

A SHAMEFUL RECORD

Plummer Earned Machine Favor By Abject Servility.

His Legislative Career Shows a Continuous Course of Iniquity and An Unbroken Record of Obedience to the Bosses—Voted For All the Vicious Legislation of the Gang and Against All Measures For the People.

[Concluded From Last Week.]

The Session of 1905.

J. Lee Plummer's abject subservience to the machine in the contested election cases disposed of during the session of 1903 made him a prime favorite at the beginning of the session of 1905. During the two previous sessions, Ward B. Bliss, of Delaware county, had been chairman of the committee on appropriations, admittedly the most important position in the Legislature from a machine standpoint, with the possible exception of the Speakership, according to precedent. Mr. Bliss, having been re-elected, stood to succeed himself, with Mr. McClain, of Lancaster, the fittest man in the body, measured by experience and ability for the office, first in the line of succession. Shortly before the session opened, however, Mr. Bliss died, and Plummer was bumped over McClain's head into the coveted position.

Few outside of those intimately associated with legislation understand the vast power for good or evil vested in the chairmanship of the house committee on appropriations. He is in fact in control of the purse-strings of the Commonwealth, and supported by a well-disciplined machine can dispose of the revenues of the State almost at his pleasure. For years it has been one of the principal sources of revenue for the machine, the rake-off from appropriations to charitable and educational institutions amounting to a vast sum each session. But to make this graft available, it is necessary to have an absolutely obedient and entirely conscienceless man at the head of the committee. In the contested election cases, Mr. McClain showed that he couldn't be depended upon, and Plummer proved that he could. Therefore, Plummer was taken.

State Charities Perverted.

The record of the appropriations committee of the last Legislature is so notorious and rotten that it's hardly worth while to cite it in detail. The managers of every charity in the State know how their recommendations were ignored, the members of the committee remember how they were slighted, and the general public has come to understand that political expediency rather than the merits of institutions or the necessities of the wards of the Commonwealth was consulted in dispensing the charities. Representative Hays, of Butler county, a lifelong Republican and member of the committee, openly charged Chairman Plummer with usurping authority and betraying public interests by shaping the appropriations to serve the political machine rather than the interests of the people. Plummer was silent under the accusation because he knew it could be proved.

His relationship to other vicious legislation of the session of 1905 may well be examined by the voters who are asked to entrust him with a closer association with the treasurers of the State. It can be said without fear of contradiction that he supported with voice, vote or personal solicitation every iniquitous measure considered during the session, and that he didn't vote for a single measure in the interest of the people unless it was some trifle which the machine consented to as a sort of sop to the reform whale. For example:

He voted against a resolution instructing Pennsylvania Senators, and requesting our Representatives in Congress to vote for the legislation advocated by President Roosevelt prohibiting discrimination in freight charges and the payment of rebates. Legislative Record, pages 200-204.

Against Personal Registration.

He voted against the resolution offered by Mr. Sheatz, of Philadelphia, to discharge the elections committee from the further consideration of his personal registration bill for cities of the State. Legislative Record, pages 377-78. The measure had been held in committee so long that the purpose to smother it stood revealed, and the object of the motion was to put it on the calendar in order that it might have a chance of passing. Mr. Plummer and most of the Republicans under orders from the machine managers voted against the motion and defeated it.

He dodged the vote on the resolution offered by Mr. Cressy to put the bill allowing trolley railroads to carry freight on the calendar. Legislative Record, pages 2219-22. That measure was also being stifled in committee by machine orders.

He voted against the resolution offered by Mr. Scofield, Republican, of Clearfield, to take the employers' liability out of the committee on judiciary general and place it on the calendar. Legislative Record, pages 2224-27. This bill was advocated by the United Mine Workers and other labor organizations, and is already in successful and satisfactory operation in a number of States.

The Infamous Vice Bills.

He voted for the atrocious Publ bill. Legislative Record, pages 1039-40. This measure was designed to destroy the Philadelphia Law and Order Society. When the partnership between the police department and the purveyors of vice became so notorious

that the public conscience revolted, the Law and Order Society was organized as a defensive expedient by well-meaning people. For several years it had been the only agency to repress vice, and its activities were in some measure menacing the prosperity of the odious partnership. The society operated through deputy constables appointed by friendly Magistrates. The constables operated under the direction of agents of the society, and without consultation with the police. The Publ bill required all such organizations to make public all its movements, including its sources of revenue, the obvious purpose being to enable the police department to "tip off" the criminals all contemplated raids, and punish those who contributed to the funds of the society as unfriendly and venal police authorities can.

