

# The Centre Reporter

CENTRE HALL, PA.

## ISABELLA'S DESCENDANTS.

The discovery is attributed to President David Starr Jordan of Stanford University that almost any American of distinction can trace his descent to a common ancestor, one Isabella de Vermandois, duchess of Warren, who lived in the twelfth century. So far as that is concerned, none of us has any difficulty in proving by unimpeachable mathematics and irrefutable logic that he is warmed by the transmitted blood of nobility, royalty and genius. A child of today has two parents, four grandparents and so on. Counting for convenience three generations to the hundred years, his theoretical ancestors in Isabella's century are numbered by millions; a few centuries further back by billions. The actual number is far smaller, since lines of descent criss-cross from common ancestors; but it is a fair logical inference that among so many millions and centuries every one may count on possessing a reasonable number of royal or distinguished forebears. But what does that prove? How much influence on the life of an American of today could be claimed for one-seventh-millionth part of Isabella blood, or for any probable number of multiples of that share? Here is the crucial test of the heredity fallacy, the scientific basis of democracy, says the New York World. Eugenics is a fact; but better far a descent from a reasonable proportion of good stock in the three or four most recent generations than the ability to claim one-two-hundredth part of a single drop of blood as coming from some prized ancestor of the twelfth century.

A Chicago woman has a just grievance. She had just hired a taxicab when the police jumped in and made the driver pursue a party of automobile bandits who had just robbed a jewelry store. After participating in a hot engagement without power to extricate herself, when the robbers got away she was confronted with a bill of \$9 for the use of the taxicab, and on refusing to pay it was sent to jail. It looks as if she should be grateful that the robbers did not capture the vehicle and make off with it, in which case evidently the slant-eyed justice of Chicago would have made her pay for the loss of the taxicab.

The perfect cat has also been found. The ideal cat won the first prize at the show of the National Cat club at the Crystal Palace, London. It is an orange colored tabby named Torrington, with a red frill. It is valued by its owner, Mrs. Horace Cook of Bideford, Devonshire, at \$5,000. The color is not marred by a suspicion of white eyes, which consist of alternate circles of light and dark red. The coat is also of alternate streaks in two shades. Louis Wain, the judge, said he had never before, at any show, seen such perfection of shading.

The boy who was found adrift on the Caribbean sea, clinging to a coconut palm tree from which he had picked a nut and secured nourishment that sustained his vitality until rescued by a passing steamer, was blown off the island of Jamaica by a hurricane. The hurricane also blew down and carried into the water the palm tree on which he managed to keep himself afloat. It proved a better life preserver than usually is available to passengers of wrecked steamers.

A Yale professor declares that collegemen, as a rule, drink too much. He holds the view that a university should rise superior to the vices of the community about it, and set a better example. This is theoretically supposed to be one of the objects of the higher education, but practically young college men are not doing their utmost to carry out this high ideal. The American university and college should stand for a high standard in every respect, and the professor in question is doing good and loyal service in calling attention to the fact.

Vienna furnishes a suicide pact that outranks all others at present. Three youths in love with a young girl threatened to commit suicide on her account. They were drinking tea in a secluded corner of a cafe when all suddenly fell from their chairs, dying. They evidently had placed poison in their beverage. A photograph of the trio was found in their possession addressed to the girl, who told of their threat.

It is sufficient comment on that scientific discovery that a large number of the leading men of this country are descended from the Countess Isabella de Vermandois of the eleventh century, that not counting intermarriages they had about a billion other ancestors, which is presumably more people than there were in the world then. Whence we may draw the general mathematical conclusion that everybody in the 1100's was the ancestor of everybody in the 1900's.

# ARMISTICE OFF BATTLE GOES ON

## Shots Strike American and German Legations.

### MADERO WILL NOT RESIGN.

#### Fighting Ever Fiercer Than Before. No Real Safety Anywhere in City—Taft Still Opposes Intervention.

The armistice agreed on Sunday morning was declared off before 12 o'clock and the fighting was resumed with greater fierceness than before. The change is attributed entirely to President Madero's repeated declaration that he would not resign.

