

SIGNS OF REVOLT IN REPUBLICAN CAMP

Former Speaker McClain Declined to Talk For Ticket.

THE FAITHFUL ALARMED

Nomination of Stober Has Not Mollified the Lancaster Republicans or Appeased the Just Wrath of the "Red Rose" of That County.

Among the orators of Pennsylvania who were expected to participate in the opening of the Republican campaign at Allentown last week, Frank B. McClain, of Lancaster, was conspicuous. Mr. McClain was speaker of the house of representatives at Harrisburg during the session of 1907. The political upheaval following the inequities of the session of 1905 had admonished the machine managers that it was necessary to make at least a pretense of improvement, and Mr. McClain was made speaker as a concession to the decent element of his party.

Speaker McClain is known variously as the "Silver-Tongued Representative" and the "Red Rose of Lancaster." A man of good impulses and gifted with oratorical powers of exceptional merit, he is greatly in demand on the "stump." It was said at the time that the nomination of J. A. Stober for state treasurer was more for the purpose of enlisting the active help of McClain in the campaign than to honor Stober. There is a tradition that Lancasterians hold together under all circumstances, and it was believed that the nomination of a Lancaster man, however bad, would guarantee the services of McClain.

Events have proved that this expectation has been disappointed, however. Mr. McClain was invited to be the principal orator at the opening meeting, which is regarded as the most important of the campaign. That honor is usually bestowed on Penrose himself, and it is said that he covets it. But exigencies this year suggested that it be used as a bait for Frank McClain. But it didn't work. On the day of the meeting he failed to appear, and his absence was explained by a statement that he had been called to Pittsburgh on unavoidable legal business.

As a matter of fact Mr. McClain is not a lawyer and had no legal or any other kind of business in Pittsburgh on the day of the Allentown meeting. He wasn't in Pittsburgh at all on that day, but was quietly pursuing his own affairs at home, the contemplation of the consternation in Allentown on account of his absence, no doubt, being a considerable source of enjoyment to him. The following Harrisburg dispatch, published in the Philadelphia Record the day after the meeting, gives the real reason for McClain's absence from Allentown:

Harrisburg, Pa., Sept. 11. There is trouble in the Republican political camp—not only trouble, but revolt. The manner in which the dictators of the organization rode roughshod over the opponents of John F. Cox for speaker of the house and lashed the friends of Frank B. McClain, of Lancaster, may have some effect on the campaign this year.

It will be remembered that to mollify Lancaster county for the turning down of McClain the last Republican state convention nominated ex-Senator Stober, from Lancaster county, for state treasurer. This was not only to mollify Lancaster county but to bring McClain, a plain-spoken man, back into the fold and secure his services on the stump. McClain, however, has not given the least hint that he is reconciled to the situation. It is said that he is still smarting under the punishment inflicted on him at the organization of the last house, when it departed from a time-honored custom and refused to give him a second term as speaker.

Among the speakers announced for the Republican gathering near Allentown today was McClain, but he was not present. McClain was in Harrisburg yesterday, and told some of his friends that he did not propose to attend the Allentown meeting today. This is all the more significant, as both Sisson, the candidate for auditor general, and Stober, of Lancaster, the Republican candidate for state treasurer, were at the meeting and opened the campaign, after a manner.

In expressing his determination not to take part in the campaign the former speaker was very emphatic, and, despite the fact that his county supplied the candidate for state treasurer, the "Red Rose of Lancaster" will not lift his silver-tongued voice in behalf of the ticket this year. And the question is being asked whether there are many more like McClain in the state.

President Taft said in his brief speech at Springfield, Mass., on Wednesday, that the people had voted him \$5,000 "for traveling expenses." That is inaccurate. The people obey the laws and the organic law of the land which such an appropriation. Congress voted that money and in accepting it the president violated the constitution and his oath of office. The chief magistrate of a great republic ought to be more careful in speech.

