Bellefonte, Pa., July 25, 1902.

The Censure of Smith. President Roosevelt's Order Condemning His Course in the Samar Campaign. Secretary Roots Rec-

President Roosevelt's order censuring General Jacob H. Smith for directing Major Littleton W. T. Waller to "kill and burn," and the supplementary statement by Secretary Root were made public on

Wednesday.
When Major Waller was starting on his campaign through Samar Gen. Smith told him to "kill and burn" and to "make Samar a howling wilderness.,, Smith told Waller to "kill all over ten years of age."

Major Waller caused the execution without trial of a party of native porters who were accused of treachery. Tried by courtmartial, he quoted Gen. Smith's order, which was merely verbal, and was acquitted. Gen. Smith was then court-martialed and was reprimanded.

Following is the text of the president's review of the case:

White House, Washington, July 12th, 1902: By the President:

The findings and sentence of the court are approved. I am well aware of the danger and great difficulty of the task our army has had in the Philippine islands and of the well-nigh intolerable provoca tions it has received from the cruelty treach ery and total disregard of the rules and customs of civilized warfare on the part of its foes. I also heartily approve the employment of the sternest measures necessary to put a stop to such atrocities and to bring this war to a close. It would be culpable to show weakness in dealing with such foes or to fail to use all legitimate and honorable methods to overcome them. But the very fact that warfare is of such character as to afford infinite provocation for the commission of acts of cruelty by junior officers and enlisted men, must make the officers in high and responsible positions peculiarly careful in their bearing and conduct, so as to keep a moral check over but few exceptions the officers and soldiers of the army have shown wonderful kindness and forbearance in dealing with their foes. But there have been exceptions; there have been instances of the uses of torture and of improper heartlessness in warfare on the part of individuals or small detachments. In the recent campaign ordered by General Smith, the shooting of the native bearers by the order of Major Waller was an act which sullied the Americau name, and can be but partly excused because of Major Waller's mental condition at the time; this mental condition being due to the fearful hardship and suffering which he had undergone in his campaign. It is impossible to tell exactly how much influence language like that used by General Smith may have had in preparing the minds of those under him for the commission of the deeds which we regret. Loose and violent talk by an officer of high rank is always likely to excite to wrong-doing those among his subordinates, whose

General Smith has behind him a long career distinguished for gallantry and on the whole for good conduct. Taken in the en sn credit upon the American army, and therefore upon the nation, and it is deeply to be regretted that he should have so acted in this instance as to interfere with his further usefulness in the army. I hereby direct that he be retired from the active list.

(Signed)
THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

SECRETARY ROOT'S REVIEW. The following is the review of Secretary

"War Department, Washington, July 12th, 1902.—To the President: I transmit herewith the record and proceedings upon the trial of Brigadier General Jacob H. Smith by court-martial convened under your orders dated April 21st, 1902, and now brought before you as reviewing au-

'General Smith was found guilty of conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, in that he gave in the fall of 1901, to Major L. W. T. Waller, of the Marine corps, then serving with a battalion of marines under his orders as commander of the Sixth separate brigades in Samar, the following oral instructions:

'I want no prisoners. I wish you to' kill and burn; the more you kill and burn the better you will please me'; and further that he wanted all persons killed who were capable of bearing arms and in actual hos tilities against the United States, and did. in reply to a question by Major Waller asking for an age limit, designate the age limit as ten years.

"The court sentenced him to be admonished by the reviewing authority, and the court appended to the sentence the following explanation: 'The court is thus lenient view of the undisputed evidence that the accused did not mean everything that his unexplained language implied; that his subordinates did not gather such a meaning, and that the orders were never executed in such sense, notwithstanding that a desperate struggle was being con-ducted with a cruel and savage foe.'

'An examination of the evidence has satisfied me that the convention was just and that the reasons stated for the very light sentence imposed are sustained by the facts. General Smith, in his conversation with Major Waller, was guilty of intemperate, inconsiderate and violent expres-sion, which, if accepted literally, would grossly violate the humane rules governing American armies in the field, and if followed would have brought lasting disgrace upon the military service of the United States. Fortunately, they were not taken literally, and were not followed. No women or children or helpless persons and non-combatants or prisoners were put to death in pursuance of them.

