

The Centre Reporter

CENTRE HALL - - PA.

THE CAT'S USEFUL WHISKERS.

We are apt to think that the cat's ability to see in the dark is due entirely to its eyes, but competent authority assures us that the feline's power in this respect is due almost as much to its "whiskers." These delicate hairs that project from the muzzle of the cat family are wonderful mechanisms, says Harper's Weekly. Each one grows from a follicle or gland, nerved to the utmost sensibility. Its slightest contact with any obstacle is instantly felt by the animal, though the hair itself may be tough and insensible. The exaggerated whiskers on the muzzle often project to such a distance that from point to point they indicate the exact width of the body of the beast. Consider the lion stealing through the jungle at night in search of prey, when the least stir of a twig gives alarm. The lion's whiskers indicate through the nicest nerves, any object that may be in his path. A touch stops him short before pushing through some close thicket where the rustling leaves and boughs would betray his presence. Wherever his head may be thrust without a warning from the vibrations there his body may pass noiselessly. It is the aid given him by his whiskers, in conjunction with the soft cushions of his feet, that enables him to proceed as silently as the snake.

The hour of dining has advanced with the centuries. Froissart mentions waiting on the duke of Lancaster at five in the afternoon after he had supped and was about to go to bed, and the preface of the Heptameron shows that the queen of Navarre dined at ten o'clock in the morning. From the Northumberland Household Book, dated 1512, we learn that the ducal family rose at six, breakfasted at seven, dined at ten, supped at four, and retired for the night at nine, says the London Chronicle. Louis XIV. did not dine till 12, while his contemporaries, Cromwell and Charles II., took the meal at one. In 1700 the hour was advanced to two; in 1751 we find the duchess of Somerset dining at three, and in 1760 Cowper speaks of four o'clock as the fashionable time. After the battle of Waterloo the dinner hour was altered to six, from which time it has advanced by half-hour stages to eight. So that in 400 years the dinner hour had gradually moved through at least ten hours of the day.

American habits and customs, especially American clothes, are apparently becoming fashionable among Germany's young men. Young Germany no longer contents itself with the sartorial products of the Fatherland, says the London Answers. The exaggerated university suits of American cut and manufacture please them better, and most of them are never more genuinely flattered than when they are mistaken for "Amerikaner." German clothiers have, in consequence, been obliged to lay in large stocks of American clothing to meet the growing demand.

England's new torpedo boat destroyers will be given names from Shakespeare and Scott. So, in the near future, we may expect to see "The Merry Wives of Windsor" engaging in battle, accompanied by "The Two Gentlemen of Verona," "The Lady of the Lake," and "The Antiquary." The war correspondent of the future probably will be chosen from among the book reviewers.

The advice to substitute beans for meat will receive a setback through the explosion of some boiling beans in a Colorado town. The beans tore the stove to pieces and threw the owner of the house out the kitchen door. With the militant spirit abroad as it is, the adoption of beans as the principal article of diet had best be postponed.

A Chicago girl while playing the piano was struck by lightning, although not seriously hurt. But whether the casualty is to be viewed as accident or retribution is a question the neighbors are discussing—that is, of course, if the girl was the average performer and the neighbors average neighbors.

A Texas girl announces her willingness to marry any man who will consent to have the ceremony performed in a cage of lions. And all we have to say is that the man who takes the offer will deserve anything that happens to him during the ceremony and afterward.

It is now announced that a disgruntled employe destroyed Mona Lisa's inscrutable smiles with sulphuric acid. Which settles the inscrutability of the smile for all time, as the pleasantry of no mystery can survive a sulphuric acid bath.

The automobile, says a St. Paul preacher, has done more for sin than any other one thing. Let us not be discouraged. Somebody is almost sure to discover a method of keeping tires from being punctured.

WAR SITUATION MORE SERIOUS

Continued Fighting Along Turkish Frontier.

THE PRISONERS MASSACRED.

Montenegrins Capture Forts That Give Them Control Of The Road To Scutari—Skirmishes On Frontier.

London.—With the fighting on the Turkish frontiers steadily increasing and Montenegro winning decisive victories, which will have the effect of greatly encouraging the other Balkan States, the war situation is more serious now than at any time since the beginning of hostilities. The Montenegrins have won more victories over the Turks.

