

The Centre Reporter

CENTRE HALL - PA.

ARE MEN LESS CHARMING?

The adjective is not ours, it is used by Mrs. Charles Henrotin of Chicago, who very emphatically asserts that men of today are, in matters of courtesy and charm, in no way equal to the men with whom her father and mother associated 50 years ago. The word "behavior," she says, seems to have been dropped out of the language. Forty-five years ago the men were better educated, they knew literature, they were better conversationalists, wonderfully well read, had a leisurely bearing and good breeding that now seems, she thinks, to have passed out of existence, says the Pittsburgh Dispatch. Big cities and the modern civilization, in their tendency to part the sexes, and the influx of foreigners, are the causes she offers in solution. But are her charges true? Grant that the greater strain of life has crowded out courtliness, that few men can afford a leisurely bearing in these days of increased cost of living, and that modern manners are more abrupt than those of the old school, what of her other specifications? Are men less well educated, less well read, less able to converse intelligently? Of course not. Education, reading and intelligence were never so generally diffused as today, and the broadening process has not lessened the proportion of well-educated, well-bred and exceptionally intelligent men, compared with 50 years ago, but rather the reverse, because the natural effect of wider diffusion has been to create a larger proportion of leaders.

The New York board of superintendents has issued formal instructions to teachers in the high schools of that city to do all in their power to improve the oral English of the pupils. It is declared that the use by high school pupils of "trow" for "throw," "tolt" for "turn," "foil" for "girl," "erster" for "oyster," "lawr" for law, "thoyd" for third, and other similar expressions no longer will be tolerated. If, as seems to be implied, it prevails at the present time, the fact would seem to indicate not only a lack of diligence on the part of the teachers of the grade schools as compared with 50 years ago, but rather the reverse, because the natural effect of wider diffusion has been to create a larger proportion of leaders.

The onslight on systematized arson having a deterrent effect? The fire loss in the United States and Canada was \$20,193,250 for January, 1913, compared with \$35,653,150 in the corresponding January, 1911. But climatic conditions are to be taken into account, and these in the first month of the present year were favorable to a reduction in the fire loss. January, 1912, was marked by the most protracted period of extremely cold weather which has occurred since the establishment of the weather bureau, and when the mercury is very low fire departments work at great disadvantage. In January, 1912, there were 536 fires causing a loss of \$10,000 or over, and in January, 1913, only 365. The largest fire of January, 1913, was that which destroyed the Calgary meat packing plant in Alberta, Canada.

Surgical treatment to turn a confirmed criminal into a useful citizen received a bad setback in case where a great apparent change after such an operation led to the pardon of the remade man. His release was followed by a series of burglaries which necessitated his return to durane ville. Perhaps one of the reforms to come will be the better protection of society from theory and experiment connected with the criminal classes. So far, the experiments made to prove that morality is merely a matter of physiology have not been brilliantly successful.

A college paper denounces the decadence of students in allowing the old-time rough-and-tumble rush to be succeeded by "sappy, effeminate teas and dinners," and pleads for the restoration of hand-to-hand battles to try their mettle. Probably thus did the barbarians look upon the first encroachments of civilization. The college-student estimate of manliness needs badly to be revised.

A doctor in Rome caused a riot and then was kept busy patching up the wounded. It was rather a strenuous and risky way of drumming up trade, but that business energy is accounted the best which gets a market for its supply by creating a demand.

Kansas professor has discovered surest way to become ugly is to try and force beauty. Any manager who has tried to force any of his stage beauties to live up to their contracts could have told him that.

60 KILLED IN FURIOUS STORM

Winds in Varying Forms Cause Devastation.

WORST KNOWN IN YEARS.

Cyclone Gales Cause Destruction In the South—Snow and Sleet Almost Isolates Chicago From the East.

Washington.—More than 60 persons are reported killed and hundreds were injured, some mortally, by a storm of tornado intensity which raged over Central, Western, Southern and parts of Eastern States and took different forms in different places. Property damage will run well into the millions.

Definite advices have been received accounting for at least 40 persons dead.

Reports from Alabama show the loss of life was heaviest in that State, the number of dead there being already definitely placed at 28, with additional fatalities reported but not confirmed. The town of Lower Peachtree was practically wiped out.

