

## The Centre Reporter

CENTRE HALL. - - PA.

### THE BORROWING HABIT.

Humanity is afflicted with some exceedingly bad habits, one of the worst of which is that of borrowing money in small sums. It is as demoralizing as intemperance. Indeed, it is often an accompaniment of that vice, perhaps the cause of it or perhaps the effect. A man who lacks business perception, who is deficient in the matter of making adequate provision for his needs, who does not calculate carefully, and who spends unwisely on luxuries, starts to raising funds by appealing to his friends. The lending of money is one of the vital factors in business, which is largely done on credit. But the lending of money individually, without security, without interest, just as a personal accommodation between friends, is one of the most unbusinesslike and demoralizing of practices. At first these loans are repaid conscientiously, says the Washington Star. Then the time goes by and the borrower is slow about refunding. After a while he grows accustomed to asking, loses his shame, gets callous to the thought of non-payment and thus drifts into the habit of petty borrowing. Now it is perhaps a quarter or a half dollar, or some other trifling sum that the lender would be perfectly willing to give in a good cause to meet a real emergency, without hope of return. But there is always the suspicion that the money is not really needed, save for some self-indulgence. The average man will hesitate about giving in this way when he feels that the money is going for drink, and that is why organized charity has come to be so generally supported in these times.

In New England, New Jersey and some other thickly settled sections of the eastern part of the United States what are known as farm colonies are multiplying. These agricultural colonies are generally made up of foreign-born peoples who come from the same district in Italy, Russia or Hungary. Farming areas of 1,000, 2,000 and sometimes 3,000 acres are purchased and divided up into ten and twenty acre allotments. On each of these small farms a family settles and engages in the growing of fruits and garden vegetables for the supply of the larger eastern cities, says the Baltimore American. Many abandoned New England farms are thus being restored to productive usage. Quite recently a 1,000-acre tract of land in Cecil county, located along the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, near Chesapeake City, has been purchased for a Polish farm colony. This land is to be cut up into ten-acre allotments, or into about one hundred small farms, upon which as many families will locate. The colony, it will be observed, is about midway between Baltimore and Philadelphia, and is in easy communication with both cities by water route, as well as by rail. Maryland has inviting inducements for many such colonies. In southern Maryland large areas suitable for cutting into small farms may be obtained at comparatively low cost. This land, in most instances, is splendidly adapted to the growing of fruits and vegetables. The soil is of far better average quality than the sandy soil of New Jersey. Upon ten acres of land farmed intensively not only a living can be made, but ultimate affluence may be attained.

A woman in Philadelphia is being sued for breach of promise, her loss being appraised at \$5,000. When it is known that she is an exceptionally good cook, particularly of the dishes so loved of the Fatherland, it is not to be wondered at that the fitted one's anguish is not to be assuaged at a lower figure in these times when good cooks are so expensive, not to say rare and hard to keep.

The shaving of pet dogs and cats in hot weather by solicitous owners as reported to be a fad this summer, will doubtless bring the usual storm of sarcasm and protests from the critical contingency who think that consideration for animals is logically incompatible with sympathy for human suffering.

"A widower of sixty-two with \$8,000,000 seeks a bride of twenty, with blond hair, blue eyes and rosy cheeks." Being a widower and there fore wise, it will be useless for any of the chemical variety to apply.

It may have been noticed that with the usual courage of masculinity at tacking a feminine stronghold the broadsides on the hobble skirt opened up fire after it had been announced that the target itself was going out of fashion, anyhow.

In spite of the advance of science, it will be some time before flying as a means of travel becomes general. The average citizen does not relish flirting with the undertaker.

## TO START PARCELS POST JANUARY 1

New Law Admits All Kinds of Merchandise.

MANY CHANGES NECESSARY.

The Postmaster General Announces That the Department Would Be in Readiness January 1, 1913.