Unconfirmed dispatches were received here, saying that Serbia and Bulgaria had declared war. Why these countries are withholding their proclamations is a mystery in diplomatic circles, but this failure to act is not construed as indicating any desire for peace.

Official circles were stirred by the direct prediction of a European conflict made at St. Petersburg by the Russian minister of war, M. Suchollinoff, who said:

"The Balkan outbreak is the beginning of a great European clash, into which Russia inevitably will be drawn."

The Montenegrins added the capture of Turkish forts at Tuki to their victories at Podgoritz and Detchitch Mountain. The capture of the forts gives the Montenegrins control of the road to the town of Scutari. It was reported that the Montenegrins had taken Scutari itself, but this was regarded as an error.

The fighting, according to dispatches, has developed into the worst kind of guerilla warfare. Prisoners are being massacred by both sides and non-combatants are being slain without discrimination.

Several skirmishes are reported from points along the Turko-Bulgarian and Turko-Serbian frontiers.

Turking is bringing 140,000 Asiatic troops to Constantinople, which will augment her European force to about 400,000 men.

The Montenegrin Consul General here received the following official message, from Cetinje:

"Military operations continue successful. Several important Turkish positions taken already. Army advancing."

Unless Turkish reinforcements have reached Scutari it is considered probable that that city will soon fall into the hands of the Montenegrins. While the way there has been opened, however, it is pointed out that it may not be passed without serious fighting, as the Albanian tribesmen in the vicinity have been aroused by Turkish emissaries and are expected to join the Ottoman troops.

TO TEST NEWSPAPER LAW.

Journal Of Commerce Files Suit In New York.

New York.—Suit to test the right of the Government to enforce the Federal law of August 24, 1912, requiring newspapers and periodicals to publish their circulation figures twice a year and imposing other publicity requirements was filed in the United States District Court here by the Journal of Commerce and Commercial Bulletin Company, publishers of the Journal of Commerce.

The suit is directed against Postmaster-General Hitchcock, Attorney-General Wickersham, United States District Attorney Wise and Postmaster Morgan, of New York. The petitioner charges that the law is unconstitutional and prays for a temporary injunction restraining its enforcement until final adjudication.

Back of the action, according to Robert C. Morris, of counsel for the complainant, is the American Newspaper Publishers' Association. The association decided recently to file a test suit and the Journal of Commerce, Mr. Morris said in filing its petition, has the sanction and cooperation of the association.

RAILROAD INDICTED.

Interstate Commerce Law Violations Charged Against Frisco.

St. Louis, Mo.—The St. Louis and San Francisco Railway Company was indicted on 11 counts for alleged violation of the Interstate Commerce law of 1887, by the Federal Grand Jury. The charges against the railroad set forth that it made an overcharge in the tariff on boxed burlap caskets delivered to it from connecting lines.

KILLS POLICEMAN.

Girl Thought He Was Burglar and Shot Him.

Allentown, Pa.—Policeman Morgan Morgans, aged 33, and single, was in the yard at the rear of Phillip Thomas' hotel at Lansford at 4 o'clock A. M., guarding the premises against burglars when occupants of the hotel heard him moving about and mistook him for a burglar. Mr. Thomas' adopted daughter, Florence, aged 17, fired through the door with a revolver, killing Morgans instantly.

MOTH-BALLS!—?—!



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U. S. MARINES NARROW ESCAPE

Public Square in Chinandega Had Been Mined.

FOOD RUSHED TO NATIVES.

One Hundred and Fifty Sticks Of Dynamite That Failed To Explode When The Americans Entered The Town.

Washington.—American occupation of Nicaragua is complete and while military law prevails peace has been restored and the civil authorities are taking up slowly the reins of government.

Admiral Southerland, in dispatches to the Navy Department, stated that federal Nicaraguan soldiers gradually are being paid off by special proclamation of President Diaz and that hundreds of them are returning to the coffee plantations where an abundant crop is awaiting the harvesting.

American marine officers are in nominal charge of Quezaltenango, Posaltega, Chichigalpa and Chinandega. Lieutenant Colonel Long is in control of Leon. Railroad communication has been opened between Corinto and the farthest inland town and supplies are being rushed to the cities to relieve conditions. Lake steamers are sailing on regular schedules.

