

The Centre Reporter

CENTRE HALL, PA.

LABOR EXCHANGES IN ENGLAND.

On February 1 the system of labor exchanges instituted in England by act of Parliament had received a two years' trial, and the results have an interest in this country, where similar plans for bringing unemployed labor in touch with employers have been agitated. There are now 261 exchanges as compared with the 82 with which the experiment was begun. During 1910 notification of 458,943 vacancies was given by employers, of which 373,313 were filled by the exchanges, and during 1911 these figures rose to 757,109 and 589,770, respectively. In 1911 casual employment was provided through the exchanges for 112,492 men and 12,812 women. Last year 64,901 vacancies were filled by the transfer of applicants to districts other than those in which they were registered. To facilitate this movement of labor from one part of the country to another, an obstacle to which in the case of women workers is the lack of suitable lodgings, the suggestion is made of establishing women's hotels in connection with the exchanges. During 1911 the demand for operatives exceeded the supply in the cotton, woolen and worsted trades, and in the case of women in the clothing trades and in the laundry work. One favorable outcome of the experiment is the growing confidence shown by both employers and workmen in the system and the prospect of friendly co-operation in extending its scope.

One of the curious provisions of the woman suffrage law of California calls for the registration of the height of women voters. Naturally the registrars are having trouble with it. First of all, it has to be decided where the foot of a woman begins and where her head leaves off. Shall French heels be subtracted, or ought the authorities to assume that it is indelicate for them to consider that women have heels? Are puffs, rats and other apparatus of the sort to be taken into account, or must women discard these affairs when they come up for measurement? Artificial hair is said to have gone out of fashion. We are not prepared to speak with authority on that matter, says the Toledo Blade. But supposing that next year, that fashion of the latter part of the eighteenth century, when women had their hair made up with flour and the whole baked, should be the rage. What would the registrar say when a voter came before him? Would he ask her to remove her bun? Or, being a man of experience, would he merely sigh and credit the elector with 10 inches growth in the course of a year?

A clean, honest, kind criticism is wholesome, but an underhand thrust, intended to be smart, is dangerous. There is so much of this flippant criticism these days. We are nearly all guilty of it, and yet it is a kind of sin that keeps the right from succeeding. There are instances every day where a noble fact is kicked aside by a disparaging remark, intended only as a slap. The serious trouble with these flippant criticisms is, they never leave a truth behind; it is always a blotch. The thing to do is to leave off the flippant and make a criticism sincere, thoughtful, frank and kind. If a criticism is not thus attended, it is false and flippant, unworthy of a true man or woman.

A New York factory commission has discovered in its investigations that from 50 to 75 per cent of fires in that city are caused by carelessness, principally in the thoughtless use of matches, cigars and cigarettes. The terrible results of this carelessness should be made an important point in the education of children, to the end of its elimination from the ordinary risks of life. Apparently, not even the horrors resulting from this thoughtlessness can induce the average adult to take the very slight trouble required to prevent it.

The young Indian prince, son of the Gaekwar of Baroda, has left Harvard because he could not get along there on his allowance of \$250 a week. Even Oriental lavishness, apparently, cannot live up to the standard of the American money kings' sons. And this must rather puzzle the European and eastern minds to reconcile with all that has been told them about the simplicity of our republican institutions.

Telling people how to sleep, the London Globe says: "You must have your head on a level with or lower than your feet." We are opposed to an arbitrary rule for sleeping; it would destroy all individuality.

A Brooklyn railway has had a verdict rendered against it of over \$1,000 because one of its employes was rude to a woman passenger. Who says the world's male chivalry has perished out?

THINKS SCOTT GOT THERE, TOO

Amundsen Not Sole Discoverer, Says Peary.

PEARY ARCTIC CLUB MEETS

Unique Medal, Made Of Blue Diamond and Meteorite, Is Presented To the Discoverer Of the North Pole.

New York.—Rear Admiral Robert E. Peary, retired, who discovered the North Pole, is of the opinion that both Amundsen, the Norwegian, and Captain Scott, the Englishman, attained the South Pole. He expressed this view in an address at a celebration marking the third anniversary of his discovery, at which he was honored by a unique medal made up in part of a meteorite which he brought from the Arctic regions in 1897.

Admiral Peary declared that from his study of the competition between Amundsen and Scott, he believed the Englishman had also been successful in reaching the South Pole about the middle of January, or about a month later than Amundsen reached it.

