# Democratic Matchman.

Bellefonte, Pa., September 21, 1906.

#### WHAT HAVE YOU DONE TODAY:

We shall do much in the years to come, But what have we done today? We shall give our gold in a princely sum, But what did we give today?

We shall lift the heart and dry the tear, We shall plant a hope in the place of tear, We shall speak the words of love and cheer, But what did we speak today? We shall be so kind in the afterwhile,

But what have we been today? We shall bring to each lonely life a smile, But what have we brought today? We shall give to truth a grander birth, We shall feed the hungry souls of earth; But this is the thing our hearts must ask ; What have we done today?

#### A TRUE STORY.

How many of the readers of this story have ever owned a Newfoundland dog?

I know of no more faithful animal.

My youngest brother and the dog who is the hero of my story were born on the same day. For this reason, the little puppy was presented to my brother when both were a

At that time my father lived in a very large, old-fashioned house in a small Canadian town.

The place was originally settled by re-tired British officers who, having brought their families over from England, were living in and around the town, making a delightful social circle within so small a

The surrounding country was mostly farm land, the farmers cultivating the soil principally for pasturage, each man owning many head of cattle and numbers of sheep. Constant complaints were being made by these farmers that the dogs of the town were worrying their cattle, but little attention was given to their complaints until, one day, a farmer whom my father held in high esteem came to tell him that our "Rover," who had now grown from a pup-py to a very large, beautiful animal, had killed several of his sheep.

Sorry as my father was to hear this, he

did not for one moment believe that Rover

was really the culprit. After some conversation with the farmer, the matter was settled by my father paying him the value of the sheep that had been killed, and promising to keep a strict watch over Rover's movements.

My brother and I were very indignant when told of the accusation; for, loving our dog as we did, we felt him to be quite in-capable of such a deed.

The trouble was soon forgotten, howand in our rambles through the woods the dog was always with us. In-deed, we were almost never seen without My father always had a feeling of safety when Rover went along, especially as the shore of the Otonabee river, which flowed by the lower part of our large garden, was our favorite playground.

Rover was a splendid swimmer, and had any accident befallen either my brother or myself, he would have proved himself quite

Rover was a splendid swimmer, and had not appear to be at all surprised.—By myself, he would have proved himself quite

Katharine Clarke, in St. Nicholas. as useful as any human being.

One of his peculiarities may be worth recording, although it has really nothing to do with my story. On every week-day, as soon as we appeared on the veranda, Rover was always in readiness to accompany us him, and so he remained dozing throughout the entire morning.

One day, as we were returning from one of our rambles, we saw our father coming toward us, looking very solemn; and to our great amazement we heard that Rover was again in disgrace.

This time the farmer would not be rec onciled with payment. He demanded that the dog should be killed or sent away. Our sorrow knew no bounds, for we realized that we and our pet must be part-

It was suggested that Rover should be sent away for the summer months only, and that as soon as the sheep were housed in their winter quarters he might return

The plan was to lend him to a lumberman, living about twenty miles from our home, who, having a large fimily, would be more than pleased to accept the dog as a household guardian while he was away cutting timber in the forest.

We knew this lumberman would be a good master, and that Rover would be well taken care of, and that if we persisted in keeping him with us, he might eventually lose his life; for the law allowed that any animal doing an injury to property might be put to death.

So one day two sorrowful children said good-by to their beloved companion. Rover was tied behind the stage that passed our house twice a week, and the stage driver promised to be good to him and to leave him at the home of his new master the next morning.

All that day and the two days following we wandered about, feeling very lonely. Everything seemed dreary without our

On the evening of the third day after Rover's departure we were just saying good-night when, suddenly, a bark and a scratch at the front door brought a loud exclamation from us both—for whose bark was that if not Rover's!

Yes, there he was, our beautiful dog Twenty miles he had traveled to reach his old home and friends.

