

The Centre Reporter

CENTRE HALL. - - PA.

THE RATS SHOULD GO.

A single rat that is "suspicious looking" among many examined for signs of plague is nothing alarming. It appears, however, sufficient reason for taking precautions against imported rats. The bubonic plague has appeared at several points in the tropics and vessels which came here from those points may bring infected rats. Where the disease is known such vessels will be quarantined and presumably the rats will be killed, says the Philadelphia Press. Nevertheless, the danger of plague gaining a foothold will always exist so long as there are cases of plague in countries with which we have commercial relations and rats find tolerance within the city limits. New Orleans has discovered a plague-infected rat and we presume it will take precautions suggested by that fact. It suppressed yellow fever by exterminating the yellow fever mosquito and we have no doubt it will rid itself of rats if convinced that it is the only way to bar the bubonic plague from that very susceptible city. San Francisco warred upon its rats with thoroughness and success and practically suppressed the plague which is always threatening it through its trade with Asia. We do not suppose the plague would appear here in any case in its severe form, but nevertheless we should take no chances. The rats should go.

Every student of economic conditions in the United States knows that more farmers are needed to make agriculture keep pace with other industries. The project to divert to the farms immigrants coming to Chicago, by establishing on the lake front near Twenty-second street an agricultural and industrial exposition building with special features for the instruction of the newcomers in the possibilities of country life, is one that should interest the public greatly. Too many of our immigrants, even those bred in the country and capable of becoming immediately useful on farms, settle in our large cities. The country districts need them, the cities do not, says the Chicago Record-Herald. In the cities there are now few chances for them compared with those that existed a few years ago. The newcomers can better themselves and the nation by becoming producers instead of consumers of farm products. Immigrants who are sound physically, mentally and morally, will be valuable to the United States for a long time to come, if they can be turned to supplying the real needs of the country. The problem of thus placing workers where they are needed is rightly receiving much attention.

A Chicago judge who is entitled to rank with Solomon has decided that the idea about beauty unadorned is out of date, and that a man who marries a beautiful woman is obliged to supply its adornments to the best of his ability. This decision ought to add to the market value of the plain girl as a more economical matrimonial investment.

Again it is announced that the days of the hobble skirt are numbered. The announcement is made so often, and the hobble skirt is so apparently unbecoming, that the public, who have any hint of the abolition of this abomination, are beginning to feel a trifle uneasy.

Eighty-one women in Seattle want to be policemen, for that number took the examination which is to add four of the fairer sex to the local force. This number may be explained by the answer of one as to her occupation: "To support myself and my husband."

This is a cynical, mercenary age. The same news item that told us how a young man proposed to his sweet heart in Detroit by telephoning from Chicago added that it cost \$4.85, just as if the expenditure might not have been justified.

Where the hydro-aeroplane has an advantage over the plain aeroplane is that it may hit the water instead of hard ground when it comes down too soon. On the other hand, it has to carry its name.

"Convention of women in Boston adjourned because it was too hot to talk." This is the first notification that Boston has broken the world's heat record.

Prof. Smith of the University of Minneapolis says there ought to be a law to prevent feeble-minded women from marrying. Why women? Will the feeble-minded men be retained to pass on the question whether the feminine aspirants are feeble-minded or not?

Pennsylvania man locked up his daughter and prevented her wedding. Love does not always laugh at locksmiths.

HOOKWORM WAR IS SUCCESSFUL

Show Living Examples of Efficiency of Fight.

DR. BLUE PRAISED FOR WORK.

American Health Association, in Convention At Washington, Says the Disease Has Now Passed Medical Stage—Dr. Blue Praised For Work.

Washington.—A living comparison of the efficiency of the fight being waged in the South against the hookworm disease was presented to the American Public Health Association by Dr. Charles W. Stiles, in charge of the work being done by the Rockefeller sanitary commission. Luther McPherson, frail, thin and waxen of hue, suffering from a severe case of hookworm, was placed on the platform by the side of Selma Ellis, strong and hearty looking, but who "looked like post-mortem material, of which I was badly in need when we discovered him," said Dr. Stiles. The question of ridding the South of the hookworm, he declared, has passed the medical stage and has become a sociological problem.

As an example of co-operation between state and local health authorities and social workers, highest praise was given to the battle against the hookworm by John M. Glenn, general director of the Russell Sage Foundation, and by Dr. W. F. Snow, secretary of the California Board of Health. The latter paid high tribute to the efficiency as a health administrator of Dr. Rupert Blue, of the Public Health Service.

