

# The Centre Reporter

CENTRE HALL - PA.

## THE REPORTER.

Among the sons of men there is none who really knows a great city except the man who has been a reporter in it. He has sounded its depths. He has come to know the house of crime, the house of worship, and the house of festival. He is familiar with the church and with the nether world. He has seen the greater and the lesser wheels of administrative machinery in motion. He has learned how to reach that supreme potentate, the police sergeant, behind his desk, and how to unravel and knit together the varying tales of bystanders. The streets of the city are known to him, bared in gray morn, when the vast commissary of a great city is converging on the markets, thronged by the rising and ebbing tides of those who go to their work and return from it jostling in the crowded hours, suddenly empty in mid eve as the tide sweep strips the estuary of its water and full again when the theaters empty, writes Talcott Williams in the Columbia Quarterly. He knows the streets of danger full of news, and the streets of safety full of newspaper readers, comfort clogged. He comes to have an instinct as to the trail of news, and he discovers, as perhaps no other man does, how often the intelligent, the educated, the well bred, and the advantaged are dull and hackneyed by a safe life, and how keen and swift and quick comes to be the great guerrilla hord that knows the street as its hunting ground and wins by wit and not by work.

Each year some person of good intentions comes forward with the suggestion that the clocks be set an hour ahead in the summertime. The object is to haul people out of bed while the day is young so they will have a chance to get their work well along in the cool of the morning. But every hot spell demonstrates afresh that such a scheme is a delusion and a snare. On a hot night you never get off soundly to sleep until after midnight, says the Kansas City Star. It's too uncomfortable in the early part of the night. Often you are up and down trying to cool off until well toward morning. About five o'clock the morning chill gets in its work and you are having your best sleep. To chop that off sooner than need be by an artificial time scheme ought to cause a revolt. Talk about its being hard to get up early in cold weather! It's a lot harder to get up early when it's hot—at least, it seems that way until winter gets around again.

Policemen in West Philadelphia who escaped electrocution the other night consider themselves exceedingly fortunate. In some way a police telephone wire had become heavily charged by a feed wire. One patrolman was killed by a shock which he received upon inserting the key into the patrol box. Another was knocked unconscious. A sergeant answering the telephone calls at the station house was thrown across the room. Many on the circuit who received only slight shocks attribute their immunity to the circumstance that they had on rubber boots. It was a very serious situation, and illustrates what may happen at any time when an uninsulated electric wire carrying a heavy current crosses a telephone wire. Hence the necessity for vigilance in the observance of precautions which will prevent that dangerous mischance.

The Boy Scout movement is flourishing in other countries than the United States and Great Britain. It is on a strong footing in Denmark, where both the Crown Prince Frederik and his brother, Prince Knud, are taking part in the training. The young princes associate with their fellow scouts on terms of perfect equality. This is a good preparation for future usefulness on the throne of a democratic country like Denmark—for democratic Denmark is, although ruled by a king.

A pair of valuable opera glasses, lost 23 years ago, have just been restored to the owner by the finder, whose conscience urged their return. Evidently, the speed mania of the age has not as yet affected the operations of the average conscience.

For purposes of fancy balls, the modern society woman loves to top up in fashions of a bygone day. But wouldn't she raise an awful holler if she had to wear them all the time?

The receipt of two cents for the conscience fund in Washington has been regarded in quite a humorous light, but if all were to act under the sense of obligation to the government shown by the sender of this infinitesimal contribution, the fund might be big enough to build a dreadnought.

A detective who climbed two hundred feet in the air to arrest a steepjack ought to rise rapidly in his chosen profession.

## CRUISERS SENT TO STAMBOUL

### American Forces are Ordered To Turkey.

### COMPLICATIONS PILING UP.

Full Complements Of Marines Will Be Carried By the Two Cruisers When They Sail For Turkey.

Washington.—Two big American armored cruisers, the Tennessee and the Montana, have been given rush orders to proceed to Turkish waters, to look after the interests of American citizens. The vessels are now in reserve at the Philadelphia Navy Yard, the Tennessee being the flagship of Rear Admiral Austin M. Knight. They should reach Constantinople about November 25, if they proceed with dispatch.

