

SHEATZ AGAINST ROOSEVELT

Voted to Rebuke the President During Session of 1905.

On Cressy's Resolution Endorsing Roosevelt's Railroad Rate Bill, the Republican Machine Candidate Voted with the Gangsters.

He Supported Some Atrocious Measures and Dodged Others.

(Special Correspondence.) Harrisburg, Pa., Sept. 18, '07. On Monday evening January 30, 1905, Representative Farmer Cressy of Columbia county, introduced a resolution in the House of Representatives of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, "instructing our Senators and requesting our Representatives in Congress to vote for such measures as will give the Interstate Commerce Commission larger powers, to the end that shippers may have prompt and adequate relief and that rebates may be prohibited." This was interpreted as it was intended to be, as an endorsement of President Roosevelt's policy on the subject of regulating rates on railroads.

The President was engaged at the time in a Titanic struggle with what he characterized as the "railroad lawyers" of the Senate. Aldrich of Rhode Island and Foraker of Ohio led the opposition and all the Democrats and a few Republicans in the body were supporting the pending measure. Mr. Roosevelt had made an appeal for the moral support of the people and on the night the resolution was introduced he was in Philadelphia addressing a mammoth public meeting in the Academy of Music in the interest of his bill.

When the resolution of Mr. Cressy was introduced it was promptly adopted, the only negative vote being cast by Henry F. Walton, Speaker of the House. Consternation followed immediately. Walton informed his machine associates of the import of the vote and they at once began "running to cover." The lobbyists in the lobby were summoned to their seats and within an hour Representative Shern of Philadelphia, Penrose's personal representative in the body, moved for a reconsideration of the vote by which the resolution was adopted. After a protest by Mr. Cressy in which he depicted the chagrin which Roosevelt would feel over such a rebuke, the motion was put and carried, John O. Sheatz voting with the majority.—Legislative Record, 1905, page 203.

Immediately after the reconsideration of the question of the adoption of the resolution was again put and it was overwhelmingly defeated, John O. Sheatz voting with the other machine representatives against the endorsement of Roosevelt's railroad policy.—Legislative Record, 1905, page 204. For half an hour afterward the machine members indulged in a carnival of rejoicing. The result was telegraphed to Penrose, the machine Senators rushed over to express their congratulations to Speaker Walton and confusion reigned. The President was snubbed "in the House of his friends," politically speaking, but Sheatz fastened himself in the affections of Penrose and the bosses.

Leaning Upon a Broken Reed.

If the friends of Mr. Sheatz depend upon his legislative record during the session of 1905 to establish for him a reform reputation they are likely to have a rude awakening when the official journal of that session is examined. It was a notoriously vicious session but the machine majority was so great and the bosses so confident that all the servile members were not required to vote for all the bad measures and even Sam Rip occasionally dodged or voted directly against the machine. But like Sheatz he was always with them when his vote was needed, so that an opposition vote now and then didn't impair his standing in the Speaker's room or in the Boss Mansion.

For example he voted for the bill increasing the number of Bank Examiners.—Legislative Record, 1905, page 442. This measure was wanted by the machine because it provided a few more places for party dependents. He voted for the bill to authorize Districts Attorney in counties of population containing over half a million and less than a million population.—Legislative Record, 1905, page 444. This measure was a sop to the machine while in Pittsburgh and was wanted by the machine for the same reason as the other.

He voted for the bill increasing the salaries of the Attorney General and his deputy and increasing the number of officials in that department, obviously for the purpose of making places for machine politicians.—Legislative Record, 1905 page 3717. He voted for the Quay monument bill.—Legislative Record, 1905, page 2282. He voted for the bill creating the new office of Statute clerk in the office of Secretary of the Commonwealth.—Legislative Record, 1905, page 2247. He voted for the bill creating the Bureau of Vital Statistics.—Legis-

lative Record, 1905, page 2287. This measure vastly augmented the inquisitorial powers of the Commissioner of Health and created not less than 4,500 new offices, the main business of whom was to serve as canvassers for the Republican machine. The law has not been used, as yet, to the full measure of its opportunities, because the upheaval expressed in the election of Mr. Berry admonished the machine that it wouldn't be safe. But it is on the Statute books and when the machine is restored to complete power again it will be worked to the limit.