When the American sailors from the Colorado entered Chinandega it was discovered that the plaza, or public square, had been mined with 150 sticks of dynamite. For some unknown reason the charge was not ignited, thereby preventing a terrible loss of life among Americans. The mine was connected by wire with an adjacent tower.

Admiral Southerland sent a corrected list of the wounded at Leon as follows:

Private Wittmiller, of the Colorado; Lance, ordinary seaman, Colorado; Balder, marine trumpeter.

The wounded and sick will be transferred to the Ancon Hospital at Panama by the Colorado.

Dr. Castrillo, Nicaraguan minister to the United States, sent a note of thanks to the State Department for the aid given by the American government in quelling the revolution in his country. He deprecates the killing and wounding of the American marines. The State Department replied saying that if through death of the American marines Nicaragua will become a united country their loss will not have been in vain.

NOBLE PRIZE TO DR. A. CARREL.

Award In Recognition Of Achievements In Medicine.

Stockholm.—The Nobel prize for medicine this year has been awarded to Dr. Alexis Carrel, of the Rockefeller Institute, of New York. The award, it is announced, is made in recognition of his achievements in the suture of blood vessels and the transplantation of organs. The Nobel prize is valued at \$39,000.

EPIDEMIC OF DIPHTHERIA.

Disregard Of Health Laws Responsible For Its Prevalence.

Shamokin, Pa.—Conditions here become so alarming in the town of Kulp-mont, near here, where a serious diphtheria epidemic prevails, that the State Board of Health has taken charge of the situation. Fifty cases of the disease have been reported in the last few days.

WOMAN COMPTROLLER.

Atlantic City Commissioners Elect Miss Bessie Townsend.

Atlantic City, N. J.—The appointment of Miss Bessie M. Townsend as city comptroller was announced by the city commission here. She has been bookkeeper in the city comptroller's office for several years and will be the first woman, so far as known, to hold the position of comptroller in any city in this country.

CEREAL CROPS ARE BOUNTIFUL

Department's Report For October Shows Bumper Crops.

THE FARMER IS PROSPEROUS.

Analysis Made By Secretary Wilson Shows How The Government Has Stimulated Scientific Farming.

Washington.—Never before have the great cereal crops of the United States been so bountiful as those of this year. Records of production for almost every cereal have been surpassed, in some instances by millions of bushels.

The October crop report of the Department of Agriculture, just issued, shows spring wheat, oats, barley, rye and hay all have exceeded the best record productions, while the crops of corn and potatoes from present indications also will be the greatest ever when harvested.

Speaking of this great showing made by the country's farmers, James Wilson, secretary of agriculture, said:

"The crops are the heaviest on record. The season has been favorable, but some credit is due to the wide efforts made in late years by the Federal government and the States to help farmers throughout the country to get better returns from the average acre."

"The world has been searched for better plants by the Department of Agriculture and its scientists have been creating new plants by hybridization for the several localities."

"Twenty-eight million pieces of literature have been sent out by the Department in addition to the advices from the State stations along these lines. So the farmers have been helped in producing their record-breaking crops."

The features of the report are the enormous harvests of corn, oats and spring wheat. More than 3,000,000,000 bushels of corn, almost 1,500,000,000 bushels of oats and 330,000,000 bushels of spring wheat have been grown. The States in the Northwest are harvesting the greatest crops ever grown there.

In North Dakota 146,592,000 bushels of spring wheat, the greatest spring wheat harvest ever grown by any State, was produced. The yield per acre there was increased from eight bushels last year to 18 bushels this year.

Iowa, with 219,780,000 bushels; Illinois, with 182,726,000 bushels; Minnesota, with 122,932,000 bushels, and North Dakota, with 96,138,000 bushels, were the principal oat producers. In each of these States the yield per acre this year was almost double last year's yield.

"It looks as if we won't have to import any potatoes this year," said Secretary Wilson in commenting on the record potato crop. Indications are that the farmers will have 108,000,000 bushels more potatoes this year than last, when, by reason of the short crop, large quantities were imported from Europe.

ALARMED BY VOLCANO.

