

HIS SUDDEN CONVERSION

No Message in Behalf of People's Cause in Seven and a Half Years T. R. Was President.

By WILLIAM JENNINGS BRYAN.

Solomon says that the borrower is servant unto the lender. If this applies to one who borrows ideas Mr. Roosevelt does not recognize the obligation, for he has not only borrowed from the Democratic party as few public men have borrowed from an opposing party, but he has shown himself strangely ungrateful for the ideas taken. Of course it will not be contended that an idea can be patented. It is the only thing, in fact, that is not subject to monopoly.

Even Mr. Perkins, with all his fondness for the trust, would not contend that a monopoly in ideas could be formed and made subject to regulation by a bureau appointed by the president. Mr. Roosevelt, however, has won his popularity by the advocacy of things previously advocated by the Democrats, and still he is all the while assailing the Democrats bitterly and has shown toward them a hostility that is hard to explain.

To show the extent of his borrowing, let me enumerate some of the things which he now advocates that were advocated by the Democrats at an earlier date.

Shall the People Rule?

Take his paramount issue of the present campaign—namely, the rule of the people. The platform adopted by the Democratic national convention at Denver four years ago contained the following:

"Shall the people rule? is the overwhelming issue which manifests itself in all the questions now under discussion."

Here is the very phrase which he employs, and it is not only declared to be an issue, but the overwhelming issue. It was dwelt upon by the candidates and by other speakers during the campaign, so that Mr. Roosevelt, then president, may be assumed to have had notice of it. He not only refused to admit then that it was the paramount issue, but he displayed extraordinary activity in urging upon the country Mr. Taft, whom he has since declared to be the agent of bosses and the enemy of popular government.

It would seem that he ought to make some slight acknowledgment of his indebtedness to the Democratic party for suggesting this issue to him. At least, he might put the issue in quotation marks.

He is now advocating the direct election of senators, but if he ever expressed himself in favor of this reform earlier than two years ago the fact has escaped my observation, and I have not only watched carefully, but waited anxiously, for some favorable expression from him.

Long Fight For Popular Election of Senators.

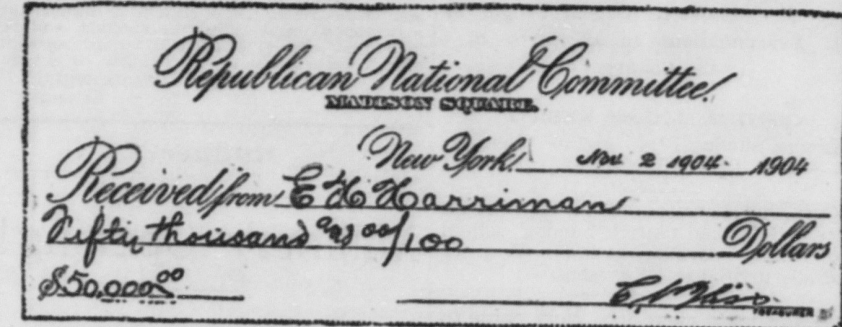
The Democratic party began the fight for the popular election of senators twenty years ago this summer, when a Democratic house of representatives at Washington passed for the first time a resolution submitting the necessary amendment. Since that time a similar resolution has been passed by the house in five other congresses—first, in 1894 by another Democratic house; then, after two congresses had elapsed, by three Republican houses, and, last, by the present Democratic house. During the twenty years the reform has been indorsed in three Democratic platforms, the platforms of 1900, 1904 and 1908, and it has been indorsed by the legislatures of nearly two-thirds of the states. Mr. Roosevelt must have known of the effort which was being made by the people to secure the popular election of senators, and yet he took no part in the fight. During this time he was president for seven and one-half years, and it is quite certain that a ringing message from him would have brought victory to the people's cause, but no message came. Four years ago the convention which he controlled and which nominated Mr. Taft rejected, by a vote of seven to one, a resolution indorsing this reform.