What a happy reunion it was! Such bones as we begged of the cook! No dog fared better than did our Rover that night. My father said nothing, although at the time we did not notice his silence; and little we dreamed how short-lived our happiness was to be.

Early next morning we were up and planning all sorts of fun. Rover, in spite of his long run of the day before, seemed ready for everything.

I think it was late in the afternoon of the same day, as we were returning from the boat house, where Rover, my brother, and I had been playing, that we heard my

father calling the dog.

Off Rover bounded in answer to the call; and as we neared the gate we saw a man, seated in a carriage, in deep conversation

with my father. Then it dawned upon us what it all meant. Again Rover must go !

Oh, how we cried as we watched the carriage disappearing in the distance! We felt the world to be a sad place indeed.

The days came and went, however, and

gradually we grew reconciled to our lossperhaps my brother and I became greater chums, having no third companion to share bad. Car our fun. At all events, we began to think it out?" less and less about Rover and to enter into everything with the usual happiness of

On Sunday morning, about ten days later, my brother, who, after we returned from morning service, had been sitting quiet and in a listening attitude for some minutes, suddenly disappeared, and pres-ently we heard him calling us from the

garden to come quickly.

What could it be? we wondered, as again he called to us. Through the large windows and down the garden path we hastened to a clump of trees from which, as we neared it, a faint moaning also was

There we found my brother kneeling on the ground, and beside him, licking his hand, was our Rover !

Around the dog's neck was a strong iron chain, and to that chain was attached the heavy block to which he had been fastened. His coat was covered with burs which stuck to his long black hair, making him a pitiable object to behold. His poor back was cruelly scarred where the chain had rubbed away the hair, and his glossy black

coat looked like a dusty covering.

So tired and weak was the dog that all he could do was to lick our hands instead of giving the joyous bark with which he was wont to welcome us.

It was nearly half an hour before we

were able to remove the chain and heavy weight which he had dragged so far in his frantic efforts to reach his home and friends; and after giving him the food of which he was so sorely in need, and making him as comfortable as we could, we left him to

The burs had to be removed so gently that, knowing the poor dog bad suffered so much already, we decided to wait until the following day before giving him further

So in we went to talk over our deg's

brave act with our parents.

We found our good father, quite overcome by the dog's faithfulness, waiting to tell us that Rover should not be sent away

The arrangement was that we were to try once more giving him his freedom, and if at any time he attacked the sheep, then he was to be chained at all hours when we were not able to be with him.

Perhaps Rover knew the reason of his punishment, or had learned his lesson through suffering; for, from that day until his death at the age of fourteen years, we never heard another complaint about him.

For, six months later, as my brother and I were playing in the garden one morning, we saw walking toward us the farmer whom we had come to look upon as a per-

sonal enemy. In one arm he carried a little lamb, and in his hand a queer-looking box, between the bars of which peered a pair of bright

The box contained a rabbit—a present for my brother, and the pet lamb was for

For a few moments my brother and I quite forgot our old-time resentment. The farmer had come to effect a recon

In the first place, he wanted to tell us that at last the real culprit had been found; and, secondly, he wished to give us each a pease-offering, and to ask us to forgive his suspicions of Rover.

## Cause of Appendicitis.

M. Blanchard, a shining light in the French medical world, now comes forward with a startling new theory which entirely on whatever jaunt we had in mind for that day; but on Sunday he seemed to realize that our walk to church did not include that our walk to church did not include Prof. Metchnikoff of the Pasteur institute -that appendicitis is undoubtedly caused by intestinal worms. These are of three kinds, and the most dangerous is that known as the trygocephal, which causes the sharp pains and symptoms which indicate appendicitis.

Microscopic examination in every case of appendicitis that has come under the observation of Prof. Blanchard and Prof. Metchnikoff has revealed the presence of these parasites in the appendix. "Appendicitis," says Prof. Blauchard, "more especially occurs during hot weather, and, although not contagious or infectious, it frequently assumes the character of an

epidemie in certain districts." Now, according to the professor, market gardens in the neighborhood of great cities, such as Paris and London, are frequently manured and fertilized by the deodorized and chemically treated product of the city sewers. In these market gardens the vegetables are forced, and examinations shows that they contain numerous intestinal parasites, and especially the eggs of the dreaded trygoephal.