He voted for two of the infamous Ehrhardt bills, and dodged the vote on the other. Legislative Record, pages 1080-81; 1414-15.

These monstrous measures were intended to protect the "white slave" dealers in Philadelphia. A number of miscreants had formed a syndicate to recruit for the brothels of that city and New York. Their method was to send agents into the country towns and to the ports of entry where, under promise of lucrative employment, they would induce attractive country girls and likely immigrant girls to accompany them to the dens of vice and crime. Once there, there was no escape, and they were starved or coerced into lives of shame. The Law and Order Society having obtained information of this most awful iniquity, set about to break it up. The deputy constables were invoked and several arrests made. The Ehrhardt bills prohibited deputy constables from serving warrants unless they were countersigned by the Superintendent of Police, the purpose being to notify any of the "white slave" dealers when warrants were issued against them so that they could escape arrest.

Plummer was fully informed of the nature of those infamous bills as well as the object of them, but he supported them nevertheless.

Other Votes Inimical to Public Interest. He voted for the Quay monument in capital park. Legislative Record, page 2292.

He dodged the vote on the bill abolishing fees for District Attorneys and substituting stated salaries. Legislative Record, page 2324.

He voted for all the Philadelphia "ripper" bills. Legislative Record, pages 3027-35.

He voted for the freak libel bill introduced at the instance of Mr. Oller, of Pittsburg. Legislative Record, pages 3919; 3957-58.

He dodged the vote on the bill giving privileges to the paper trust in Pennsylvania that are not enjoyed by other foreign corporations. Legislative Record, pages 848-51.

He spoke and voted against the amendment to the general appropriation bill, offered by Mr. Cressy, increasing the appropriation for township high schools from \$100,000 to \$200,000. Republican Floor Manager McClain and others supported the measure, and the day after its defeat the machine bosses compelled Plummer to move a reconsideration of the vote, and stultify himself by an apology for his blunder. Even Durham and Penrose wouldn't stand for such folly.

There is no record of the vote on the motion of Mr. Dunsmore, of Tioga county, increasing the age limit in the odious Judges' retirement bill from 70 years to 90, but as that bill was a machine measure, and as Plummer had voted for the Judges' salary increase at the previous session, it may be presumed that he voted with the other servile tools of the machine against the amendment. It was adopted, however, and the iniquitous bill was subsequently laughed off the calendars.

DR. WESTON IS FOR BERRY

The Venerable Theologian Congratulates Candidate On His Speeches.

The religious world, as it is represented in Pennsylvania, is concerned in the pending political campaign more than usual. That is, those concerned with the conservation of the moral interests of the State are cordial in their support of the Democratic nominee for State Treasurer.

For example, when the newspaper comments on Mr. W. H. Berry's speech accepting the Democratic nomination for State Treasurer reached the retreat of Rev. Dr. Henry G. Weston, president of Crozier Theological Seminary, that venerable educator and clergyman was delighted, not only with the fact of the nomination, but with the high plane upon which the candidate placed himself.

In proof of this fact, the following letter from Dr. Weston to Mr. Berry is apropos:

Crozier Theological Seminary, Chester, Pa., Sept. 3, 1905.

My Dear Mr. Berry: Allow me to say that I have been exceedingly pleased with the reports in the newspapers of your speeches—your campaign speeches throughout the State. They are not only admirable in spirit, but most politic in their influence on the contest.

Attacks on the personal character of an opponent invariably arouse sym-

pathy for the man abused, and awaken or increase a personal dislike for the speaker. Where it is possible, a manly tribute like that you paid to the late Mayor here intensifies the impression that you are honestly striving for a principle and not for personal advancement or personal revenge. You cannot do better for yourself or your cause than to rigidly adhere to the course you have thus far pursued. For your success you have my best wishes and my words always when they will do you any good. I am very truly yours, HENRY G. WESTON.

Dr. Weston is widely known throughout this country and Europe as a theologian and scholar. His tribute to the personal fitness and character of Mr. Berry will have a profound influence on the public mind of the country.

WITH THE JAPANESE ARMY.

Some of the Causes Which Helped on Success in the Field.

In the advance of the Japanese army down the peninsula, telephone linesmen, bearing on their shoulders coils of thin copper wire, not much larger and of no more weight than a pack-thread, followed through the kaoling fields on each side of the commander. The moment he stopped, a table was procured, a receiver was snapped on the wire and a telegrapher stood ready. More remarkable was the advance of the telephone into the contested redoubt of the Eternal Dragon, where a station was placed and operated for four months, with the Russians holding trenches only forty meters distant and on three sides. At this station, along the front of which twenty men a day were slain by sharpshooters, mail was delivered every time that a transport arrived, which was almost daily. Men on the firing line received postal cards from their sweethearts and mother an hour before death.

