

STRIKE LEADERS UNDER ARREST.

Philadelphia, Feb. 22.—C. O. Pratt, leader of the striking car men, is under arrest, charged with conspiracy and inciting riots.

Director of Public Safety Henry Clay, who bosses under Mayor Reburn, a force of policemen that has proved wholly ineffective, called four plain clothes men into his office and told them to get the strike leader wherever he could be found. He had an idea, did Clay, that Pratt would show fight and that there would be a fine shindy that would further discredit the strikers. They found Pratt in a restaurant and took him to city hall and thrust him into a cell. With him at the time was John J. Murphy, president of the Central Labor Union, and Peter Driscoll, president of the Amalgamated union, the organization that is on strike.

Now that Pratt has been put behind the bars, the command of the strikers devolves upon John J. Murphy, whose importance lies in the fact that he has power to call out from 75,000 to 100,000 labor union men and paralyze every important industry in the city of Philadelphia.

Director Clay's totally unexpected action has rendered the whole situation more acute. People are afraid that it will have the effect of unifying disgruntled elements among the strikers, and that it may lead to further disorders.

May Call Out Militia.

It looks very much as if the tramp of the National Guard will be heard in the streets within a day or two. The happenings of the past twenty-four hours, which included the dynamiting of street cars, scores of encounters between the police and the gangs of strikers and strike sympathizers, the invasion of the downtown district by the disorderly element and the apparent helplessness of the police to stamp out the rioting led to a conference between Mayor Reburn, Brigadier General Wendell P. Bowman, commander of the First brigade; District Attorney Retan and Director of Public Safety Clay. General Bowman was asked how soon he could assemble his soldiers in their armories and mobilize them for service. Under the act of 1850 the mayor has power to call on the militia to put down rioting.

Undoubtedly the course of events will determine whether the city is to be put practically under martial law and the street cars defended with bayonets. While the rioting Monday was less widespread than on Sunday, and though there were fewer persons shot and beaten, the spirit of the strikers remained precisely the same. There simply were not enough idlers loose upon the streets to convert an argument into so many bloody fights.

But the disorder, nevertheless, was general and touched for the first time the business and fine residential sections of the city. For the first time, also, dynamite was used to destroy cars. There is a feeling of apprehension among citizens generally that has set down school attendance 25 per cent and has cut into the business of merchants enormously.

Dynamite on Tracks.

The first fighting that the business section has seen took place in front of the Reading Terminal, at Twelfth and Market streets. A car ran over an explosive that had been placed on a rail, and there was an explosion that shattered every pane of glass in the car, hurled the conductor against a cross seat and shook up a dozen passengers. The police said that a small dynamite bomb had been secured to the track, a bomb exploded by a percussion cap. A minute or two after the bang there were 5000 people swirling at the corner, a jam through which the police tried vainly to bore a way. Trouble-makers ran to the Market Street National bank, which is being reconstructed, caught up armloads of bricks and ran back to bombard the car. The passengers, having picked themselves up from the floor where they had been dashed by the shock of the explosion, ran for their lives. Some of them were hit by the missiles before they could get free. A riot call was sent to the city hall, and two automobile loads of police tore up. The cops didn't get there in time to save the motorman. He was so badly beaten that he was taken to the person hospital unconscious. The lice cornered half a dozen men who ended by directing the fight and ubbed and choked them into submission. They put up an ugly fight, resisting stubbornly.

Clay sent squads of mounted men to the sections where the spirit of lawlessness was most manifest. Time after time small details of mounted policemen rode headlong into crowds that were attempting to destroy cars and punish non-union workmen. The station houses were crammed with prisoners, all of whom were held on charges of rioting.

Here is the brand of trouble that the citizens are afraid of and that the police do not appear to be able to stop. William Maloney, a strike breaker, was running a car north on Kensington avenue, when a brick came from somewhere and fractured his skull. Maloney dropped forward and sideways over the iron gate at the car front. There were 1000 men and women in the mob and they yelled delightedly when they saw the motorman was badly hurt. A woman leaned forward and deliberately threw a stone at the unconscious man. The car was moving forward all this time, slowly, because Maloney had passed out before he could switch on the current. The conductor ran forward, threw over the controller and dragged Maloney back into the car. It engaged the mob. Dozens of men leaped aboard the car, hammered the conductor over the face and head with their fists, knocked him down and kicked him and left him

senseless for the police to take care of. They wrecked the car and got away before the police came.