Full complements of marines will be carried by the two cruisers when they sail for Turkish waters. Orders were issued for assembling the required number at Philadelphia. From the Norfolk Navy Yard 400 marines will be drawn. They will go by special train to Philadelphia.

The first disposition of the State Department had been to refrain from sending any American warships to the Bosphorus, for the double reason that their appearance might be taken as an evidence of American participation in the great political questions involved in the present Balkan war and its settlement; also that so rapid has been the progress of the war that probably the ships could not reach Constantinople in time to be of any service.

Since the President's return from Cincinnati, however, and after a conference with the State Department officials, the fact was demonstrated that American naval vessels could be employed as places of refuge for American citizens in Turkey, in case of general anarchy, or the existence of conditions of disorder, beyond the control of the military commanders on both sides.

The formal explanation of the issue of these orders is as follows:

"In view of rumors of possible disturbances in Turkey, the President has ordered two ships to proceed to the Mediterranean, with a view of relieving any apprehension that might be felt by American missionaries and educators, who are in great numbers, especially at Beirut and Smyrna. The American ambassador at Constantinople is under instructions to confer with his European colleagues, whose governments are more immediately interested, and are understood to be prepared to take what measures might be necessary if by any chance conditions of turbulence affecting the safety of foreigners should arise."

### WIRELESS ELECTION.

Steamers All Over the Pacific Ocean Catch and Interchange Bulletins.

San Francisco.—Fifteen thousand persons on board 50 steamships on the Pacific Ocean received election returns by wireless from stations in this city. The first wireless election bulletin was flashed at 8 o'clock and the operator had hardly closed his key upon the news that Governor Wilson had more than enough electoral votes to win before the operator on the Pacific Mail liner Nile, just entering the port of Honolulu from the Orient, confirmed it.

### RAILROAD BLAMED.

Dad Roadbed Responsible For Natloch Wreck, Says Report.

Washington.—Severe condemnation of the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railroad for not keeping that part of its roadbed near Natloch, Ill., "sufficiently well maintained to permit the operation of trains in safety" was voiced by a special report of Interstate Commerce Commission inspectors, following an investigation of the causes of the wreck at that point which, on August 25, killed one person and injured 25.

### NINE KILLED IN WRECK.

Fifteen Others Injured When Freight and Work Trains Crash.

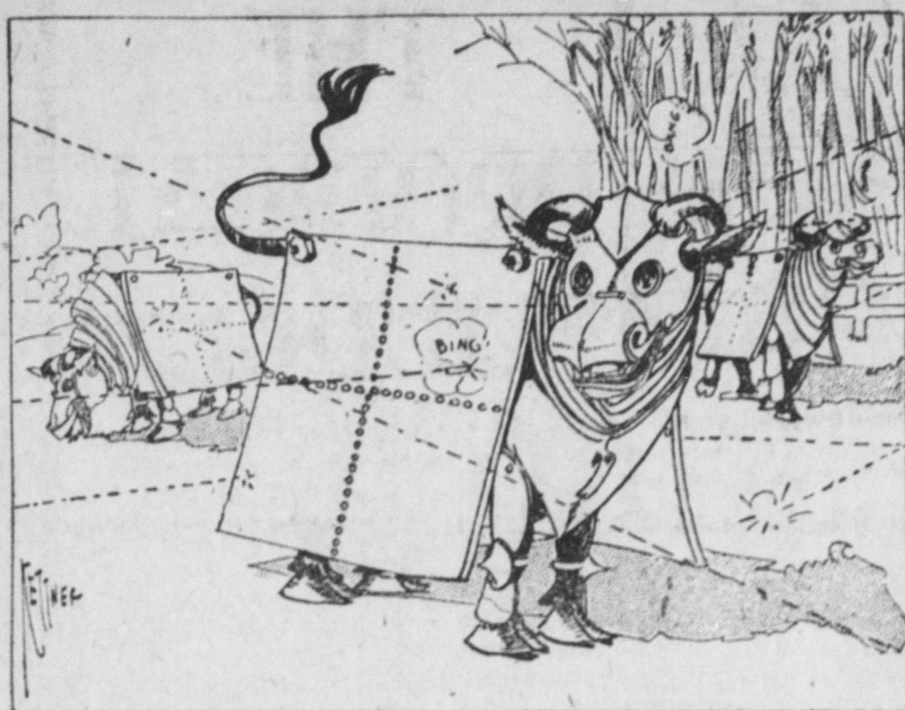
Cartersville, Ga.—Nine men are known to have been killed and 15 others injured in a head-on collision between a Louisville and Nashville freight train and a work train at Emerson, near here. A. B. Baker and B. Blankenship, foreman and assistant foreman of the work gang, respectively, were among the dead. The others were negroes. The wreck is said to have been due to a misunderstanding of signals.