Enforcement of a rigid censorship by the Mexican Government prevented all but the most meagre details about the conflict from getting out.

Cipher dispatches sent by Ambassador Wilson told of the British Minister, Mr. Stronge, being nearly hit by a bullet, which struck his automobile, although he had a Federal escort.

Ambassador Wilson detailed his efforts to get all Americans out of Mexico, as no place in the city was safe now.

President Taft held conferences with his Cabinet, and at which it was decided that the situation did not warrant intervention.

A solution of the troubles in Mexico seems to be as far off as ever. Madero will not resign and President Taft still declares that he is not ready to depart from the policy of non-intervention.

The Mexican Government has decreed a strict censorship over all news dispatches.

A quorum of the Mexican Senate appointed a delegation to call on Madero and urge him to retire, but the committee was not even permitted to see the Executive, being told that he was out to confer with General Huerta, the Federal commander, although he had been in conference only a short time before with the Spanish Minister.

To the Spanish Minister Madero declared that he would die rather than resign, his change of attitude from the previous night being attributed to assurances given to him by General Huerta and others that the Federal troops would crush the Diaz revolt.

An attempt by Senor de la Barra to have General Diaz, commander of the rebel forces, agree to an armistice also proved futile.

The Senate, unable to do anything else, resolved to make an appeal to the patriotism of the people.

Firing continued all day with few intervals, the cannonade having begun long before daybreak, and the fighting of a more savage character.

Ambassador Wilson narrowly escaped death, a bullet fired through a window of the embassy passing within several inches of his head.

The number of dead and wounded was materially increased, but it did not appear that either of the belligerents made distinct headway.

### ALL PEACE EFFORTS FAIL.

Lawyers Express Doubt if Mexican Senate Could Force Madero To Resign.

Mexico City.—While the Federal guns pounded the Diaz fortifications in the arsenal, and the rebels sent back shell for shell, the Senate sat and discussed the ousting of Madero from the Presidency.

Confident of ultimately defeating Diaz, Madero defied the Senate and ignored the counsel of Francisco Leon de la Barra and other friends. He absolutely refused to resign, but did not take the trouble to make known his decision personally to the Senate.

The situation in Mexico City, apart from its terrifying aspect, due to the bombardment, is a remarkable one. Friends of President Madero fully expected his resignation, but as the day wore along he became fixed in his determination to retain the reins of power. To the Spanish Minister, Senor Cologan y Cologan, he said:

"I will not resign. I was elected by the people. I will die before I resign."

And amid all the confusions and alarms, the Mexican Government applied the censorship to all dispatches and cable messages. This will necessarily increase the difficulties of informing the outside world of the operations within the Mexican capital and will effectually suppress incoming dispatches regarding conditions in other parts of the republic.

### COLQUITT CALLS FOR TROOPS.

Governor of Texas Also Urged Taft To Intervene.

Austin, Texas.—Gov. O. B. Colquitt, of Texas, sent a telegram to President Taft urging that United States troops in sufficient number be sent to Laredo and Brownsville, Texas, to protect that section of the border against Mexican bandits that might cross the boundary. It was also learned that Governor Colquitt applied to President Taft to intervene in Mexico.

### COULDN'T WAKE MAMMA.

Children's Distress Led To Discovery Of Crime.

Stigler, Ok.—"We are so cold and mamma is asleep and we can't wake her," said a small child at the home of Mrs. Sarah Kendrick, here, when neighbors entered and asked why she and her little sister were crying. The neighbors found Mrs. Kendrick dead on the floor. She had been beaten to death with a hatchet.

### WILL KEEP HANDS OFF.

President Taft Holds Late Conference With Cabinet.

Washington.—"Hands off" Mexico for the present was the decision of President Taft and the cabinet, reached at a prolonged session.