"An examination of the record and proocedings upon the trial of Major Waller, which immediately preceded that of General Smith, shows that the instructions in question bore no relation to the acts for which Major Waller was tried, and were not alleged by him as justification for those acts, Major Waller was tried for causing certain natives, who had acted as bearers or guides of one of his expeditions, to be General Smith, but upon the ground that, as commanding officer, he was justified by the law of war.

ders, and the actual conduct of military op-

erations in Samar, were justified by the history and condition of the warfare, with the cruel and treacherous savages who inhabited the island, and their entire disregard of the laws of war; were wholly within the limitations of general order No. 100, of 1863, and were sustained by precedents of the highest authority. Thus, in 1779, Washington ordered General Sullivan, in

the campaign against the Six Nations, to seek the total destruction and devastation of their settlements. He wrote: "But you will not, by any means, listen to overture of peace before the total ruin of their settlement is effected. Our future security will be in their inability to injure us, the dis-tance to which they are driven in the terror with which severity of the chastisement they receive will inspire them." The Fort Phil Kearney massacre, in 1866, for base treachery, revolting cruelty and the couditions of serious danger which followed it did not approach the massacre of Balangiga in Samar, in September, 1901. There the natives had been treated with kindness and confidence; liberty and self-government had been given to them. Captain Connell, the American commander, was of the same faith, and had been worshiping in the same church, with them. With all the assurance of friendship our men were seated at their meal, unarmed among an apparently and peaceful community, when they were set upon behind, and were butchered, and their

in Samar as General Sherman proposed toward the Sioux after Fort Phil Kearney. "It is due, however, to the good sense and self-restraint of General Smith's subordinates and their regard for the laws of war rather than to his own self-control and judgment, that his own intemperate and unjustifiable verbal instructions were not followed, and that he is relieved from the indelible stain which would have resulted

bodies, when found by their comrades the

next day, had been mutilated and treated

with indescribable indignities. Yet there

was no such severity by American soldiers

from a liberal compliance with them. 'It is the duty of a general officer, whose age and experience have brought him to high command not to incite his subordinates to acts of lawless violence, but to so explain to them the application of the laws of war, and the limitations upon their conduct as to prevent transgressions upon their part and supplement their comparative in experiany acts of an improper character by their subordinates. Almost universally the higher officers have so borne themselves as to supply this necessary check; and with carries with it a condemnation which, for an officer of his rank and age is really a severe punishment. For this reason and, for the further reason that General Smith has served this country long and faithfully, has exhibited high courage and good conduct in many battles, has been seriously wounded, in the Civil war and in the war with Spain, and is about concluding a long and honorable career as a faithful and local servant of his country, I recommended that the mild

sentence imposed be confirmed. "Should you approve the findings and sentence of the court in accordance with this recommendation, I feel bound to say further that, in view of the findings and sentence and of the evident infirmities which have made it possible that the facts found should exist, it is not longer for the interest of the service that General Smith should continue to exercise the command of his rank. His usefulness, as an example, guide and controlling influence for the junior officers of the army is at an end, and as he is already upwards of 62 years of age, I recommend wills are weak, or whose passions are that you exercise the discretion vested in you by the law and now retire him from

active service." "ELIHU ROOT." "Secretary of War." General Smith is now on his way from Manila to San Francisco, under his original ment of Texas. That order has since heen cancelled.

General Smith is a native of Ohio. He began his life as a Lientenant of the Second Kentucky infantry, June 4th, 1861. Rising to a captaincy, he served until the end of the Civil war, entering the Thirteenth

regular infantry as a captain, May, 1867.

He was with different regiments, and during the Spanish war was lieutenant colonel of the Twelfth infantry, serving in the bat-tle of San Juan, and becoming colonel of the Seventh infantry, October 20th, 1899.