The polar celebration was under the auspices of the Peary Arctic Club, the American Geographical Society and the American Museum of Natural History. It was held in the Museum Building and attended by a large number of explorers and scientists. Not only Admiral Peary's achievement, but the discovery of the South Pole and the inauguration of the new Crocker land expedition were objects of the celebration. President Henry Fairfield Osborne, of the museum, presided and Zenas Crane presented Admiral Peary with the medal.

It was a five-pointed star or sections of the great Ahnighito meteorite which Admiral Peary brought from Cape York 15 years ago. In the center of the star, around a blue-white diamond, is the inscription: "Peary Arctic Club To Robert E. Peary, April 6, 1912," inscribed in enamel, with the dates of five definite achievements of the explorer, the Pole in 1909; the farthest North in 1906; establishing the insularity of Greenland in 1900; securing the great meteorites, 1897, and the crossing of Greenland in 1892. The medal will be deposited with others of the Peary collection in the National Museum at Washington.

In replying to the presentation address, Admiral Peary spoke of the Antarctic exploration and after expressing his belief that Scott, as well as Amundsen, had attained the Pole, he said Amundsen's journey had demonstrated conclusively that the Eskimo dog was the one and only motive power for polar expeditions.

WILL BACK UP THEIR FAITH.

Initiative and Referendum Law To Be Their Platform.

Columbus, O.—The Rev. Robert S. Bigelow, president of the Ohio Constitutional Convention, and 30 of the delegates, active supporters of the initiative and referendum, have entered an agreement to become candidates for the next General Assembly, according to an announcement made here. Their candidacy is with the avowed intention of insuring an initiative and referendum law made possible by a proposal just adopted by the convention.

PEANUT CROP \$15,000,000.

Insects Eat \$3,000,000 of Stored Product.

Washington.—It has been estimated that the peanut industry in the United States for the year 1910 amounted to \$15,000,000, that about 20 per cent of the peanuts grown are injured by insects, bringing the estimate of annual loss to \$3,000,000. Under the direction of Secretary of Agriculture Wilson, experts in stored products insect investigations of the Bureau of Entomology are studying this problem.

FELL INTO OPEN SEWER.

Four-Year-Old Boy Swept To Death In a Current.

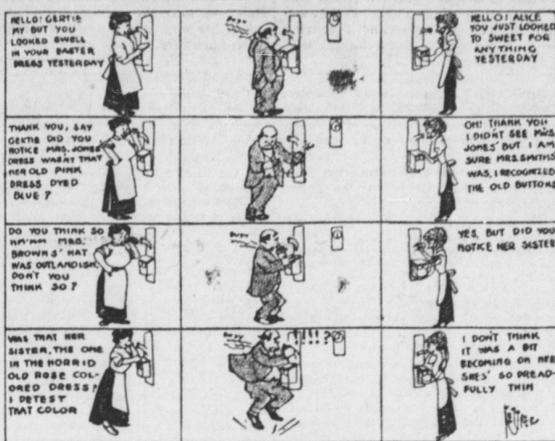
New York.—A small boy, believed to have been four-years-old William Bohorley, fell into an open sewer in East Seventy-fourth street and was whisked swiftly underground into the East River, two blocks away. Rescuers rushed to the sewer's mouth and with poles tried in vain to stop the small body as it appeared. The little chap was carried to death in the current that races past Blackwells Island.

FAMILY PERISH IN FIRE.

House of Alabama County Treasurer Destroyed.

Columbus, Ga.—Mrs. Amanda Dunn, aged 50; Cleveland Dunn, aged 23, and the baby of Cleveland Dunn, aged 4 months, were burned to death, and Mrs. M. M. Dunn, wife of the treasurer of Lee county, Ala., was burned so badly that she cannot recover, when the latter's home at Salem, Ala., was destroyed by fire of unknown origin.

WIRES ARE ALL BUSY TODAY



URGES ECONOMIES PRESIDENT TAFT

Recommendations Will Save \$11,000,000 a Year.

CLASSIFIED SERVICE PLAN

Also Proposes Consolidation Of Revenue Cutter and Lighthouse Service In Labor Department.

Washington.—President Taft sent to Congress his second message of the present year on economy and efficiency in the Government service. He recommended legislation designed to save more than \$11,000,000 annually.

