

Tener Connected With Swindlers

Philadelphia Newspaper Makes Charges Against Him.

The Philadelphia North American, a Republican newspaper, makes grave charges against John K. Tener, the Republican candidate for governor of Pennsylvania. It accuses him with having been associated with professional crooks to swindle innocent investors. According to that paper, Mr. Tener accepted the presidency at a salary of \$5000 a year, a seat on the board of directors and a bonus of \$50,000 worth of the stock of a corporation which had no assets, and the capital of which was worthless shares in four other bankrupt corporations. It alleges that Mr. Tener was aware of the character of the company and traded his name to the bogus corporation for the consideration of the salary and the bonus, in order that his associates in the swindling operation might be the more successful in duping their victims, innocent investors.

If what the North American asserts is even partially true, John K. Tener is not only unfit for governor, but he is unfit to enjoy personal liberty. Only a swindler and conspirator would knowingly engage in such nefarious operations, and if Mr. Tener got in the way described by the Philadelphia newspaper, and after getting in acted as the Philadelphia newspaper alleges he acted, he is nothing more nor less than a dishonest scoundrel, and no honest or patriotic citizen can vote for such a man without stultifying himself. Not only that, but it becomes the bounden duty of every honest and patriotic citizen to employ every honest means available to prevent his election to the office of governor or to any other office in the gift of the people. Failure in this is recreancy to the palpable duties of citizenship.

If John K. Tener is guilty as charged by the Philadelphia North American, any man who votes for him, knowing the facts, or in any way contributes toward his election to the office of governor, is accessory after the fact to his crime and equally culpable with him. Failing to vote against him or voting for a candidate who has no chance of election is contributing to his elevation to the office and, it is, therefore, the duty of every honest elector to not only not vote for Tener, but to vote for Webster Grim, the only candidate who has even a remote chance of defeating him. We do not say that the charges are true, though the testimony presented by the Philadelphia North American is strongly supported by circumstantial evidence. But we do believe that sufficient has been revealed to create suspicion and protest that no man under such a cloud of suspicion should be elected governor of Pennsylvania, and that the only way to prevent that shameful result is to vote for Webster Grim.

Following is a summary of the charges made by the Philadelphia North American as presented in its columns the other day: John K. Tener is the business friend and associate of swindlers, convicted and unconvicted. He sold his name as president of a fraudulent corporation formed and conducted by these men, the consideration they voted him, on the day he was elected, being a salary of \$5000 a year and \$50,000 in stock.

By the use of his name as president and director of the swindling concern they have sold its worthless stock to the public. The Tener corporation is capitalized at \$2,000,000, the issue being based upon the worthless remnants of four other corporations, organized and wrecked by the same swindlers, which had fleeced numerous investors.

Its literature, bearing prominently the name of John K. Tener as president and director, is a mass of false and misleading representations. The "assets" of the corporation to which he sold the use of his name consist of the "assets" of bankrupt fake corporations, which were falsely valued at \$2,000,000 and made the basis of a fraudulent issue of \$2,000,000 "full paid and non-assessable stock."

It was of the company issuing this fraudulent stock that Tener became president and director, and it is this fraudulent stock which has been sold by the use of his name, the selling being done not only by his fraudulent corporation, but by two fake banking concerns, formed by his associates in that company.

The fraudulent corporation was formed and the crooked stock issued on Dec. 13, 1909.

On motion of Tener's close friend and business associate—who is a professional promoter of swindlers—Mr. Tener was elected a director and president on Jan. 4, 1910. His friend, the professional promoter of swindlers, thereupon became vice president and general manager.

On motion of this same friend, the salary of President Tener was fixed at \$5000 a year, and there was voted to him an additional bonus of \$50,000 of stock in a paper railroad which was among the assets of the concern.

At a later meeting, President Tener being present, the secretary was instructed to attend to all matters of general business of the swindling corporation, keeping in touch with Mr. Tener.

Mr. Tener remained president until May 2, 1910, when he resigned. This was about the time his selection by

Senator Penrose as a candidate for governor was decided upon. He did not resign, however, from the board of directors.