Another strike breaker got into serious trouble at Sixth street and Lehigh avenue. He was the conductor of one of two Glenside cars that were brought to a halt by a barricade of iron pipes that a mob had erected across the tracks. The motorman showed a yellow streak. He saw the barricade when he was a block away, brought his car up with a jerk, jumped off and ran like a coyote. The conductor stuck. The mob caught him. "Here, I'll give up!" he cried and laughed.

He was still grinning, his hands in the air, when a brick struck him on the right temple. His skull was broken.

Tried to yinch Non-Union Man.

A mob of 3000, in which there were at least 200 women shrieking like nuns, pulled William Willis, a non-union man, from the motorman's platform of a Frankford car. Lieutenant Sykes galloped up with a squad of Clay's cavalry and charged the crowd. The police had their revolvers out, and it looked for a minute as if there would be shooting. Three of the mob had thrown a rope around Willis' neck, had noosed it and were preparing to swing him up to a lamppost. The pistols scared them off and the police rescued the shaking motorman.

The mobs resorted to curious devices to stop the progress of the cars. A crowd laid an American flag over the rails of Kensington avenue tracks. When the motorman of a car ran straight over the flag they yanked him off and beat him badly. At another point they rolled, with much exertion, a pair of enormous beer cans obtained at a brewery and set them solemnly on the tracks. There was no trouble here. When the first car came along the motorman and conductor took one look and climbed off. Frequently squads of strikers or their sympathizers planted themselves between the rails and dared the motorman to run over them. It was about the most effective barricade they found. The car men didn't dare. It would have meant their death, in all likelihood. Ashes, cartloads of dirt, the contents of all the garbage cans that could be collected for blocks around, piles of iron and heaps of wooden beams were piled on the tracks, tactics that interfered materially with the attempt of the Philadelphia Rapid Transit company to keep certain lines in service.

The Rapid Transit company reported that 179 cars were wrecked and that 1159 window panes had been smashed.

Delaware People Find Scum on the Broadkill River.

Milton, Del., Feb. 22.—Excitement is at fever heat in Milton over reports of an oil find. For the past few days at low tide the water of the upper Broadkill river have been covered with a thick scum of oil, plainly distinguishable on the water.

At first it was thought a leaking naphtha launch had been covering the water until the oil was traced to a point above the mooring place of these boats. Many believe the oil comes from a natural well in the lowlands above the city hall, but efforts have failed to locate it. There is a supposition that it may be marsh petroleum similar to that discovered floating on the marshes near Milford some years ago, except that this oil is thick and shows every appearance of being of the best. One rumor is that the flow was located by a Milton man and the location is being kept a secret by him.

St. Louis Girl Gets Disease From Asiatic Hair.

St. Louis, Feb. 22.—Acting on information that there are two girls here suffering from leprosy caused by the wearing of "rats" made of Asiatic hair, G. A. Jordan, assistant health commissioner, will investigate the sale of hair goods here.

The girls, according to the health board's informant, were employed until a few days ago in a downtown store.

Anti-Bryanites to Meet.

Austin, Tex., Feb. 22.—Roger C. Sullivan, of Chicago, who is now in Texas, is authority for the statement that a meeting of a number of national committee men of the Democratic party will be held in San Antonio some time next week. He intimated that the men invited to the conference are opposed to Bryan's leadership, but he declined to say what particular matters are to be discussed.

Confiscate Canned Eggs.

Canned eggs, 1200 pounds of them in twenty-four cans, were seized for condemnation by federal inspectors in a storage plant in Greenwich street, New York city.

The eggs arrived in New York from Chicago in September last. This is the second big seizure of canned eggs here since the investigation of cold storage plants was started.

Old Song Restored Voice.

Thirteen years ago Jesse Everett, of Monticello, N. Y., completely lost his voice, having once been a good singer. When he heard the strains of a familiar air played upon the piano he told his wife he thought he could sing again and did so with remarkable effect. Physicians are unable to explain the phenomenon.

Fall 800 Feet to Death.

Tipped out of an overturned mine bucket like pebbles from a hod two laborers in the Taylor mine of the New Jersey Zinc company at Newton, N. J., fell 800 feet to the bottom of the shaft and were dashed to death. It is not known what caused the bucket to overturn.

KNOX MAY HIT BACK.

Washington, Feb. 22.—Secretary Knox resents the criticisms of his conduct of the state department and may issue a statement giving notice that if the people don't like his kind of diplomacy he is ready to lapse into something rut, or give way to some one else.

Mr. Knox believes in mixing commercialism and diplomacy, and it irritates him when he is accused of running the department for the benefit of J. Pierpont Morgan and other big financiers.