Mr. Taft and seven of his advisers gathered in the White House, after reviewing the situation from every angle, and particularly the proposal of an armistice in Mexico City during which non-combatants are to be removed, with the creation of a neutral zone for the American Embassy, determined to reaffirm the non-intervention attitude of the United States, but meanwhile keeping the Army and Navy ready for instant action.

### EMBASSY MUST MOVE.

U. S. Ambassador in Paris Has Received Notice.

Paris.—The United States Embassy in France is about to be turned into the street. The landlord of the house in which the embassy offices are situated, on the Avenue Kleber, and where they have been located for 15 years, has given notice that the place must be vacated on April 15, as he intends to transform it into a hotel.

### ROUGH RIDERS RESTLESS.

They Want Roosevelt To Lead Them Down Into Mexico.

New York.—Thirty New York members of his old command, the Rough Riders, at a reunion and banquet held in the Hotel Plaza, urged Theodore Roosevelt to organize a brigade of rough riders and a battery of horse artillery for duty as a flying wedge from the banks of the Rio Grande to the environs of Mexico City in the event of intervention.

### ASKS POWERS TO END WAR.

Turkish Government Invites Europe To Intervene To Stop Fighting In The Balkans.

London.—The Turkish Government formally requested Sir Edward Grey to invite the European powers to intervene to stop the Balkan war. The request was communicated to the ambassadors here, who transmitted it to their respective governments.

# BATTLE GOES ON ALL DAY.

## Rebel Guns More Active On Diaz's Refusal To Join In An Armistice.

Mexico City.—The fighting in the streets of the Mexican capital on the seventh day was even more savage than on any other day of the week's battle.

The American Embassy again came directly within the line of fire, and the American Ambassador, Henry Lane Wilson, had a narrow escape from a rifle bullet which whistled close to his head within the embassy. Shortly after 5 o'clock the German Legation was struck by a shell.

The Federal battery near the American Embassy was removed after a time in response to a direct appeal by the Ambassador to General Huerta, and the firing over the American quarters was also stopped.

There were numerous casualties among non-combatants.

Diaz's firmness in refusing an armistice unless Madero and others resigned was indicated by the activity of his gunners, who continued the bombardment at intervals during the night and after dawn increased their fire until it was more violent than at any previous stage of the seven days' fighting.

### Guns Boom At Night.

Before midnight Diaz, taking advantage of the unlighted streets, extended his lines for several blocks and shortly afterward engaged the Federal troops from his new positions in the so-called "Juarez colony," which is thickly populated with foreigners.

Groups of rebel soldiers deployed along Versailles street and from the roofs of buildings on Turin street and Barcelona street. For a time they maintained an almost incessant rifle and machine-gun fire at the Federal outposts stationed far out in what had been called the "neutral zone."

From time to time rebel cannon threw projectiles in all directions, trying to draw the Federal fire. They succeeded between 3 and 4 o'clock in awakening two Federal batteries into brisk action, and a sharp artillery duel lasted half an hour gave the city its first experience of a night bombardment. From 4 o'clock until dawn there was practically silence throughout the city. At daybreak the rebel cannon got a renewed reply from the Government lines and the battle was again in full swing.

### Firing Kept Up At Night.

The rebel guns in the arsenal were in spasmodic action during the greater part of the night, occasionally developing a very galling fire, which provoked vigorous reply from the Federal artillery.

For the first time since the remarkable battle began there was a heavy sustained cannonade lasting half an hour in the total darkness.

The flashes from the opposing cannon and the reverberating reports of the exploding shrapnel shells revived the anxieties of residents, and it was thought at one period that the Government forces were about to storm the rebel positions.

At daybreak the hostile forces faced each other in virtually the same positions they had held all through the week.

### Exodus Greater.

The exodus of the populace from the districts under fire was even greater than that of the day before. There was a constant procession of people hurrying through the streets to the suburbs long before dawn, and this lasted until after daylight.

