

Bellefonte, Pa., September 16, 1910.

Rid State of the Machine.

Grim Shows How Republican Misrule Crushes Farmer. Proper Rural Schools Denied

Wednesday, Sept. 7, was Democratic day at the Farmers' Picnic at the White City, Chestnut Hill, Philadelphia. The feature of the occasion was a speech by State Senator Webster Grim, Democratic candidate for governor. It is estimated that 10,000 peo-

ple attended the picnic that day. Senator Grim was introduced by John Burton, chairman of the Democratic reception committee. In part

"If I can show you that the Democratic party advocates the principles which you advocate and that the Republican party has done those things which they should not have done and let andone those things which they should have done, then you cannot consistently hesitate to support our party if you would be true to your convictions.

"The national and state governments attempt to regulate everything, even prescribing the conditions under which you are born, the conditions of your marriage and the permit of your death and burial. Samuel J. Tilden, in a speech before the New York state Democratic convention in 1871, said that 'The creed of the Democratic party was comprised in two ideas: First, to limit as much as possible all governmental power, enlarging everywhere the domain of individual judgment and action; and secondly, to throw back the governmental powers necessary to be exercised as much as possible upon the states and the localities, approaching in every case the individuals to be affected. The opposite ldeas, to meddle with everything properly belonging to the individual and to centralize all governmental powers, express the tendencies of the Republican party.' How true was this prophecy! It is the favorite policy of the Republican party to teach the people to look to Washington as the source of power, instead of the Democratic view, which teaches that the source of power is in the people themselves.

The People Are All Powerful.

"Republicans believe that what is good enough for the majority of this nation is good enough for the locality. Democrats believe that this is their own affair so long as they do not conflict with any larger principles affecting their neighbors. One doctrine teaches that the benefits emanate from the people themselves, and that offi- per cent to 50 per cent, provided that cials are only their public servants. not more than \$20 a mile should be Democrats believe that all power was paid, but Governor Stuart for some originally vested in the people, that they gave to the state some of these powers and that the state granted some of these same powers as were necessary to the general government.

"Before the Civil War with few exceptions the affairs of the government and state were administered by the same party which watched at the birth of the nation. Under its guidance was shaped its future destiny. Upon the broad principles of equality its success was assured. The country and state during this time was largely agricultural and the farmers were the great support of the party. 'Equal rights for all, special privileges for none,' was a cardinal principle. Trusts, monopolies and subsidies found no foothold in our legislation. But now how changed! The mere statement of the proposition throws upon the party in power since the war the burden of alarming conditions which have produced such irregularities. Who will deny that special privilege has become a part of our legislative system? Who will deny that we have a condition of privilege whereby we can count our millionaires by the hundreds, and that our protected industries have become powerful enough to throttle the government itself? What have you farmers been doing all the time? How have your interests been cared for during this period of millionaire development? How many of you have become millionaires? Has any man worked harder and earned more than you have? You have been helping this movement for years by your votes, and what have you received in return for building the nation? Have your lands increased in value over fifty years ago? Do your crops bring any more now than they did then? And in return for all these grants of special privilege to the interests, are your taxes any less than they were fifty years ago? They have increased in every instance

The Tariff a Yoke of Bondage. "No, gentlemen, this management is

not in your interests, and you only add to your burden by supporting the Republican party. There are industries that are directly benefited by this legislation, but it is not yours, and you are therefore paying dearly for it. Take the present tariff for an example. What benefit does the farmer derive from high protective tariff to compensate him for the increased cost which he must pay for nearly ev. | should not be required to pay a tax erything he buys? It is for you to on what he owns and on what he owes say whether you will continue to place the yoke of bondage around your necks so that you may prosper the manufacturers and the business men. You ask no favors. Why not let other ple of equality by abolishing special privileges. It is plain that you can

ship which impels a man to vote the engaged in other enterprises."

political ticket his father voted is the source of present-day political machine power. Senator Grim continued:

"Mr. Tener says that if elected he will carry out the wise and sagacious policies which have distinguished the administration of the Hon. Edwin S.

Proper Schools Denied the Farmer.

"Mr. Tener will speak to you tomorrow of three subjects-schools, roads and health. As to the first, Governor Stuart vetoed the school code, which had been prepared with great care by a committee of eminent educators, and in so doing, denied to the children of our state the benefits of a more advanced system of education. If Mr. Tener carries out the principles of Governor Stuart, as he promises, he will do the same thing. This measure had been promised to the people, and while not perfect it was as perfect as it ever will be and should not have been vetoed.