"Good health administration is worth more to a city than a low tax rate," declared Mr. Glenn. "One hundred dollars spent in health administration is easily of \$10,000 value in practical benefit to the community. The public should be taught to know that the health department is as important to welfare and progress as any other branch of government. The health office should be well paid and free from political influences and change."

PROFIT IN PAPER MONEY.

Millions Of Dollars Outstanding According To Report.

Washington.—There are millions of dollars of currency outstanding, lost, destroyed or being preserved as souvenirs which the Federal government never will be called upon to redeem, according to a compilation of figures by the Register of the Treasury. This indicates that the government makes a big profit on its issue of paper money. At the present time \$15,232,093 is outstanding of the issue of fractional currency notes during the Civil War, familiarly known as "shin-plasters." The total issue of these notes was nearly \$359,000,000. It is known that many people are saving samples of them as relics and it is probable that very few of the outstanding \$15,000,000 ever will be presented for redemption.

Of the nearly \$1,000,000,000 worth of gold certificates issued during the Civil War about \$50,000 is still outstanding. There is also outstanding \$1,095,000 of the \$150,000,000 issue of gold certificates of the series of 1888.

DAMBUILDER'S CONFESSION.

Admits His Mistake In Material For the Foundation.

Washington.—A frank admission that a fault in his plans caused the dam at Austin, Pa., to collapse last September, carrying death and destruction of property in its wake, was made to the New England Waterworks Association, in convention at Congress Hall, by T. Chalky Hatton, of Wilmington, Del., who designed the dam.

Mr. Hatton attributed the failure of the dam to the fact that he had relied upon the imperviousness of the rock foundation in carrying out its construction. He also stated he was limited in expenditures for the dam construction to \$85,000. He urged the need of a state dam inspector, to pass upon all plans for dams before they are constructed.

HANG GOVERNOR IN EFFIGY.

Arkansas Executive Rebuked For Pardon Of Negro.

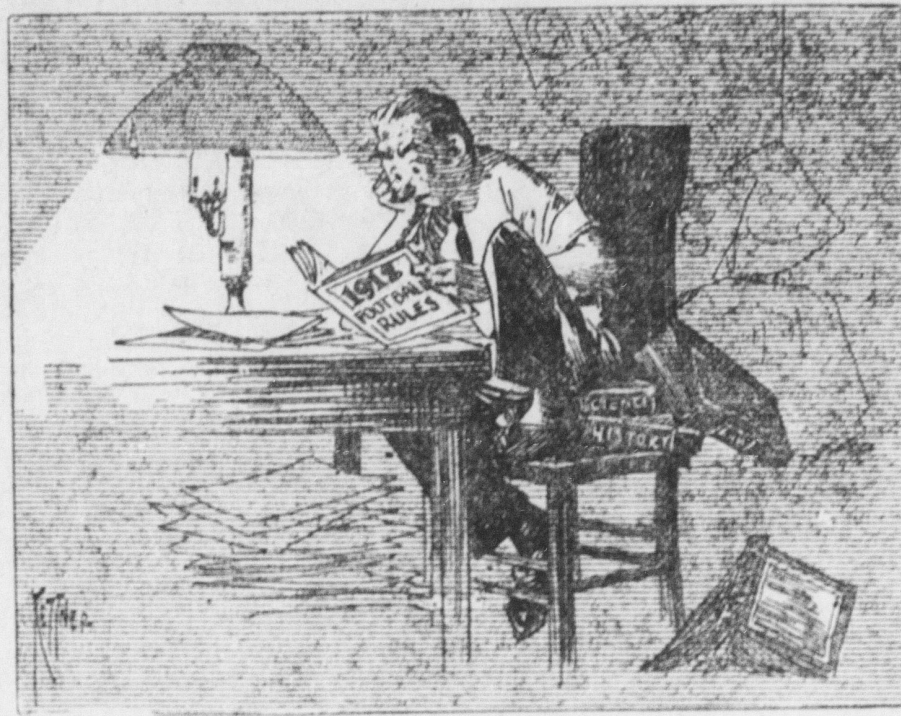
Little Rock, Ark.—Gov. George W. Donaghey was hanged in effigy here. The dummy bore two large placards, both of which read: "George W. Donaghey, nigger lover." The cause for the hanging of the Governor in effigy was his pardoning of Robert Armstrong, a negro, who was twice convicted and sentenced to hang for criminally assaulting a trained nurse.

MRS. GRACE WANTS DIVORCE.

Acquitted Of Shooting Husband, Institutes Proceedings.