Some of the inside history of the Hankow railroad loan was given out and throws new light on the part taken in that transaction by the United States. It seems that big world politics are involved. This government stepped in just in time to prevent an act that would have retarded for many years the plans for the national progress of China.

The \$30,000,000 Hankow railroad loan had been practically awarded to the German, French and English syndicate. At the eleventh hour the United States interfered and demanded a share of the loan. The European diplomats laughed at our representations.

The real reason the United States took a hand in the proceeding was the knowledge that the foreign syndicate was to be secured in its loan by a lien upon the lidin taxes of the various provinces. This tax is regarded as one of the most archaic institutions of China and a great deterrent to its development.

The United States plans to abolish this tax and at the same time put the Chinese currency on a modern basis and reform the customs service. These reforms would have been impossible, or at least delayed for many years, if the Hankow loan had been put through in its original shape, as the lien on the lidin taxes would have perpetuated the ancient customs.

The United States insisted on our right to share in the loan because of our treaty obligations with China and our prestige in that part of the world, our part in establishing the open door policy and other valid reasons. After a long and bitter controversy the United States won out.

Secretary Knox regards this as his finest bit of statesmanship. It saved China a further setback, and enhanced the influence of the United States in the East. At the same time stipulation was made that part of the supplies for the railroad should be purchased in America.

Secretary Knox turned over to J. Pierpont Morgan the duty of handling the share of the loan awarded to America. He merely stipulated that the firms taken into the syndicate should be of such a character as to carry absolute confidence to the financiers.

In reply to the critics who allege that the Knox diplomacy is nothing more than a "plan" to obtain foreign contracts for the Morgan group of bankers, comes the statement that any American can obtain recognition at the state department by merely showing that they are in a position to "make good" and are as responsible as the foreign syndicate.

It is stated that the department's action in the loan to the Honduras government was governed by the same motives.

In view of the larger politics involved in these transactions, Secretary Knox grows very weary when he hears the charge that he is running the state department in the interest of Morgan and other bankers.

He believes his policy furthers the best interests of the United States government. He is becoming tired of the continued criticism, based, as he believes, on a wrong understanding of the situation, and is seriously considering issuing a statement which will show that if the people don't want this sort of thing, he will be content to limit his activities simply to protecting the lives and properties of Americans in foreign lands.

Castellanes Ask \$13,600.

The Marquis and Marquise de Castellane have instituted suit in Paris against the Princess de Sagan, their former daughter-in-law, for \$12,600 back annuities. This, they allege the count and countess, in the marriage settlement of 1898, engaged themselves to pay at the rate of \$5600 a year.

The annuity was paid until the Count and Countess de Castellane were divorced, when the countess, who was formerly Miss Anna Gould, refused to contribute further to the support of her former husband's parents. M. Bonnet argued the case on behalf of the plaintiffs, and M. Clemenceau will reply within a week.

Freed; Wed in 12 Minutes.

"Celerity, accuracy, celerity," is the motto of the acrobat. True to his profession, Otto T. Max Unger, an acrobat, was divorced and married within twelve minutes in New York.

At 3 o'clock, when the decree was granted, Malenie Anne Brogel, whom he was to marry, sat beside Unger in court. Before the ink had dried on the papers, the pair hurried to City Hall in a taxicab, and at 3:05 had taken out a marriage license.

Meanwhile, Alderman White had been summoned to City Hall by telephone. He arrived at 3:09 and 3:12 the pair were married.

Appreciated.

Tubb—Old boy, I want to congratulate you on your speech at the banquet last night. O'Sullivan (after waiting a moment)—I know you do, pard, and you're awfully sorry you can't do it truthfully. I appreciate the effort, just the same. Nas'y weather, isn't it?—Chicago Tribune.

OFFNS FIRE ON CONGRESS.

President Taft is impatient at the failure of congress to act upon the important measures he has specially urged upon its attention, and he is taking steps to let the fact be known.

He was called upon at the White House, presumably at his own request, by several legislators in charge of the various measures and the necessity for prompt action, at least on some of the minor matters of legislation, was strongly urged by him.

The White House conferences are regarded as especially important as they emphasize the fact that the president intends to put the screws down hard upon those who are antagonistic to his declared policies and force through the legislation to which he stands committed.

Among his callers was Senator Beveridge, chairman of the committee on territories, who is looking after the Alaskan territorial bill; Senator Carter, who is fathering the postal savings bank bill; Senator Borah, who has actively opposed some of the features of the latter measure, and Representative Hayes, ranked as an insurgent, whose aid might be helpful in securing united action by the Republican majority in the house upon the Republican platform.

