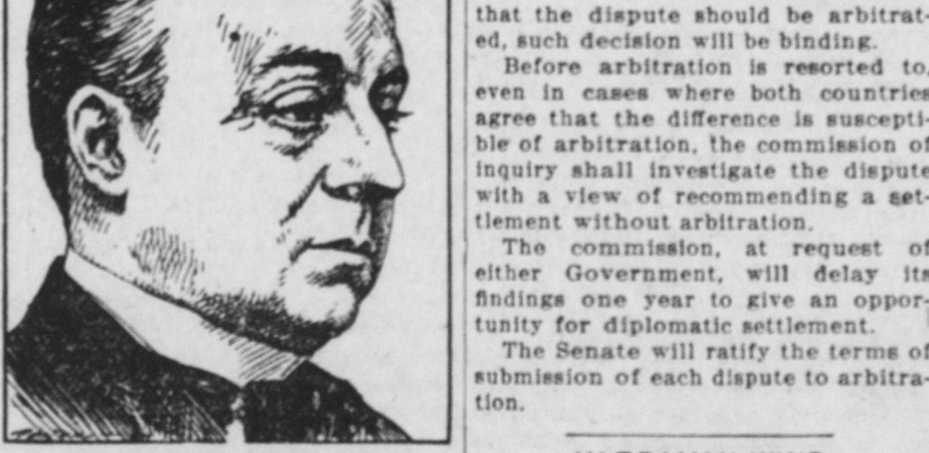
Tremendous Impetus Given the Peace Movement.

U. S., ENGLAND AND FRANCE

Jusserand Affixes Signature in Paris—Knox and Bryce Approve Pact in Washington, With Taft as Witness.

Washington.—Three of the world's greatest nations, with the United States as the central figure and moving spirit, joined hands Thursday in opening the way to the coveted goal of statesmen of modern times—Universal Peace.

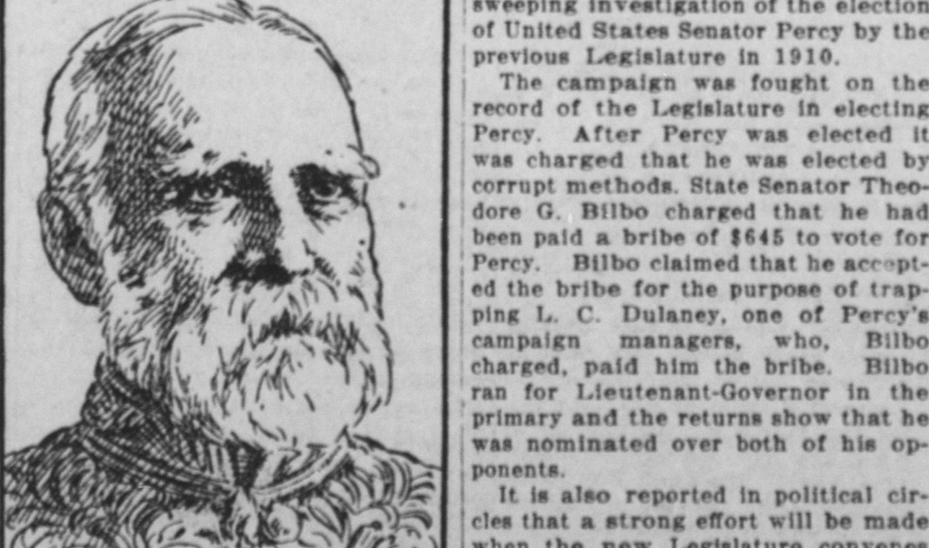
America and Great Britain and America and France have signed general arbitration treaties for the peaceful settlement of all disputes that may be locked in the mystery of the future, even though they concern the



PHILANDER CHASE KNOX Secretary of State.

national honor or vital interests of the signatories, subjects invariably excepted in existing arbitration treaties.

Jean Jules Jusserand, French Ambassador to the United States, now in Paris, the first diplomat to accept President Taft's suggestion that all quarrels between nations could be arbitrated, signed the convention in that city, at the White House, Secretary of State Knox signed both the



RIGHT HONORABLE JAMES BRYCE Ambassador from Great Britain.