Probably his two most striking proposals were that the local Government offices in the Treasury, Post-office, Justice, Interior and Commerce and Labor Departments be placed in the classified service and that the Revenue Cutter Service be consolidated with the lighthouse service in the Department of Commerce and Labor.

By the first change, the President said, Congress could effect a saving of at least \$10,000,000 annually, and although in this message he gave no figures for the consolidation of the two services of the sea, in a previous message on the same subject, early in the year, he predicted economies that would total about \$1,000,000 yearly.

The President concluded his message with an appeal to Congress to appropriate the \$200,000 necessary to support the Economy Efficiency Commission for another year, with \$50,000 additional for the publication of the commission's findings.

President Taft's principal recommendations for economy were as follows:

Placing of pension agents in classified service; estimated saving \$62,000 annually.

Abolition of office of receiver of district land offices and transfer of duties to register, who is to be assisted by a bonded clerk; estimated saving \$200,000 annually.

Transfer of "political appointees" in internal revenue and customs services to classified service; estimate of saving not given.

Consolidation of lighthouse and life-saving services into Bureau of Lighthouses; estimated saving \$100,000.

Transfer of vessels and equipment of Revenue Cutter Service from Treasury to Commerce and Labor Department and its abolition as a separate service, estimated in message on economy January 17 that saving would be about \$1,600,000 a year.

Consolidation of auditing offices of the Government under one auditor; estimated saving \$200,000 annually.

Discontinuance of mileage allowances for Government travel and a per diem allowance for officers and employes in place of "subsistence," which includes lodging for those traveling; no estimate of saving given.

Improved method of handling correspondence; estimate of saving not given, but predicted that labor can be reduced 50 per cent.

Centralization of the distribution of Government documents; estimated saving \$242,000 a year.

Shot Over a Nickel.

Greensboro, N. C.—Because he had not paid a nickel that James Hill, a fourteen-year-old boy, of Goldsboro, claimed was due him, Ned Jones, an old colored man, was shot and killed by the boy.

Army Appropriation Bill.

Washington.—The Army Appropriation Bill, carrying \$95,314,711, an increase of \$7,537,454 over the House bill and \$2,447,278 under the War Department estimates, was reported to the Senate from the Military Affairs Committee.

Japanese War Minister Dead.

Tokyo, Japan.—Gen. Shiaroku Ishimoto, minister of war in the Japanese cabinet, to which post he was appointed in August last, died here of consumption at the age of 58.

BIPLANE FALLS AVIATOR KILLED

Calbraith Rodgers' Fatal Plunge at California Resort.

HIS TRANSCONTINENTAL TRIP

Fell a Distance Of 200 Feet To the Surf At Long Beach—Almost On the Spot Where He Finished His Ocean-to-Ocean Flight.

Long Beach, Cal.—Calbraith P. Rodgers, the first man to cross the American continent in an aeroplane, was killed here almost instantly when his biplane in which he had been soaring over the ocean fell from a height of 200 feet and buried him in the wreck. His neck was broken and his body badly mangled by the engine of his machine. He lived but a few moments.

Rodgers for a week past had been making daily flights here and had taken up with him many passengers both men and women. He started from his usual place and soared out over the ocean, crossing the pier and then turned and dipped close to a roller coaster in a beach amusement park.

Seeing a flock of gulls sporting themselves among a great shoal of sardines just over the breakers, Rodgers again turned and dove down into them, scattering the sea fowl in all directions.

Highly elated with the outcome of his dive, Rodgers then flew farther out to sea, all the time gradually rising until he had reached a height of about 200 feet.

Making a short turn he started at full speed for the pier, then suddenly dipped his planes and his machine began a frightful descent. Rodgers was seen by hundreds of persons on the pier to relax his hold on the levers, and then, seemingly realizing that he was in danger, he made strenuous efforts to pull the nose of his machine into a level position.

Falling in this, he managed to turn his craft further in shore, and an instant later the craft crashed into the edge of the surf, not 500 feet from the spot where, on December 10 last he had finished his ocean-to-ocean flight. Many men rushed to his aid.

Ernest Scott and James Goodwin, life guards, were first to reach him. They said Rodgers' head was hanging over one wing of the machine, the heavy engine was on his back and his feet were drawn up nearly doubling over his shoulders. Blood was flowing from his mouth.