It is believed the president desires that such measures as the Arizona and New Mexico statehood bill, the Alaskan territorial bill, and others of comparatively minor importance be acted on at once in order to clear the way for some of the large subjects, at least those likely to give rise to prolonged discussion and controversy.

Senator Beveridge is said to have reported that he found difficulty in getting his committee together to dispose of business and a similar complaint comes from other quarters.

The president will continue his personal interviews with the various leaders in the senate and house, and if this course does not avail to promote speedy action in congress on the measures referred to it is entirely possible that he may feel called upon to send a special message to congress placing the responsibility where it belongs.

The apparent indifference to the Taft legislative program is pretty well illustrated by the difficulty that the senate committee on territories has been having to get action on the bill reorganizing the government of Alaska. The committee has met several times without being able to secure a quorum. One Republican senator commented upon the situation in this way:

"In the twelve years that I have been in the senate I have never before seen conditions such that I could not say in a general way what was going to be done—such conditions of mingled indifference and hostility."

The ambitious program which President Taft presented to congress consisted of the statehood bill, the Alaska bill, the anti-injunction bill, the postal savings bank bill, additional amendments to the railroad rate law and the federal incorporation act.

The president has indicated that he will not insist upon the passage of the federal incorporation act. He has come to the conclusion, it is said, that before this bill can be passed he and the party must conduct a campaign of education in regard to it.

Mine Victims' Bodies Mummified.

Eleven bodies of miners were recovered from the St. Paul coal mine at Cherry, Ill.

To the amazement of veteran mine inspectors the bodies entombed since last November, when brought to the surface, were found to be almost perfectly mummified.

The mummified condition was brought about by the bodies having, during three months been in a part of the mine which was dry and warm and going through a slow process of drying up.

The rescuers found the eleven bodies in what is known as the second level. They were about 175 feet from the main air shaft. The men instead of retreating to remoter parts of the mine, evidently had made a desperate effort to escape when the disaster occurred, and they were among the first to die.

They were found with their arms stretched forward and face down, having been suffocated as they ran, probably by a gust of heat and gas.

Careless Women Blamed For Divorces.

"The sloppiness of women is responsible for most of the divorce cases," said Rev. Father Joachim, a Passionist priest, during a lecture at St. Peter's Roman Catholic church at Pittsburg, Pa. "Before marriage many of them are neat and tidy at all times, but after the wedding ceremony they are careless about their looks only in the street."

"Many homes are wrecked because of the nagging and fault finding by both man and wife and a disposition on the part of both not to bear with each other's failings."

Falls 400 Feet to His Death.

Tamaqua, Pa., Feb. 22.—Falling 400 feet down the shaft at the No. 9 colliery, Elmer Hester, aged thirty-seven years, of Lansford, was killed instantly.

BOOKS, MAGAZINES, ETC.

William Jasper Nicolls has completed, and J. B. Lippincott Co., of Philadelphia, have in press for early publication, a new historical novel entitled—"THE DAUGHTERS OF SUFFOLK." The scene is laid in the middle of the sixteenth century, and the Suffolk referred to in the title is Henry Grey, third Marquis of Dorset, who married Frances, daughter of Charles Brandon and Mary, sister of Henry VIII. By her he became the father of Lady Jane Grey, and of her sister—not so well known to the general reader—Lady Katherine Grey. The lives of these two girls form the historical facts from which Mr. Nicolls has drawn

his inspiration. The book will be illustrated with twenty-four reproductions of rare old plates collected by the author, 8 mo, gilt top. Uncut edges. Special cover design. Bound in maroon cloth. By mail \$1.50 postpaid. * * *

COOKBOOK TO SAVE HALF OF MEAT BILL.—Housekeepers who have found trouble in making expense accounts normal while meat prices have been soaring will welcome the Sunday *North American* for February 27, a part of which will be a cookbook made up from tested recipes arranged to cut table expenses in half.

This is the first cookbook ever compiled with a view to showing how to prepare the cheaper parts of the beef, which are quite as nutritious as the costlier ones.

This collection of recipes puts the housewife in a position to beat the high prices, please her family and keep her expenses normal in spite of the Beef Trust's quotations.

New Advertisements.

WANTED.—A middle aged woman to do cooking at a Fraternity House; also two girls to wait on table and do other house work. Address, Box 597 State College, Pa.

LOST.—Ladies pocketbook containing sum of money, between the Scenic and Blanchard residence on Linn street. Suitable reward if returned to MRS. E. M. BLANCHARD.