Washington.—Announcement was made by Postmaster General Hitchcock that the Postoffice Department would be in readiness on January 1, 1913, to put into general operation the recently organized parcels-post system. The postal express business, which must be organized within the next four months, will extend over more than a million miles of rural delivery and star routes, and will cover in its various ramifications all systems of transportation of parcels now utilized by private express companies. In order to take up personally and immediately the work of organization of the new service, Mr. Hitchcock has canceled engagements he had made for his vacation and will remain in Washington to direct the organization. The details of the parcels-post system will be worked out by a series of committees composed of officers and experts of the department. The general executive committee appointed consists of Chief Inspector Robert S. Sharp, Superintendent John C. Koons, of the division of salaries and allowances; Chief Clerk A. A. Fisher, of the second assistant postmaster general's bureau, and Superintendent George L. Wood, of the division of rural mails.

"First of all," said Mr. Hitchcock, "must be prepared a classification of the articles that can be accepted for transportation by parcels post. The law admits to the mails practically all kinds of merchandise that can be transported safely, including products of the farm and garden as well as factory products, provided such articles do not weigh more than 11 pounds nor exceed 72 inches in combined length and girth. The mode of packing will be prescribed carefully. The present equipment of the mail service is not adapted to the carriage of such merchandise, and therefore, new equipment must be provided. It is likely we shall employ, extensively, hampers, similar to those used in foreign countries, in handling parcels post mail. The style, size and material of such hampers must be determined and advertisements issued for their purchase.

"The law provides that postage on all parcels shall be prepaid by affixing distinctive stamps. This will necessitate the designating and printing of at least a dozen denominations of special stamps, ranging in value from one cent to one dollar. Provision for the collection on delivery of the price of a parcel must be made. Regulations governing this phase of the system already are being prepared.

"The law provides indemnification for lost or damaged articles and since many of the articles to be carried will be fragile or perishable the question of indemnity is one for careful regulation."

**GEN. BOOTH BURIED.**  
Great Crowd Follows Body To the Grave.

London.—The body of the late General William Booth was laid beside that of Catherine Booth, his wife, in Abney Park Cemetery, amid signs of deep respect from men and women of all classes.

Representatives of reigning houses and of presidents of republics, including the United States, joined round the grave, with many thousands from the masses whom the founder of the Salvation Army had tried to uplift.

Delegates of legislative bodies, civic corporations, the army, the navy, business men of all branches, workmen, had sacrificed their day's wages, weeping women and children of whom the General was a true friend marched shoulder to shoulder in the great procession which followed the body of the General to its last simple resting place.

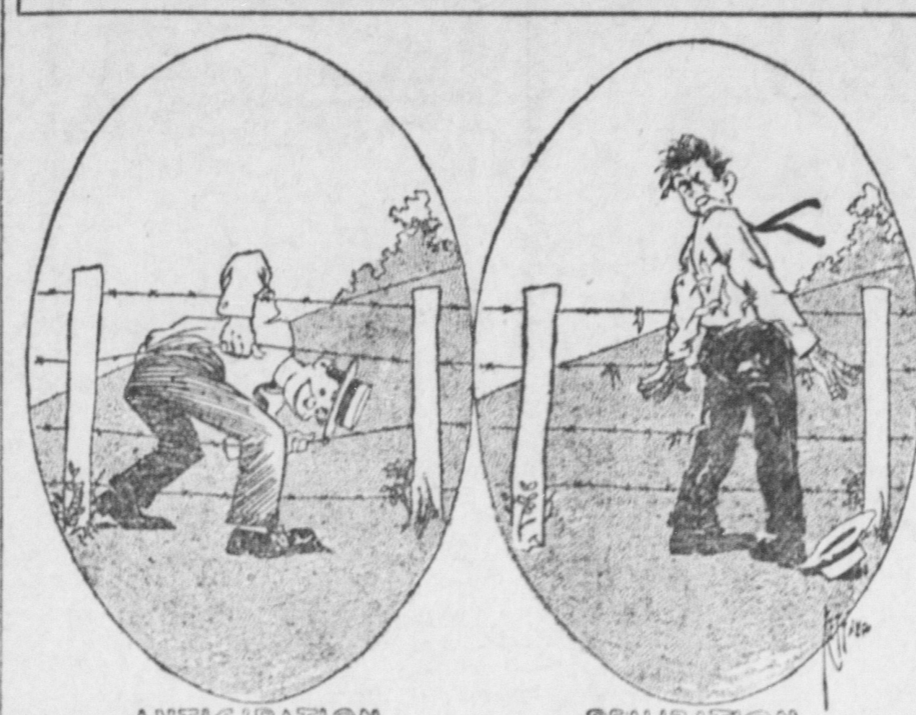
**FLAGSHIP RECHRISTENED.**  
Armored Cruiser Pennsylvania Is Now the Pittsburgh.