"The greatest difficulty with which you have had to contend in the farm highway bill," which the present govlife is the disadvantage under which your children labor. To keep the boys and girls upon the farm we have established the township high school, and today no bright boy or girl upon the farm needs to go to the city for a high school education. But this in turn is altogether checkmated by the business college which sends its agents to visit personally every high school graduate who does not expect to enter a profession and allures him by the promise of a good position after a year's course in business. We need the new code to check this tendency. We need all the school facilities in the country that we can get to hold our young people upon the farm, and the school code contained many provisions to that effect, particularly in the requirements as to agriculture.

"It takes a bold man who can defend the party in power for its jugglery with the road appropriation. We divide our road legislation into two branches-stone road legislation and dirt road legislation. For forty years before 1902 we had very little legislation upon the subject. In 1903 we created the state highway department and began the construction of stone roads by the state with local aid, and since then we have invested in round figures about \$10,000,000 in stone roads. The present dirt road law was first enacted in 1905 and carried with it an appropriation of 15 per cent to all townships which had abolished the work tax, but the legislature at that session omitted to provide the appropriation, and the legislature of 1907 appropriated \$150,000 for 1906, and the legislature of 1909 appropriated \$295,-000 to pay the 15 per cent appropriation for 1907. The appropriation for 1908 and 1909 have never been paid. In 1907 the legislature increased the reason vetoed this measure and cut out the appropriation. The last legislature re-enacted the same measure the original bill carrying with it \$1, 500,000 for the purpose. It was well known that it would require all of this amount to meet the 50 per cent, and that this would be of some real assistance to the farmers of the state It was equally well known that the money was in the state treasury to meet the appropriation. In spite of this knowledge the city members in the legislature succeeded in cutting down the appropriation to \$1,000,000. and the governor when it reached him

that suits you, vote for him.' Mr. Grim criticized the state department of health as being a type of "sumptuary legislation with a vengeance," and added that he will have more to say upon this subject later in the campaign.

cut it another one-half, so that we are

face to face with the proposition that

the legislature and the governor cut

\$1,000,000 from you farmers of the

state, or in other words left you bear

that much additional tax burden dur-

ing these two years. I say the farmers

of the state, because after all is said

and done. is the farmers' tax that

keeps in order the dirt roads. If you

believe that Mr. Tener will carry out

this policy of Governor Stuart, and

He then branched to the more vital but more complex subject of taxation, concluding his speech as follows: "While the government was extending to other interests, governmental support, the farmer was supporting the government, but now that infant industries have developed into giant trusts and manufacturers have been able to grow rich and the railroad companies have done nothing in return for franchises except to discriminate against you, you wrong yourself if you do not demand that other industries should share with you the burden of taxation. There never was any intelligent reason given why \$1000 invested in real estate should pay any more to the support of the government than the same amount invested at interest or in merchandise. The man who invests \$3000 in an automobile that goes tearing up your roads should pay road tax the same as you do upon your farm that cost you the same amount. The certificate of deposit in bank should pay as much interest as the mortgage upon your farm. Yea more, for the former

besides. The corporation pays a five mill tax upon net earnings, but the farmer pays an average of sixteen mills not upon net earnings but upon his whole plant. It is true that real business industries do likewise? Place estate no longer pays state tax. The the nation back again upon the princi- 27,000 corporations doing business in this state should pay every dallar of the state tax, leaving all other taxes never hope for this from the Republi- now collected by the state for local purposes. The farmer for years has Explaining that the blind partisan. not had a fair chance with the man

While the Democrats and some of Constitutional Amendments Constitutional Amendments the Republicans on the Ballinger investigating committee were attending to business at St. Paul, Congressman Marlin E. Olmsted was patching up his fences by making a political speech in his district near Harrisburg. Isn't it about time that Pennsylvania be represented at Washington by men who serve the people first and the mealing of the construction. vestigating committee were attending serve the people first and themselves and "the interests" last.

One way to help the Republican machine in its efforts to keep its grip on Pennsylvania is to fail to be registered. Voting is then impossible under the law. Electors in third class cities have two more days in which to be registered-Tuesday, Sept. 20, and Saturday, Oct. 22. Registration last fall, last winter or last spring has ex-

It is rumored in gang circles that one of the first measures to be passed next winter, should the Penrose crowd be in control, will be the "Stuart state ernor vetoed last year. Can you imagine anyone except Jim McNichol getting the contract?

No one is a Christian who hasn't been baptized. No man in a Pennsylvania city is a voter who hasn't been registered in person. Tuesday, Sept. 20, and Saturday, Oct. 22, are the remaining registration days in third class cities, which means every city except Philadelphia, Pittsburg and

Any elector who is twenty-two years old or more cannot vote in November unless he shall have paid a state or county tax within the past two years. Such taxes must be paid not later than Oct. 8. If you have not paid a tax since 1908 hunt up your ward or township county tax collector and pay it.

-A cornfield makes an excellent run for growing chicks. It has been demon-strated at Cornell and other experiment stations that chicks can be raised in cornfields advantageously at less cost than on sod, and with better results. The corn gives them shade, supplies green feed and an abundance of bugs and worms.

