

SNOW SHOE TIMES

Published on Wednesday of
Each Week at
MOSHANNON, P.A.

CLARENCE LUCAS
EDITOR AND PUBLISHER

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

One Year, \$1 00, if paid in advance.... 75c
Six Months..... 50c
Three Months..... 25c
Single Copy..... 03c

Advertising Rates on Application.

Correspondence solicited, subject to the approval of the editor.

Entered as second class matter, March 9, 1910, at the post office at Moshannon, Pa., under the act of March 3, 1879.

Many a woman has lost a good friend by marrying him, philosophises the New York Times.

The diamond is so hard, asserts the New York Times, it will make a large dent in the hardest heart.

Nowadays when a girl acts shy it's dollars to doughnuts, declares the Chicago News, that her mother is on the watch.

The old fashioned nabob who was as proud as Lucifer, says the Dallas News, now has a lot of grandchildren as poor as sin.

Advice continues to be listed at nothing per hour in the open market, quotes the Pittsburg Dispatch, and experience continues to rise in price like fresh eggs.

The order dismissing Stephen S. Walsh from the New York police force for cowardice was sustained by the Court of Appeals. A man who would rather be a live coward than a dead hero, asserts the Buffalo Express, has no business doing police duty.

One of the hardest things in the world to buy, in the opinion of a man who recently tried it, is a watch key, relates the New York Sun. The practical disappearance of the key-wound watch has made the key a rarity. Even the high-grade jewelry shops are apt to be without them, while the department stores, which seem to keep everything in the world, fail in this particular. It is the small shop in a cross street in Third, Sixth or Eighth avenue that is most likely to have watch keys.

Talk war long enough and you will get war, thinks the New York Mail. It will come up over the blandest horizon of international unity. Put it into the mind of your own people, and it will communicate itself to the mind of other people. Stage another nation in the role of assailant, and sooner or later it will accept the role. Get popular sentiment on both sides straining and suspicious, and it will force the hands of governments anxious to keep the peace. Nowadays peoples make wars, not governments. Public sentiment holds the sword. What a crime it is, in pure wantonness, to whet and brandish it.

American people like humor of the best type, but it seems for the present, to the New York World, to be circulating chiefly in private channels. Probably no other country has so many good stories floating about, stories subtle or keen, penetrated with humor and often telling an important truth. Any chance group of cultivated men usually brings them forth in abundance, but the same mental dexterity is not shown on the stage or the printed page. It may be that our strenuous life of the last fifteen or twenty years has checked the development of American humor and left us to deal only with an old-fashioned and shopworn article, but the nation is crying out for a better brand. We cannot laugh any more when the comedian falls down the stairway or sits on a tack. We are sick of the mother-in-law joke and all the other old, old jokes that men were telling to one another when they were hauling up the great stones for the Pyramids. We need genuine humor once more, and we need it badly.

Men who write books on how to get rich are usually as poor as church mice.

It's the unexpected that always happens, but, declares the Philadelphia Record, the weather man hates to believe it.

Wild oats, defines the Pittsburg Dispatch, are a peculiar grain which is sowed with a bottle and reaped with a patrol wagon.

Pittsburg, sneers the Philadelphia Record, has never been so black that her political rounders could not give an inkier touch to the blackness.

If all the inventive genius wasted on excuses were exerted along more practical lines, contends the Atchison Globe, an extension would have to be built on the patent office.

It is reported from New York, votes the Charleston News and Courier, that a man fell out of a tenth story window, but landed on his celluloid collar and merely bounced up once or twice. The man who told the story certainly ought to be bounced.

Consul, Jr., the chimpanzee actor, died of pneumonia, and his untimely demise serves notice on his simian rivals, preaches the New York Mail. Short must be the lives of these talented anthropoids, whose wits are kept under constant strain in imitating the ways of humans before nerve-distracting audiences. What these little chaps do is immensely interesting and not without value to students of psychology. In a sense, then, their public appearances on the vaudeville circuit are clinics in mental vivisection.

"While partisans are disputing as to who reached it first, and while others refuse to believe that any one accomplished the feat, the North Pole has engaged the attention of the explorer Nansen in another way," says Figaro. "He has been putting the finishing touches to his book, 'Nord i Taageheimen'—'The Northern Mistlands'—and the work will soon be made public. Professor Nansen in this book reviews the work of all Arctic explorers and the geographical and ethnological data furnished by them up to the end of the sixteenth century."