Bremerton, Wash.—Pennsylvania having been selected by the Navy Department as the name of the new \$15,000,000 battleship authorized by Congress, the armored cruiser Pennsylvania, flagship of the Pacific reserve fleet at Bremerton, was rechristened Pittsburgh on orders from Washington, D. C.

**WOMAN SAVES THREE.**  
Drags Unconscious Husband From Their Burning House.

Legansport, Ind.—Mrs. Wm. Bowyer rescued her husband and two children from fire in their home near here, but a 15-month-old child was burned to death. Mrs. Bowyer was milking and her family was asleep when the fire broke out in the house. She saved her two older children and dragged out her husband, unconscious from smoke, but the roof fell in before she could return for the baby.

## LIFE'S DISAPPOINTMENTS



## PRESIDENT TAFT RECALLS INFANTRY

Marines Ample Guard for Americans in Nicaragua.

RESCINDS ORDER FROM CAR.

Over 2,000 Jackies To Be On Nicaraguan Soil Tuesday—Communication To Be Reopened By Rebels.

Rochester, N. Y.—President Taft rescinded his 12-hour-order directing the immediate dispatch from Panama to Nicaragua of the Tenth Infantry. From his private car in the Rochester yards the President wired to the Acting Secretary of War to recall the order.

A sufficient force of marines, the President said, would be in Managua, the Nicaraguan capital, and Corinto, its principal seaport, early this week to insure the safety of American lives and property.

The President's action came at the close of a day spent largely in considering telegrams from State, War and Navy Department heads in Washington.

A long telegram from the commander of the United States gunboat in Nicaraguan waters declared that the insurgent leaders had given assurances that they will open the lines of communication from Corinto to Managua. The Nicaraguan Government itself asked for assistance from the United States and stands ready to aid in opening the railway line to the coast from the capital.

The message to the President said that the rebels possess five locomotives and the Government five. All 10 of these may be put at the disposal of the United States if necessary. The recall of the order for the dispatch of the Tenth Infantry followed the receipt of this telegram from the Denver.

The President did not conceal his anxiety over conditions in the Central American Republic. In Managua, Corinto and other towns the situation is not now especially dangerous to Americans, but in other parts of the country the revolution is not in hand and pillaging of all sorts has been going on. The people of Nicaragua, the President was informed, are suffering untold horrors and Americans are suffering in many instances with them.

During the day the President received several long messages from Acting Secretary of State Huntington Wilson in Washington. His order to the Tenth Infantry to advance on Nicaragua was issued in Beverly just before he left for Columbus, Ohio.

Messages from Mr. Wilson were received at Albany, N. Y., and at other points east of Rochester, and telegrams from the Navy Department also kept coming to Mr. Taft's private car.

Neither the State nor Navy Department wished to see United States troops sent into Nicaragua. The custom in similar cases has been to land marines.