Telephone and postoffice followed the flag; the Red Cross preceded it. The medical corps came, not in the wails of the army, but close on the heels of the pioneers. Before even the infantrymen entered a Chinese village it was explored, the water of its wells analyzed, its houses tested for bacteria and the lines of encampment laid down. This unusual sanitation is looked upon by surgical authorities as perhaps the chief cause of Japanese success.—Century.

Uses of Lemons.

Gargle a bad sore throat with a strong solution of lemon juice and water.

The juice of half a lemon in a cup of black coffee without any sugar will cure sick headache.

Lemon juice and salt will remove iron rust.

A strong unsweetened lemonade taken before breakfast will prevent and cure a bilious attack.

Lemon juice added to milk until it curds and these curds then bound up on parts swollen from rheumatism will bring relief.

Lemon juice mixed very thick with sugar will relieve that tickling cough that is so annoying.

A hot lemonade taken before going to bed will cure a cold on the lungs.

A cloth saturated in lemon juice and bound about a cut or wound will stop its bleeding.

Lemon juice added to fruit juices that do not jell readily, such as cherry, strawberry, etc., will cause them to jell.—Indianapolis Sentinel.

Dog Carries Shingles.

James Dell, a carpenter living in Netcong, has an ordinary yellow dog of the hybrid variety. The dog's pedigree notwithstanding, Mr. Dell thinks a great deal of him and has spent a lot of time teaching the dog to perform tricks. During the winter it occurred to Mr. Dell that if he could teach the dog to carry shingles up a ladder to the roof of a house, the dog would be a valuable assistant when spring work began.

The dog took to the idea as if it were second nature, and now that the season has actually begun he is working with Mr. Dell nearly every day. People in that vicinity are astonished at the sight of a dog running up a ladder with a big mouthful of shingles, and then returning to the ground for another load.

The Difference.

Here are tables of crime in which the meaning is the same but the description different:

THEFT. Rich woman, kleptomaniac. Rich man, shortage. Poor man, stealing.

DRUNKENNESS. Rich man, debility or heart failure. Well-to-do man, alcoholism. Poor man, delirium tremens.

IN WALL STREET. Rich man, legitimate speculation. Well-to-do man, dabbling in stocks. Poor man, gambling.

Smoke and Beauty.

Here is a theory—London smoke is a tonic. Is the sulphur that finds its way via smoky chimneys into the air of London the secret of the London complexion? Over and over again it is remarked how much finer is the town than the country complexion. Put a London girl beside a country girl, and ten chances to one the London girl's complexion is the better.—Black and White.

Wedding Agencies.

The matrimonial agent does not thrive in Argentina. He first has to pay for a license, then he is made to disburse a tax on successful results, at so much per couple. Should any connubial contract turn out an utter failure, the agent may be arrested and sent to prison for not exercising needful care while negotiating the union of two of his clients.—Exchange.

WE MUST HAVE NORTH POLE.

Its Discovery Would Mean National Prestige for America.

Commodore Robert Peary in a statement in Collier's Weekly on the value of the North Pole, says: The meaning of the discovery to the United States is twofold, scientific and moral. In science it means valuable additions to geographic knowledge. It means the possibility (in the minds of reputable scientists even the probability) of lifting a new land, with a new fauna and flora, out of the "terra incognita" that now surrounds the Pole. It means opening up the secrets and revealing the economies of an area of some 3,000,000 square miles which stands to-day as a challenge and reproach to us. It means an opportunity for observations of refinement with the pendulum, to determine the precise figure of the earth; and in the fields of magnetism and meteorology to permit a clearer definition and more precise application of the laws of those sciences. It



Commodore Robert Peary.

means the cognizance of the general hydrographic features of the now unknown central polar basin. It means enriching our studies and museums with data and collections in zoology, geology, and physics.

The discovery of the North Pole means to the United States national prestige. Nansen's expedition, fitted out by his king, his parliament, and wealthy private citizens, impressed the world with the material which makes up the descendants of the Vikings. Abruzzi's expedition, costing two hundred thousand dollars, was worth to Italy many times its cost, for it drove home to the civilized world the fiber of which Italians are made. And now should an American put the Stars and Stripes on the Pole, every American would feel prouder, and that increment of justifiable pride to millions of us would alone be worth ten times the money outlay.

Aside from all this it would be an impetus to further geographical work in other important fields; and to every boy and girl with an atom of energy, ambition, and intelligence, it stands as an emulating object-lesson of high ideals, persistence, and determination. It means enduring fame to America, because it is the plucking and holding forever of the last great prize for which strong and adventurous nations have struggled with tireless persistence century after century. It is the one great prize never to be won, never to be surpassed. It is man's physical conquest of the world.