The rebels extended their lines shortly after 7 A. M., and there was a constant shifting of position by the Federal troops. This resulted in a final exodus of those who had remained on the fringes of the danger zone.

### Firing At National Palace.

By 8 o'clock the rebels were persistently extending their artillery fire. They sent challenging shots in all directions to draw out the Federal artillery and launched many heavy shells in the direction of the national palace, where later in the day the Senators were endeavoring to devise a means of bringing about peace.

### TO STERILIZE THE UNFIT.

Michigan House Passes Measure. Senate Likely To Follow.

Lansing, Mich.—The Odell bill, providing for the sterilization of mental defectives and degenerate criminals confined in State institutions, passed the House by a vote of 72 to 16. Two years ago the bill passed the House and was defeated in the Senate, but it is expected to go through the upper house this year.

### SINGLE TERM DEAD.

House Judiciary Committee Decides Not To Report Any Such Bill.

Washington.—The House Judiciary Committee voted not to report any bill this session which has to do with lengthening or changing the President's term of office. This action effectively kills the Works resolution for a six-year single Presidential term, which was recently adopted by the Senate.

### MISS ROOSEVELT ENGAGED.

Will Become the Bride Of a New York Physician.

New York.—Col. and Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt announce the engagement of their second daughter, Ethel Carew Roosevelt, to Dr. Richard Derby, son of the late Richard H. Derby, of New York. Formal announcement of her engagement, it was said, would be made within a few days. Miss Roosevelt made her debut in the White House in 1908. Dr. Derby was graduated from Harvard in the class of 1903. His father was a graduate from the same institution with the class of 1867. Dr. Derby is 25 years old, seven years older than his bride-to-be.

### ROUGH RIDERS RESTLESS.

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# NOW, WHAT WOULD YOU DO?



# PRESIDENTIAL VOTE CANVASSED

## Wilson and Marshall Formerly Elected.

# SENATOR BACON PRESIDED.

## House and Senate In Joint Session Ceremoniously Follow Constitutional Requirements.

Washington.—With elaborate ceremony, the Senate and House of Representatives in joint session canvassed the electoral votes of the various States of the Union and officially declared Woodrow Wilson, of New Jersey, and Thomas R. Marshall, of Indiana, elected President and Vice-President of the United States for the term beginning March 4.

Senator Bacon, presiding over the joint session, proclaimed the election when, to the crowded floor and galleries of the House chamber, he delivered the following proclamation prescribed in the official rules:

"This announcement of the state of the vote by the president of the Senate pro tempore shall be deemed a sufficient declaration of the persons elected President and Vice-President of the United States, each for the term beginning March 4, 1913."

Democrats of the House and Senate greeted the announcement with a round of applause. The galleries joined in the demonstration and the dignified Senate, led by Senator Bacon and two tiny pages bearing the wooden caskets containing the electoral vote certificates, returned to its own classic confines, far from the noisy hall of the House.

The usually noisy exuberance of the House proceedings was quieted by the advent of solemn senatorial dignity when the proceedings began, and even the galleries seemed to appreciate the seriousness of the occasion when Senator Bacon announced that no applause would be permitted.

The nature of the House eventually asserted itself, however, and there were cheers and handclapping and yells as the canvass proceeded.

The recapitulation gave Wilson and Marshall 435 votes; Roosevelt and Johnson, 88 votes, and Taft and Butler, 8 votes. The certificates of all of the States were received and counted and there was no response to the formal demand of Senator Bacon as to whether there was objection to the recording of the vote.

# MILITARY FEATURE RECORD BREAKER

## Inauguration Pageant to Be an Unusually Long One.

# WARNING TO THE GRAFTERS.

## 25,000 Soldiers and At Least 20,000 Civilians In Line—A Rear Guard—Limit On Charges.

Washington.—The military feature of the inaugural parade practically has been completed, according to announcement by Major General Leonard Wood, grand marshal. Present figures indicate that there will be nearly 25,000 soldiers and sailors from the regular and state militia services in line.