The professor says that a surgical opera-tion for appendicitis is absolutely unnecessary, and that it should never be performed unless some hard substance, such as a cherry stone, has been accidentally swallowed by the patient He urges legislation to forbid the use of deodorized and chemically treated sewerage as manure and that thymol should be extensively used against intestinal worms.

#### Products of Pennsylvania Worth Near ly Two Billions.

The census bureau in Washington issued statement concerning the manufacturing industries of Pennsylvania for the past five

The manufacturing industries increased from 23,462 to 23,495 with an aggregate capitalization of \$1,995,836,988, an increase of 37.7 per cent.

The number of salaried officials and clerks employed by these establishments is given at 66,081, and the number of wage earners at 763,282, the former receiving \$73,369,007 and the latter \$367,960,890 in

wages.
The total product of the industries for 1905 was \$1,955,551,332, an increase over

1900 of 18.5 per cent.

The principal industries of the State are coke, flour and grist mills, foundry and machine shops, glass, iron and steel, leath-er, petroleum refining, and silk and silk

"Well, son." "What's a pedestrian?"

"A pedestrian, son, is one who doesn't have time to get out of the way of an auto." -Merchant : "I would be glad to

give you the position, young man, but I make it a rule to employ married men only." Applicant : "Beg pardon, sir, but have you an unmarried daughter ?"

-Mrs. Justgott Hermun: "My new home has stained glass in all the windows."

Mrs. Notyet Butsoon: "Now that's too bad. Can't you find something that'll take

---God wants more than the majority of your affections.

The President has now applied his reforming energy to English spelling and has ordered the adoption, in the Government Printing Office, of the reforms recommended by the Simplified Spelling Board, of which Professor Matthews, of Columbia University is the chairman and Mr. Car. University, is the chairman, and Mr. Car-negie the financial promoter. As concerns the printing of executive documents, the President's order will be efficacious.

The rules recommended by the simplified spelling board which have been endorsed by President Roosevelt are not copied from the spelling scheme of Artemus Ward and Josh Billings, which many persons who have obtained their information from the comic papers, seem to think. In fact the spelling of but an infinitesimal part of the words of the English language will be effected. It is the purpose of the board to select only those classes of words for modification in which superfluous letters and inconsistency in arrangement of letters is most prominent, and embrace a

total of but about 300 words.

There are twenty rules to be mastered by the reformed speller, as follows:

1. When offered a choice between ae

and e, choose e. Example : Anesthetic, es thetic, medieval. 2. If the choice lies between e and no e in words like abridgment, lodgment, ac

knowledgment, always oroit the e.

3. Use tin place of ed for the past, or past participle verbs ending in s. sh or p Examples: Dipt, dript, prest, distrest, husht, washt. An astonishing array of high literary authorities from Spenser to Lowell is cited in support of this latter

simplification. 4. Stick to ense in preference to ence when you have a choice. Example : De fense, offense, pretense.

5. Don't double the t in coquet, epace

let, etiquet, omelet. When you can replace gh with f, do it. Example : Draft. 7. Better still, get rid of gb altogether,

for plough, write plow. For through write 8. Write the Greek suffix, ise, or ize, with the z by preference. Example: Cate-

chize, criticize. Where any authority allows it omit the e on words spelled with ite. Example :

10. Use a single l ir words like distil, instil, falfil. 11. And omit one I from words now written like fullness. Example: Dulness.

12. In words sometimes spelled with one and sometimes with a double m choose the short form. Example: Gram, program.

13. In words spelled with oe, or e, choose e. Example: Esophagus. 14. Always omit the u from words ometimes spelled with our. Example:

Labor, rumor. 15. Where you can get any authority use f in place of ph. Example: sulfur,

fantasn 16. In words spelled with a double r use a single r : as bur, pur. 17. Spell theatre, centre, etc., in the English way—center, theater, niter, miter.