Diving Bell of 200 Years Ago.

It was nearly 200 years ago that Edmund Halley constructed what is often referred to as the first diving bell, although the apparatus must have been much like that which was used in the presence of Charles V.

The principle of the diving bell is simple. An inverted jar sunk in the water retains air at its top; and if there is enough air men may live and breathe and work there, and keep dry.

Dr. Halley's diving bell was a large wooden chamber, open at the bottom, and loaded there with lead to prevent it from turning in the water. Pieces of glass set in the roof furnished light. Air was supplied by an ingenious method: for leaded casks full of air were sent down, bung downward. Tipping the barrel water would rush into it and drive out the air to the man in the bell chamber.

At the depth of thirty-three feet the air is compressed to half its former bulk, and the bell is therefore at that depth filled full with water; and as the depth increases, so do the compression and the pressure.—Technical World Magazine.

A Discarded Seaport.

Rye is a curious old place and offers attractions to golfers and antiquarians—two very different tribes. Once it was a seaport and a strong fortress. Its Ypres Tower, which used to dominate both town and sea, last standing to remind one of William of Ypres, who built it centuries ago. But the citizens have mostly forgotten him, and call their medieval fortifications the "Whypress" Tower without in the least knowing why. Now the tower no longer frowns on the sea, but looks over a mile and a half of marshes between it and the channel, and incidentally over the golf links. The streets of Rye are all uphill, winding, and so narrow that from the windows you can almost shake hands across them.

Many Greenland women are bald on the sides of their heads, owing to their method of dressing the hair, which is pulled back with tightness and held in place by a ribbon.

When life's autumn comes, women, worn out by the burdens of motherhood, yet shrink from that second "change of life" which will banish these burdens forever, they fear a change in form, in features, in personality, attractiveness. Such fears are largely warranted by the effects which this change produces in many women. But no woman need let these fears fret her.



Those who have used Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription do not suffer from the change of life either in face, form or feelings, as do other women. This fact is due to the intimate connection of the general health with the health of the organs peculiarly feminine. By preserving the health of these organs, and relieving the system from the debilitating drains, ulcers and inflammations which sap its health, "Favorite Prescription" paves the way for this natural change to come in Nature's way, without the loss of capacity to please others or personal inability to enjoy life.

"Your 'Favorite Prescription' brought me safely through that difficult period, called 'change of life,'" writes Mrs. Mary Eastman, of 34 E. Ankon St., Portland, Oregon. "This change made a very unpleasant disturbance through my entire system. I had hot and cold flashes, sick headaches, became excited, frustrated, nervous and irritable. My appetite was fitful and for days I was unable to eat a fair meal. My aunt recommended me to try Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription and it made a great change for the better. Within two weeks the unpleasant feelings had disappeared. I have a husband and eight children so have the care of a large family but was able to attend to my household duties without any difficulty and passed the period without any more trouble. I can recommend your 'Favorite Prescription' as a grand medicine for women."

You may be willing that somebody else shall say that their baby is "just as good" as yours, but you don't want that baby substituted for yours. Let dealers say what they like about other medicines being "just as good" but don't let them substitute anything for "Favorite Prescription." It is absolutely unequalled.

Lost Since the Fair.

Samuel Fuhrman of Ringtown has been missing since last Friday. The missing man is somewhat deficient mentally but always got along well enough among his relatives and neighbors. During the summer he worked on a farm for Frederick Laudig, at Ringtown. Last week he was seized with a desire to attend the Bloomsburg fair. On Thursday he was permitted to come here, but a half-grown boy was sent along to take care of him.

While in the main building the two became separated in the crowd. Despite his efforts the boy was unable to find his charge and was obliged to return home and report the fact. The relatives are very anxious over the matter as the feeble-minded man is unable to find his way home or even to take care of himself among strangers and may perish by the wayside. He has a defect in his speech—does not understand English and speaks only in German. If addressed in English he pays no attention whatever, but walks right on. He would not likely ask anything of strangers either in the way of food or shelter.

What has become of the man is a question which the relatives would like to clear up. That he found his way out of the fair ground is established by the fact—since learned—that on Friday he was seen walking down Main street, Bloomsburg.

Girl Commits Suicide.

W. H. Housel, steward of State College, was in town over Sunday, having come to bring to Nescopeck the body of Miss Margaret Williams who committed suicide by drinking carbolic acid. She was formerly employed here at the Normal School and about three weeks ago she and her sister went to State College as employees of Mr. Housel. On last Friday night she went with her sister and another girl to a drug store and bought some carbolic acid, saying it was to remove rust. Returning to her room she drank it, and died shortly afterward. Her age was 17 years. Unhappiness caused by her family affairs is supposed to have been the cause of her act.