At a stockholders' meeting on May 5, Tener's 5330 shares of stock in the swindling corporation were voted by proxy. One action was the approval of two contracts, by which "banking" firms formed by some of Tener's associates and fellow directors in the concern—swindlers and bankrupts—acquired the right to sell the fraudulent stock to the public.

Although Tener's friends say that he resigned as a director "a long time ago," there is no record of such an act on the minutes up to Sept. 22, 1910, and letters and circulars used by the swindlers continued to bear his name as president after he resigned that office.

Why Meat is High.

Thirty-five per cent. is the amount of profit Armour & Co. forced the public to pay last year. This became known through a statement submitted by Armour & Co. in connection with the listing of a bond issue of \$30,000,000 on the stock exchange.

The company by its own showing made a gross profit of \$10,582,000 for the year 1909 on a capital stock of \$20,000,000 and earned a surplus of \$7,127,926, or the equivalent of a dividend of 35.6 per cent. As the price of beef was boosted with the beginning of 1910 it would appear that in the opinion of Armour & Co. a 35.6 per cent. profit on capital stock is not ample, even though the commodity involved is one of the necessities of life.

Armour & Co. is one of the beef trust firms which enjoyed perfect immunity from prosecution by the government until Federal Judge Landis, of Chicago, an insurgent, forced the Taft administration to take cognizance of the fact that the beef trust was illegally holding up the public.

After Election.

The Republicans promise to make public the source of their campaign contributions — after the November congressional election.

The report of the stand-pat Republican members of the Ballinger investigating committee is to be made public — after the election.

Nothing further is to be said of the \$5,000,000 Taft-Humphrey ship subsidy grab bill — until after election.

The soft pedal is to be applied to the Oklahoma Indian land thievery — until after the November election.

Nothing is to be done with the Lorimer investigation — until after election.

No step is to be taken in the sugar trust-fraud lands Philippine scandal — until after the November election.

And, last, but not least, from the standpoint of relative importance, the National Monetary Commission, of which Senator Aldrich is chairman, will not make its report recommending a central government bank — until after the November election.

It would be worth the expense to every farmer in Pennsylvania if he would lay off on election day and use his team in getting out the voters to vote for Webster Grim and the Democratic ticket. The election of Grim will save more than \$3,000,000 a year in the expenses of administration and give us better service than we have now. That saving in four years will give to each farmer, out of taxes now extorted from him, more than the value of his time and the hire of his team for election day.

There is one proposition that is self-evident. Either Grim or the Republican candidate will be elected governor. Mr. Berry has strong spots, but there are large sections of the state in which he will get no votes at all. Grim, on the other hand, will get the Democratic vote in all sections practically solid and a considerable number of Republicans besides. With the votes which Berry takes from the Republicans the Democratic and independent Republican vote for Grim will elect him.

Do not be deceived by Mr. Berry's claims of strength. Mr. Berry is very careless about such things. The morning before the Allentown convention he published a statement that there were enough votes pledged to him to make his nomination certain. At that time he didn't have twenty of the 300 delegates pledged to him and he knew it. He is now pursuing the same method to fool the people. It is not the people that is being fooled.

In cities of the third class there is one more chance to register. The registrars will sit at the regular polling places on next Saturday, October, 22, from 8 o'clock in the morning to 1 p. m., and from 2 p. m. until 6 p. m., and from 7 in the evening until 10 o'clock at night. Every Democrat in every city ought to be able to find time within those hours to get registered and every Democrat ought to get registered.

Perplexing.

Territorial (his first experience as sentry, going over his instructions)—If any one comes along I say: "Halt! Who goes there?" Then he says: "Friend," and I say, "Pass, friend; all's well." But some silly ass'll say, "Enemy," and then I shan't know what to do. Rotten job, I call it.—Punch.

He Lump'd It.

"My coffee is not quite sweet enough," remarked he. "Well, if you don't like it, I suppose you'll have to lump it," said she, with a smile, passing the loaf sugar his way.