18. If a word is spelled with s or z in

root use the z : as, apprize, surprize. From words spelled with so or omit the c. Example : Simitar, sithe. 20. Omit the silent terminal ne when allowed. Example : Catalog, decalog, demagog, pedagog.

## Big Rulers are Small Men.

There is hardly a King in Christendom oday whose wife does not overtop him by a head. The Czar is overtopped a full head by the Czariua. Kniser Wilhelm is of the medium height, but the German Empress is tall, and that is why the proud Kaiser will never consent to be photowhile he stands. The King of Italy, short and squat, hardly comes up to the shoul-ders of the tall, athletic Queen Helena. The King of Portugal, though fatter, is less tall than his Queen Even the Prince of Wales is a good four inches shorter than the Princess. The young King of Spain is several inches shorter than Queen Victoria. The Queen of Denmark towers above her royal spouse.

-"Are you chief engineer of this concern?" asken an excited individual to the sub-editor.

"No, sir, I'm not engineer. I'm the boiler." And he proceeded to "boil down" six sheets of matter into a note of six lines.

## POLICEMAN SHOT IN WOODS

Pennsylvania Troopers Fired On Foreigner, Who Escaped. Wilkes-Barre, Pa., Sept. 17 .- Herbert Smith, one of the members of the local troop of the state police located at Wyoming, near this city, while out on patrol duty with Frank Gray, a fellowtrooper, in the woods near Yatesville, was shot at by a foreigner, who was hunting in the woods. The load of shot riddled the helmet worn by Smith, while several of the pellets entered his scalp and hands. The troopers opened fire on the poacher, but he escaped in the thick underbrush. A second detail of troopers was sent out

## ADDICKS' FARM SOLD

from the barracks, but they did not

locate him.

Bid In For \$34,000, Presumably By the Gas Man.

Wilmington, Del., Sept. 18. - Sheriff Harry I. Gillis sold the farm belonging to J. Edward Addicks, at Carreroft, near Claymont. There were a number of bidders, as the farm is one of the best in the state and at one time was occupied by Addicks as his home. The purchaser was Alexander B. Cooper, an attorney, who is said to have represented Addicks at the sale. His bid was \$34,000. The property was seized on a judgment obtained by Mrs. Ida Carr.

Cave-in Affects 40 Acres.

Wilkes-Barre, Pa., Sept. 17 .- A cavein in the Gaylord mine at Plymouth affected a territory of about 40 acres, and more than a dozen houses are in danger of collapsing. The cave-in caused the collapse of a barrier pillar between this mine and the adjoining Dodson mine. This will affect the ven tilation of these workings and will cause a temporary suspension.

Student Mangled by Train. Huntingdon, Pa., Sept. 17.—George Daugherty, of East Liverpool, Perry county, a student at the Juniata College, in this city, fell from a freight train and was instantly killed. His body was terribly mangled.

# PEOPLE MUST GET WHAT DEMOCRATIC LEGISLATORS ASKED

Corporate Power to Be Curbed by General Assembly.

## REAL BALLOT REFORM COMING

Records Showing What True Prophets Were Honest Members of Last Popular Session Who Fought For People's Rights.

#### PIONEER TRIBUNE CREASY

In Both Senate and House the Popular Champions Struggled For the Amelioration Which Penn. sylvania Voters Can Win In November.

What the people can win in the November election by supporting the Democratic, or, honest-government candidates for state offices and the legislature, was fought for by the Democratic members, aided by a few Inde pendent Republicans, in the last regular session of the general assembly But the overwhelming McNichol-Penrose-Durham majority invariably defeated that anti-machine alliance. Since that time, the machine managers, frightened by the reform cyclone, and hoping to save their "organization." have grudgingly granted some concessions, but in shapes that must be changed by an honest legislature, in

order to be thoroughly effective. These grants to the demands of an outraged commonwealth must be supplemented by laws that will

Bring all corporate power to legiti-

Lift the unjust burdens from the agricultural interests of the state, Give real ballot reform.