Rodgers was lifted from the wreck and hurried to the bath house hospital. He died on the way.

ECONOMIZING ON PINS.

Greater Care in Conserving Them Demanded By Railroads.

Chicago.—Officials of one of the leading Western railroads have begun a campaign against the waste of pins. Employes have been told that greater care in conserving them will be demanded in the future. It had come to the notice of the officials that pins were being thrown away in great numbers by the clerks. Last year the road, according to the purchasing agent, used 2,300 pounds of pins. There are 3,400 pins to the pound, and therefore 70,012,000 pins were purchased.

NOT A CANDIDATE, SAYS BRYAN.

Refuses To Allow Name On California Primary Ballot.

Los Angeles, Cal.—William Jennings Bryan, in a letter to the Bryan Club here, has refused to allow his name to be placed on the primary ballot in California as candidate for President. "I am not a candidate and am not willing to be put in that attitude before the country," read the letter.

FLOOD FACTS SUMMED UP.

Seven thousand persons homeless. Eight thousand persons have fled from flood-threatened homes. Eight persons drowned. Property loss will run into millions. Ten states affected. State and Federal governments helping afflicted.

Inundated Cities.

Nine thousand acres of manufacturing district of Cairo, Ill., under water.

Future City and Urbandale, outlying home sections of Cairo, with combined population of 1,100, flooded.

Hickman (Ky.) factory district and part of home section flooded. Two thousand homeless.

Columbus, Ky., with outlying country, under water, depriving 1,000 persons of homes.

Memphis (Tenn.) river sections flooded, driving 1,200 from homes. Many factories under water.

New Madrid, Mo., 800 homeless. Dorena, Mo., 700 homeless.

Eight thousand persons fleeing from flood-threatened homes in towns between Hickman, Ky., and Helena, Ark.

SENATOR LODGE AFTER JAPS

The Senator Says There is Still An Indirect Movement Afoot By Which the Japanese Are Hoping To Secure a Naval Station.

Washington.—The Senate Tuesday adopted a resolution presented by Senator Lodge requesting the President if not incompatible with public interest to furnish the Senate all information bearing on reported Japanese activity at Magdalena Bay, Lower California.

The resolution on which there was no debate had reference to reported purchase of land by the Japanese government or a Japanese company on Mexican soil.

Senator Lodge called the attention of the Senate, during the recent debate on the arbitration treaties, to the possibility of some great Eastern power directly or indirectly taking possession of a harbor on the West Coast of Mexico to establish a naval station and a place of arms. He said that in making this suggestion he was "using no imagination" and that it was not very long since an indirect movement was begun and "it is apparently still on foot to obtain possession of Magdalena Bay for a foreign power."

"So," he added, "I may fairly suppose that such a case might arise. If it did, we should immediately intervene. We should declare that this was a violation of the Monroe Doctrine."

Senator Lodge was then arguing against the delegation of the treaty making power which he contended was carried in the treaties as reported.

DENIAL FROM MEXICO.

Foreign Minister Says Japs Cannot Get a Station.

Mexico City.—That the Lodge resolution introduced in the United States Senate and the fear expressed by that senator that Japanese interests were laboring to obtain a coaling station on Magdalena Bay were founded upon wrong premises was the assertion of Foreign Minister Calero when informed of the Senate's action in asking President Taft for full information bearing upon a rumor that is current in this country as well as Washington.

Minister Calero's denial of the possibility of the acquisition of such a privilege by a foreign power was comprehensive and emphatic.

"Japan nor any other foreign government cannot gain a foot of Mexican soil except by fighting for it," he declared. "Senator Lodge, whom I know as one of the ablest American statesmen now in public life, is undoubtedly moved by the sincerest motives in his authorship of the resolution, but the possibility of the thing he fears is out of all question. The Senate of the United States is acting upon a theory for which there is no foundation, and I should be glad to have any statement of denial sent to the American people."

Wrote Warning Against Matches, Then Turned On Gas.

Lafayette.—Before seeking his own death by asphyxiation, James Hall protected his absent family from a possible explosion and when they returned home they found pinned on the front door a note: "Don't strike a match." In an upstairs room was Hall's body and the house was filled with gas from a jet he had opened. His motive for suicide is not known.

CALLS EXPRESS PARASITE.

Senator Gardner Says Parcels Post Would Pay For Companies.