Since the antumn of 1899 General Smith d been on duty in the Philippines. Early in 1901 he was made brigadier general up on three reports by Major General Arthur MacArthur. The first of these was dated December 25th, 1899, when General MacArthur was commanding the Second division in the Philippines. He then asked that Colonel Smith be made brigadier general, and instanced gallant conduct at San Fernando Angeles and Magolanga, besides his personal gallantry in the assault at San Juan hill, in Cuba. On May 22nd, 1900, General Mac-Arthur renewed the recommendation in a dispatch to General Corbin, and repeated it in a dispatch of February 3rd, 1901. The promotion followed.

-Hundreds of dogs in New York have whooping cough, and those that never bark ed before are now barking as if their lives depended on the noise they make. Their efforts in barking result in a cross between a bark and a strick. Veterinary surgeons say that the disease is found only in families where children have suffered from the malady or where it has appeared in the im mediate neighborhood. Licorice is in great demand and affords relief. The symptoms of the dogs are similar to those of human sufferers.

-After carrying several pieces of wood in his jaw fourteen years, Stephen Racz-marek, of Morrisdale, Clearfield county, has at last got rid of them. In 1888 he was thrown from a mule, landing face first upon a sidewalk. He was terribly cut. The wounds healed and did not both er him until three months ago, when an abcess formed. He submitted to an operation, when several pieces of wood were discovered and removed.

-The following grnesome statistic show the result of the 114 dead bodies taken from the rolling mill mine, at Johns-

Sixty-four women are made widows: 138 children are fatherless; 5 widows live abroad; 18 children live abroad; 5 of the widows were brides; 8 widows are Americans; 24 children survivors of Americans Several unmarried men were sole support of mothers.

-The greatest dandy in the world is Prince Albert, of Thurn, Germany. This fastidious young man attires himself in a put to death for treachery without proper trial, and he defended his action not upon the ground of any orders received from the ground specific property of the property apparel is highly perfumed with attar of roses, at \$25 an ounce. He wears no fewer onlimitating officer, the was justified by law of war.

"General Smith's written and printed or an average of three every day. His cast-off boots number 200 a year.

Bodies Buried in Lime.

Illinois Farmers Made a Startling Discovery.

The residents of Durand, Ill., have been thrown into a furor of excitement over the discovery of a bed of quicklime containing human bones, from which there has been excavated four skulls and other bones of the human body, says a dispatch to the Chicago 'Chronicle.' The discovery was made along the banks of a small creek. During the recent heavy rains the swift rush of the waters in the creek laid bare a bed of lime of considerable extent. The discovery of the hed of lime caused the farmers in the neighborhood to make an investigation. With spades and shovels they began removing the lime from the bed. They were horrified in discovering the skulls and bones of human beings.

The discovery proved to be more than the farmers expected. When the evcavations were completed the excavation revealed a bed that had been dug years ago. This bed was 12 feet long, 6 feet wide and 4 feet deep, into which a layer of lime was thrown 8 or 10 inches deep. The bodies were covered with lime to a depth of 2 feet. The remainder of the grave was covered

with dirt. It is the belief now of the early settlers of Durand that the bodies are the victims of the early prairie bandits who roamed the prairies of Northern Illinois during the pioneer days and robbed and murdered for the little plunder that the early settlers

possessed in those days. these kilns were operated by the prairie bandits and the lime was used in burying bodies of their victims.

The operation of the prairie bandits in the pioneer days were extensive. They were well organized and had a large number of strongholds in various portions of the northern part of the state. It is now the generally accepted belief that there are scores of graves in the northern part of this state and the southern part of Wisconsin which contain the victims of the bandits, who robbed, murdered and killed. This portion of the pioneer days of Illinois teems with thrilling excitement, and the struggles of the pioneers form one of the most interesting chapters in the early settlement of the now fertile and prosperous sections of the state.

King's Oak is Dying. He Planted It on His Visit Here in 1860 -Amer ican Elm He Set Out Doing Well.

The English oak which was planted in Central Park more than forty yeares ago hy King Edward VII., the Prince of Wales is dying and will probably have to be cut down in a short time, as all efforts to preserve it have been unavailing. The tree has been dying for some time, but attention has now been called to its condtion by the illness of him who planted it. The tree is on the westerly border of the Mall near the Eagle statue and near it is a magnificent American alm which was planted by the Prince at the same time. The elm is in fine condition.