THE SEVENTH AMENDMENT

Machine Plan to Deprive the People of the Right to Vote For Election Officers a "Staggering Innovation." [From the Philadelphia Record.] Among the proposed amendments to the state constitution which will be submitted to the voters for final ratification on Nov. 2 is one (Number Seven) so amending Article 8, Section 13, providing for the choice of district election boards by the citizens of the districts, as to empower the general assembly, at its option, to change the method of choice by making the boards appointive instead of elective in the cities of the state. The only limit set upon the power of the general assembly in enacting such a change in the law is the requirement that the laws shall be uniform for cities of the same class. This is a most staggering innovation.

It will not be denied that the voters in the cities of this state have been culpably remiss in the selection of duly qualified and honest men to receive and count the ballots. But the right to do so is the right which has been taken away and the right to secure the proper casting and counting of the vote. Furthermore, signs are not wanting of a general awakening on the part of the citizens to long-neglected duties and responsibilities, and such a revival of public spirit is being taken as a result of marked improvement in the character of election boards chosen under the present system.

Amendment Number Seven should be overwhelmingly defeated. It is a sheer, bald proposition to transfer out of the power of the general assembly to provide in advance for dehauching all future municipal elections in the cities of the state. It will never work out as the reformers who originally advocated it intended. They would have looked to the future and put it under the power of the general assembly to provide in advance for dehauching all future municipal elections in the cities of the state. It will never work out as the reformers who originally advocated it intended. They would have looked to the future and put it under the power of the general assembly to provide in advance for dehauching all future municipal elections in the cities of the state.

It is not possible that Amendment Number Seven should receive popular assent once its aim is exposed. The alacrity with which two machine jetties in ransomed legislatures put themselves behind the proposition is a sufficient indication that it bodes no good to the people. Every voter who shall place an affirmative mark opposite Amendment Number Seven on election day will be helping a corrupt political machine to disfranchise him. To safeguard popular rights the amendment must be beaten.

COLONEL POTTER ON QUAY

Veteran Reformer Pays His Respect to Memory of Arch Corruptionist.

At a meeting of the veteran reformers of Philadelphia the other evening one of the hopes of the Republican machine was badly shattered. Four years ago the Lincoln Party men in that city declared, until within a few days before election, that they had no intention of interfering with political conditions outside of the city. This year the William Penn party has assumed very much the same attitude and the machine Republicans had been gun to express the hope that the old Lincoln Party men would not only support the Democratic state candidates, but that they are indifferent to the success of Mr. J. Clarence Gibbons, the Democratic and Penn Party nominee for District Attorney.

To refute all rumors on that point and for the purpose of setting themselves in a proper light before the public these veteran reformers held a meeting the other night at which Colonel Sheldon Potter and others spoke, and Mr. Blankenship, who was prevented by sickness from attending, wrote a letter which was read. During his speech Colonel Potter said of the Quay statue:

In a few days there will be placed in a niche in the place where Pennsylvania's heroic sons should be honored the statue of a man who was the prince of corruptionists, and whose only fame was his power to enslave men to do as he dictated. This proclaims that we Pennsylvania men have sold our liberty. It can only be done either because public conscience is dead or because we hold too lightly our liberties. The latter seems the truth, especially in Philadelphia, where we willingly support a robber contractors' government and permit them to steal from us the one thing most sacred to an American citizen—his ballot.

We can see no great reason why any of the proposed constitutional amendments should be adopted, but we can see very many grave reasons why the seventh proposed amendment should be defeated. In the first place, it would take from the citizen the most important of his electoral rights. We are all more interested in the election of a president than in that of a judge or election, but as a matter of fact the local office is the more important to the average citizen. Besides, upon the character of the election boards depends the integrity of the ballot. If the citizen abdicates his right to a voice in the selection of the election boards he consents to any form of ballot frauds and electoral immorality which the majority party may choose to impose. For these and dozens of other reasons vote against the proposed constitutional amendment marked No. 7.

No self-respecting man could hold his head up among his associates if for any reason he was disfranchised by processes of the law. Yet a man who disfranchises himself by failure to register, pay his taxes and conform to the requirements of the ballot laws in other respects is disfranchised by the processes of law. There is time yet for the delinquents to get in, but to make certain they would better get busy at once.