Still Mr. Roosevelt did not say anything. He neither rebuked the Republican convention nor indorsed the strong plank which was included in the Denver platform. Even Mr. Taft went so far during the campaign of 1908 as to say that PERSONALLY he was INCLINED to favor the popular election of senators by the people, but Mr. Roosevelt did not even indicate an intention in that direction. Now, when the reform is practically secured—the amendment being before the states for ratification—he declares himself in favor of it. Would it not be fair for him to indicate in some way his appreciation of the long continued fight waged by the Democrats in behalf of this reform before he espoused it?

T. R. and the Income Tax.

Mr. Roosevelt is in favor of an income tax. How long since? His first indorsement of it was during his second term, and then it was suggested as a means of limiting swollen fortunes and not as a means of raising revenue. The Democratic party included an income tax provision in the Wilson law of 1904. When this provision was declared unconstitutional by the supreme court by a majority of one the Democratic party renewed the fight and has contended for the income tax in three national campaigns. In 1908 the Democratic platform demanded the submission of an

Harriman's \$50,000 For T. R.'s Fund



Time and again Colonel Theodore Roosevelt, the third term party's candidate for president of the United States, has stated that the famous \$240,000 raised by the late E. H. Harriman in the fall of 1904 was for use in the New York state campaign. He also declared most positively a few weeks ago that he had ordered Chairman Cortelyou of the Republican national committee, not to accept any money from the Standard Oil company in that campaign and to return it if any had been accepted.

On Monday, Sept. 30, C. C. Tegethoff, secretary to the late E. H. Harriman, produced the above receipt of the Republican national committee, signed by Treasurer Cornelius N. Bliss, for Mr. Harriman's individual contribution of \$50,000 to this fund, proving conclusively that it was used in behalf of Mr. Roosevelt's candidacy. The day following John D. Archbold, president of the Standard Oil company, produced the documentary proof that his company did give \$100,000 to Roosevelt's campaign fund and that it never was returned.

amendment specifically authorizing an income tax—the very amendment now before the states for ratification.

Mr. Roosevelt's candidate, Mr. Taft, declared during the campaign that an amendment was not necessary, and Mr. Roosevelt never made any argument in favor of the amendment or in favor of the principle embodied in it. The amendment has now been ratified by thirty-four states; but, so far as I know, Mr. Roosevelt has never made a speech in favor of its ratification nor, since the submission of the amendment, made a speech urging an income tax as a part of our fiscal system. It would not require any great stretch of generosity on his part to credit the Democratic party with priority in the advocacy of this reform.

Not Always For Railroad Regulation.

Mr. Roosevelt is now an advocate of railroad regulation. When did he commence? The Democratic party in its platforms of 1896, 1900 and 1904 demanded an extension of the powers of the interstate commerce commission. Up to 1904 Mr. Roosevelt never discussed the subject of railroad regulation of public speech, so far as I have been able to find. Although nominated without opposition in the convention of 1904, his platform contained no promise of railroad regulation. By its attitude on the railroad question the Democratic party alienated the support of those railway officials who counted themselves Democrats, and Mr. Roosevelt, both in 1900, when he was a candidate for vice president, and in 1904, when he was a candidate for president, had the benefit of the support of those ex-Democrats. It was in 1904 that he wrote his famous letter to Mr. Harriman and in the state of New York profited by the campaign fund that Mr. Harriman raised.

When after 1904 Mr. Roosevelt took up the subject of railroad regulation he found more hearty support among the Democrats in the senate and house than among the Republicans, so that he has reason to know that the Democratic party has for a long time planted itself boldly upon the people's side on the subject of railroad regulation. Under the circumstances we might expect some complimentary reference to our party's attitude instead of anathemas.