The Sting of a Bee.

An eastern fable tells of a potentate who demanded that there should be brought to him the stings of a thousand bees killed because one of their colony had dared commit lese majesty by stinging the hand of royalty. When they were brought in a tiny golden thimble the king was so amazed to find that a thousand of the hypodermic points made such a little mass that he issued a manifesto to the effect that thereafter no person within the bounds of the kingdom should complain at the sting of a bee. The lesson of the fable is that petty annoyances hurt because they are exaggerated in the mind; that when they are seen in their actual proportions they are so slight as to merit only contempt. How much comfort would come to the majority of persons if they could but see the tiny size of the bee stings that lead them to acts of petulance, words of anger, expressions of reproach. The bee sting annoyances have caused lifelong breaches of friendship. They have broken up families and caused anger and resentment to take the place of love and fealty.—Baltimore American.

The Mississippi of Streets.

A street is like a river, with its human current carrying all manner of drift between its banks of residences or shops on either side. And if this simile be appropriate then New York's Broadway is the Mississippi of streets. Probably no other avenue in the world presents so many contrasts in the foreground and background. Every type of humanity—uprooted saplings from farms and orchards, proud hulled craft in silks and satins—may be described in the surging mass. Banker and boot-black, the swaggering swell and the dragged derelict, walk shoulder to shoulder—rush, rather, for Broadway is a maelstrom, the embodiment of New York's bustle and hurry, the place where nothing can stand still. Richard Harding Davis once said that everybody "seems to be trying to reach the bank to have a check cashed before 3 o'clock." — George Selbel in Pittsburg Gazette-Times.

Quser Collateral.

"Here is a fact as strange as it is true," said an Egyptologist. "Mummies in ancient Egypt were used chiefly as collateral."

"When an Egyptian wanted to borrow he gave his father's or grandfather's mummy as security. Sometimes, if he required a large sum, he gave his father and both grandfathers, and he would even throw in the mummy of his mother-in-law if she fortunately happened to be in a mummified state."

"Joking aside," the Egyptologist continued, "what I tell you is the truth. An Egyptian was not permitted to borrow without pledging the mummy of some near relative. It was deemed in Egypt both impious and infamous not to red-ew so sacred a pledge as that, and he who died with a family mummy still in pawn was himself buried in unsegregated ground."—Cincinnati Enquirer.

The Postage Stamp.

Consider the postage stamp. It says nothing regarding the difficulty of the task assigned to it, but by dint of close application it usually gets there; also it delivers the goods.

Again, if one isn't enough to carry the thing through, two or more by working harmoniously together see the thing to a finish.

No matter if the (mail) matter be weighty, it puts a good face (of Washington) on it and goes directly to the point. It gets licked and stamped upon, and men besmirch its fair features and oftentimes give it more to carry than the postal union allows. But, in spite of all this, it sticks unflinchingly to the matter in hand by virtue of the fact that it knows that it has good backing.

Its stick-to-it-ivity is worthy of emulation by you.—Judge's Library.

Water Colors.

Water color painting was gradually raised from the hard, dry style of the eighteenth century to its present brilliancy by the efforts of Nicholson, Copley, Sanley and others. The Water Color society's exhibitions began in 1835 and may be said to mark the real beginning of modern water color painting. The great master, if not creator, of the art was the celebrated Turner, of whom we read so much in the works of John Ruskin.—Exchange.

How Old They Were.

"I see you employ a number of old men." "I do." "How old are they?" "Too old to be interested in canoeing or mandolins or race horses or girls or tennis. That makes them fine for work."—Washington Herald.

Rather.

The subjoined item appeared in a French newspaper: "There was found in the river this morning the body of a soldier cut to pieces and sewed up in a sack. The circumstances seem to preclude any suspicion of suicide."

Customs and Habits.

Our customs and habits are like the ruts in roads. The wheels of life set the into them, and we jog along through the mire because it is too much trouble to get out of them.

Why She Didn't.