A young man who voted on age last year must pay a state or county tax in order to vote this year. This tax must be paid on or before the 2d of October, moreover.

LINCOLN PARTY MEN SAY THEY MAY SUE

Harrisburg Republican Office Holders Steal Appellation of Another Party.

MUST DROP CLAIM OR SUFFER

Real Lincoln Party Men Want to Make Proper Use of Their Name, But Are Felled by Trick of Republican Machine Emisaries.

The desperate straits to which the Republican machine has been reduced is revealed in a trick which has just been exposed at Harrisburg. A few days ago members of the Lincoln Party went to the state capitol with the view of presenting the names under which they have been trying to reform some of the abuses in Philadelphia for three or four years and discovered that others had been there before them and taken the name.

Of course they were greatly surprised at this turn of affairs and set about to ascertain what the parties who had thus taken liberties with their party appellation are and what purpose they have in mind. They discovered that the pre-emptors in this case are a lot of Dauphin county fee holders, the purpose of whom is not to use the name for the purpose of promoting reform, but to prevent others from doing that. It was a scurry trick.

That these machine politicians are likely to get into trouble as a result of their trick may be inferred from the following dispatch from Harrisburg. In preempting a party appellation it is necessary for the petitioners to swear that they are members of that party if it is a party already in existence. If the Harrisburg office holders have taken such an oath they have simply perjured themselves and ought to be prosecuted and punished for the crime.

Following is the dispatch:

Harrisburg, Pa., Sept. 23.—Some of the members of the Republican ranks in Harrisburg who are on the court house pay roll as office attaches are liable to get into trouble if certain contemplated proceedings are carried out by men connected with what was known as the Lincoln party. It appears that some of the Independent Republicans in the state intended to get out a state ticket under the appellation Lincoln for the purpose of placing the Democratic state candidates on it all over the state, and in Philadelphia placard the names of the Penn party county candidates under the same heading.

But their intentions were foiled for the time, for on looking up information they discovered that the party appellation of Lincoln had already been pre-empted by a party of Harrisburg officeholders who draw salaries at the court house.

On July 12, 1909, five officeholders filed notice in the office of the prothonotary and also at the state department, that they had pre-empted the name of Lincoln party for the purpose of making nominations of state candidates and also of beginning a criminal suit for perjury, alleging that when the application was made the above-mentioned parties swore that they adopted the name Lincoln with a view of having the exclusive right to use it in the state at the general election and November election, and making nominations of candidates to be voted for at said election.

On the part of the original Lincoln party men it is claimed that the men who have taken their party name have not nominated a state or any other ticket and when they swore that they intended to do so they had no idea of carrying out their declaration, thereby making themselves amenable to the law. A number of the original Lincoln party people have been consulting with a view to beginning proceedings and should they begin they will push matters to a finish.

Recalls an Old Story. The president believes that the Payne tariff is the best tariff ever enacted; which recalls the old story of the man who approached Sydney Smith with the remark, "Mr. Robinson, I believe," "Sir," was the reply, "If you believe that you will believe anything."—Providence Journal.

Be sure to pay a state or county tax before the 2d of October if you have not paid such a tax within two years. It is the duty and ought to be the desire of every citizen to vote, and no man can exercise that privilege unless he has complied with the requirements of the law with respect to paying taxes.

Taft a Practical Politician. President Roosevelt said, "You and I are practical men." But it remained for President Taft to say to the multitude, "My party and I are practical politicians."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

President Taft is so careless about keeping promises that he has become reckless in making them. But after his action on the tariff question it really makes little difference what promises he makes.

Swipe the Seventh proposed amendment to the constitution. It is an atrocity, a delusion and a snare.

A CURIOUS COINCIDENCE

All Those Who Helped Samuel Salter to Cheat the Law and Escape Punishment For Stuffing Ballot Boxes Greatly Favored.

At the time that Samuel Salter was tried for the stuffing of ballot boxes in Philadelphia, John Weaver was the district attorney and Judge Von Moschizker one of his assistants. Soon afterward Weaver was promoted to the office of mayor of the city and was slated for governor, which distinction he would probably have reached if he hadn't broken with the machine in the matter of the selling of the gas works.