Two persons are dead in Indiana, three in Ohio, three in Tennessee, five in Missouri, two in New York, one in Michigan, two in Louisiana, one in Arkansas and one in Texas.

Accompanying the death lists are estimates of the injury totaling more than 200, with additions coming in at brief intervals.

Coming up out of the Southwest early Friday morning, just as spring was ushered in, the storm swept with startling suddenness diagonally across the country from Northern Texas to Western Pennsylvania and New York, bisecting the Mississippi Valley and moving northward across the Ohio into the Great Lake region.

Buildings toppled before the blow in nearly a dozen States and death lay all along its wake.

The property loss was heavy all along the storm's track. Besides demolishing or unroofing buildings and felling trees, the high winds, rain, hail and sleet did serious damage to early crops, according to reports from some of the affected sections. Estimates of damage to property from Indiana and Michigan alone aggregate \$2,000,000, about evenly divided between the two States.

JAPAN SERVES WARNING.

Will Withdraw Exhibits To Fair If Alien Land Law Passes.

Sacramento, Cal.—An alien land law to exclude Japanese from ownership of real property in California, can be enacted only at the cost of Japanese support of the San Diego and San Francisco expositions in 1915, according to messages and personal warnings received by members of the legislature.

Before the sub-committee in charge of land bills, Frank Brittan, attorney for the Panama-Pacific Exposition, declared today that not only would such a law offend Japan, but that it would seriously effect England and Germany, both of which nations desire liberal Oriental representation guaranteed before their merchants and manufacturers cooperate.

WHAT THE GIRLS NEED.

More Air and Sunshine, Says Noted Physical Educator.

Paris.—A certain boldness among girls and women, which rests so heavily on modern life, is due to lack of sun, air and sunshine, according to Professor Manjon, of Nice. "Sun bathing, air bathing and frequent physical exercise in loose garments are indispensable to good health and good temper in women," declared the lecturer.

DOLLAR IN HIS HEAD.

Doctor Mashes Out Coin To Make Silver Skull Plate.

Omaha, Ark.—John Crickmore, of this place, will always have \$1 on his person, but it will never be available as a cash asset, as it lies in the front part of his head over a jagged hole more than two inches long and one inch wide. An Omaha doctor made the skull plate from a coin.

TRUST PUTS MINIMUM PAY AT \$8.

Harvester Company First To Recognize Claims Of Women.

Chicago.—President Cyrus H. McCormick, of the International Harvester Company, made the announcement that, beginning Monday, the minimum wage for girls and women employed anywhere in the United States by the company will be \$8 a week. The present minimum is \$5 a week for apprentices.

PASSENGER TRAIN DERAILED.

Twenty-One Injured On Minneapolis & St. Louis Railroad.

Marshalltown, Iowa.—Twenty-one persons were injured, three of them possibly fatally, when a passenger train on the Minneapolis and St. Louis Railroad was derailed six miles north of here. Most of the injured were from Missouri and Southern Iowa, and were bound for Minneapolis and the Northwest, including parts of Canada.

SOJOURNERS FROM THE SOUTH



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SHOT TO DEATH IN THE PALACE HIGH PRICES AND THE GOLD SUPPLY

Startling Accusations Made by a Mexican Editor.

SUAREZ WAS STRANGLED.

Charges That American Representative Declined To Intercede To Save Madero From Arrest and Execution.

San Francisco.—Colonel Manuel Blanche Alcade, publisher of the New Era, a Mexico City newspaper, generally regarded as the mouthpiece of the late President Madero's administration, arrived here with the assertion that he is in a position to prove that Madero was shot to death and that Vice-President Suárez was strangled in the National Palace on the night of February 23, and their bodies taken to the prison in an automobile.

"The reported assault by the guard," said Alcade, "was merely a farcical ruse and a part of the plot. If the automobile was fired upon the guards were only pouring lead into the dead bodies of the President and Vice-President, who were murdered in the palace hours before."

Colonel Alcade described himself as an intimate friend of Madero. His mission in this country, he said, would be to expose the plot which brought about the Diaz uprising and the deaths of Madero and Suárez.