The Crowning Atrocity of Legislation. House bill No. 486 of the session of 1905 is entitled to the distinction of being designated as "the crowning atrocity" of modern legislative jugglery. It conveyed the technical legal authority under which Pennsylvania's Board of Public Grounds and Buildings looted the treasury in completing and furnishing the capitol. It was entitled "An act authorizing the Board of Commissioners of Public Grounds and Buildings to make contracts for stationary, supplies, fuel, furniture, furnishings, distribution of documents, repairs, alterations and improvements."

Previous legislation on this subject contained no authority to make "repairs, alterations and improvements," and that change constitutes the "joker" under which the grafting was perpetrated. In his testimony before the investigating committee Pennsylvania's sheltered himself under it and exultantly referred to the security in which he dwelt. All the frauds were legalized, he said, by that legislation, and the expenditures of the Board of Public Grounds and Buildings were limited only by the resources of the treasury. As long as there was a dollar left in the strong box of the State, he said, the board could order furnishings, furniture, repairs, alterations or improvements. Upon that iniquitous measure Mr. Sheatz voted aye.—Legislative Record, 1905, page 2610.

Mr. Sheatz voted for the bill authorizing railroad companies to "acquire, hold, dispose of and guarantee the stock and securities of water companies.—Legislative Record, 1905, page 4526. This was one of the notorious water snakes of that session. While the so-called Philadelphia "ripper" was pending in the Legislature the people of that city were in a state of consternation. The then reform Mayor had offended the bosses by removing the Directors of Departments and appointing as their successors men of character and ability. In resentment of this the machine introduced into the Legislature a bill taking from the Mayor the power of appointing heads of Departments and vesting it in councils. The handful of opponents of the machine, led by John G. Harman, fought earnestly to defeat the measure. One of the expedients resorted to was an amendment offered by Mr. Cressy providing for the election of Directors by a popular vote of the people. That would have completely defeated the purpose of the machine and prevented the passage of the bill. Upon the question of the adoption of the amendment Sheatz voted with the machine in the negative.—Legislative Record, 1905, page 3032. The bill was subsequently passed and was repealed during the extra session of 1906.

Mr. Sheatz voted for the bill "fixing the compensation, duties and mileage of employees of the General Assembly.—Legislative Record, 1905 page 3026. The custom of the machine had been to put a lot of party dependents on the pay-roll of the two Legislative bodies without authority of law and pay them out of the contingent fund which was unlimited. This was called "padding the pay-roll," and some years ago got some prominent politicians, including Justice Elkin, into grave trouble. To legalize the iniquity the legislation was introduced and as shown by the Record, on page indicated Mr. Sheatz voted for it. The bill creating the "Water Supply Commission was another of the water snakes. Mr. Sheatz voted for it.—Legislative Record, 1905, page 3645.

Sheatz As An Artful Dodger.

One of the distinguishing characteristics of Mr. Sheatz's legislative practice was his dodging important votes. Indeed he might well be characterized as "the artful dodger," and whenever the machine didn't actually need his vote for a measure but was not quite certain enough of its passage to permit him to vote against it, he dodged and got on record among the "absent or not voting."

He dodged the vote on the bill creating the Department of Public Health and Charities in Philadelphia.—Legislative Record, 1905, page 3035. The Department of Charities and Corrections in that city had been rendering poor service to the machine for some time. Durham's brother-in-law, Phil Johnson, hadn't been doing as well as he thought he ought to be in looting the city because the Director of the Department wouldn't "wink the other eye," at some of his plans and it was determined to rip the recalcitrant out of office. Accordingly a bill was introduced abolishing that Department and creating the other, the head of which was to be elected by councils. All the reform forces in the House were outraged by the atrocity but Sheatz dodged the vote, thus silently consenting to the iniquity.

He might easily be forgiven for dodging the vote on the bill increasing the number of employees in the Adjutant General's office.—Legislative Record, 1905, page 3717, for the worst effect of that measure was to create a few needless offices but the laboring men of the State will hardly forgive him for failure to vote for Mr. Schofield's resolution to discharge the Committee on Judiciary General from the further consideration of the Employers' Liability bill. That measure of vital interest to every working man had been held in the committee so long that the purpose to stifle it had become obvious. Representative Schofield of Clearfield county moved to discharge

the committee in order that the members of the House would be compelled to go on record for or against it. Manifestly Sheatz lacked the courage of his convictions for instead of voting yes or no, he dodged.

Mr. Sheatz also dodged the vote on the bill giving the Paper trust the special privilege of holding real estate in this commonwealth. It was pointed out that the corporation was of the New Jersey variety and probably had not the smallest fraction of its capital stock paid in. It was also shown that Pennsylvania corporations didn't enjoy the favors which this New Jersey mushroom asked. But Sheatz hadn't the courage to vote one way or the other. He simply dodged.—Legislative Record, 1905 page 356.