The income of £87,000 which, according to a recently issued Treasury account, the Prince of Wales drew last year from the duchy of Cornwall shows a notable increase in the value of that estate since 1837, when it brought only £12,000, relates the Dundee Advertiser. The returns mounted steadily throughout Queen Victoria's reign until in the year before his accession King Edward drew £67,000 from this source. The increase of £20,000 in the last ten years is probably due to the falling in of leases, which includes the greater part of Kensington and is by far the most valuable portion of the whole.

Tyndall once declared that scientific pursuits bring to their service a morality which in point of severity is probably without a parallel in any other domain of intellectual action, relates Collier's Weekly. One of the most distinguished of living chemists, Theodore Richards, in a similar vein, speaking of realities beyond the mental horizon of our forefathers, of those fundamental laws which can be perceived only with the help of devices which man invents to extend and amplify the use of his senses, gave an illustration of the spectroscope, which counts the pulse of a faint ray of light and tells the speed of an advancing star; the microscope, which reveals the hidden secrets of the organic cell; the test tube, the thermometer and the balance which together are "slowly helping us to know the unchanging laws underlying the existence of flaming star and living creature." These instruments, as Prof. Richards explained, not only gave us truth unknown before, but with the use of them comes appreciation of the finality and inexorableness of nature's laws, with which there can be neither temporizing nor evasion. There is no lie in nature. Science, the expositor of nature, is entirely and forever honest. Without intellectual honesty in a high degree no man can follow her.

KING EDWARD PASSES AWAY

SURROUNDED BY HIS FAMILY

Last Utterance Was, "Well, It Is All Over, But I Think I Have Done My Duty" — George V Immediately Ascends to the Throne.

London—King Edward VII, who returned to England from a vacation ten days ago in the best of health, died at 11:45 Friday night in the presence of his family after an illness of less than a week, which was serious hardly more than three days.

The Prince of Wales succeeded to the crown immediately, according to the laws of the kingdom, without official ceremony. His first official act was to dispatch to the Lord Mayor the announcement of his father's death in pursuance of custom. His telegram read:

"I am deeply grieved to inform you that my beloved father, the King, passed away peacefully at 11:45 tonight. (Signed) "GEORGE."

Worry Hastens Death.

Pneumonia following bronchitis is believed to have been the cause of death, but the doctors thus far have refused to make a statement. Some of the King's friends are convinced that worry over the political situation which confronted him, with sleepless nights, aggravated, if it did not cause the fatal illness.

Besides the nearest relatives in England, the Duke of Fife and the Archbishop of Canterbury were in the death chamber. The King's brother, the Duke of Connaught, with his family, is at Suez, hastening home from Africa. The King's daughter, Queen Maud of Norway, will start for England immediately.

The intelligence that the end of King Edward's reign had come was not a surprise at the last. The people had been expecting to hear it at any hour since the evening's bulletin was posted at Buckingham Palace and flashed throughout the kingdom.

One of the last utterances attributed to King Edward was "Well, it is all over, but I think I have done my duty." He seemed then to have reached a full realization that his end was fast approaching.

Edward VII assumed the throne on the death of Queen Victoria on January 22, 1901, and he was king less than 10 years.

He was born at Buckingham Palace on November 9, 1841, the son of Queen Victoria and Prince Albert of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha. Educated by private tutors on a plan outlined by his father, he later studied at Edinburgh, Oxford and Cambridge. A long period of travel followed, during which he went over Europe and the east. In 1860 he made a triumphal tour through the United States and Canada.

The Prince was married on March 10, 1863, to Princess Alexandra, oldest daughter of the Danish Prince who became some months later King Christian IX. Six children were born, two of whom—the Duke of Clarence and Prince Alexander—died. The surviving children are George Frederick Prince of Wales, Duke of Cornwall and York, who now becomes king; Princess Victoria Alexandra, and Princess Maud Charlotte, who was married to Prince Karl of Denmark, now King Haakon VII of Norway. The king was of the House of Hanover, which dates from the accession to the throne of King George I, in 1714.

King George V.

Born—1865 at Marlborough House, London.

Cadet in Royal Navy—1877.

Midshipman—1880.

Lieutenant—1885.