People In Ecuador Flee From Towns.

Guayaquil, Ecuador.—Inhabitants of towns in the vicinity of the Volcano Sangay were fleeing for safety Friday. The peak showed increasing signs of activity.

DAUGHTER GOT EVIDENCE.

Has Alleged Slayers Of Her Father Indicted.

Jackson, Ky.—After Ed. Callahan, former sheriff of Breathitt county, Ky., was slain from ambush a few months ago, his daughter, Mrs. Clifford Gross, vowed to find the assassins. She spent many days and nights in the lonely mountain trails, seeking evidence, which, presented to a grand jury, resulted in the indictment of 16 members of the Deaton faction.

OWNERSHIP KEPT CONCEALED

Evidence Is Produced When Hearings Are Resumed In The Dissolution Suit At Chicago.

Chicago.—Evidence in support of the government's charges in its suit for the dissolution of the International Harvester Company that the defendant corporation concealed its ownership of acquired business competitors was given when the hearing was resumed before Special Examiner Taylor, of the United States District Court of St. Paul.

A number of illustrated advertisements describing D. M. Osborne & Co., of Auburn, N. Y., as "the largest independent manufacturer of harvesting implements in the world," published in an agricultural trade journal several months after it is charged the concern had been absorbed by the International Harvester Company, were introduced as evidence. The advertisements pictured the alleged harvester combination as attempting to crush all opposition.

E. N. Wood, secretary of the International Harvester Company of America, testified that all the stock in the corporation was held in trust for the owners by George W. Perkins, Cyrus H. McCormick and James Deering. The witness was unable to give information regarding the profits of the corporation.

Inside details of the organization of the International Harvester Company were revealed by government counsel when excerpts from the minutes of the meetings of the directors of the corporation were introduced in the evidence. Special Assistant Attorney General Edwin P. Grosvener read from the minutes of the meeting of the incorporators and directors held August 12, 1902, for the purpose of showing that the International Harvester Company was not organized until the competitors, McCormick, Deering, W. B. and G. Plano and Milwaukee had agreed upon the terms under which they would go into the alleged combination.

The contention of the government is that the purpose of the organization was to take over the properties of the competitors by issuing stock in payment for the interest acquired. The records were produced to show that the owners of the old companies at once became officers and directors in control of the corporation.

The minutes showed that shortly after its organization J. P. Morgan & Co. were elected the fiscal agents and George W. Perkins was made chairman of the finance committee. Later Mr. Perkins was chosen a member of the executive committee.

Resolutions adopted by the board of directors showed the sale of the entire product of the New Jersey corporation to the International Harvester Company of America. The government introduced in evidence the minutes of a meeting of the finance committee held January 20, 1903, at which a resolution was adopted authorizing the purchase of the D. M. Osborne & Co. and the Columbian Cordage Company, competing concerns. The meeting was held at the offices of J. P. Morgan & Co. in New York and was attended by George W. Perkins, G. F. Baker and Norman E. Ream.

HINES, CONCLUDES CASE.

Express Company Rates Are Taken Under Adversement.

Washington.—Walker C. Hines, counsel for five of the leading express companies, in the hearing on the proposed reduction in rates by the Interstate Commerce Commission, concluded the argument Friday. He suggested that the case be taken under advisement to await the development of the parcels post system. Chairman Prouty announced the commission would take the case under advisement.

GIVES LIFEBOAT SEATS.

Japanese Line Attaches Coupon To All Tickets.

Tokio, Japan.—The Toy Kisen Kaisha Steamship Company has introduced a new feature in the direction of providing for the safety of its passengers. To each ticket sold is attached a coupon representing a certain seat in a lifeboat, with a printed request to the purchaser to acquaint himself immediately on going aboard with the location of the particular boat to which he is allotted. Sufficient lifeboats are provided to accommodate all the passengers.

ALBANIAN TOWNS ABLAZE.

Peasants Fleeing To Frontier Killed By Montenegrins.

Vienna.—Many Albanian villages to the north of the Boyana River are in flames, according to a dispatch to the Neue Freie Presse from Cattaro. Many fugitives, including some wounded men, have arrived at Scutari. Some peasants, who fled to the frontier posts at Szameal, were slain by Montenegrins.