**4,000 MEN ARE IDLE.**  
Hoisting Engineers' Strike Stops Work At Colliery.

Hazleton, Pa.—Claiming that the change from monthly wage to an eight hour day basis was in effect a reduction, the hoisting engineers of the G. B. Markle & Co. collieries struck Monday. Their walkout tied up mining machinery and 4,000 miners were thrown into enforced idleness.

## FORMAL PROTEST FILED BY BRITAIN

May Appeal to Hague for Canal Decision.

MR. LAURIER IS OPTIMISTIC.

It is Stated That If a Satisfactory Agreement Cannot Be Reached England Will Appeal To The Hague

Washington.—Great Britain has reaffirmed its protest, against the Panama Canal Bill. In a note filed with the State Department by A. Mitchell Inness, charge of the British Embassy here, it was stated that if a satisfactory agreement could not be reached Great Britain would appeal to The Hague Tribunal for arbitration.

The note submitted says Great Britain will give careful consideration to both the bill and the message President Taft sent to Congress relating to discrimination in favor of American coastwise shipping in the canal. If, after due consideration, it is found that no satisfactory agreement can be reached in the matter, Great Britain declares that it will be necessary to appeal to arbitration.

Mr. Inness, who has been acting as charge of the embassy during the absence of Ambassador Bryce, came to Washington recently from the summer headquarters of the British Embassy at Kinos, Me., to remain during the discussion in Congress of the bill and to file for his government the protests against it.

One State Department official declared he did not believe Great Britain had a case to carry before The Hague Tribunal. Senators Root, Lodge and other senators are on record as declaring that the United States would certainly lose should the case be referred to The Hague.

Ottawa, Ontario.—Speaking on the Panama Canal question at a dinner to visiting British financiers and legislators here, Sir Wilfrid Laurier said he believed British-Canadian and American diplomacy would bring about an agreement satisfactory to all.

Pointing to the fact that for more than 100 years differences between Canada and the United States had been settled without resort to arms, Sir Wilfrid declared that poor arbitration was better than the most successful war.

**NEW TWO-CENT STAMP.**  
Postmaster General Hitchcock Approves Panama-Pacific Design.

Washington.—A new two-cent stamp, in commemoration of the Panama-Pacific Exposition in San Francisco in 1915, was approved by Postmaster General Hitchcock.

It is about an inch wide and an inch and a quarter long. It bears an engraving representing the Gatun locks of the Panama Canal, showing a steamship emerging from the northern lock and another vessel being raised in the southern lock. In the middle distance is a group of tall palm trees and in the background rise the hills of the isthmus.

Across the top are the words "U. S. Postage," and directly below these the line, "San Francisco, 1915."

**BLEASE MAJORITY 1,100.**  
Returns Show South Carolina Governor Has Been Renominated.

Columbia, S. C.—Practically complete returns from the Democratic primary, in South Carolina, indicate that Gov. Cole L. Blease has a majority of more than 1,100 votes in the race for Governor.

The figures are: Governor Blease, 67,245. Ira B. Jones, 64,072. John T. Duncan, 2,636. The vote for the State will total 138,000. The largest vote on record is approximately 110,000.

Benjamin R. Tillman made a clean sweep over both of his opponents and has been re-elected to the United States Senate.

The Congressmen returned are: Legare, Byrnes, Aiken and Finlay, Johnson, from the Third, and Lever, from the Seventh district, were unopposed.

**BRYCE ON WAY HERE.**  
British Ambassador Leaves Melbourne, Australia.

Melbourne, Australia.—James Bryce, British ambassador to the United States, who has been touring Australia for some time, left for Washington Tuesday via San Francisco, where he is due to arrive September 12 on the liner Ventura.

**Confers Title On Late Mikado.**  
Tokio.—The title of "Meiji Tenno" will be conferred on the late Mikado. It was announced here. The term means "Emperor of the Era of Enlightenment."