WANTED.—Married man for general farm work. One who thoroughly understands farming. Apply with references, stating wages desired to J. R. Mallory, Oak Grove Farm, Williamsport, Pa.

LIVERY, SALE & TRANSFER STABLE FOR SALE.—Doing a nice business in city of 10,000 inhabitants, 12 horses, carriages, hack, buggies, harness and everything complete. Ten boarding horses. Selling because properties are going into other business. Must be sold by March first. Address X, care of WATCHMAN office, Bellefonte.

Legal Notices.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Letters of administration on the estate of J. Green Irvin, deceased, late of College township, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate to make immediate payment and those having claims against the same to present them duly authenticated for settlement. ANNE I. MITCHELL, LETITIA I. JOHNSON, Administratrixes.

HARRY KELLER, Atty.

HOUSE FOR RENT.—Beaver and Hoy Row. \$9.00 per month. Inquire of J. HARRIS HOY, 55-6-3t.

Automobiles.

THE NEW BUICK IS HERE. ARRANGE FOR DEMONSTRATION. Second Hand Cars For Sale and Accessories. W. W. Keichline & Co. South Water St. Bellefonte, Pa. LIVERY ATTACHED. 55-1-ly

Building Material.

When you are ready for it, you will get it here. ON LUMBER, MILL WORK, ROOFING, SHINGLES AND GLASS. This is the place where close prices and prompt shipments of reliable materials get the orders of all who know of them. AN ESTIMATE? BELLEFONTE LUMBER CO. 52-5-ly. Bellefonte, Pa.

The First National Bank.

The First National Bank Bellefonte, Pa. Capital and Surplus \$240,000. CHARLES M. McCURDY, President. GEO. F. HARRIS, Vice President. JAMES K. BARNHART, Cashier. DIRECTORS: CHAS. M. McCURDY, W. FRED REYNOLDS, GEO. F. HARRIS, GEO. M. GAMBLE, WM. P. HUMES, MARTIN FAUBLE, HENRY S. LINN.

If you do not Have a Bank Account.

open one with this old, conservatively managed bank. 54-49-ly

Lime and Crushed Limestone.

You Farmers and Agriculturists: Your land must have Lime if you want to raise paying crops. Use Hydrated Lime (H-O), through your drill or broadcast when you seed, for quick results, or use ordinary lime, fresh forkings, or lime for general use. But be Sure to Use Lime. Lime for Chemical and Building Purposes. Limestone crushed to any size. Fine Limestone for Walks, etc. All sizes of Limestone. Works at Bellefonte, Frankstown, Spring Meadows, Tyrone Forge and Union Furnace. PROMPT SHIPMENTS. ALL RAILROAD CONNECTIONS. Write for information to American Lime & Stone Company, Office: TYRONE, PA. 54-4-ly. The largest lime manufacturers in Pa.

New Advertisements.

WANTED.—Steward for Tyrone Country club at Pennsylvania Furnace. Address RICHARD BEASTON, Tyrone, Pa. 54-4-ly

Real Estate For Sale.

HOUSES FOR SALE.—Two nice homes in Milesburg borough for sale on easy terms. One \$700, one \$500. Much better investments for cash. L. C. BULLOCK, Overseer of Poor.

FARM FOR SALE OR RENT.

A good farm, containing 134 acres, under a good state of cultivation and good buildings, located in Liberty township about four miles west of Eagleville, for sale or rent on easy terms. For further particulars apply to H. E. FREDERICKS, Lock Haven, Pa. 54-46-2m.

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE.

The farm of the late Hesekeiah Ewing, deceased, located in Ferguson township, Centre county, six miles west of State College, four miles east of Penna Furnace, and one mile from Fairbrook Station, consisting of ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-FIVE ACRES of which all is in a high state of cultivation except about eight acres, on which there is a nice growth of white oak timber. This farm is one of the most desirable properties in the valley. J. M. EWING, Newport, Perry Co., Pa. 54-47-4f.

STATE COLLEGE PROPERTY FOR SALE.

The residence of the late Margaret Ewing, deceased, located in State College Borough, corner of Beaver and Allen Streets. This is a corner property and is only one square from the entrance of the college campus and one of the most desirable locations in State College. J. M. EWING, Newport, Perry Co., Pa. 54-47-4f.

Oleomargarine.

Why Pay 35 to 40 cents for butter when you can buy . . . High Grade Oleomargarine from me at 25 cents per pound. R. S. BROUSE, Bush Arcade, 54-45 Bellefonte, Pa.

Lumber.

BELLEFONTE LUMBER CO. 52-5-ly. Bellefonte, Pa.