Courage in an Evil Direction.

On some of the machine measures, however, he had courage in plenty. Take the bill creating a Probation officer. That was an infamous proposition. There were hundreds of bailer box stuffers under indictment and the scheme was to make legal provision to have them paroled in custody of machine friends in the event of their conviction. The measure was too rotten even for the House of 1905. It failed of passage for lack of a constitutional majority but John O. Sheatz was among the servile tools who supported it.—Legislative Record, 1905, page 3796. He had courage, moreover, to disregard the overwhelming protest of the coal miners and mill workers and factory operatives against the bill creating the State Constabulary for he voted for that measure.—Legislative Record, 1905, page 3806-7. It was the pet measure of the machine because it created over 200 snug berths for party workers. As in the case of the bureau of vital statistics, however, it went into operation too shortly before the political revolution which admonished the bosses to be good, so that the original purpose was not fulfilled. Governor Pennsylvania appointed a man of character to the head of the force, instead of a politician so that the evil effects were minimized.

This is in brief the legislative record of John O. Sheatz, for the session of 1905. A more careful search of the House Journal or Legislative Record would probably reveal many more delinquencies. But what's the use. Like his predecessor in the office of Chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, he worked to win the friendship of the machine managers and got the same reward, the Republican nomination for State Treasurer. The character of his constituents required that he be allowed to vote with the man who stood for civic righteousness occasionally. The people of the Twenty-fourth ward, Philadelphia, are comparatively honest and independent and wouldn't stand for complete servility. But the bosses control the nominating machines and required his service when it was actually needed. His predecessor, Hon. J. Claude Bedford, was limited to a single term because he wouldn't obey the commands or resemble in any way. Sheatz was more a politician, however, and pretending a virtue at rare intervals, he fooled the people and served the machine. G. D. H.

The Real Issue. From the Phila. Record.

Nothing would so weaken the loins of Governor Stuart and the Attorney General and Courts and Juris charged with the prosecution of the Capitol plunderers as the election of John Oscar Sheatz to the State Treasuryship. It would be deemed a verdict of popular condonation. The success of Sheatz would be forgotten in rejoicing over the victory of the Gang. The recovery to the State Treasury of any part of the money paid for Capitol "trimmings" would be made doubtful.

Precisely the opposite effect would follow the election of John G. Harman. It would be a popular notification—alike to the Governor, the Gang, the Courts and the country—that the people of Pennsylvania are deeply conscious of the dishonor of their trusted servants and that they deeply resent the treachery, the disgrace and the unexampled plundering of which they have been made the victims.

The Treasury plundering was a fitting climax to the system of Gang management which makes the surplus of the public revenue a paid-in-capital for political gamblers to bank upon. It is this system that is at issue in November. A vote for Sheatz is a vote for the system. A vote for Harman would also be, whether Governor Stuart so regards it or not, a vote of confidence for himself and a vote of rebuke for his predecessors, whose misdoing he has promised to remedy.

The Party is Responsible. From the Harrisburg Star Ind.

It was claimed by Candidate Sheatz in his speech at Williams Grove that his party cannot be held responsible for the Capitol looting by contractors through the looseness of administration by officials placed in power by his party. This was the gist, if not the exact language of Mr. Sheatz's apologetic speech. But we have party government and where is the political responsibility to be placed except upon the party in power? If the plundering contractors had been Democrats and the Democratic party had controlled the State offices under which the looting was accomplished, from every Republican stump and in every Republican newspaper the charges would have been rung on Democratic dereliction and malfeasance. Mr. Sheatz's plea in avoidance will not hold water.

Here is a plain proposition. The Health Department at Harrisburg is as rotten as the Board of Public Grounds and Buildings was during the Pennsylvania administration, and the Highway Department is not much better. If John G. Harman is elected State Treasurer the corruption of both those Departments will be exposed and the people will wonder why they patiently endured the evils so long.

NEW YORK MARKETS.

Wholesale Prices of Farm Products Quoted for the Week.