Two of his assistants have since been promoted to the office of judge of the courts and Mr. Moschizker is the nominee of the machine for justice of the supreme court. He probably earned the promotion in advance of his colleague by his preposterous decision affirming the validity of the law increasing the salary of judges in commission. Judge Barratt would hardly have done that absurd thing.

These incidents justify the belief that in the opinion of the machine the saving of Samuel Salter from just punishment for one of the gravest crimes in the catalogue was a valuable public service to be rewarded generously by the people. After the break between John Weaver and the machine it was openly charged and has not been denied that the district attorney's office was aware that the jury had been fixed to acquit Salter.

What part Von Moschizker played in the fixing of the jury after the jury had been fixed to acquit him has not been revealed. But the case could not have been manipulated as it was without his knowledge and acquiescence unless he is a born stupid.

QUAY STATUE JUST JUNK

Lies In Storage Warehouse Subject to Sale For Fees Ere Long.

Surrounded by boxes, bales, packages and bundles, the Quay statue reposes in a storage warehouse in Harrisburg—just plain junk.

Two weeks ago, in pursuance of orders from David H. Lane, one of the members of the Quay statue commission, Senator Bitter stippled the marble to Harrisburg, directed to Governor Stuart as president of the board of public grounds and buildings, but the latter body would not shoulder it, and placed the burden of selecting a site and installing the statue on the commission. Mr. Lane then issued orders to Mr. Bitter to plant the statue on a site selected for "Cousin Matt's" statue by "Cousin Sam" Pennypacker, but Mr. Bitter has failed to move.

The Pennsylvania railroad freight officials needed the room in the freight shed occupied by the statue, and having no information when it would be called for, directed that it be taken to the Harrisburg Storage company's warehouse. There is no word from anybody whose place it is to look after it, and unless the statue is called for it will be sold for storage expenses at the expiration of the legal time limit.

Meantime the Quay statue is junk in a storage warehouse.

That Powerless Tariff Commission.

Although Taft's new tariff commission will have luxurious quarters in Washington, with a retinue of experts and clerks, with fat salaries and plenty of money for traveling abroad and at home, theirs is not going to be a bed of roses. That infant terrible of protection, Wilbur F. Wakeman, an ex-generel appraiser of customs, has already opened war on the commission. In behalf of the American Protective Tariff League he proclaims its distrust and his own of the three commissioners whom President Taft has chosen to collect tariff data for use at some more or less remote period in the dim future.—Philadelphia Record.

Death of Governor Johnson.

In the death of Governor Johnson, of Minnesota, the nation loses more than a favorite son—he was a civic hero. His type of manhood, his standard of citizenship, his pluck, and his character combined to make of him not only one of the foremost figures in the public eye, but they have combined in making of his life that kind which lives for good in the hearts of the people, the kind which makes a monument of example rather than that of eulogy chiseled upon gravestones. And as was his public career, clean and courageous, so was his private life, noble and kind and Christian.—Williamsport Sun.

Wealth Wins in Both Instances.

In saying that the rich giant has the best of it at law, the president might add that the rich lobby had the best of it in making the tariff law for which he apologized when he signed it.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

One Matter Elucidated.

President Taft's praise of Senator Aldrich shows how little a man who is drawing a salary of \$75,000 a year knows of the tribulations of the ultimate consumer.—Dallas News.

Read the legislative records of A. E. Sisson and J. A. Stober which will be found in another column of this paper. These records are taken from the Journal of the Senate, the official chronicle of that body and are official and accurate. It will be seen that they voted for every iniquitous measure considered by the Senate during the sessions of 1901 and 1903.

The political conditions this year are precisely like those of 1905 when William H. Berry was elected state treasurer by nearly 100,000 majority. The same result can be brought about this year if the Democrats of Pennsylvania are equally vigilant and energetic.

AUTO BUSTING BY COWBOYS

Unwritten Rules Which Are Rigorously Enforced in the Ranch Region of Texas

JOY WAGONS IN GENERAL USE

The Range Riders Do not Permit Any Undue Liberties to Be Taken in Running the Machines—Shooting Up of Automobiles Common.