Hood's Sarsaparilla.

TERRIBLE SUFFERING

Eczema All Over Baby's Body.

"When my baby was four months old his face broke out with eczema, and at sixteen months of age, his face, hands and arms were in a dreadful state. The eczema spread all over his body. We had to put a mask or cloth over his face and tie up his hands. Finally we gave him Hood's Sarsaparilla and in a few months he was entirely cured. Today he is a healthy boy." Mrs. Inez Lewis, Baring, Maine. Hood's Sarsaparilla cures blood diseases and builds up the system.

Get it today in usual liquid form or chocolated tablets called Sarsatabs.

A CONCURRENT RESOLUTION.

A CONCURRENT RESOLUTION.

Proposing an amendment to section twenty-six of article five of the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Resolved (if the Senate concur), That the following amendment to section twenty-six of article five of the Constitution of Pennsylvania be, and the same is hereby, proposed, in accordance with the eighteenth article thereof:—

That section 26 of Article V., which reads as follows: "Section 26. All laws relating to courts shall be general and of uniform operation, and the organization, jurisdiction, and powers of all courts of the same class or grade, so far as regulated by law, and the force and effect of the process and judgments of such courts, shall be uniform; and the General Assembly is hereby prohibited from creating other courts to exercise the powers vested by this Constitution in the judges of the Courts of Common Pleas and Orphans' Court," be amended so that the same shall read as follows:—

Section 26. All laws relating to courts shall be general and of Uniform operation, and the organization, jurisdiction, and powers of all courts of the same class or grade, so far as regulated by law, and the force and effect of the process and judgments of such courts, shall be uniform; but, notwithstanding any provisions of this Constitution, the General Assembly shall have full power to establish new courts, from time to time, as the same may be needed in any city or county, and to prescribe the powers and jurisdiction thereof, and to increase the number of judges in any courts now existing or hereafter created, or to reorganize the same, or to vest in other courts the jurisdiction therefore exercised by courts not of record, and to abolish the same wherever it may be deemed necessary for the orderly and efficient administration of justice.

A true copy of Resolution No. 1.

litereot, so that the said section shall read as fol-lows:

Section 1. Every male citizen twenty-one years of age, possessing the following qualifications, shall be entitled to vote at all elections, subject however to such laws requiring and regulating the registration of electors as the General Assem-bly may enact.

ROBERT McAFEE, Secretary of the Commonwealth NUMBER THREE.

NUMBER ONE.

ROBERT McAFEE, Secretary of the Commonwealth. NUMBER TWO. RESOLUTION.

RESOLUTION.

Proposing an amendment to the constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, so as to eliminate the requirement of payment of taxes as a qualification of the right to vote.

Resolved (if the House of Representatives concur). That the following amendment to the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania be, and the same is hereby, proposed, in accordance with the eighteenth article eight be amended, by striking out the fourth numbered paragraph thereof, so that the said section shall read as follows:

the registration of electors as the General Assembly may enact.

First. He shall have been a citizen of the United States at least one month.

Second. He shall have resided in the State one year (or if, having previously been a qualified elector or native-born citizen of the State,he shall have removed therefrom and returned, then six months) immediately preceding the election.

Third. He shall have resided in the election district where he shall offer to vote at least two months immediately preceding the election.

A true copy of Resolution No. 2.

ROBERT McAFEE.

A JOINT RESOLUTION.

Proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, so as to consolidate the courts of common pleas of Al-

vested in five distint and separate courts of equal and co-ordinate jurisdiction, composed of three judges each. The said courts in Philadelphia shall be designated respectively as the court of common pleas number one, number two, number three, number four, and number five, but the number of said courts may be by law increased, from time to time, and shall be in like manner designated by successive numbers. The number of judges in any of said courts, or in any county where the establishment of an additional court may be authorized by law, may be increased, from time to time, and whenever such increases shall amount in the whole to three, such three judges shall compose a distinct and separate court as aforesaid, which shall be numbered as aforesaid. In Philadelphia all suits shall be instituted in the said courts of common pleas without designating the number of the said court, and the several courts shall distribute and apportion the business among them in such manner as shall be provided by rules of court, and each court, to which any suit shall be thus assigned, shall have exclusive jurisdiction thereof, subject to change of venue, as shall be provided by law.

In the county of Allegheny all the jurisdiction and powers now vested in the several numbered courts of common pleas, composed of all the judges in commission in said courts. Such jurisdiction and powers shall extend to all proceedings at law and in equity which shall have been instituted in the several numbered courts, and shall be subject to such changes as may be made by law, and subject to change of venue as provided by law. The president judge of said court shall be selected as provided by law. The number of judges in said court may be by law increased from time to time. This amendment shall take effect on the first day of January succeeding its adoption.