Philadelphia.—Mrs. Daisy Ulrich Ople Grace, who was recently acquitted in Atlanta, Ga., of the charge of shooting her husband, Eugene Grace, instituted proceedings in Common Pleas Court here for divorce. She charges cruel and barbarous treatment. A master will be appointed by the court to take testimony.

MOST IMPORTANT?



4,000 MINERS OUT ON STRIKE

Deputy Sheriffs Fired Upon From Breastworks.

FOREIGNERS START TROUBLE.

Governor Spry Abandons a Campaign Tour To Investigate Situation. Miners Demanded Increase.

Bingham, Utah.—Bullets greeted 35 deputy sheriffs who attempted to draw the fires under the boilers of the great copper mines here Wednesday. Fully 200 shots were fired from behind breastworks they had thrown up. Striking miners who quit work because the Utah Copper Company and several other concerns refused them an increase in wages fired upon the officers and drove them from the mine works. None was injured.

Earlier in the day, however, while armed strike pickets stood guard at the approaches of the various properties, firing shots into the air, one of their number was wounded by Theodore Schweitzer, a deputy. The deputy ordered the picket to cease firing. Upon his refusal Schweitzer shot the miner in the wrist.

Only one of the great copper mines here—that of the Utah Apex Mining Company—continued operations. The company signed a contract with the miners a few days ago. The Great Utah Copper, one of the most productive copper mines of the world, the Utah Consolidated, United States, Bingham-New Haven, Ohio Copper, Bingham mines and a score of lesser mines, the Bingham and Garfield Railway and the ore traffic on the Copper Belt branch of the Rio Grande Railway were closed tightly. Four thousand men, mostly foreigners, were idle and almost every idle man bore a weapon of some sort. They gathered in sulky little groups discussing their grievances.

Following a conference with mine officials, Sheriff Sharp, of Salt Lake county, wired Governor Spry that his force of deputies could not handle the situation. The Governor abandoned a speaking tour and hurried to Salt Lake City to make a personal investigation of the situation. All saloons have been closed by the order of Sheriff Sharp.

The Bingham miners made an informal demand several weeks ago for a flat increase of wages in all departments of 50 cents a day. On September 1 the Utah Copper Company announced a horizontal increase of 25 cents a day for all labor and the other employers adopted the same scale. This was not satisfactory to a majority of the men and agitation for the full 50-cent raise continued.

Ten days ago a strike vote carried overwhelmingly. President Charles H. Moyer, of the Western Federation of Miners, came here and urged that diplomacy be exhausted before the declaration of a strike. However, the Greeks, Austrians, Italians, Japanese and Bulgarians, who largely outnumbered the American miners, were insistent upon a walkout.

Blast Kills Two.

Johnstown, Pa.—John Shuto and Louis Slovack are dead, five other men are seriously injured and 20 others hurt as a result of an explosion in the open-hearth department of the Cambria Steel Company at Franklin, near here. Twenty tons of hot metal, released by a leak in furnace No. 8, made its way along the ground until it reached a pool of water, when it exploded.

Another Aviator Killed.

Shenandoah, Ia.—Aviator Russell Blair, of Kansas City, while making an exhibition flight here was killed in a fall from a height of 30 feet. Blair had just made a successful flight and had landed some distance from the crowd. When he attempted to rise from the ground again his machine struck an air current and turned over. Blair was pinned underneath, the wreckage, and when aid reached him he was dead. His head had been crushed under his engine.

OROZCO'S CHILD APPEALS TO TAFT

Begs That Her Father Be Not Given to Madero.

"PAPA IS NOT A MURDERER"

Rebellion Is Weakening—The Various Generals No Longer Operating Under Any Common Leadership.

Los Angeles.—Fearful that her grandfather will fall into the hands of President Madero, of Mexico, which, according to her reasoning, would mean his death, Elena Orozco, the seven-year-old daughter of General Pascual Orozco, Jr., leader of the revolutionists in Northern Mexico, and granddaughter of Pascual Orozco, Sr., now under arrest at Marfa, Tex., sent this letter to President Taft:

"Dear Mr. President Taft: My papa is not a murderer. He is a brave soldier fighting for his country. Please don't let the American soldiers give my grandfather to Mr. Madero, for Mr. Madero would shoot him and that would just kill poor grandpa."

Mrs. Orozco, mother of General Orozco, is seriously ill from nervous breakdown at the Orozco home here.

THE REBELLION WEAKENS.

Report From U. S. Army Officers On Mexican Conditions.