- WHEAT Sept. 104 1/2 Dec. 107 1/2 May 110 1/2 CORN Sept. 71 1/2 Dec. 69 1/2 May 66 OATS—Mixed, @ 55c. MILK Exchange price for standard quality is 3 1/4 c. per quart. BUTTER CREAMERY.—Western, extra \$.28 Firsts 26a27c. State dairy, finest 25a37 CHEESE State, full cream 14 Small 14 EGGS Nearby—Fancy 28a30c State—Good to choice 24a26 Western—Firsts 21a21 1/2 BREVES.—City dressed, 8a10 1/2c. CALVES.—City dressed, 8a13 1/2c. Country dressed per lb. 7a10c. SHEEP.—Per 100 lb. \$3.50a5.00. HOGS.—Live per 100 lb. \$0.30a7.90 Country dressed per lb. 8 1/2a9 1/2c. HAY.—Prime, 100 lbs., \$1.10. STRAW.—Long rye, 55a65c. LIVESTOCK FOWLS.—Per lb. a14 1/2c. CHICKENS.—Spring, per lb. a16 1/2c. DUCKS.—Per lb. 11a14c DRESSED POULTRY TURKEYS.—Per lb. 13a16c. FOWLS.—Per lb. 11a17c. CHICKENS.—Phila., per lb., 20a21c. VEGETABLES POTATOES.—L. I. per bbl. \$2.00a2.25. CUCUMBERS.—per bbl. \$1.50a2.50. ONIONS.—White, per bbl. \$2.00a2.50. LETTUCE.—per Basket, 30a60c. BEETS.—per 100 bunches, \$1.00a1.50. GREEN CORN.—per 100, 70c\$1.75. TOMATOES.—per box, 25a75c.

FINANCIAL.

BASEBALL LEAGUE SUMMARIES.

Standing of the Clubs.			
National.			
	W.	L.	P. O.
Chicago	97	88	.710
Pittsburg	81	54	.600
New York	77	50	.606
Philadelphia	73	59	.553
Brooklyn	63	78	.463
Cincinnati	55	79	.411
Boston	52	81	.391
St. Louis	41	90	.309
American.			
	W.	L.	P. O.
Philadelphia	80	59	.606
Detroit	80	54	.597
Chicago	79	57	.581
Cleveland	77	59	.566
New York	64	70	.477
Boston	53	79	.434
St. Louis	57	78	.424
Washington	43	89	.335

H. H. ROGERS ILL.

Son-in-Law Testifies That He Is Able To Do No Business. Boston, Sept. 18.—"It would be cruel and unjust to compel H. H. Rogers to appear in court, since the evidence shows that he is in no condition to come here. My conscience would never feel easy were I to compel his presence here and if it should be attended by an untimely misfortune." With these words Justice Hammond of the Supreme Court this afternoon dismissed the motion to restore to the trial list the Raymond suit for \$50,000,000 alleged to be due Mrs. Elizabeth P. Greenough as the share of her late husband in profits of the Standard Oil Company. Urban H. Broughton, Mr. Rogers's son-in-law, in charge of his affairs, testified: "Mr. Rogers was taken ill in New York July 22 and was removed to my home at Great Neck, L. I. No one, not even his wife, was allowed to see him. Since then he has done no business. Take up my affairs and carry them on to the best of your ability," Mr. Rogers told me, "and I will hold you responsible for any mistakes you may make."

OIL TRUST'S HEAVY BAIL.

Must Give Bonds of From \$5,000,000 to \$7,500,000 in U. S. Court. Chicago, Sept. 13.—Ball bonds aggregating between \$5,000,000 and \$7,500,000 must be furnished by the Standard Oil Company of Indiana before the supersedeas asked for will be issued by the United States Circuit Court of Appeals. Without the supersedeas the Government will be at liberty to levy on the property for execution under the judgment of \$29,240,000 returned against the company in Judge K. M. Landis's court. The amount of the bonds to be required was plainly indicated by Judge Grosscup at a conference held yesterday in his chambers between the attorneys for the company and the Government. The order will not be issued before next Tuesday.

Under the tentative arrangement there will be two bonds. One of these will be for \$2,000,000 cash and furnished by a surety company, and the other will be what is known as a forthcoming bond to cover the value of the Whiting plant. It is this last bond which is in question and over which there will be a struggle.

Decorated with bunting from stem to stern, her whistle screaming a salute, and her sides towering above all other craft, the turbine steamship Lusitania, latest of the Cunard Line fleet and largest vessel afloat, arrived aboard of Sandy Hook Lightship at 8:05 o'clock completing a record trip from Queensdown.

She made the passage from Daunt's Rock to Sandy Hook in 5 days and 54 minutes.

HOUSEHOLD SUGGESTIONS.

Try dipping lamb chops in lemon juice just before broiling them. They are delicious.