New Employer—But why did you leave your last mistress? New Maid—Hivens! Did you expect me to bring her along wid me?—Cleveland Leader

Patted Her on the Back.

Tennyson on one occasion on board the royal yacht, at the request of the then Princess of Wales, read "The Grandmother." "I read it," said Tennyson, "in a cabin on deck. The princess sat close to me on one side and a young lady whom I didn't know on the other. The wind came through an open window, and the princess whispered, 'Put on your hat,' but I said I ought, if possible, to make myself baldier than ever before so many royalties. She said again, 'Oh, put it on,' so I did, and I heard afterward that the king of Denmark's court fool, who was in the background (they really kept a court fool), remarked, 'He may be laureate, but he has not learned court manners.' When I was done the ladies praised me, and I patted the unknown one on the back by way of reply, and presently I found out she was the empress of Russia." "Had you any talk with the czar?" "Hardly any. He said he couldn't speak English. Perhaps he was disgusted at my putting his wife on the back. His head was up in the cabin ceiling as he walked about below."—London Gentlewoman.

Hydrocyanic Acid.

The distilled essential oil of almonds, which when diluted supplies the popular favoring for sweets and confectionery known as "almond," contains in its strongest form a sufficient percentage of hydrocyanic acid to make it highly dangerous. A young man who was executing an order by pouring it from a large bottle to a smaller one noticed that he had not put the label quite straight on the smaller bottle and took it off again. Before replacing the label he licked it to make sure of its sticking properly. But while pouring he had inadvertently let a drop or two trickle on the outside of the bottle where he had affixed the label. Then when he touched the label with his tongue he felt as if something shot along that member and also a jump of his heart. So he rushed to a tap, which was fortunately close at hand, and put his tongue under the running water. Never as long as he lived, he said, would he forget that poisoning sensation.—Chambers' Journal.

A Way Man Has.

A man who will sit up all night and display marvelous agility of the fingers in operating a pack of cards finds that he has hands like an elephant's feet when he is asked to hook up or button up his wife's gown. This fact is observed time and again and is one of the popular bits of philosophy to be served in connection with a dressmaker's convention desiring public attention. That it is a more difficult undertaking to shuffle the deck and deal a poker hand—merely as a test of digital cleverness without taking into consideration the more important item of dealing a satisfactory hand—than to hook up a gown even when the eyes are hidden in the lace must be admitted. That a man will undertake the one cheerfully and the other churlishly must be ascribed to the survival of the Old Nick in most male humans.—Chicago Tribune.

A Nice Distinction.

He was hurrying for the train, somewhat impeded by a clumsy case containing a large live turkey. As he approached the gate the guard stopped him with a gesture.

"You can't take that through here," he said. "That'll have to be checked or go by express."

"But I can't stop," declared the passenger. "I've got to get this train." And he tried to push through again.

The guard held him back. "That is baggage," he said firmly, "and it must go in the baggage car."

"Oh, no," replied the other, with a charming and confident smile; "it's luggage. Don't you see I'm lugging it?" And he had slipped by before the astonished guard had caught his breath.—Youth's Companion.

Circumstantial Evidence.

Even the clearest and most perfect circumstantial evidence is likely to be at fault, after all, and therefore ought to be received with great caution. Take the case of any pencil sharpened by any woman. If you have witnesses you will find she did it with a knife but if you take simply the aspect of the pencil you will say she did it with her teeth.—Mark Twain.

Ultra Practical.

"I notice," said a husband who was reading a lengthy letter which his wife had written and had handed to him for perusal, "that you have made a stupid mistake. You have written 'mirage' instead of 'marriage.'"

"Either will do," replied the lady. "They both signify an illusion."

Sure Thing.

"So Jack and Tom proposed last night. Which did you accept?"

"Why, my dear, I was so excited I can't remember. But whichever calls tonight must be the one."—Spokane Spokesman-Review.

Painfully Frank.

Miss Oldgirl—Here are some new pictures I had taken, but they are perfect frights. The photographer I went to is no flatterer. Miss Pert—No, but he is conscientious.—Baltimore American.

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