Washington.—Express companies are characterized as parasitic in an open letter to the people of the United States by Senator Gardner, of Maine, which was presented to the Senate by Senator Clarke, of Arkansas. Senator Gardner contended that in one year, by continuing present rates, the Government could make good the \$39,000,000 which is an estimated physical valuation of express properties and railroad contracts.

JAPAN SENDS CHERRY TREES.

Gotham Plants First Of 3,000 At Grant's Tomb.

New York.—The first of 3,000 cherry trees, the gift of the city of Tokyo to the city of New York, were planted at Grant's Tomb under the direction of Park Commissioner Stover. A representative gathering of Japanese citizens took part in the ceremony. A tablet made in the Tokio Arts School, commemorating the gift, will be placed near by.

MIGHTY RIVER'S TERRIBLE HAVOC

Forty Thousand Homeless Along the Mississippi.

10,000 MORE ARE DESTITUTE

United States Troops May Be Sent To the Valley To Assist In Distributing Relief and To Preserve Order.

Washington.—After a talk with President Taft Major General Leonard Wood, chief of staff of the Army, predicted that more than 40,000 persons would be made homeless and more than 10,000 others would have to be fed as a result of the Mississippi River flood. General Wood based his prediction on reports already received from Army officers now in the field.

The War Department will move as rapidly as possible to take care of the homeless and needy in the flooded districts. Brigadier General Ramsay D. Potts, at Chicago, temporarily commanding the central division, will have direct charge of the distribution of supplies and tents.

It was said that probably many companies of United States troops eventually would have to be sent to the Mississippi Valley to assist in the distribution and to help preserve order. As quartermaster department officers in the field call for troops they will be dispatched in small detachments.

General Wood said the National Red Cross intended to send scores of settlement workers into the flooded country to help in caring for the homeless, and also to see that those able to work do not impose on the government's charity.

President Taft sent letters to Chairman Fitzgerald, of the House Appropriations Committee, and Senator-elect James, of Kentucky, bearing on relief measures for the Mississippi River flood sufferers.

"I do not think it wise to make any appropriation for the purpose of buying food and other supplies until officers reach the ground and give us some idea of the amount needed and the extent of the suffering and destitution," said Mr. Taft in his letter to Mr. Fitzgerald.

"Meantime, before any appropriation is made," he continued, "the Secretary of War will not hesitate to use of the Army supplies whatever is immediately needed, and I have no doubt that he has near at hand a sufficient amount to relieve such suffering as can be relieved in that way."

MAKER OF PIES DIES.

Found Consolation In Religious Texts Of Card Motteos.

Chicago.—Elisha W. Case, 79 years old, known as the world's most extensive maker of pies, is dead here. During his long illness he found consolation in texts of many card motteos hung in his room. The favorite one was: "Christ is the head of this house; the unseen host at every meal; the silent listener at every conversation."

A MOTHER OF SOLDIERS.

Proposed Pension To Woman Who Had 16 Sons In Civil War.

Washington.—Representative Francis, of Ohio, has asked the House Committee on Invalid Pensions to consider immediately a bill granting a pension of \$100 a month to Mrs. Sarah Brandon, who furnished 16 sons to fight for the Union during the Civil War. Mrs. Brandon, who lives at Jacobsburg, O., is said to be 114 years old. She has been married twice and has had 33 children.

SUICIDE PROTECTED FAMILY.

Wrote Warning Against Matches, Then Turned On Gas.

Lafayette.—Before seeking his own death by asphyxiation, James Hall protected his absent family from a possible explosion and when they returned home they found pinned on the front door a note: "Don't strike a match." In an upstairs room was Hall's body and the house was filled with gas from a jet he had opened. His motive for suicide is not known.

Child Chokes To Death.

Troy, N. Y.—While blowing a bladder with a group of little playmates here, Jessie Koska, a Polish child, drew the bladder into her throat, and though she made frantic efforts to remove the obstacle, she choked to death within a few moments.

Rhode Island Leads In Good Roads.

Washington.—Rhode Island, the smallest State in the country, ranks first in percentage of improved roads, according to statistics gathered by the Bureau of Good Roads. The State has nearly 50 per cent of improved roads, Massachusetts following a close second with 48 per cent. Indiana, Connecticut, New Jersey, Kentucky, Vermont and California follow in the order named. In the entire country less than 5 per cent of the roads are classed as improved.