When the Prince of Wales visited this country in 1860. Comptroller Andrew H Green invited the youthful visitor to plant two trees in the park. The invitation was accepted and an English oak and an American elm were selected as the trees. The ceremony took place on Oct. 12th in the presence of a large crowd. Mayor Fernando and President Blatchford of the Park Board were present. After the saporders to assume command of the Depart- lings had been placed in the holes pre pared for them the Prince of Wales shoveled in some of the soil. After the ceremony the Prince and his retinue made a tour of the park and then visited the home

of Mayor Wood. The oak sapling was about three inches in diameter. The trunk is now about two feet thick. It is bifurcated four feet from the ground and is about forty feet high. It is gnarled and not graceful. The elm, on the contrary, is a fine tree, about one hundred feet high, with spreading branches and is sound and healthy. The gardeners say that the elm "crowded" the oak and retarded its growth by throwing out its roots in such a way that the oak cannot get proper nourishment. The park authorities have done all they can to stimulate the dying tree, but they say it is doomed to a speedy death.

-Ralph Voorhees, the blind philanthro pist, of Clinton N. J., has notified Coe college, a Presbyterian institution, at Cedar Rapids, Mich., that he has \$25,000 for them He has also just closed a deal for 300 acres of land in South Carolina, on which he will establish an industrial school for boys.

-"I don't like your milk," said the mistress of the house. "It's dreadfully thin and there's no cream on it."-"After ve lived in the city a while, mum, "said the milkman, encouragingly, "you get over them rooral idees of yourn."—Chicago Tri-

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Homeseekers' Rates. Chicago & North Western Railway.

In the early days there were two lime kilns in operation in Durand township. The early settlers say that these kilns were two lime Round-trip tickets are on sale to points in Wisconsin, Michigan, Minnesota, Iowa, Nebraska, the Dakotas and other points west and northwest mysterious. No one seemed to appear to at one fare plus \$2.00 for the round trip, via the own the kilns. They were operated at night, and the lime was hauled away at night. It is now the accepted idea that

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The great sanitarium and health resort, in the picturesque Black Hills. Only \$24.30 round trip from Chicago, on certain specified dates throughout the summer, via the Northwestern Line. Through train service from Chicago daily. Ask ticket agents for full particulars or write for information to A. Q. Tallant, 507 Smithfield street,

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Bellefonte people endorse this claim.

Mr. B. H. Shaffer of Howard street, tinsmith says: "I had backache, a lameness just over hips and when I took cold there was always difficulty with the kidney secretions. The lameness in my loins was very inconvenient for I could not move quickly without having sharp twinges through me and if bending forward I could hardly straighten. I learned about Doan's Kidney Pills, procured them from F. Potts Green's drug store and took them. They banished the pain and lameness."

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Travelers Guide.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD AND BRANCHES. Schedule in effect Nov 24th, 1901.

VIA TYRONE—WESTWARD.

Leave Bellefonte, 9.53 a. m., arrive at Tyrone 11.05 a. m., at Altoona, 1.00 p. m., at Pittsburg 5.50 p. m.

Leave Bellefonte 1.05 p. m., arrive at Tyrone, 2.20 p. m., at Altoona, 3.10 p. m., at Pittsburg, 6.55 p. m.

p. m., araken, p. m. p. m. p. m. Leave Bellefonte, 4.44 p. m., arrive at Tyrone, 6.00, at Altoona, 6.50, at Pittsburg at 10.45.

VIA TYRONE—EASTWARD.

Leave Bellefonte, 9.53 a. m., arrive at Tyrone, 11.05, at Harrisburg, 2.40 p. m., at Philadelphia, 5.47, p. m. 11.05, at Harrisburg, 2.40 p. m., at Philadelphia, 5.47. p. m.

Leave Bellefonte, 1.05 p. m., arrive at Tyrone, 2.20 a. m., at Harrisburg, 6.45 p. m., at Philadelphia, 10.20 p. m.

Leave Bellefonte, 4.44 p. m., arrive at Tyrone, 6.00 at Harrisburg, at 10.00 p. m.

VIA LOCK HAVEN—NORTHWARD.