### CANNON BURNED IN EFFIGY.

Citizens Of Danville, Ill., Celebrate Uncle Joe's Defeat.

Danville, Ill.—To celebrate the defeat of Uncle Joe Cannon for Congress more than 1,000 persons gathered in the streets of Sidell, near here, and witnessed the burning in effigy of the ex-speaker. The effigy was carried through the streets on a stretcher and later set on fire in the principal street of the town.

## THE DEER SEASON IS ON



(Copyright)

## BIG CONTRACT CANAL PROJECTS

### Enormous Amount of Steel-work Ordered.

### HUGE COALING STATIONS.

Isthmian Canal Commission Has Begun Execution Of Its Extensive Plans For the Operation Of the Panama Canal.

Washington.—Beginning the execution of its extensive plans for the permanent projects for the operation of the Panama Canal, the Canal Commission has awarded a contract to the United States Steel Products Company for 7,000,000 pounds of structural steel work, to cost about \$410,000.

The Commission's plans are for works separate entirely from the canal construction, and include all the facilities that the government is to provide for the repair of ships, the upkeep of the vast canal machinery itself, the handling of coal and liquid fuel for shipping and permanent office buildings and accommodations for the small army of employes which will be required to operate the canal. There will be a large force of clerks and engineers under permanent employment.

The present contract covers machine shops, forge shops, steel storage sheds, paint and car shops, planing mills, foundries, coke sheds, boilerhouses, roundhouses and gas houses. This is only the beginning. Among the other facilities to be supplied are 1,000-foot piers for commercial use at Balboa, two wharves and one pier at Cristobal, besides a mole and breakwater, to be followed by four other piers should the traffic justify it. There will be a great drydock at Balboa, 1,000 feet long, capable of accommodating any vessel that could pass through the canal locks. This will be on a rock foundation, built of concrete. A smaller drydock, at Balboa, will handle vessels up to 350 feet in length.

As the government is going into the business of supplying merchant vessels with fuel, water and other supplies, the Commission, according to the Canal Record, plans to locate the main coaling plant on the Atlantic side, capable of handling and storing 200,000 tons of coal, one-half of which will be kept under water, where it has been found to better retain its gaseous contents. There will be a lesser coaling plant on the Pacific side, at Balboa, capable of storing 100,000 tons of coal under and above water. In recognition of the rapid substitution of oil for coal as a marine fuel, the Commission has planned to erect four steel tanks, of 40,000 barrels capacity each, and contracts already have been placed for their construction.

The main repair shops for merchant vessels will be located at Balboa. They will be on a large scale, covering a ground space of 525,000 square feet. As far as possible the present machinery will be utilized in the new shops. One item of equipment, peculiar to the canal, will be one or two powerful floating cranes, capable of handling the giant steel lock gates of the canal when repairs are needed.

## THE BALKAN WAR.

The Turkish Ambassador to the United States says his country can mobilize a new army in Asia Minor mightier than the one now pitted against allies.

The correspondent of the London Chronicle, in writing of the battle of Thrace, says it was a terrible and appalling defeat for the Turks, followed by a rout for which there is scarcely a parallel in history.