Robert N. Harper, chairman of the civic organizations committee, told the inaugural committee that at least 15,000 marchers would be in his section of the parade. This will be composed of political clubs and other organizations of a semipolitical nature. In this section also will be the governors and their staffs from states that will not be represented by militia. Governors of at least twenty states are expected to be in the line of march.

To date, it was announced, the State of Ohio has outdone all other states of the Union in sending representatives for the procession and inauguration ceremonies. Formal notification was received by the committee that the entire Ohio legislature will adjourn for several days and come to Washington in a body.

Colonel Allen, chief of staff to Major General Wood, told the inaugural committee that it was planned to have a rear guard from the United States Engineer Corps to keep stragglers in line.

The quadrennial harvest of Washington hotels and restaurants secured by rates charged to inauguration visitors was threatened by a joint resolution introduced in the House by Representative Johnson, of Kentucky, chairman of the House District of Columbia Committee. The resolution recites that citizens desirous of attending the ceremonies "have generally complained that they have been required to enter into unreasonable contracts at exorbitant prices. As a remedy the resolution would provide that the rates charged by hotels, lodging houses, boarding-houses, cafes, restaurants and similar places of entertainment" shall be the regular rates charged during the year prior to February 25, 1913. A penalty of a \$100 fine for violation is fixed by the resolution and the defendant is made responsible for the maintenance of the complainant in Washington during the litigation if the complainant should prove his case.

# CAPTAIN SCOTT AND FOUR OTHERS FROZEN

## Relief Ship Terra Nova Brings Startling News Of the Gallant Englishman.

London.—The latest dispatches from New Zealand indicate that Captain Scott and the four men who made the final dash to the Pole with him in January, 1912, were the only ones who perished.

It is believed that after reaching the Pole Scott and the four men with him, Dr. Wilson, Captain Oates, Lieutenant Bowers and Petty Officer Evans were overwhelmed on the return journey by a blizzard, and their bodies found by other members of the expedition who had been left behind at the various supply depots on the trail.

Scott did not perish until after accomplishing the object of his perilous trip—the discovery of the South Pole.

From records found with the bodies of the party it was shown that Scott reached the South Pole on January 18, 1912.

Captain Scott, before he perished, reached the exact spot at the South Pole that was reached by Capt. Roald Amundsen.

# TURKS LOSE 1,000.

## Repulsed With Heavy Loss In Sorties From Adrianople.

# JAPAN'S NEW PREMIER.

## Tokyo, Japan.—Count Gamber Yamamoto took up the duties of the Japanese premiership Wednesday. The retiring Premier, Count Katsura, will now devote his energies to the organization of the new party through which he hopes to regain control of the Diet.

# ADRIANOPLE ABLAZE.

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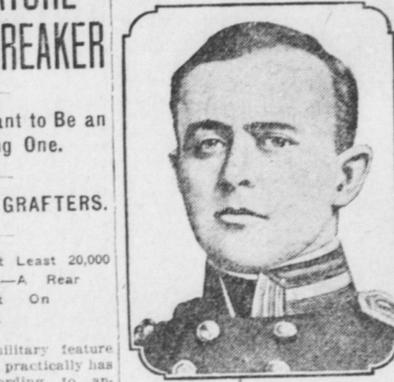
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CAPTAIN SCOTT

Documents found on the bodies of the Scott party, according to wireless messages received here today, showed that Scott found the Norwegian flag Amundsen had planted and also located the hut erected at the Pole by the Norwegian.

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# TELEGRAPHERS GET RAISE.

## Washington.—The Southern Railway telegraphers will receive an advance of approximately 8 per cent in their wage scale, according to an agreement effected through the good offices of Judge Martin A. Knapp, of the Commerce Court, and G. W. W. Hanger, acting commissioner of labor.

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