And enforce the general amelioration of affairs for which the honest members of the last legislature con

The speeches made in the last regular session by a dozen or more of the Democratic members of the two houses at Harrisburg seem more interesting now graphed beside his wife unless she sits than ever, not only as prophecies of what the Republican machine would be eventually compelled to grant, but more particularly as forecasts of the gratifying conditions that will follow the complete overthrow of the "corrupt and criminal combination masquerading as Republicans," through the election of the fusion state ticket and of lawmakers who will fully carry out the projects for the welfare of the whole peo-

Some specimens of the pleadings made by the last legislature to win for the people their rights will serve in the opening of the real activities of the campaign, to remind the voters tha the record of the Democratic party in the general assembly is such as to con vince all who study our public affairs that the party has well earned the proud distinction of being absolutely worthy of the people's trust, and that Independent Republicans and good citizens of all political complexions will serve their own best interests by giving hearty support to the Democratic nominees for the general assembly, as well as to the people's candi dates for the governorship and other

### state offices. Creasy's Appeal For Trolley Freight.

The records of the state legislative session of 1905 furnish all of the information following. They may be taken ad random. Here is Representative William T. Creasy's resolution to discharge the committee on city passenger railways from further consider. ation of the bill, which the committee eventually strangled to death, to au thorize all trolleys and street railways to carry freight.

"This bill," argued Mr. Creasy, "has been before the legislature for a number of years. The committee has had ample time to consider it. The days of the session are getting late. The people of the country demand this legislation, and I cannot see why this body, representing the intelligence of Pennsylvania, is not able to consider the question whether the trolley roads of this state shall have the right to carry freight or whether they shall not state shall have the right to carry freight or whether they shall not have that right. Mr. Speaker and gentlemen of this house, this bill is wanted not only by the farmers of this state, but by the people who are the consumers of the products of the farms of this great state, and why it should be held up by a committee I cannot understand, and I do not believe that the members of this house can understand it. If there is any industry in this state that is languishing today it is the agricultural industry. If you do not believe it watch the sales of the farms of this state and see what is wrong with them. Now, whenever wrong with them. Now, whenever a manufacturing industry, no matter how small it is, comes before this body and asks for certain legislation we listen to its representa-

tive. Here is an industry that is backed up by over a million peo-ple who are asking that the trolley roads shall have the right to carry freight, and as members of this freight, and as members of this great legislature are you going to oppose an industry that will exist long after the coal and oil is exhausted from the earth? I appeal to you whether it is not a fair proposition to allow the trolley roads of this state to carry freight to benefit the farmers. The great question on the farms of this state today is whether the farmer can market his produce. Another question is whether he can get help. Today the farmers are unable to get the necessary help, and the trolley roads should be allowed to carry their freight to the market as in other states. There are ket as in other states. There are only two states in the Union which are not in favor of the trioley roads carrying freight, and I believe that if this legislature represents the interests of the people, and I believe they do, they will vote for this measure."

But they didn't. The gang majority defeated Creasy by a vote of 93 to 43 Will the people let this be repeated?

Flynn-Harman Personal Registration

Elk, bravely but ineffectually strove to | bill was under debate, said: get the personal registration bill out of the committee's "death chamber." Offering a resolution to discharge the

committee of stranglers from further

consideration of the bill, Mr. Flynn "I hope that this resolution will prevail. I have no doubt that this troduced at this session, and one which the people, no doubt, are strongly in favor of. We have frittered away our time here for the past three months, considering nothing of more importance than increasing salaries and creating new offices, suppressing law and order societies, while this bill lies smothered in committee. I hope that this motion will prevail, and I call for the years and nays."