Disguised As Peasants.

Accompanied by his wife, two small children and his brother, Joaquin, and army captain, Alcade fled from Mexico City February 23, taking an obscure route to Salina Cruz.

Colonel Alcade asserted the news of Madero's fate was known in Washington before the hour named in the official version as the time of the alleged attempt to rescue him.

"As a matter of fact," said he, "President Madero and Vice-President Suárez were killed between 8 and 9:30 o'clock, Mexican City time, on the night of February 22. The President was shot from behind and the powder burned his neck. Suárez was choked to death. His secretary, Fernandes de la Feguera, saw the body two days later, and there were finger marks on the throat."

The Wife's Appeal.

"Madame Madero and Madame Suárez went together to the Ambassador to implore him to intercede for their husbands' lives," he said.

"I saw them when they left the embassy, and they told me there was no hope. They said Ambassador Wilson had expressed to them his belief that the President and Vice-President would be executed, as the Huertistas regarded their deaths as necessary for the good of the country."

"General Ascaráez was in command of the guard that night. I was told by another officer of the guard that it was he who slew Madero and Suárez."

Bitter in his criticism of Ambassador Wilson, Colonel Alcade declared the American diplomat had declined to intercede to save him from arrest and death.

SMOKING DEATH OF OLD WOMAN

Octogenarian's Pipe Sets Dress Afire, Causing Fatal Burns.

Elmira, Ind.—Mrs. William Seneff, 80 years old, while smoking a pipe, allowed some of the burning tobacco to drop on her dress. Before other members of the family could reach her she had been so seriously burned that she died a few hours later.

ELIOT HAS NOTHING TO SAY.

Information As To Ambassadorship Must Come From White House.

Cambridge, Mass.—"I have no information to give about that ambassadorship; all information must be obtained at the other end of the line," said President Emeritus Charles W. Eliot, of Harvard, tonight. Dr. Eliot had been asked for a statement on his attitude toward a diplomatic appointment. He celebrated at his home Thursday his seventy-ninth birthday.

KING GEORGE IS ASSASSINATED

Sovereign Attacked From Behind By Aleko Schinas.

BULLET THROUGH THE HEART

The Tragedy Causes a Tremendous Sensation in London and Other Foreign Capitals—The King Killed in Saloniki.

Saloniki.—King George of Greece was assassinated while walking in the streets of Saloniki Tuesday afternoon. Tuesday was the fiftieth anniversary of his reign. The assassin was a Greek of low mental type, apparently a degenerate, who gave his name as Aleko Schinas. He shot the King through the heart.

The King was accompanied only by an aide-de-camp, Lieutenant Colonel Frangoudis. The assassin came suddenly at the King and fired one shot from a seven-chamber revolver. The tragedy caused intense excitement. Schinas was seized immediately and overpowered.

The wounded King was lifted into a carriage and taken to the Papafon Hospital. He was still breathing, but died within half an hour.

Prince Nicholas, the King's third son, and other officers hurried to the hospital. Arriving first, Prince Nicholas summoned the officers and, speaking in a voice choked with sobs, said:

"It is my deep grief to have to announce to you the death of our beloved King and invite you to swear fidelity to your new sovereign, King Constantine."

The assassin of the King is an evildoing fellow about 40 years of age. On being arrested he refused to explain his motive for the crime. He declared that his name was Aleko Schinas, and in reply to an officer, who asked him whether he had no pity for his country, announced that he was against governments.

Schinas maintained a perfectly impassable demeanor, which was suggestive of his being irresponsible for his actions.

It is not probable, says Director Roberts, that any harmful results will come from a slowing down in the rate of accumulation of gold, for, added, it must be recognized that the growth of gold supplies during the past 20 years has been at an abnormally high rate.

The United States has been particularly successful! Mr. Roberts says, in obtaining the holding a large share of the new gold of the past 12 years, the gains of the Treasury and national banks from 1900 to 1912 aggregating \$825,705,000, an increase of more than 100 per cent.

The volume of trade and bank credits, of private, corporate and public indebtedness and the general level of prices undoubtedly have all been affected to some degree, the Director says, by the enlargements of bank reserves through the great production of gold in recent years and by the stimulus thereby imparted to enterprise and industry.