Washington.—Further evidence of the weakening of the Orozco rebellion is conveyed to the State and War Departments in the latest reports from army officers and consuls of the movements of the various rebel leaders operating in the north of Mexico. These movements are so irresolute and indeterminate of purpose as to satisfy the officials that no longer are the various generals acting under any common leadership.

Officials here say the reports show that nowhere do the rebels feel disposed to meet the government forces in action except where they can attack some small town or mining camp garrisoned by a force very much smaller than their own. It is expected that this sort of warfare may be kept up for several weeks or even months in view of the superior mobility of the well mounted rebels, who are living on the country and free from heavy equipment or artillery.

Col. Pasqual Orozco, Sr., and other rebel officers captured by Captain Mitchell at Presidio, Texas, have been turned over to the United States civil authorities at Marfa.

Cruiser Des Moines At Tampico.

Tampico, Mexico.—The United States cruiser Des Moines, Commander Hughes, arrived in port. The cruiser saluted with 21 guns, which was answered by the shore battery. Visits were exchanged during the day by officers of the cruiser and city officials. The Des Moines will proceed to Vera Cruz, Coatzacoalcos, Frontera and Progreso.

Sawed Way Out Of Jail.

Douglas, Ariz.—Col. Ramon Vasquez and Capt. Theodore Rodriguez, held here for conspiracy to violate the neutrality law, sawed their way out of jail here. They were arrested here last July for alleged participation in the so-called Vasquez-Gomez conspiracy and were to have been taken to El Paso to stand trial.

MAN KILLS SWEETHEART.

Fires Bullet Into His Own Brain After the Crime.

Wilkes-Barre, Pa.—Frank Savage, aged 27, of this city, shot and killed Margaret Kresge, 22, at her home, near White Haven. After he learned she was dead Savage sent a bullet through his own brain, killing himself instantly. Her refusal to marry him is believed to have been responsible for Savage's act.

GENERAL WARNING TO LATIN AMERICA

United States Vigorous Note to Nicaragua.

TO FOSTER FREE ELECTIONS.

The United States Will Contribute In All Appropriate Ways To The Restoration of Lawful Government in Nicaragua.

Washington.—The policy of the United States in its relation to revolution-torn neighbors in Central America and the West Indies is clearly defined in an instruction from the State Department embodied in a note presented by Minister Weitzel to the Nicaraguan government, the text of which was made public by Acting Secretary of State Huntington Wilson. The communication is expected to create a profound sensation in Latin America, for, while it was addressed to Nicaragua, it will be recognized as a general warning.

America's purpose, the instruction declares, is to foster true constitutional government and free elections, and to this end strong moral support will be given to established governments against revolutions based upon the selfish designs of would-be despots and not upon any principle or popular demand. Force will be used, if necessary, in maintaining free communications with and to protect American ministers and legations. This policy already has been adopted in Santo Domingo, Panama and Honduras.

Minister Weitzel was directed to present his instruction officially to the Nicaraguan government and unofficially to the revolutionists in that country and to make it public as an authorized declaration of policy. The instruction in part follows:

"The policy of the government of the United States in the present Nicaraguan disturbances is to take the necessary measures for an adequate legation guard at Managua, to keep open communications and to protect American life and property."

"In discountenancing Zelaya, whose regime of barbarity and corruption was ended by the Nicaraguan nation after a bloody war, the government of the United States opposed, not only the individual, but the system, and this government could not countenance any movement to restore the same destructive regime. The government of the United States will, therefore, discountenance any revival of Zelayism and will lend its strong moral support to the cause of legally constituted good government for the benefit of the people of Nicaragua, whom it has long sought to aid in their just aspiration toward peace and prosperity under constitutional and orderly government."

"Under the Washington conventions, the United States has a moral mandate to exert its influence for the preservation of the general peace of Central America, which is seriously menaced by the present uprising and to this end in the strict enforcement of the Washington conventions and loyal support of their aims and purposes all the Central American republics will find means of valuable cooperation."

ERNEST GREEN RE-ELECTED.

Baltimorean Again Heads Supervisory Postoffice Employees.

Memphis, Tenn.—"Window" envelopes were condemned as detrimental to those handling them and as working against quick disposition of mail in resolutions adopted by the National Association of Supervisory Postoffice Employees. The reflection from the transparencies through which the address is shown, it is contended, is injurious to the eyesight. An order ruling this class of coverings from the mails is urged. Ernest Green, Baltimore, president, and all other officers were re-elected at the concluding session of the 1912 convention this afternoon. Toledo, O., was selected as the next place of meeting.

POLLUTED OYSTER BEDS.

