

CRIMES OF GANG LEGISLATORS

List of Popular Demands Refused and of Vicious Bills Passed.

A brief list of some of the delinquencies of omission and commission in the last regular session of the state legislature should help to guide voters in choosing their candidates for state representatives and senators at the November election. That session was absolutely controlled by the Republican leaders who have nominated the Stuart state ticket, and re-nominated more than 50 of the worst members of the house at Harrisburg. The following is part of what was done in that session:

- Bills Killed.**
- 1—Employers' liability.
 - 2—Trolley freight.
 - 3—Personal registration.
 - 4—Primary election reform.
 - 5—General election law amendments.
 - 6—Senatorial re-apportionment.
 - 7—Representative re-apportionment.
 - 8—Eight hours for day's work.
 - 9—Anti-trust.
 - 10—Creasy's State Grange tax reforms.
 - 11—Anti-school book trust.
 - 12—Normal and industrial school for colored youths.
 - 13—Herbert probe into white slavery.
 - 14—To catch rich tax dodgers.
 - 15—Creasy's anti-railroad rebate resolution.
 - 16—Resolution to investigate corporate magnates paying off Quay's old promissory notes in return for naming United States senator.
 - 17—Local option. The offense in this case bears not upon the question of merit in the bill, but upon the sneaking way of killing it by strangling it in the committee room.

- Outrageous Bills Passed.**
- 1—Trespass on private property. This is a law under which arbitrary employers, corporations, etc., can mangle and imprison employees who in time of strike or other trouble leave their own door step to get a breath of fresh air.
 - 2—Constitutional bill, containing some outrageous provisions against the liberty guaranteed by the constitution.
 - 3—Puhl bill, to protect the speak-easies vice dens, white slave dealers, gambling halls, etc.
 - 4—Ehrhardt (three of them) bills, having precisely the same object as the Puhl bills, but on different lines.
 - 5—Quay monument.
 - 6—Philadelphia ripper, cause of the state's political upheaval.
 - 7—Passenger railway franchise "steals," supplemental to those of 1901.
 - 8—Public grounds and buildings "grab," trebling the number of offices and employes under the board which has surreptitiously abstracted \$9,000,000 for "furnishings" for the new capitol.

Even in the late extra session the "reform" bills were largely perverted so that they must be amended by an honest legislature. One of the extra session laws, the state treasury measure, is so framed as to tie State Treasurer Berry's hands in important particulars.

Let the miners and laboring people generally consider the sufferings imposed upon them by the "gang" legislature through only one of their many vicious measures—the trespass bill—which became a law. In fact, only the vice-den bills and the public grounds and buildings "grab," out of the list specified, failed to get on the statute books. The "trespass" law, under a penalty which can reach \$10 fine and ten days in jail, with costs of prosecution, provides:

"That from and after the passage of this act it shall be unlawful for any person willfully to enter upon any land within the limits of this commonwealth where the owner or owners of said land has caused to be prominently posted upon said land printed notices that the said land is private property and warning all persons from trespassing thereon under the penalties provided in this act."

This is the trap laid by monopolies and corporations, particularly the coal operators, to practically paralyze the employes who may clash with the employers over the pay system or other differences. Such an employe may only intend to step out for a little quiet smoke, or to sun himself, sitting on a log, and neither harming nor intending to harm anybody. But the property owner, revengefully desirous of punishing strikers or trouble-makers, can clap that poor fellow into jail and fine him to boot.

Will the people who want to see great, good things come out of the approaching legislative session, vote for the candidates for the same old bosses who stand indicted in the foregoing list of outrages perpetrated by them against the commonwealth?

MORE REVENUE FOR FURNITURE

Gang Scheme Was to Make It Harder to Miss the \$9,000,000. The cat is out of the bag. In the light of the disclosures of the ability of the new capitol grafters to sneak off with \$9,000,000 from the state's surplus, without the people's knowing anything about it until Berry lifted the lid, a very clear understanding can now be had of the bills backed by the "gang" in the last regular session of the legislature, for the purpose of swelling the state's revenue. In view of the then existing surplus of \$12,000,000 or more in the favorite machine banks, wonder was expressed as to why it was necessary to make a large addition to the annual income of the state treasury.

Auditor General Snyder, in February, 1905, publicly admitted that the "organization" was backing two revenue bills then in the hands of the ways and means committee. One of them was to tax artificial gas companies five mills on their capital stock, four mills on corporate loans and eight mills on

gross receipts. The other bill was to levy a four-mill tax on bank stocks at their actual value. The auditor general stated that he expected these things to add \$500,000 or more to the annual revenue. The bills were to be rushed through under "orders from Philadelphia."

Nobody took seriously the talk of lack of money to meet all the obligations that the legislature could possibly concoct. Apparently the sole purpose of the revenue raisers was to increase the deposits in the favored banks, which, being required to pay the state only 2 per cent. interest on the enormous sums apportioned among them, were generally credited with being entirely willing to contribute proportionately to the Republican machine's campaign funds. Dr. Snyder admitted:

"These measures were prepared by department in accordance with a request from the state leaders that we recommend the legislation to increase the revenues of the state. We are facing extraordinary expenditures for the new capitol and other things, and are, every year, increasing our contributions to charities, and the draft upon the treasury is very heavy."