Leave Bellefonte, 9.32 a. m., arrive at Lock Haven, 10.30 a. m.

Leave Bellefonte, 1.05 p. m., arrive at Lock Haven 2.10 p. m., arrive at Buffalo, 7.40 p. m.

Leave Bellefonte, at 8.16 p. m., arrive at Lock Haven ven, at 9.15 p. m.

Leave Bellefonte, 9.32 a. m., arrive at Lock Haven 10.30, leave Williamsport, 12.40 p. m., arrive at Harrisburg, 3.15 p. m., at Philadelphia at 6.23 p. m.

p. m. ave Bellefonte, 1.05 p. m., arrive at Lock Haven 2.10 p. m., arrive at Williamsport, 2.48, p. m., Harrisburg, 5.00 p. m., Philadelphia 7.32

Harrisburg, 5.00 p. m., Philadelphia 7.32 p. m

Leave Bellefonte, 8.16 p. m., arrive at Lock Haven, 9.15 p. m., leave Williamsport, 1.35 a. m., arrive at Harrisburg, 4.15 a. m., arrive at Philadelphia at 7.22 a. m.

VIA LEWISBURG.

Leave Bellefonte, at 6.40 a. m., arrive at Lewisburg, at 9.05 a. m., Montandon, 9.15, Harrisburg, 11.30 a. m., Philadelphia, 3.17 p. m.

Leave Bellefonte, 2.15 p. m., arrive at Lewisburg, 4.42, at Harrisburg, 6.50 p. m., Philadelphia at 10.20 p. m.

Monday Only:—Express train leaves Curwens-ville at 4:35 a. m.; Clearfield 4:31; Philipsburg 5:30; Oscoola 5:39, arriving at Tyrone at 6:35. This train stops at all stations BALD EAGLE VALLEY BRANCH Nov. 24th 1901

| Max 4 44 1 1 05 9 53 ... Bellefonte... 9 32 1 058 16 4 32 12 55 9 41 ... Milesburg ... 9 49 1 34 8 28 4 25 12 48 9 34 ... Curtin... 9 49 1 34 8 36 4 20 ... 9 30 ... Mount Eagle... 9 53 1 38 8 40 4 14 12 38 9 24 ... Howard ... 9 59 1 43 8 46 4 05 12 29 9 15 ... Eagleville... 10 08 1 518 55 4 02 12 26 9 12 ... Beech Creek ... 10 11 1 54 8 55 3 51 12 16 9 01 ... Mill Hall ... 10 22 2 04 9 09 3 49 12 10 8 55 ... Lock Haven ... 10 30 2 10 9 15 P.M. P. M. A. M. Lv. Arr. A. M. P. M. P. M. BELLE FONTE, PA.

EASTWARD. UPPER END. WESTWARD. Nov. 21th, 1901

P. M. A. M. Ar. Lve. A. M. 1
4 05 9 18 Scotia 10 05
3 351 9 03 Fairbrook 10 21
3 45 8 57 Musser 10 27
3 39 8 51 Penn. Furnace 10 33
3 34 8 45 Marengo. 10 49
Loveville. 10 51
3 19 8 26 Dungarrin. 11 00
3 12 8 18 Warrior's Mark 11 20
3 25 6 7 58 9 Stover. 11 42
2 50 7 56 Tyrone. 11 54
P. M. A. M. Lve. Ar. A. M. Lve. A. M. P. M. P. M. A. M. Lve. Mix | Mix | Stations.

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†No. 5 | †No. 3 | No. fNo. 2 †No. 4 Ar. A. M. P. M. P. M. te.... 8 50 2 40 6 40 e.... 8 40 2 25 6 30 e... 8 37 2 22 6 27 er... 8 35 2 17 6 23 er... 8 31 2 10 6 21 e.... 8 28 2 06 6 18 e... 8 24 2 00 6 14 8 e... 8 20 1 55 6 10 8 21 8 e... 8 20 1 55 6 10 8 20 1 5 00 11 35 7 25 ...State College... 8 00 1 30 5 45

7 45 1 34 5 25 7 40 5 26 F. H. THOMAS, Supt.