Commander—1891.

Duke of York—1891.

Heir Apparent—January 14, 1892.

Captain in Navy—1893.

Married—July 6, 1893.

Rear Admiral—1900.

Prince of Wales—1901.

Visits Canada—1905.

Proclaimed King—May 7, 1910.

N. Y. CENTRAL RAISES WAGES

Army of 6,000 Men to Get Increase

Averaging 30 Per Cent.

New York—Approximately 6,000

trainmen and conductors employed on

the lines of the New York Central

railroad, each of Buffalo, will receive

wage increases averaging 30 per cent

by a decision rendered by E. E. Clark

and P. H. Morrissey, arbitrators in the

controversy between the railroad and

its employees. The Delaware, Lackawanna

& Western railroad and the Delaware

& Hudson railroad and their employes

are likewise bound by the ruling

which broadly speaking, takes the

recent Baltimore & Ohio settlement

as a basis.

The schedule fixed is retroactive,

and the men will receive back pay

from April 12. It is estimated that

the increase will mean an additional

expenditure by the Central of \$2,000,

000 a year.

TREATY RATIFIED TO SETTLE CANADIAN BOUNDARY DISPUTE

Great Britain Approves International
Waterways Arrangement —
Protect Niagara Falls.

Washington, D. C.—The exchange of ratifications of the treaty of January 11, 1909, between the United States and Great Britain, known as the International Waterways Treaty, was announced by the state department. This treaty was approved by the United States senate last year.

Its declared purpose is to "prevent disputes regarding the use of boundary waters, and to settle all questions pending between the United States and the Dominion of Canada and to make provision for the adjustment and settlement of all such questions as may hereafter arise."

The treaty, which becomes immediately operative, is to remain in force for five years, and thereafter until terminated by 12 months written notice. The treaty accomplishes these purposes:

"It confers on both countries mutual rights of free navigation on all boundary waters on each side of the line, boundary waters being defined as the waters of the lakes and rivers and connecting waterways along which the international boundary between the United States and Canada extends.

"It gives residents on each side of the boundary the same remedies in the court of each country, for injuries resulting from diversions or obstructions of water on the other side of the boundary that they would have in the courts of the respective countries if they were residents on different sides of state or provincial boundaries.

"It fixes a limit on the amount of water that may be diverted from the Niagara river above the falls on either side of the boundary for power purposes, following the recommendation of the existing international waterways commission, as approved by resolutions of congress.

"It is agreed that it is expedient to limit the diversion of the waters of the Niagara river so that the level of Lake Erie and the flow of the stream shall not be appreciably affected, and a limitation is put upon the amount of water which may be diverted from Niagara river above the falls for power purposes on each side of the boundary. The preservation of the scenic grandeur of the falls is thus assured during the life of the treaty."

The treaty in effect establishes a new tribunal of arbitration between the United States and Canada by which questions of differences may be settled by their own representatives without resource to outside intervention.

FIFTEEN KILLED.

Crowd Rush to Fire and Ignore Warnings in Their Eagerness.

Ottawa, Ont.—An explosion of powder, which late Sunday afternoon wrecked the plant of the General Explosives Company of Canada, situated two miles from Hull, Que., and four miles from this city, killed 15 persons and injured at least 50 others. The force of the explosion was terrifying. The country for miles around was laid waste and many small dwellings in the city of Hull, on the side nearest the scene of the explosion, were flattened to the ground.

A baseball game was in progress when a fire started near the powder works. The crowd of spectators did not move out of danger in time to avoid danger, though warned to do so.

CHINESE PLAN UPRISING

Massacre of Foreigners and Native Christians Set for May 24.

Chang-Sha, China—The general uneasiness has been greatly increased in consequence of the appearance of a large number of posters, unsigned, demanding the destruction of foreigners and native Christians, and setting May 24 as the date for a general anti-Manchu uprising.

Government officials have destroyed the posters and the city is being strongly patrolled. The agitators are holding secret meetings, but it is believed that the presence of foreign gunboats here will act as a check to the movement.

RAILROADS RAISING RATES

General Readjustment Is Made by Interstate Carriers.

Washington—A rate readjustment is being made by all interstate carriers in the territory between the Mississippi river and the Atlantic seaboard. The routes included are the water-and-rail, as well as the standard and differential lines.