Supporting Mr. Flynn, John G. Har-

man, of Columbia, said: "As a member of the elections committee, I feel most keenly the point of this resolution, but I submit no valid reason can be given here for this house being placed in this position or in this situation, nor can the elections committee offer any legitimate excuse to the voters of Pennsylvania why we should be put to the public shame of voting upon a resolution to dis-charge the committee that has had that bill in charge and custody for

over two months.

"Now, Mr. Speaker, the history of this house shall go down up to date as being naught. We eagerly voted \$60,000 of the people's money constitution purposes and we for exposition purposes and we were slapped in the face by executive disapproval. We willingly voted that druggists, the soda dispensers of this state, might put poison in the stomachs of their patterns, but the resion that graws trons, but the poison that gnaws and eats at the very vitals of good government, that corrupts and cor-rodes the ballot box, that makes a mockery of our vested citizenship and civilization, still eats its can-kerous way, and this house is dekerous way, and this house is denied opportunity to eradicate it. I speak for my party, for my colleagues, when I say that the responsibility for this outrage must fall where the gentleman from Lancaster has placed it, to wit, upon the dominant party in this house, and I say to him and to my Republican friends on this floor, that the damnable charge of perjury will hound every man in this house who fails to do his duty in this behalf. Upon the opening day house who fails to do his duty in this behalf. Upon the opening day of the legislative session our worthy chaplain delivered a most remarkable prayer. It struck me there was humor, pathos in it when he prayed that God in His wisdom and in His mercy would snare the and in His mercy would spare the members of this bouse and their families until the end of the legis-lative session. The innuendo was it mattered little what became of mattered little what became of them after the session. I would suggest to him that he go one step further and invite Divine protection on all of us if we leave this house without giving the people of Pennsylvania what they declared for by a majority of 168,000 votes."

But a vote of 124 to 29 defeated this effort, and the regular session refused to grant personal registration. This suggests that if the people permit s machine majority to be elected to the coming legislature, no dependence car be placed upon efforts to improve the new law, much less to grant other reforms.

Democrats Blocked Great Junket. It is conceded that "Farmer" Creasy contributed largely to the defeat of

the machine's move to provide a grand junket to the Lewis and Clark exposition for the enjoyment of its henchmen. When that measure was up in the house, Mr. Creasy said:

"This bill provides for a kind of junketing trip to the Lewis and Clark Exposition, to be held in Portland, Oregon and the objection to the bill, in my way of looking at it, is that it takes the prerogative of the governor of the state out of his hand. We have had considerable experience with these expositions, and in the future we should know where to place the responsibility for our exhibits. The exposition that we exhibited in at Buffalo a few years ago, when we approtion that we exhibited in at Buffalo a few years ago, when we appropriated \$35,000, was announced on the floor of the house to be a failure. The exposition at Charleston, in which we appropriated, I think, a like amount of money, and in which there was a clause that a part of that money should be set aside for an agricultural exhibit, in order to show the agricultural resources of this state, there was practically not one cent expended on that agricultural exhibit, and nothing was there but a building. For the World's Fair we appropriated something like \$300,000 to have an exhibit, and the members of this house, especially the members who represent the great agricultural interests, thought surely we would have an exhibit there that would be a credit to the great products of the farms of our state.

"Pennsylvania in its agricultural production rapple adapts in the Live Tennsylvania in its agricultural production rapple adapts in the Live Tennsylvania in its agricultural production rapple adapts in the Live Tennsylvania in its agricultural production rapple adapts in the Live Tennsylvania in its agricultural production rapple adapts in the Live Tennsylvania in its agricultural production rapple adapts in the Live Tennsylvania in its agricultural production rapple adapts in the Live Tennsylvania in its agricultural production rapple adapts in the state of the tennsylvania in its agricultural production rapple adapts in the state of the tennsylvania in the state of products of the farms of our state.