**Commission Form Wins.**  
New Orleans, La.—A commission form of government, including the right of initiative and referendum, was adopted at the special election here, 23,900 for and 2,119 against. Both regulars and reformers voted for the new system of government. At the general election in November a constitutional amendment will be voted upon, the carrying of which will mean that the right of recall will also be made a feature of the commission form of government just adopted.

## SNAPSHOTS AT STATE NEWS

All Pennsylvania Gleaned for Items of Interest.

REPORTS ABOUT CROPS GOOD

Farmers Busy In Every Locality—Churches Raising Funds for Many Worthy Objects—Items of Business and Pleasure that Interest.

Because there were very few forest fires in Carbon county this summer, sportsmen think game will be plentiful this fall.

Eight baby boys have been surnamed Woodrow in the vicinity of Concord since the Baltimore convention.

To enter the Methodist ministry Assistant Postmaster J. Donald Hockman, of Waynesboro, has left the Government service.

William B. Houser has been appointed Justice of the Peace at Parsons, Luzerne county, vice W. R. Bryant, resigned.

Ground was broken for a large addition to the plant of the James H. Mann Ax Company, in Mann's Narrows.

C. F. Bonner, of Tamaqua, defeated for the presidency of the Panther Creek sub-district of the United Mine Workers, held the office five years.

St. Thomas has raised \$325.50 for improvements to its village and will hold an ox-roast to replace \$293.24, the sum expended during the year.

William Pomeroy killed a six-foot blacksnake that had entered his sister's kitchen, near Concord, and was on its way to the top of a towel rack.

An expert believes there is an inexhaustible supply of crude oil on the farm of Jeremiah Yaukey, near Fayetteville, and Yaukey will bore for it.

W. J. Denning, storekeeper at the Penn's Altoona car shops has completed 55 years in the service of the company and will be retired in February.

The small army of mine laborers who left the Lehigh mining region for Europe when the spring suspension began will be back on duty before Thanksgiving.

The Yorktown Local of the United Mine Workers paid the funeral expenses of Charles Williams, of McAdoo, shot in a row with a companion over a woman.

Attorney F. H. Woods has resigned as a member of Council of Washington borough, preparatory to moving to Cincinnati. He is a son of Dr. Henry Woods, of Washington and Jefferson College.

The greatest production of hay per acre reported this season in Lycoming county is that of Charles Williams, above Hillsgrove, who harvested 81 tons from seven acres. The field was at one time the bottom of a mill dam.

M. E. York, an aged resident of Wyroxo, near Hazleton, narrowly escaped death under the hoofs of an infuriated bull. The animal had pulled himself loose from a stake in the stockyard and was walking away when Mr. York took hold of the rope, intending to lead him back to the tethering post. The maddened bull turned on Mr. York, knocking him under foot. Fortunately he was driven away before Mr. York was seriously injured.

William Richart, of New Columbia, a teacher in the public schools for 40 years, was in Montgomery recently endeavoring to organize a reunion of the Muncy Station School, Clinton township, of 1861, 1863 and 1864. Mr. Richart taught the school these years. The building was erected in 1861, and Mr. Richart was the first to teach in the building. Mr. Richart is endeavoring to get enough of his former pupils together to hold a reunion.

A few seasons ago misguided portmen of Spartansburg planted what they believed to be seed of wild rice in Clear Lake, at that place, to provide food for migrating wild ducks and encourage them to stop there long enough to be shot. It has since developed that the seed was that of the rankest kind of waterweed. It is said that unless the lake is drained and dredged free of the roots of the growth, fishing in the lake will be completely spoiled.

Charged with adulteration of milk, Daniel Hughes, of Downingtown, has been arrested and held for a hearing.

Kicked in the abdomen by a horse, William Stuber, aged 72, died at Hanoverville, Northampton county.

For many years the foremost surgeon in Franklin county and dean of the hospital staff, Dr. Charles F. Palmer became a patient in the Chambersburg Hospital as the result of infection incurred while performing an operation.