It is understood, tentatively, that the increased rates will become effective about July 1.

COLONISTS IN WANT

Religious Sects Ship Returns from Palestine.

Portland, Me.—The barkentine Kingdom of the Holy Ghost and Us Society of Shiloh, in this State, arrived here from the Mediterranean with Frank W. Sanford, the head of the sect on board. It is believed the ship has brought back the society's colonists at Palestine, many of whom, it is said, were in danger of falling into want.

The ship's decks swarmed with men and women and many little children, but none of them disembarked and no visitors were allowed on board.

Hundreds Killed by Earthquake

COSTA RICAN TOWNS SHAKEN

PALACE OF JUSTICE WRECKED

Central American Diplomats at Washington Thrown Into Consternation When News Is Received.

San Juan Del Sur, Nicaragua—A large portion of Cartago, Costa Rica, was destroyed on the night of May 4 by a powerful seismic movement. Details are very meager, as the telegraph wires have been leveled between San Jose and Cartago. The operators at the latter place were killed.

It is known that at least 1,500 persons are dead and many hundreds injured. Scores of buildings were thrown down, among them the Palace of Justice, erected by Andrew Carnegie. The wife and child of Dr. Bocanegra, the Guatemalan magistrate to the Central American arbitration court, have been killed.

Panic reigns, as the earthquakes continue. San Jose has also been shaken, some of the buildings being damaged, but no deaths are reported in that city. Some persons were slightly injured.

Earth shocks also were felt at several points in Nicaragua, near the Costa Rican frontier. Reports reaching here state that there is much suffering at Cartago, consequent upon the disaster.

San Jose Shaken.

San Jose, Costa Rica—Earthquakes destroyed Cartago. Many lives were lost, but the extent of the damage can only be guessed. The earthquake extended to San Jose, but did trifling damage.

Washington Hears News.

Washington—Central American diplomats were thrown into consternation over the news of the destruction of Cartago. At the Costa Rican legation here Minister Calvo received word that the city practically had been destroyed, 500 persons were dead and many hundred injured as a result of the disturbance.

John Barrett, director of the International Bureau of American Republics, was shocked to learn of the disaster. When informed that the palace of justice had been destroyed he expressed the opinion that Mr. Carnegie would do his share, it called upon, toward paying for the rebuilding of the structure. He gave the entire \$100,000 needed for the building, which was about three-fourths completed.

Cartago, capital of Cartago province, lies at the foot of Irazu volcano, about four miles from San Jose. It has an estimated population of 10,000 and is the seat of the Central American peace court, for the home of which Andrew Carnegie donated a large sum. Cartago was the capital of the country until 1823. It has suffered frequently from earthquakes and was partially or in great part destroyed in 1723, 1803, 1825, 1841, 1851 and 1854.

On April 13 last a series of earthquakes, varying in intensity, swept over Costa Rica doing considerable damage, but practically without loss of life. San Jose suffered most severely, while both Cartago and Port Limon felt the force of the disturbances.

SAFE ROBBERS STILL AT LARGE

Burglars Who Blew Up Plant at Newell, W. Va., Left No Clues.

East Liverpool, O.—No tangible clew has been obtained that will lead to the capture of robbers who blew up the safe of the North American Manufacturing Company's plant at Newell, W. Va., across the Ohio river from here, and escaped with over \$100, after holding many persons at bay with revolvers.

A skiff on the West Virginia side of the river next morning was missed. Believing the robbers used it to get away Joseph D. O'Leary, a Cleveland & Pittsburg railroad detective, and Policeman Clifford Dawson of this city began a search between here and Bellaire, along the river.

Six men are being sought. Four are said to have remained on guard while two others blew the safe. It was suggested here that members of the gang may include men who robbed the Victor Bank at McKees Rocks, Pa., a month ago, when two bank officials were murdered.

Before the safecrackers began operations they cut the electric wires, leaving the town in darkness. Searching parties unable to find a clew, left the chase and bloodhounds from Wellsville placed on the trail, later were called off. They lacked training and were unable to do any good.

Passenger Rate Increased.

Washington, D. C.—An increase in the passenger rates of the Boston & Maine Railroad Company of approximately 20 per cent on the Fitchburg division of that line has been filed with the interstate commerce commission. The rates are flat increases in the selling prices of straight fare tickets. The rates indicated will become effective on June 1.