Danville papers state that the Danville & Bloomsburg trolley carried over 5000 people to the Bloomsburg fair.

HUMPHREYS' WITCH HAZEL OIL

FOR PILES, ONE APPLICATION BRINGS RELIEF. SAMPLE MAILED FREE.

At Drugists, 25 cents, or mailed, Humphreys' Medicine Co., Cor. William and John Streets, New York.

NERVOUS DEBILITY, Vital Weakness and Prostration from overwork and other causes. Humphreys' Homeopathic Specific No. 28, in use over 40 years, the only successful remedy. \$1 per vial, or special package for serious cases, \$5.

WORLD GOVERNMENT NEXT

Walter S. Logan's Plan to Put an End to Wars.

NATIONS MUST BE HONEST

The Hague Tribunal to Be the Basis of It—The Day Coming When There Will Be Only One Army to Keep the Peace of Nations.

"We are getting civilized enough to have a world government," said Walter S. Logan, president of the New York State Bar Association, to a New York Sun reporter.

"By a world government, I don't mean any consolidation of nations or anything that would involve the abolition of nationality. The seat of authority in matters which involve daily life must remain in each country.

"I mean simply that with the advance of civilization the nations of the world must consent to yield enough of their sovereignty to allow of the establishment of a legislative and judicial authority which shall act for all nations in those particulars in which they come in contact with one another. A higher power than any one nation must have jurisdiction in matters of dispute between nations.

"Modern transportation has unified the world to such an extent that this principle has got to become international. Individual nations can no longer be allowed to make war when they choose, any more than private persons. The advance of civilization has meant, primarily, the taking of this power to make war away from private persons—the protection of life and property.

"The practice of civilized nations in their relations with each other still remains barbarous. The next move in civilization is to extend our private practice in this regard to international relations.

"Few realize how very recently the condition of private war died out. Down to the eighteenth century a large part of England north of Trent was in a state of barbarism. The parishes were required to keep bloodhounds to hunt down the bands of freebooters who lived by cattle stealing.

"No traveller ventured into that country without making his will. The judges on circuit, with the whole body of barristers, attorneys and clerks, rode under an armed escort.

"How has this state of private war been done away with? Simply by the increasing influence and power of the court.

"We are a judge-governed people. In no part of the world, in no scheme of human government does the judge play so important a part as among the English speaking people, especially in the United States. As a people we have the judicial spirit.

"It is this general judicial spirit which has made possible the installation and perfection of the courts of justice, which are the predominant feature of our civilization. There is peace and order throughout the world in proportion as the judicial spirit is developed among the people, at its highest where the English language is spoken; at its lowest, perhaps, in Russia.

"The establishment of a complete law of nations for the determination of international difficulties is the only way to prevent war in the world. But this is not enough. There must be a world congress behind the court to legislate affirmative law for the world. The court must have the world's armies at its command to enforce its decrees.

"We must have a channel through which the public opinion of the world can make itself felt in cases between nations; a world court to which the smaller and weaker nations can appeal. And an international court when established must be administered upon the same basis as other courts—that of securing the just rights of all parties.

"Nations have got to learn to be honest. And the individual attitude of thinking persons must change in this regard. We must learn to reprobate national sin, even when it is our own. "The attitude of the supposed intelligent person who would condemn theft in his best friend but excuse it in his government, under the name of patriotism, is illogical and absurd. The public opinion of the civilized world must begin to demand and enforce common honesty on the part of nations.

"This is no more visionary or impossible than has been the growth of the judicial system in the nations. The Hague tribunal, imperfect as it is, is the germ of a world government. When that tribunal has the same jurisdiction over the globe as the supreme court has wherever the stars and stripes float there will be no more war."

A New Surgical Glove.

The gloves are "put on" by immersing the hands in a weak solution of gutta percha in benzine or acetone. The purpose of the film is to seal the surfaces of the hands with an insoluble, impervious and practically imperceptible pellicle, which will not admit blood, pus or secretions. Such a protective measure for surgeons is said to be preferable to working with rubber gloves, inasmuch as the sense of touch or pliability of the skin is not impaired in any way.

Sugar Production in Japan.

Japan has recently been giving a good deal of attention to the production of sugar. The cane thrives on the islands, and there are several refineries in operation near Osaka and Tokio and several more in process of erection. It is expected that the amount of sugar now imported from foreign countries will be greatly reduced before very long.—Four-Track News.