

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 people attended the picnic that day.

Senator Grim was introduced by John Burton, chairman of the Democratic reception committee. In part Mr. Grim said:

"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 us do 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 idea, 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 officials are only their public servants. Democrats believe that all power was originally vested in the people, that they gave to the state some of these powers and that the state granted some of these 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 everything he buys? It is for you to 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 business industries do likewise? Place the nation back again upon the principle of equality by abolishing special privileges. It is plain that you can never hope for this from the Republican party.

Explaining that the blind patriotism which impels a man to vote the

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. Stuart.

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 life 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 juggling 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 road 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 per cent to 50 per cent, provided that not more than \$20 a mile should be paid, but Governor Stuart for some 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 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 during these two years. I say the farmers of the state, because after all is said and done, it 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 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.

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 should not be required to pay a tax on what he owns and on what he owes 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 estate no longer pays state tax. The 27,000 corporations doing business in this state should pay every dollar of the state tax, leaving all other taxes now collected by the state for local purposes. The farmer for years has not had a fair chance with the man engaged in other enterprises."

While the Democrats and some of 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 themselves and "the interests" last.

One way to help the Republican machine in its efforts to keep its grip on Pennsylvania is to fall 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 expired.

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 highway bill," which the present governor 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 Scranton.

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 demonstrated at Cornell and other experiment stations that chicks can be raised in cornfields advantageously at less cost than on soil, and with better results. The corn gives them shade, supplies green feed and an abundance of bugs and worms.

Hood's Sarsaparilla.

TERRIBLE SUFFERING

Exema All Over Baby's Body. "When my baby was four months old his face broke out with exema, and at sixteen months of age, his face, hands and arms were in a dreadful state. The exema 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 chocolate tablets called Sarasats.

Constitutional Amendments

PROPOSED AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION SUBMITTED TO THE CITIZENS OF THIS COMMONWEALTH FOR THEIR APPROVAL OR REJECTION. BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA, AND PUBLISHED BY ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF THE COMMONWEALTH, IN PURSUANCE OF ARTICLE XVIII OF THE CONSTITUTION.

A CONCURRENT RESOLUTION.

Resolved (if the Senate concur), That the following amendment to section twenty-six of article five of the Constitution of Pennsylvania be adopted: That the number of judges in the supreme, appellate and common pleas courts shall be increased from nine to twelve, and the several judges shall be designated by the number of their offices, and 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 increase 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.

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Constitutional Amendments

vested in five distinct 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 increase 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.

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Patents.

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SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN, a handsome illustrated weekly. Largest circulation of any scientific journal. Terms \$3 a year; four months \$1. Sold by all newsdealers. MUNN & CO., 631 Broadway, New York. Branch office, 625 F St., Washington, D. C.

Hair Dresser.

FOR THE LADIES.—Miss Jennie Morgan in her rooms on Spring Street, is ready to meet any and all patients wishing treatment by electricity, treatments of the scalp, facial massage or neck and shoulder massage. She has also for sale a large collection of real and imitation shell and jet combs and ornaments, small jewelry, belt and belt buckles, hair goods, and is able to supply you with all kinds of toilet articles, including creams, powders, toilet waters, extracts, and all of Hudenut's preparations. 50-1

Travelers Guide.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF PENNSYLVANIA. Condensed Time Table effective June 17, 1910.

Table with columns: READ DOWN, STATIONS, READ UP. Lists stations like BELLEFONTE, PHILADELPHIA, etc.

Table with columns: (N. Y. Central & Hudson River R. R.) and station names like Jersey Shore, WMPORT, etc.

BELLEFONTE CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Schedule to take effect Monday, Jan. 6, 1910.

Table with columns: WESTWARD, STATIONS, EASTWARD. Lists stations like LIME CENTRE, HUNTER'S PARK, etc.

Children Cry for

Fletcher's Castoria.

Clothing.

Clothing.

Smart Young Dressers..



Our Natty Fall Suits

Will strike the swell young men dressers very forcibly. Young men have well fixed ideas regarding what they buy in Clothes and they go where they know

They Can Be Fully Satisfied

We are showing the Biggest Assortment of Clothes for Young Men in Central Pennsylvania. The Full Breasted Broad Shouldered Kind. Trousers Full and Graceful with Extra Hem for Cuffs. Every New Twist and Turn in Style. Every New Fabric.

ALL THE NEW SHADES

of Brown, Blue and Gray. You will like them. They are Priced Honestly and The Fauble guarantee goes with them. Your Money Back if you want it.

Let Us Show You?

Allegheny St., Bellefonte.

The Fauble Stores.