T. R.'s Complete Somersault.

On the subject of publicity as it campaigns contributions he has not only adopted the Democratic position, but he has been compelled to turn a complete somersault in order to do so. In 1908 the Democratic platform demanded the publication before election of the names of individual contributors and the amounts contributed. Mr. Roosevelt at that time indorsed Mr. Taft's contention that the publication should be deferred until after the election, and even went so far as to give reasons for believing that it would be improper to make the publication before the election. Two years later he declared in favor of publicity before and after the election, landing on the Democratic side shortly before the law was enacted carrying out the Democratic platform on this subject. Here, surely, he ought to praise the Democratic party for the pioneer work it has done in purifying politics.

Here are a few of the things which bear the Democratic brand, and with all of his experience on the plains he will not be able to "work the brand over" so as to make it look like "T. R."

Mountain Sides Profitable.

To buy a piece of forest land for \$136,000 and to sell, twenty years afterward, the larger trees on it for \$816,000, is a "deal" said to have been put through by George W. Vanderbilt from his estate in North Carolina. Mr. Vanderbilt has carefully bound the lumbermen by a contract which forbids them to destroy any little trees. As a result in twenty years or so more Mr. Vanderbilt or his heirs will have another forest as good as this one, or better, to sell, and by that time he or they will doubtless get for it a much larger price.

Texas Stops Mexican Troops.

Governor Colquitt, of Texas, has withdrawn permission for the Mexican federal troops to march from Marathon, Texas, to another point on the border over Texas soil. He announced that he does not care to take the risk.

Can't Live on Love Alone.

"Pass up the \$14 a week clerk and go for bigger game in husbands," is the advice of Rev. Earl Wilfley to Washington girls. "You can't live comfortably on love and hugs and kisses."

NEXT LEGISLATURE TO ACT

Water Conservation Association Preparing Bills For State Control of Water Resources—Restrictions Are Placed in Former Charters.

Harrisburg, Pa., Oct. 17.—In order that the Water Conservation Association of Pennsylvania, the Flood Commission of Pittsburgh and other organizations having for their object the conservation and wise use of the state's water resources may have time to prepare and present proposed laws for governing these questions the State Water Supply Commission has announced that no more charters for the construction of storage reservoirs will be granted between now and the convening of the legislature. This will enable those interested in this subject to present bills dealing with it and give the legislature an opportunity to pass upon them.

The Water Supply Commission has the granting of charters within its jurisdiction but its powers are limited. The Water Conservation association and the Flood Commission are anxious that they should be extended and are interested in the campaign now being waged throughout the state to arouse public sentiment to the point where adequate legislation can be agreed upon and the next legislature urged to enact it. Prior to deciding to hold up charters until the legislature has met the Water Supply Commission through the efforts of the Flood Commission and other bodies placed certain restrictions in charters they granted in order to better protect the interests of the state. These restrictions are as follows:

"That within twelve months after date of the issuance of letters patent there shall be presented to the Water Supply Commission of Pennsylvania the following data: An accurate map of the area flooded by each dam, with contours sufficient to calculate the quantity of water impounded at various depths, also revised data concerning rainfall, run-off, available storage, and the effect upon them by drought or freshet conditions. Also the extent to which the reservoirs formed can be used to ameliorate floods in the Clarion and Allegheny rivers.

"That the requirements of the corps of engineers, United States Army, in charge of the Allegheny river, as to the minimum stream discharge, must be embodied in any plan for using the water stored, as well as the rights of lower riparian owners to have available at all times at least the minimum stream flow, as determined by the Water Supply Commission of Pennsylvania must be protected.

"That the operation of reservoirs, in so far as the control of floods and the maintenance of low water flow is concerned, shall be subject to the direction and jurisdiction of the Water Supply Commission of Pennsylvania.

"That this charter shall not go into effect until the company shall, pursuant to corporate action, accept the same by its proper officials, covenantee at the same time that a failure to comply with the conditions hereinbefore named shall work a revocation of its privileges by said charter granted; said acceptance shall be filed in the office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth, within thirty (30) days after the issuance of letters patent by the Governor of the Commonwealth."