British and French treaties and James Bryce, British Ambassador, signed the agreement with Great Britain. President Taft signed the signing ceremonies here.

5,000,000 PERSONS IN N. Y.

New Mark Set by the Health Department.

New York.—New York city passed the 5,000,000 mark in population Thursday. The Health Department is authority for this statement. The population by boroughs is distributed as follows: Manhattan, 2,393,636; Bronx, 487,437; Brooklyn, 1,716,852; Queens, 312,630; Richmond, 89,852.

HOUSE TO HAVE 433 MEMBERS

Senate Passes the Reapportionment Bill.

SOME AMENDMENTS ADDED.

One of those Adopted Being Intended to Prevent Gerrymandering—New York Gets Six More Members.

Washington.—The amended House Congressional reapportionment bill, providing that after March 3, 1913, the House of Representatives shall consist of 433 members, exclusive of Arizona and New Mexico, an increase of 42 over the present membership, was passed by the Senate Thursday without roll call.

The bill now goes to conference between the two houses for agreement as to the Senate amendments before going to the President for his approval.

It is so drawn that no State will lose in representation, but in some cases there will be a decided increase.

New York heads the list with an increase of six members; Pennsylvania, four; California and Oklahoma, three each; Illinois, Massachusetts, New Jersey, Texas and Washington, two each; and Alabama, Colorado, Florida, Georgia, Idaho, Louisiana, Michigan, Minnesota, Montana, North Dakota, Ohio, Oregon, Rhode Island, South Dakota, Utah and West Virginia, one each.

The passage of the bill has been vigorously fought ever since the figures of the last census became available.

An amendment by Senator Burton, of Ohio, to prevent gerrymandering in the redistricting of Congressional territory was agreed to, 39 to 28.

PRESIDENT SIMON AN EXILE

His Departure Marked by Sensational Tragedy—The Revolution Triumphs.

Port au Prince, Haiti.—The revolution in Haiti has triumphed. President Antoine Simon fled the capital and took refuge on board the Haitian cruiser 17 Decembre, formerly the yacht American. With him are his wife and children and a number of his followers.

On all sides the capital is invested by followers of General Firmin, one of the revolutionary leaders.

The city itself is in the hands of a committee of safety, and there is no general disorder.

The departure of the aged President was not without disorder, however, for, as he was embarking at the wharf, there was a riotous demonstration in which the ex-President's chamberlain, Deputy Prin, of Peremie, and five other persons were killed, and Clementina Simon, his daughter, and six other persons were wounded. The injuries of Miss Simon are slight.

President Simon left the palace at 4 o'clock, after he had been informed that one wing of the revolutionary army, commanded by General Peralte, had denied his request for three days in which to secure the safety of the city.

The General informed the French and British Ministers, that owing to recent summary executions by Simon's order the President must leave the capital immediately or otherwise he would attack the city without delay.

The German and Cuban Ministers, who went to Croix des Bouquets on a similar errand, found the rebel commander there, General Ducaste, disposed to grant the truce, provided a committee of safety was appointed.

In view of the attitude of General Peralte, however, it was deemed best that Simon immediately lay down the reins of government and leave the city.

Named Reciprocity.

Washington.—President Taft got a new riding horse from West Virginia the other day. The horse came just after the Canadian reciprocity fight had ended and the President took one look at him and called him Reciprocity. The new presidential steed is 16 hands high, dappled iron gray in color and able to carry a man of the President's weight.

Bryan Goes to Japan.

Washington.—It was learned that Charles Page Bryan, of Chicago, United States minister to Belgium, will succeed Thomas J. O'Brien as United States ambassador to Japan. Mr. O'Brien will be shifted to Rome to take the place left vacant by the transfer of Mr. Leishman to Berlin as Dr. David J. Hill's successor.

Embalsming Fluid in Milk.