A true copy of Joint Resolution No. 3.

ROBERT McAFEE,

ROBERT McAFEE, Secretary of the Commonwealth. NUMBER FOUR.

A JOINT RESOLUTION. A JOINT RESOLUTION.

Proposing an amendment to section eight, article nine, of the Constitution of Pennsylvania.

Section 1. Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, That the following is proposed as an amendment to the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in accordance with the provisions of the eighteenth article thereof:—

AMENDMENT TO ARTICLE NINE, SECTION EIGHT.

sylvania, in accordance with the provisions of the eighteenth article thereof:—

AMENDMENT TO ARTICLE NINE, SECTION EIGHT. Section 2. Amend section eight, article nine, of the Constitution of Pennsylvania, which reads as follows:—

"Section 8. The debt of any county, city, borough, township, school district, or other municipality or incorporated district, except as herein provided, shall never exceed seven per centum upon the assessed value of the taxable property therein, nor shall any such municipality or district incur any new debt, or increase its indebtedness to an amount exceeding two per centum upon such assessed valuation of property, without the assent of the electors thereof at a public election in such manner as shall be provided by law; but any city, the debt of which now exceeds seven per centum of such assessed valuation, may be authorized by law to increase the same three per centum, in the aggregate, at any one time, upon such valuation, so as to read as follows:—

Section 8. The debt of any county, city, borough, township, school district, or other municipality or incorporated district, except as herein provided, shall never exceed seven per centum, upon the assessed value of the taxable property therein, nor shall any such municipality or district incur any new debt, or increase its indebtedness to an amount exceeding two per centum upon such assessed valuation of property, without the assent of the electors thereof at a public election in such manner as shall be provided by law; but any city, the debt of which now exceeds seven per centum, in the aggregate, at any one time, upon such assessed valuation of property, without the assent of the electors thereof at a public election in such manner as shall be provided by law; but any city, the debt of which now exceeds seven per centum of other and the electors thereof at a public election in such manner as and docks, or the reclamation of such assessed valuation, may be authorized by law to increase the same three per centum, in the aggregate, at the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, so as to consolidate the courts of common pleas of Allegheny County.

Section 1. Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, That the following amendment to the Constitution of Pennsylvania be, and the same is hereby, proproposed, in accordance with the eighteenth article thereof:—

That section six of article five be amended, by striking out, he said section, and inserting in place thereof the following:

Section 6. In the county of Philadelphia all the jurisdiction and powers now vested in the district courts and courts of common pleas, subject to such changes as may be made by this Constitution or by law, shall be in Philadelphia

That Section 6. In the county of Philadelphia all the jurisdiction and powers now vested in the county of Philadelphia to become otherwise is debted: Provided, That a sinking fund for the cancellation shall be established and maintaine A true copy of Joint Resolution No. 4.

ROBERT McAFEE,

55-31-13t

Secretary of the construction and develorment of subways for transit purposes, or for the construction of wharves and docks, or the recl matter of subways for transit purposes, or for the construction of wharves and docks, or the recl matter of subways for transit purposes, or for the construction of wharves and docks, or the recl matter of subways for transit purposes, or for the countrous feature of subways for transit purposes, or for the construction of wharves and docks, or the recl subways for transit purposes, or for the construction of wharves and docks, or the recl subways for transit purposes, or for the construction of wharves and docks, or the recl subways for transit purposes, or for the construction of wharves and docks, or the recl subways for transit purposes, or for the construction of wharves and docks, or the recl subways for transit purposes, or the recl subways for transit purposes, or the recl subways for transit purposes, or the recl subways for transit p

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Travelers Guide.

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9 00 p. m. a. m. Arr. † Week Days. WALLACE H. GEPHART, General Superintendent Lve. a. m. p. m. BELLEFONTE CENTRAL RAILROAD.
Schedule to take effect Monday. Jan. 6. 1910 EASTWARD Read up.

t No5 t No3 No1 t No 2 t No 4 No 6 p. m. a. m. a.m. Lve. Ar. a. m. p. m. p.m. 2 00 10 15 6 30 Bellefonte... 8 50 12 50 6 00 2 07 10 20 6 35 Coleville... 8 40 12 40 5 50 2 12 10 23 6 38 Morris... 8 37 12 37 5 47 2 17 10 27 6 43 Stevens... 8 35 12 35 5 45 Lime Centre... 8 35 12 35 5 45 2 26 10 34 6 50 Fillmore... 8 28 12 28 5 35 2 35 10 40 6 55 Briarly... 8 24 12 24 5 30 2 35 10 45 7 00 Waddles... 8 20 12 20 5 25 2 50 10 57 7 12 Krumrine... 8 07 12 07 5 07 3 20 11 10 7 25 State College 8 00 12 00 5 00 7 31 Bloomsdorf... 7 40 F. H. THOMAS, Supt.

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