TWO FARMERS MURDERED.

Crippled Sister Sees Thieves Kill Her Brothers.

North Vernon, Ind.—Charles and John McQuaid, brothers and wealthy farmers, were murdered by two thieves in their home near here. A crippled sister, who made her home with her brothers, was obliged to sit by herself while she saw her brothers killed, one shot to death and one stabbed. It is believed the murderers secured considerable money.

CROPS SUFFER IN GREAT BRITAIN

Will Be Necessary to Import From This Country.

STORMS CAUSED DAMAGE.

Storms Have Caused Great Damage To Crops In A Number Of Foreign Countries, According To Reports.

Washington.—Storms have caused great damage to crops in a number of foreign countries, according to reports to the Department of Agriculture, and in some instances material importations from this country will be necessary to meet the deficiency. Great Britain particularly suffered and there the harvest has been one of the most unsatisfactory in many years in quality, quantity, expense and difficulty of reaping.

Spoiled hay lies upon thousands of acres of British saturated meadows, vast expanses of standing grain have been beaten down by gales, many fields of shocked wheat are soaked with rain and root crops are rank with weeds. The barley crop has been partly ruined; the oat crop has deteriorated more than any other cereal, with a below-average yield; potatoes have been blighted and hops alone seem to promise almost a full average yield. Hay suffered most.

In Canada a deficiency of over 9,600,000 bushels of winter wheat is ascribed almost entirely to the rigors of winter and the quality of a large proportion of the Ontario 1912 crop has been materially impaired by wet harvest weather. Official indications point to a slight decrease in the Canadian winter wheat yield. Rye production is estimated at 2,136,000 bushels, against 2,694,000 bushels last year. The oat production is estimated at almost 29,000,000 bushels greater than last year. Canadian hay and clover yielded 1,500,000 tons less in 1912 than was figured in the preliminary estimate for 1911. Canadian alfalfa total estimated production attained 177,200 tons, compared with 227,900 preliminary last year.

While the unusually inclement weather in France may not have seriously diminished the grain yield there as a whole, the quality has been adversely affected. As the French consumption requires over 340,000,000 bushels of wheat, and the carry over from last year is exceptionally small, the official prediction is that "it would seem that rather important imports may again be necessary the coming season."

Barley is satisfactory in quantity in France, but extensive discoloration may make the supply of good brewing sorts scanty. Rye, with 37,000 acres greater area in France, yields almost 51,000,000 bushels this year, compared with almost 46,000,000 bushels in 1911. Oats suffered seriously there from rain in September.

KILLS FOSTER CHILD.

Ethel Hayes Shot In View Of Hundreds At Philadelphia.

Philadelphia.—In sight of hundreds of girls who had just left their places of employment, Ethel Hayes, 19 years of age, was shot and killed on the street here by William Hayes, her foster-father. The latter then shot himself and is in a critical condition at a hospital. The man waited for the girl and when she left a mill where she was employed, with a number of companions, Hayes approached her and began shooting.

BOY CUT IN TWO; LIVES 2 HOURS.

Physicians At Loss To Explain How Consciousness Was Retained.

Chicago.—Richard Pollard, 10 years old, his body cut in two by a railway train, died at a hospital here after a period of consciousness lasting more than two hours. Pollard's body was severed just above the hips. His mother went to the hospital and talked with him before he died. Physicians were at a loss to explain how consciousness, during which the boy talked in response to questions, could be retained for so long a time.

LOWER EXPRESS RATES LIKELY.

Commission Will Not Heed Companies' Protest. It Is Believed.

Washington.—Belief is strong that the Interstate Commerce Commission will put into effect the new schedule of express rates which the express companies are now vigorously fighting. The reductions, based on the present business, will save the shippers of the country between \$25,000,000 and \$33,000,000 annually.

MASONS CHOOSE SWITZERLAND.

International Conference To Meet There In May, 1917.

Washington.—The second international conference of Scottish Rite Masons, which has been in session here several days, adjourned Saturday after a short business session. At the final meeting it was decided that the third international conference will be held at Lucerne, Switzerland, in May, 1917. The supreme councils of Serbia and Ecuador were formally recognized at this conference.