Major Butler Ill; on Way to Hospital. General Juan Estrada, ex-president of Nicaragua, is on his way to Bluefields. Major Smedley D. Butler, who was in command of a battalion of United States marines in Nicaragua, is reported to be returning ill to the Ancon hospital.

Passengers Kill Conductor.

James McNamara, a Brooklyn street car conductor, gave his life trying to enforce the company's rules. Three disgruntled men, resenting his orders to leave a car bound for the barns, beat him into insensibility. He died in a hospital.

Wonder if Emerson was gazing upon a moose calf when several decades ago he wrote: I am the owner of the sphere, Of the seven stars and the solar year.

Tragedies Told in Headlines. "Church Mouse Causes Postponement of Wedding." "Piano Proves Too Heavy for Floor of New Bungalow." "Crash of Plate Glass Window Falls to Waken Night Watchman." "Street Car Collides with Motorcycle: Only One Person Hurt." "Nobody at Home When Burglar Calls—Except Athletic Husband." "Johnny Puts Gunpowder in Papa's Tobacco Pouch." "Baby Born in Fashionable Apartment House."

Modus Vivendi. The plumber had married the barber's daughter. "No tips when you shave me hereafter," he said. "All right," quoth the barber, "and no charging it in the bill when you walk between my house and your shop any more." On this basis they all lived happily ever after.

The Soul of Business. Merchant—Your former employer tells me you were the quickest clerk in the place. Applicant for Situation (doubtfully)—Yes, sir? Merchant—He says you could put the books into the safe, lock up, and start for home in just a trifle over a minute and twenty seconds.

Discretion. "We hear," said the mere man, "a whole lot about self-made man, but never anything about self-made woman." "Well," said the president of the Female Beauty club, "you see—er—well, perhaps—er—it isn't necessary to discuss that question."—Browning's Magazine.

Here and there will be found a woman who has never been troubled by feminine disorders which vex so many of her sex. She lives a happy, healthy life, and brings healthy children into the world with hardly a pang. Every such woman proves what woman's health ought to be and what it can be. If many women suffer it is because many women neglect the drains, inflammations and weaknesses which surely undermine the strength, make life a burden and motherhood a sorrow. For all such women there is help and healing in Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. The use of this remedy results in the perfect healing of the diseases which affect the delicate organs. It imparts to them vigor and vitality, and makes motherhood a joy unalloyed by pain.

Medical.

Good News

MANY BELLEFONTE READERS HAVE HEARD IT AND PROFITED THEREBY.

"Good news travels fast," and the thousands of bad back sufferers in Bellefonte are glad to learn that prompt relief is within their reach. Many a lame, weak and aching back is had no more, thanks to Doan's Kidney Pills. Our citizens are telling the good news of their experience with the Old Quaker Remedy. Here is an example worth reading: William McClellan, 244 E. Lamb St. Bellefonte, Pa., says: "Doan's Kidney Pills fixed me up in good shape and consequently I think highly of them. I suffered for a long time from pain and lameness across my back and some mornings I could hardly get out of bed. My back ached constantly and the kidney secretions were irregular in passage. Hearing a great deal about Doan's Kidney Pills, I decided to try them and procured a supply from Green's Pharmacy Co. They cured me and I am now enjoying good health. My advice to anyone afflicted with kidney complaint is to take Doan's Kidney Pills. (Statement given October 21, 1907.)"

RE-ENDORSEMENT. Mr. McClellan was interviewed on November 23, 1909 and he said: "I have taken Doan's Kidney Pills once or twice during the past two years, while suffering from backache and they have given me prompt relief. You are welcome to publish my testimonial at any time you desire." For sale by all dealers. Price 50 cents. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, New York, sole agents for the United States. Remember the name—Doan's—and take no other.

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