Little did anybody outside of the clique of capitol grafters think at that time that the object of those bills was to make it easier to scoop millions out of the surplus for capitol "furnishings" and not let the general public be the wiser. With from \$12,000,000 to \$15,000,000 surplus in the machine depositories, it would not be difficult to abstract, on the dead quiet, two or three millions a year during the period of erecting the capitol, and keep the people from missing it. Of course, the less the banks got, the less they would give to the Penrose state committee, and therefore, the nice little game was planned to increase the already super-abundant revenue.

Although those particular bills, owing to influential "outsider" opposition, did not get through the legislature, the revenue has continued to grow so steadily that the huge balances in the banks have remained about as unnecessarily heavy as they used to be, despite the \$9,000,000 secretly paid for capitol "extras" since the bill to build the capitol was enacted in 1901. But the fact remains that if the two bills had been passed, the surplus would have been so unusually large that the innocent people might have supposed that their servants in Harrisburg were spending so little upon furnishing the capitol as to skip things. But the favorite bankers have been just "so much out" by the failure to rake in something from new taxation to even up for the surreptitious abstraction done by the department of public grounds and buildings headed by Governor Pennypacker.

U. S. TROOPS IN CUBA

First Detachment Landed and in Camp in Havana.

Havana, Oct. 8.—The first landing of American soldiers in the present occupation of Cuba was accomplished with marvelous promptness, and the Second and Third battalions of the Fifth United States Infantry are settled under canvas in Camp Columbia. The First and Fourth battalions of the same regiment also were brought to the camp promptly. General Frederick Funston established his headquarters at Marianao, convenient to his command. Colonel L. W. T. Waller, commanding the marines, has been ordered to report to General Funston, and the entire force of regulars and marines will be under General Funston's command until the arrival here of General J. Franklin Bell, who will direct the distribution of the forces throughout the island.

The disarming of former insurgents goes on much better. Reports from members of the disarmament commission in various provinces indicate that the trouble which was threatened may be avoided, although ex-rebels and volunteers in a few towns in Santa Clara province are still disinclined to be the first to disarm, and it is feared that American soldiers will have to be sent to back up the demands of the disarmament commission. Havana, Santiago, Pinar del Rio, Matanzas and Puerto Principe provinces are practically clear of rebels and show no signs of trouble.

Governor Taft, Assistant Secretary of State Bacon and General Funston are gratified at the situation and believe that the difficulties in Santa Clara province will be overcome in a few days. So confident are they that Governor Taft and Mr. Bacon say they believe they will be able to start for home next Saturday. Governor Taft will spend the time after Tuesday in familiarizing his successor, Charles E. Magoon, with the situation. Mr. Magoon is expected here on that day.

THOMAS F. RYAN'S SON DEAD

Heir to New York Financier's Millions Dies Suddenly in Virginia.

Lynchburg, Va., Oct. 9.—W. K. Ryan, son of Thomas F. Ryan, of New York, died suddenly at Oak Ridge.

Mr. Ryan, who was 33 years old, had been suffering for some years with tuberculosis, but his death was unexpected at this time.

William K. Ryan was one of the sons of Thomas F. Ryan, who is at present very much in the public eye as a financier. The elder Ryan is a member of the Ryan-Belmont syndicate, which financed the subway construction in New York. He began life as a dry goods clerk in Baltimore, and his fortune is at present conservatively estimated at \$50,000,000. His latest achievement was the purchase from James Hazen Hyde of the stock of the Equitable Life Assurance society for \$2,500,000.

MR. ROOSEVELT'S FOES ON RECORD

Creasy's Anti-Rebate Resolution Opposed By Republicans Now on Ticket.

Lewis Emery, Jr., recently referred to the repudiation of President Roosevelt's interstate commerce policy by the present state house of representatives, which McNichol, Durham and Penrose absolutely controlled in the regular session of 1905. At the very moment when the president was a guest within this state, Representative William T. Creasy, now fusion nominee for auditor general, presented the following resolution on the evening of January 30:

Whereas, President Roosevelt has announced his purpose to procure legislation by congress which will effectually stop the discrimination of freight rates and the payment of rebates by carrying corporations engaged in interstate commerce; and

Whereas, The enlargement of the powers of the interstate commerce commission to the end that the travelling public and shippers may have prompt and adequate relief from these abuses to which they are subject in the matter of transportation is essential to the fulfillment of this purpose; therefore,

Resolved, by the house of representatives of the general assembly of Pennsylvania, That our senators in congress be instructed, and our representatives requested, to vote for such measure as will give the interstate commerce commission larger powers, to the end that shippers may have prompt and adequate relief, and that rebates be prohibited.

At first the house, seeing nothing but justice as well as common sense in the resolution, together with a deserved tribute to Roosevelt, passed it unanimously. But presently the gangsters learned that the Democratic chuckling was over the fact that the wish of god-speed to Roosevelt was connected with a clever abstract from the Democratic platform.