"Pennsylvania in its agricultural production ranks eighth in this Union, yet at that exposition Pennsylvania's agricultural exhibit ranked about 35th, in my opinion, and its horticultural exhibit was a disgrace to the state. Pennsylvania, ranking third in the production of apples, had an exhibit at the St. Louis Exposition that was a disgrace and had to be taken away. No one particularly was to blame for it. The officer who had charge of it was a gentleman of high standing, and so were the members on the commission. I have no fault to find with any of these gentlemen, but I think with the experience we have had we the experience we have had we should have somebody to hold responsible, and if the governor appoints the commission he is the points the commission he is the man to whom we may look to see that we have a decent exhibit. In speaking of the agricultural exhibit at the World's Fair, I want to say that the tobacco exhibit was excellent. It was practically the best exhibit shown there, and the person who got it we was continue. best exhibit shown there, and the person who got it up was certainly entitled to a great deal of credit. But I for one am not in favor of dividing responsibilities, and therefore I hope the members of this house will agree with this amendment to permit the governor to appoint the commission and hold him responsible for the exhibit."

## State Police? We Told You So.

The absolute necessity now found for radical amendments in the "state constabulary" law, results from the disregard of the machine legislature majority for the warnings given by Representative John M. Flynn, of Representative Creasy, who, when the

"When this bill was up for second reading I offered an amendment to carry out the suggestion of the governor, that if we passed this bill it shall do away with the coal and iron police, and that bill was voted down by this house. I want to say that there is no man upon the floor of this house that has stood to defend the governor more than I have, but here is a measure. than I have, but here is a measure that has been robbed of every es-sence that he has laid down in his measure, and that is to do away with these coal and iron police. Just a few days ago when this bill was under consideration the great and mighty corporate interests of this state were arrayed against it, but when they found out that they could have appointed just as many policemen as they formerly had they said it is all right. Yet I don't believe that the governor will ap-point a single policeman for these

great corporations.

"This is a question that involves the right of the people, and as I said before that if it carried out the recommendations of the governor I don't believe there would be a single vote on this side against be a single vote on this side against it. But as it is it accomplishes nothing. After the present governor leaves his chair they will have just as many policemen appointed as they want. If this body is so anxious to obey the mandates and the recommendations of the governor, why was this bill amended? be a single vote on this side against the recommendations of the governor, why was this bill amended? It originally put out that clause that is now in the bill and did away entirely with the appointment of these policemen. The governor said in his message that it should take the place of the game and fish wardens. Is there anything in this bill that shows that these policemen are to take their place? Not one word, and that is why I am against it, and I don't see how any against it, and I don't see how member from the country can vote for this bill in its present shape. It appropriates \$425,000 for a lot of policemen. How many? Have you figured it out? Suppose you count \$40.000 for the expense of this department, and then count for the value of the horses and the accourtement, and I suppose the policeman will have to have a gattling gun, and there will be another \$350 gone, and you will have 150 police-

men about to go over this state.

"This bill is behind the times.
In many of our communities the country is overrun with telephones and it is a fact that no thief or any and it is a fact that no thief or any person that commits a depredation can get away. Up in my county, where the rural telephones are established just partially, last Saturday four or five boys wandered away from a neighboring town and one of the little boys, the smallest one, only 5 years old, was lost, and this boy came to my residence and wanted to know if I saw the other little boys and I said I did not. I went to my telephone and inside of went to my telephone and inside of half an hour I had that little boy located. I want to know if you would have had 25 of these policemen if you could have done better than that?

"I don't believe that a single country member can go from this house and explain to his constituency why he voted for a measure that took \$425,000 out of the state treasury when the other day we passed a bill permitting these very towns and townships near the great cities to elect by a vote of the people whether they wanted policemen or not. The bill was vetoed. If this thing starts the next legislature will ask for 400 policemen, and the Lord only knows where this bill of expense will stop. We are appropriating nearly a million of dollars every two years to the National Guard. We are voting (Continued on page 6.) 'I don't believe that a single (Continued on page 6.)