Pieces of felt glued to the tips of the chair legs will prevent them from marking the hardwood floors.

Instead of rolling the cream cheese balls in minced English walnuts, try rolling them in chopped black walnuts.

Great improvement will be found in tea and coffee if they are kept in glass preserve jars in place of tin boxes.

Scald the bowl in which butter and sugar are to be creamed for cake. The hot dish will help to blend the butter and the sugar.

Always wrap table or bed linen or any other article of white goods for that matter, which is to be stored away, in dark blue paper to keep it from turning yellow.

Washing Stockings.

There is one part of the family washing usually left to the last, and then slighted, and that is the washing of the stockings. All kinds should be washed carefully and by themselves. Use no soda or strong powders, as it is bad for the feet. Have only moderately warm water both for washing and rinsing. Add a little liquid ammonia to the rinsing water and dry them as quickly as possible in the open air, and press with a warm—not hot—iron. Silk stockings should be washed in lukewarm water and pure soap. Rinse in several waters shake well and pull gently into shape after which they should be rolled tightly in a cloth. This will dry them. After they have dried press with a warm iron.

Superstitions About Brides.

When a bride dreams of fairies the night before her marriage she will be lucky.

If a bridegroom carries a miniature horseshoe in his pocket it is said to lead to good luck in the future.

Kiss a bride directly after the ceremony has taken place, before her husband has had the opportunity to do so, and you will have good luck throughout the year.

If the bride finds a money spider on her wedding dress she will be happy and prosperous.

MAGAZINE READERS

SUNSET MAGAZINE beautifully illustrated, good stories and articles about California and all the Far West. \$1.50 a year. CAMERA CRAFT devoted each month to the best work of amateur and professional photographers. \$1.00 a year. ROAD OF A THOUSAND WONDERS a book of 75 pages, containing 120 colored photographs of picturesque spots in California and Oregon. \$0.75. Total . . . \$3.25. All for . . . \$1.50. Address all orders to SUNSET MAGAZINE Flood Building San Francisco

Free Employment Agencies Proposed.

Chief of the Bureau of Industrial Statistics John L. Rockey is considering the advisability of establishing free employment agencies in the larger cities of the state. The idea is to furnish employment gratuitously to persons seeking work after the plan in force in Illinois, where, during 1906, 53,637 persons obtained employment through the free agencies in Chicago and other large cities of the state. "The justice of such a plan," said Mr. Rockey, "is apparent when it is considered that the usual expense in connection with private employment agencies amounts to several dollars for each application, whereas it is shown by the Illinois statistics that the cost to the individual furnished employment was nothing and to the state less than sixty cents." An experimental agency will be established by Mr. Rockey in one of the cities of Pennsylvania and if it be a success the next Legislature will be asked for an appropriation to continue the plan.

True Heart Disease is a Rare Thing.

The cause of your palpitation is, probably, pressure arising from gas in the stomach—that is, gastric indigestion. A few doses of Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy will cleanse away the foul accumulations and the heart will run quietly and keep good time. Write Dr. David Kennedy's Sons, Rondout, N. Y., for free sample bottle. Large bottles \$1.00, all druggists.

The only manual labor some men perform consists of patting themselves on the back.

NASAL CATARRH, an inflammation of the delicate membrane lining the air-passages, is not cured by any mixture taken into the stomach. Don't waste time on them. Take Ely's Cream Balm through the nostrils, so that the fevered, swollen tissues are reached at once. Never mind how long you have suffered nor how often you have been disappointed, we know Ely's Cream Balm will cure you as it has cured others by the thousand. All druggists, 50c. Mailed by Ely Bros., 56 Warren Street, New York.

The millionaire is generally a man of few words because he realizes that money talks.

"The blood is the life." Science has never gone beyond that simple statement of scripture. But it has illuminated that statement and given it a meaning ever broadening with the increasing breadth of knowledge. When the blood is "bad" or impure it is not alone the body which suffers through disease. The brain is also clouded, the mind and judgment are affected, and many an evil deed or impure thought may be directly traced to the impurity of the blood. No one can be well balanced in mind and body whose blood is impure. No one can have a wholesome and pure life unless the blood is pure. Foul blood can be made pure by the use of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. When the blood is pure, body and brain are alike healthy and life becomes a daily happiness. Standing out in bold relief, all alone and a conspicuous example of open, frank and honest dealing with the sick and afflicted, Dr. Pierce prints on the bottle wrapper in plain English a full list of the ingredients. Therefore no "patent medicine," but a medicine of known composition.