Typhoid in Long Island and Potomac River Oyster.

Washington.—Jamaica Bay, L. I., and the Potomac River, 75 miles down from Washington, both are polluted by typhoid germs, according to the Department of Agriculture's declaration. Acting Secretary Hays issued a statement saying the Department's investigators had traced typhoid to oyster beds and had begun a survey of the great oyster fields to determine how far the pollution extends. He suggested state policing of oyster beds and action by government authorities to insure purification of city sewerage.

Steel Trust Dissolution.

Philadelphia.—Hearings in the suit of the government for the dissolution of the United States Steel Corporation will be resumed in the Federal Building at Pittsburgh on October 1 before Henry P. Brown, of Philadelphia, the examiner appointed by the Federal Courts to take testimony. The hearings in the suit, which was instituted on October 26, last year, were begun at New York on May 6, and continued until June 21, when they were suspended for the summer.

PETITION DIAZ TO COME BACK

Mexicans Want Him to Seize the Presidency.

DECLINES TO DISCUSS PLAN.

The Sponsors of the Secret Petition Keeping Under Cover—Orozco Rebel Forces Renew Activity All Along the Border.

Mexico City.—A secret petition asking that Gen. Porfirio Diaz return, take over the command of the combined federal and rebel armies and seize the presidency of Mexico is being circulated here. The sponsors of the petition, who have secured the former president's assurance that he will come back if the people of Mexico demand it, are keeping under cover, but it is known that similar petitions are being presented to the people in Guadalajara, Puebla, Oaxaca, San Luis Potosi, Guanajuato, Monterey and other cities of the republic.

Teofilo Garcia, former member of the household staff of ex-President Diaz, has received a letter from the aged General, who is now at Biarritz, France, in which the former president of Mexico says:

"If the people of Mexico make manifest to me their desire that I should return to aid in the re-establishment of law, order and government in the fatherland, I will respond to their request."

This is the first mention of his probable or possible return to Mexico by Diaz since May 27, 1911, when, in an informal talk from the deck of the Spanish liner Ypiranga at Vera Cruz, the old warrior, bound for Europe, said:

"When Mexico needs me I shall return. My sword always has been and always will be at her service."

The letter received by Garcia has been copied in numbers and circulated among the people, and was largely responsible for the large pro-Diaz demonstrations of September 15 and 16, but did not become generally public until Saturday. So many have read the letter that the government does not dare take action against Garcia for making public the ex-President's words.

Biarritz, France.—General Diaz positively refused to discuss the report of the secret petition being circulated in Mexico asking him to return as president. He also declined to say anything regarding the demonstrations in his favor in the Mexican capital. His only reply to all questions was: "I am unable to break my rule of not speaking on political subjects."

HIS RELEASE DEMANDED.

An American Fruit Grower in a Mexican Prison.

Mexico City.—Ignoring the usual channels of diplomatic intercourse the American Ambassador, Henry Lane Wilson, has made a preemptory demand on Gov. Matias Guerra, of the state of Tamaulipas, for the immediate release from the jail at Tampico of W. C. Nichols, an American fruit grower. Nichols was arrested six months ago on a charge of having killed a bandit, Caballos, whose apprehension the authorities had attempted for many months.

500 CHINESE BURNED.

Soldiers Caught in Forest Fire Started By Mongols.

Chicago.—Five hundred Chinese soldiers were burned to death, according to a Peking dispatch to the Chicago Daily News, in a forest fire started by a large force of Mongols retreating from the Chinese. Generals Hish and Tzao, proceeding northward from Tonantzu with 5,000 men engaged a force of Mongols at Chilatsetuan. The Mongols were defeated and fled northward with the Chinese in pursuit. In a forest near Tabchiachu they started a fire to maintain their stand. The Chinese troops were unable to escape.

TWO MINERS MAKE 5,000 IDLE.

Strike Caused By Their Refusal To Join Union Ended.

Tamaqua, Pa.—The strike of the more than 5,000 mine workers employed by the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company, which has kept all but two of the operations of that concern idle for several days was settled Monday. The strike was brought about because two mine workers refused to join the union.

BRIDE HELD FOR CRIME.

Charged With Killing Husband Of Three Months.

Danville, Ky.—Mrs. Helen Williams Lane, a bride of three months, was arrested charged with killing her husband, Charles Lane, at their home in this city. Lane was shot twice, one bullet breaking his neck, and he died instantly. The couple were married three months ago, moving to this city at that time from Somerset, Ky. Mr. Lane was 65 and his bride 50.