When the gangsters recovered their breath they prompted Sern, of Philadelphia, to move for reconsideration of the vote by which the resolution had passed. He did so half an hour after Creasy's success. Huhn, of Philadelphia, seconded Sern. Creasy, after giving fair warning that the Republicans would slap their president in the face if they adopted Sern's motion, caused the resolution to be read again. Then "Farmer" Creasy pleaded:

Mr. Speaker, this resolution is in the plain line of what the president is trying to get through congress. It is exactly what was published in the newspapers of both political parties during the last campaign, and I think it is in line with what every industry, except possibly a few in Pennsylvania, want, and I cannot see why the vote should be reconsidered when it is as plain as this is. All the industries in this state passed resolutions for several years back asking for exactly what this resolution and what the president of the United States today is trying to get through congress, and it seems to me that with the great powers that are against the president (and this house knows that), we should give all the encouragement possible to the president, and I ask for the yeas and nays.

But Sern frantically resumed: Mr. Speaker, my reason for making a motion to reconsider is simply because the members of this house at the time did not have sufficient opportunity to consider the resolution, and, furthermore, I believe that this house feels that the president is fully able to cope with the matter and that the members in congress from Pennsylvania better than we are in the form of the resolution offered by the Democratic member from Columbia.

McNichol and colleagues in the meantime had hurried into the house from the senate upon an alarm call and the vote to compliment Roosevelt was rescinded through adoption of the Sern motion by a vote, as announced by Speaker Walton and Clerk Garvin, of 100 to 31. Then a final vote on Creasy's resolution squarely defeated it by a vote of 118 to 23.

Many of the Republican representatives who thus finally voted to repudiate the president whom the Penrose state platform professes to compliment, are now on the machine tickets for re-election to the house that will convene next January. Here are the renominated members who put themselves on record in favor of continuing the discrimination of freight rates and the payment of rebates, when they slapped Roosevelt's face by voting to kill Mr. Creasy's resolution:

- Joseph M. Landis, John E. Rex, George A. Weida and Charles A. Ambler, of Montgomery county; Edward E. Beldeman and Frank B. Wickersham, Dauphin; James Braun, Warren; Frank Craven, Washington; Frank D. Councilman, Potter; A. D. Dunsmore and A. D. Hitchcock, Tioga; Fred C. Ehrhardt, Lackawanna; James W. Endsley, Somerset; Roland Flack, Bucks; James L. Marsteller and Calvin S. Haines, Lehigh; Frank E. McClain and John G. Homer, Lancaster; Josiah Howard, Cameron; Edmund James, Cambria; Griffin E. Jones and George H. Ross, Luzerne; Edgar R. Kress, Lycoming; O. McLane, Crawford; Gabriel H. Meyer, Lebanon; S. Taylor North, Jefferson; Charles A. Snyder and John W. Woodward, Schuylkill; William L. Wood, Fayette; John W. Carson, Beaver; William H. Irwin, Blair; and the following Philadelphians whom the McNichol-Martin-Penrose conventions have put upon the present tickets: Joseph Call, James Clancy, Edwin H. Fabey, William H. Funston, John R. Huhn, James A. Kennedy, Frank G. Mumma, John H. Riebel, Samuel Ripp, John O. Sheatz and Robert H. Smith.

Neither these candidates for re-election to the house at Harrisburg, nor their sponsors on the stump, can consistently appeal to the voters to sustain Roosevelt; nor can they claim to be as valiant as Lewis Emery, Jr., in fighting to bring law-defying corporations within legitimate bounds.

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Six million, two hundred and fifty thousand dollars in "death duties" have been paid into the exchequer during the current financial year, an amount exceeding the estimate for the whole year, which does not end until March 31 next.

So many millionaires have died recently that this inheritance tax has added \$3,500,000 to the revenues within a week. Naturally Chancellor of the Exchequer Asquith laments the decrease of these numerous wealthy persons, but he finds the high amount of the death duty often relieves him as an official from pecuniary embarrassment.

Some heirs declare that the duty presses weightily on estates however large. The Marquis of Beete, who inherited an estate worth \$50,000,000 had to pay \$3,000,000 death duty. He has offered for sale his railway and dock properties at Cardiff, Wales, which are worth \$25,000,000, declaring he must dispose of them to recoup himself for the inheritance tax and to make provision for his brother.

Dr. Houghton, of "The Little Church Around the Corner," performed the marriage ceremony on Tuesday last for a young couple from a town on Long Island. When he had finished the service the bridegroom, with apparent embarrassment asked what the fee was.

"O, well," said the rector, "just pay me whatever you think it is worth to you." The young man looked at Dr. Houghton and then cast an admiring glance at the bride.

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The vicar of an East End parish tells the following tale: The other day one of his parishioners met him, carrying his overcoat. The day was pretty warm.

"You hardly want your overcoat today, sir," said the parishoner.

"I know," was the vicar's reply, "but my wife is interested in a rummage sale, and when I carry my clothes about with me I know where they are."

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