York, Pa.—Charged with using an embalming fluid as a milk preservative E. W. Stump, a dairyman of this city, was arrested at the instance of the State Dairy and Food Department. Stump paid the fine of \$50 and costs. Seven other samples of milk taken from seven different dairymen were found to be adulterated and additional prosecutions will be brought.

FROM THE STATE CAPITAL

Information and Gossip at Harrisburg.

Danger in "Collar Rot."

Dr. H. A. Surface, the State's authority on insects that eat and otherwise destroy fruits, says that Pennsylvania is threatened with something infinitely worse than the woolly aphis, the tunnel or railroad maggot and various other pests because of the appearance of the disease known as the "collar rot." From reports which he has received this disease has been reported from northern and eastern counties where it has attacked apple trees and bids fair to spread. "The 'collar rot' is an insidious menace to the fruit trees, especially to the apple trees as is the 'blight' to the chestnut groves," remarked Dr. Surface today in speaking of the reports about the pest. Continuing, he said: "It starts from bacteria, which are borne about by bees and other insects, but spreads rapidly and literally ruins trees. Its special prey appears to be the apple and pear trees and if it gets a hold it will cause a heavy loss, especially as commercial orchard work is coming into so much favor about the state and large sums of money are being invested in it. The 'collar rot' gets its name because it appears just where the limbs branch off and if not checked in a short time spoils the tree. The best thing to do for it is to cut out the infected part and treat it with some antiseptic."

New Law Covers All.

Daniel S. Seitz, City Solicitor of Harrisburg, and one of the committee of solicitors of third class cities which drew the Fox bill amending the third class city act so that all mayors and other city officers shall be elected this fall, does not agree with the position taken by Edward B. Valli, as assistant county solicitor of Allegheny county, who has advised the commissioners of that county that the McKeesport mayor, controller and treasurer need not be elected this fall. When the facts relating to Mr. Valli's opinion were mentioned to Mr. Seitz he said: "The law to my mind is very plain and there is no doubt but that the law affects all cities of the third class. If the opinion in the McKeesport case could be followed out we would have any city which did not care to accept the provisions of the law setting itself up as outside of the class. The object of the law was to obtain uniformity and I think it meets all requirements. Certainly there is no way by which McKeesport can be under one law and other cities of the same class under another." In Harrisburg and most of the third class cities the officials affected by the act are preparing for elections without any question in the matter.

Many Complaints Entered.

Mellvain Brothers, drug importers, of Philadelphia, complained to the State Railroad Commission that the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad had refused to provide sufficient cars for their business, while providing ample facilities for the Baldwin Locomotive Works, which is on the same spur of the railroad. The complaint alleges discrimination.

Howard R. Moyer, of Quakertown, claims the United States Express Company charges as much for shipping goods from South Bethlehem to Quakertown, sixteen and one-half miles, as from Philadelphia, which is forty-one miles distant.

L. L. Detweiler, of Three Springs, accuses the East Broad Top Railroad of charging two rates on goods from Huntingdon.

H. S. McKinley, solicitor of Thornburg borough, complains that the terminal of the Crafton and Thornburg branch of the Pittsburg Railways Company is unsafe.

Few Accept Hospital Law.

The hospitals of the state receiving state aid are inclined to be slow about accepting the terms of the act of 1911 making appropriations for permanent improvement lens on the properties. The blanks for the acceptance, which must be filed before any state appropriations are paid out, were issued some time ago, but although considerably over one hundred were issued less than a score have responded.

Guard Gets \$162,997.02.

The work of computing the pay of the members of the National Guard of Pennsylvania for service during the recent brigade camps was completed at the office of Adjutant General Stewart Thursday and it shows that the officers and men received a total of \$162,997.02.

Chief James Sweeney, of the new division of Standards in the Internal Affairs Department, has received notice that the tests of the proposed Pennsylvania State standards of weights and measures will soon be completed at Washington. The division will then be ready to supply correct standards to all counties that take advantage of the new law authorizing county commissioners to appoint inspectors of weights and measures. A number of counties have informed Chief Sweeney of their intention to appoint such inspectors.