A wireless message from a foreign warship at Saloniki says that the Turkish army, which was defeated at Yenidje, about 14 miles from Saloniki, has reached that city in complete disorder.

The appeal of Turkey for an armistice made to the powers has been denied, and the fall of Constantinople is expected in a few days.

## FIVE DAYS' FIGHT 55,000 MEN LOST

### Terrible Slaughter in Front of Constantinople.

### LAST FORTS HARD TO TAKE.

Two Large Turkish Forces That Are Probably Cut Off—Ports On the Adriatic and the Sea of Marmora Occupied.

London.—More than 100,000 men have fallen in the ferocious conflicts before Adrianople and Constantinople. In the five days' engagement along the line between Lule Burgas and Bunarhiszar the Bulgarians, who are officially announced, lost 15,000 men killed or wounded. The Turkish casualties exceeded 40,000.

The Turkish garrison, it is reported, has been withdrawn from Salonika, after destroying a number of bridges forming the approaches to the city.

The American High School for Girls at Scutari, on the Asia Minor side of the Bosphorus, has sent its scholars of Bulgarian nationality on board one of the British cruisers now at Constantinople, owing to fears for their safety. The occupation of the Port of San Giovanni di Modua, on the Adriatic Sea, as well as of the cities of Alessio and Jakova by the Montenegrin troops is confirmed.

Between the Bulgarian army and Constantinople now stand only the Tebatalja forts, which are held by an army that has suffered a series of crushing defeats and that has been rendered, it is believed in military circles, incapable of making any sustained defense against a vigorous assault. Some villages in the vicinity of this last line of defense are reported already in the hands of the Bulgarians.

Preparations are being made for the protection of the menaced population of Constantinople, and at the request of the foreign ambassadors' entrenchments have been thrown up at San Stefano and at Kiatkane so that if the rout that occurred after the previous battles should be repeated the mob of fleeing soldiery can be checked.

Should matters become more threatening in the Turkish capital the fleets of the powers may force the Dardanelles, in which case there would be 6,000 men available for landing with possible reinforcements from the Russian fleet in the Black Sea.

It is officially announced that the port of Rodosto, on the Sea of Marmora and the city of Visa, southeast of Adrianople, were occupied by the Bulgarian troops on November 5.

### A HERRING IS A HERRING.

Important Decision Bearing On Fish Relationship.

Washington.—A herring is a herring, Assistant Secretary Curtis so answered the question. What is a Herring? which has been before the Treasury Department for many months.

It was recently discovered that many importations of sardines were coming into the United States under the guise of herring, the duty on which is considerably lower than on other fish. The Treasury Department made a deep study of the families and relationship of fishes, deciding that anchovies, brislings, sardines, sprats, pilchards and alewives are not herring, and should be assessed 30 per cent, ad valorem duty when shipped in tins and small packages and three-fourths of one cent when shipped in casks, etc.

### EXPELLED SCHOLAR UPHELD.

Lad Who Refused To Salute Flag Returns To School.

Newark, N. J.—J. B. Betts, assistant state commissioner of education, upheld the refusal of Leofric Temple, formerly a pupil at the Grove public school, to swear allegiance to the American flag, and ordered that young Temple be received back in the school from which he was recently expelled. Young Temple is the son of a former officer in the British Army.

## PRESIDENT PROCLAIMS DAY OF THANKSGIVING.

Washington.—According to the century-old custom, President Taft issued his proclamation setting aside the last Thursday of November as Thanksgiving Day. The presidential proclamation read:

"A God-fearing nation like ours owes it to its inborn and sincere sense of moral duty to testify its devout gratitude to the All Giver for the countless benefits it has enjoyed. For many years it has been customary at the close of the year for the National Executive to call upon his fellow-countrymen to offer praise and thanks to God for the manifold blessings vouchsafed to them in the past, and to unite in earnest supplication for their continuance.