U. S. CRUISERS TO MEXICO.

The Maryland and California Going To the West Coast.

Washington.—At the instance of Admiral Southerland, commanding the Pacific fleet, who has been watching from Guaymas conditions on the west coast of Mexico, the Navy Department has approved his recommendation that the cruisers California and Maryland be sent to that coast. They are now at San Francisco. Admiral Southerland, who is aboard the flagship Colorado, found that a number of American citizens who have been disturbed by the revolutionary troubles in Sonora, are drifting down to the coast towns, especially Guaymas. For this reason the presence of warships is desired.

TO ENFORCE HATPIN ORDINANCE

New Orleans Women Offender May Be Fined Or Locked Up.

New Orleans.—The police here will be given special instructions to arrest any woman found violating the "hatpin ordinance" of the city, recently passed. The ordinance provides that no hatpins shall protrude beyond the hat unless the point is covered.

RIOTING AT PANAMA.

Authorities At Bocas Del Toro Telegraph Canal Commissioner For Aid.

Colombia.—The authorities at Bocas del Toro telegraphed the Canal Zone Commission requesting that a force of men be sent there to aid in putting down labor riots. Fifty policemen were sent there.

ONE CHURCH MEMBER.

"Congregation" Of New Brunswick Station Consists Of Single Person.

Trenton, N. J.—Declaring that at the present time there is but one living person who has retained membership in the Third Reformed Dutch Church in America, at New Brunswick, Douwe D. Williamson petitioned the Court of Chancery to declare the organization extinct and dissolve the concern.

AN ULTIMATUM FROM AUSTRIA

King Nicholas is Given One Week to Comply.

THE WAR IS NEARING AN END.

Powers Have Practically Agreed With Austria That Montenegro Shall Not Keep Scutari Even If She Takes It.

London.—The developments of last week appear to make the conclusion of the Balkan War a matter of only a few days. Turkey having no hopes of obtaining more money, has entrusted her interests to the good offices of the powers, and the allies have accepted the powers' offer of mediation.

The representatives of the powers at Sofia handed the Bulgarian Premier their schemes, embodying bases for mediation. Their plan includes two provisions to which the allies will likely object. The demand for indemnity is vetoed and the powers stipulate that hostilities must cease when their proposals are accepted.

It appears improbable, however, that the allies will refuse to settle on the terms now offered. The war has come practically to a deadlock.

Fighting on the Tchatalja lines has been indecisive. Adrianople, which the Bulgarians proposed to reduce to submission in a few days, seems to be holding out as strongly as ever after a five months' siege, and messages from there declare that the Turkish commander has no thought of surrender.

Austria has sent a second note to the Montenegrins, requesting that the bombardment of Scutari be confined to the forts and giving one week for King Nicholas to comply with her other demands.

Russia is not blocking the Austrian policy, and as the powers have agreed that Montenegro shall not keep Scutari even if she conquers the garrison, but that that city shall be incorporated in the new Albanian state, King Nicholas seems to have no alternative but to make a virtue of a necessity.

If the allies attempt to withstand the mandate of Europe they might prove to be a hornet's nest, but the weak point in their armor is that their finances are almost as near to an end as Turkey's.

The ambassador in London, who had scattered for the Easter holiday, have been recalled and are in constant consultation over the details of the situation.

WEATHER CHIEF RESIGNS.

Willis L. Moore Will Retire From Bureau July 31.

Washington.—Prof. Willis Luther Moore, who has been chief of the United States Weather Bureau since 1885, was asked to tender his resignation and, after a talk with President Wilson, it was announced that Professor Moore would retire from office on July 31. There were several reasons that brought about the decision of President Wilson and Secretary of Agriculture Houston, to whose department the Weather Bureau is attached, to request Professor Moore to hand in his resignation, but the compelling cause was the activity shown in behalf of Professor Moore's candidacy of the Agricultural portfolio in President Wilson's Cabinet, which was ultimately offered to Mr. Houston.

DESTRUCTION WIDESPREAD.

Six States Are Devastated and Small Towns Wiped Out.