"The year drawing to a close has been notably favorable to our fortunate land. At peace within and without, free from the perturbations and calamities that have afflicted other people, rich in harvests so abundant, and industries so productive that the overflow of our prosperity has advantaged the whole world, strong in the steadfast conservation of the heritage of self-government bequeathed to us by the wisdom of our fathers, and firm in the resolve to transmit that heritage unimpaired, and rather improved by good use, to our children and our children's children for all time to come, the people of this country have abundant cause for contented gratitude.

"Therefore, I, William Howard Taft, president of the United States of America, in pursuance of long established usage, and in response to the wish of the American people, invite my countrymen, wheresoever they may sojourn, to join on Thursday, the 28th day of this month of November, in appropriate ascription of praise and thanks to God for the good gifts that have been our portion, and in humble prayers that His great mercies toward us may endure.

"In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

"Done at the city of Washington, this seventh day of November, A. D. 1912, and of the Independence of the United States of America, the one hundred and thirty-seventh.

(Signed) "WILLIAM H. TAFT."

## PROVISIONS FOR MAJORITY.

Bull Moose Likely To Be Disappointed In Their Expectations For Representation On National Commissions.

Washington.—Statements by Progressive party leaders that they will expect representation on non-partisan government boards, commissions, etc., has led to an examination here of the laws and precedents bearing on such appointments. This shows, it is declared, that the law makers, in creating non-partisan boards and commissions, made no provision for the selection of members from minority parties. Consequently, the general rule has been merely to prohibit more than a majority of the members of these boards and commissions being selected from one party, nothing being said from what party or parties the minority shall be chosen.

In accordance with this, President Wilson would be legally free in most cases to select minority members from any of the minority parties.

The Hepburn Rate Law, increasing the number of members of the Interstate Commerce Commission from five to seven, provided, that "not more than four commissioners shall be appointed from the same political party." The law governing the appointment of the three Civil Service Commissioners provides that "not more than two of whom shall be adherents of the same party."

The law creating the Board of General Appraisers, at New York, provides that "not more than five of whom shall be appointed from the same political party." The personnel of many commissions, such as the managers of the National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers and the board of regents of the Smithsonian Institution, is determined upon by the Houses of Congress itself without regard to the law as to non-partisanship. It is generally recognized that the question of moral support for the demand for representation will be passed upon by the Democratic leaders alone.

### INFECTED WITH MOTH.

Federal Quarantine On New England Christmas.

Washington.—The Department of Agriculture placed an embargo upon interstate shipment of Christmas trees from Maine, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut because of gypsy and brown-tail moths. The quarantine becomes effective November 25, and also affects the shipment of decorative plants, such as holly and laurel, known as "Christmas greens or greenery."

## COMMERCIAL

Weekly Review of Trade and Market Reports.

Bradstreet's says:

"Trade movements, considered in a collective sense, show no material hesitancy because of the Presidential election.

"In the great surplus cereal producing sections buying is continuous unabated, and it is only in the East that there is a tendency to mark time, but there, as elsewhere, business is strongly bottlenecked with orders previously backed.

"The integral feature of the situation can be encompassed in the statement that there is need for goods and that stocks with first hands are light, the shortage of labor together with heavy consumptive requirements having made for under production.

"Business failures in the United States for the week were 256, against 228 last week, 200 in the like week of 1911, 179 in 1910, 212 in 1909 and 205 in 1908."

## Wholesale Markets

NEW YORK—Wheat—Spot steady; No. 2 red, 106c elevator and 107 f o b afloat; No. 1 Northern Duluth, 98½ f o b afloat.

Corn—Spot steady; export, 58½ f o b afloat, December and March.

Oats—Spot easier; standard white, 35c; No. 3, 35½; No. 4, 37½; natural white, 36½@39; white clipped, 38@41.

Eggs firm; receipts, 9,593 cases. Fresh gathered extras, 35@38c; extra firsts, 31@34; firsts, 26@30; seconds, 22½@25; fresh gathered dirties, No. 1, 22@23; No. 2, 19@21; refrigerator firsts, 22½@23½; Western gathered whites, 33@35; state, Pennsylvania and nearby gathered browns and mixed colors, 29@28.

Live poultry steady; Western chickens, 13¼@14½c; fowls, 12¼@14; turkeys, 16. Dressed irregular. Fresh killed Western chickens, 12@19; fowls, 15@18; turkeys, 15@20.

Potatoes steady; Maine, brl. \$1.75 @1.85; Southern sweets, brl.\$1.50.

PHILADELPHIA — Butter firm; Western creamery, ¼c higher; Western creamery, extra, 32c.

Eggs firm, 50c per case higher; Pennsylvania and other nearby firsts, free cases, \$9.60 per case; do, current receipts, free cases, \$8.70@9.20; Western firsts, free cases, \$9.60; do, current receipts, free cases, \$8.70@9.30.

Potatoes firmer; good demand; Pennsylvania, choice, per bu, 69@65c.

BALTIMORE—Wheat—No. 2 red Western, 102½c; No. 2 red, 100½c; No. 3 red, 98½c; steamer No. 2 red, 95.

Corn—Year, 55½c nominal; spot mixed, 67 nominal; January, 55½c.

Oats—We quote per bu: No. 2 white, 40@40½c; standard white, 38@38½c; No. 3 white, 37@37½c; No. 4 white, 34¼@36¾c.

Rye—No. 2 Western, domestic, 80 @82c; No. 3, do, 76@77; No. 2, nearby, carlots, 76@78; bag lots, nearby, as to quality, 65@80.

Hay—No. 1 timothy, \$21; standard timothy, \$20@20.50; No. 2 timothy, \$19@20; No. 3, do, \$15@17; light clover mixed, \$17.50@18; No. 1 clover mixed, \$16.50@17; No. 2 clover mixed, \$14@16; heavy clover mixed, \$14.50@15.50; No. 1 clover, \$13.50@14; No. 2 do, \$11@13.

BUTTER—Creamery, fancy, 31@31½c; creamery, choice, 29@30c; cream, good, 27@28c; creamery, prints, 21@23c.

CHEESE—Jobbing lots, per lb, 20 @21c.

EGGS — Maryland, Pennsylvania and nearby firsts, 29c; Western firsts, 28c; West Virginia firsts, 28@29c; Southern firsts, 27@28c. Recrated and rebanded eggs ½ to 1c higher.

LIVE POULTRY — Chickens—Old hens, heavy, 14c; do, small, to medium, 13c; old roosters, 10c; young, large, 15c; do, small, 15c. Ducks—White Pekings, 15c; muscovy, 13@14c; puddle, 13@14c. Geese—Nearby, 12 @13c; Western and Southern, 11 @12c. Turkeys—Young, choice, 8 lbs and over, 16@17c; old toms, 15c. Guinea fowl, each—Old, 25c; young, 20c.

## Live Stock

CHICAGO—Beef, \$5.25@11; Texas steers, \$4.50@5.65; Western steers, \$5.50@9.25; stockers and feeders, \$4.25@7.50; cows and heifers, \$2.75@7.25; calves, \$6.75@10.50.

Hogs—Market strong, 5@10c higher; light, \$7.15@7.90; mixed, \$7.40@7.95; heavy, \$7.10@7.90; rough, \$7.10 @7.30; pigs, \$4.50@7.10; bulk of sales, \$7.55@7.85.

Sheep—Market weak to 10c lower; native, 3.30@4.50; Western, \$3.65@4.50; yearlings, \$4.50@7.65; lambs, native, \$5@7.10; Western, \$5.25@7.

PITTSBURGH—Cattle steady; supply light. Choice, \$8.75@9.25; prime, \$8@8.65.

Sheep steady; supply fair. Prime wethers, \$4.50@4.65; culls and commons, \$2@2.50; lambs, \$4@6.75; veal calves, \$9@9.50.

Hogs slow. Prime heavies, \$7.80@7.90; mediums, \$7.70@7.75; heavy Yorkers, \$7.50@7.65; light Yorkers, \$7.40@7.50; pigs, \$7@7.25; roughs, \$6.50@7.