There are certain unwritten rules that must be rigidly observed by automobilists in the ranch region of Western Texas. This joy rider soon comes to grief in the part of the country.

The automobile is in general use in the range territory, but the cowboys do not permit any undue liberties to be taken in running the machines. The shooting up of automobiles by cowboys is a common practice. This method of bringing an automobile to a stop is not used unless the cowboy thinks that he has not been treated with proper consideration.

An instance occurred near Brady a few days ago. Dick Davis started from there on a thirty mile trip to his ranch in Concho county. He was driving his automobile himself and had no passenger. He was in a hurry to reach the ranch and did not observe the rules of the road as laid down in this part of the country.

He was spinning along at a high speed when he came upon a drove of mules in charge of a man on horseback who carried a rifle in a scabbard. Instead of bringing the automobile to a stop when he came upon the mules Mr. Davis sped right past them, causing a stampede. A moment later three quick reports of a rifle were heard and the automobile's two rear tires collapsed.

"The bullets knocked the machine completely out of commission," Mr. Davis said in telling of the affair. "The man with the mules got his stray animals together and continued with them down the road. I knew that he was right, so I didn't try to round him up."

A man from Ohio opened a real estate office at Sweetwater recently and bought a big automobile in which to convey customers over the country. He had an experience on his first trip that taught him a lesson.

He had four Missouri land prospectors in his automobile and was on the way to look at some land about forty miles south of Sweetwater. In order to make a short cut to the property he was crossing a big pasture. In the distance could be seen large numbers of cattle which were being driven by cowboys.

"None of you men ever saw a cattle roundup, did you?" inquired the real estate dealer.

There was a chorus of answers in the negative.

"Well, that's what's going on over there. I'll just run you over to the place and we'll watch 'em a while."

The automobile was headed in the direction of the gathering herd of cattle and soon attracted the attention of the cowboys. They gesticulated at the auto, but the signs were not understood by those at whom they were directed. The cattle were beginning to snort and were on the verge of a stampede when two of the cowboys pulled their six shooters and began to fire at the automobile. The bullets whizzed around the wheels.

"Here!" yelled one of the land prospectors to the real estate dealer, "Get us out of here quick!"

The real estate man wanted to get away from the scene as badly as his companions and he lost no time in turning the automobile around and spinning away as fast as the machine could go.

Many of the ranch broncos are not used to automobiles, and when one of these animals is being ridden by a cowboy and comes upon an automobile in the road the chauffeur who knows the customs of the region stops and keeps the machine quiet until the horse and rider have gone by and are a safe distance on the other side.

Its Meaning.

Walter is a small boy from the mill district, who became a member of our Sunday-school after a Christmas tree to which he had been invited. "Walter, do you know the Lord's Prayer?" his teacher asked. "None," replied small Walter. "You do not know 'Our Father Who Art in Heaven?'" "Oh, yassum, that's Mis' Marjle's prayer." "Mis' Marjle" is Walter's week-day teacher. After explaining the prayer Miss G. asked, "Do you know what 'amen' at the end means?" Walter's face brightened as he replied, "Yassum, hit means now you done, git up."—The Delinquent.

Wait for the Pigment.

Sunburn after six or eight days brings pigment out into the skin—a spinal nerve protective phenomenon not occurring in paralytics—and this protects against further sunburn, but if the mistake is made of getting another dose of sunburn before pigment is deposited, injury is added to injury and burn to burn.

Clear Through a Man.

If a naked man lies on a photo film the sun will go right straight through him and blacken the film. This shows the most powerful known natural force to penetrate or get inside of a man.

EMULATING BYGONE VARIETIES.

Recent discoveries in Crete show that the wasp waist, the corset, the elbow sleeve and the short spreading skirt were familiar to the civilization of that island four thousand years ago. How insignificant though still interesting, beside such a revelation, is John Colby Abbott's exhibition, upon which these comments are founded, of Marie Antoinette's straw hat, which even exceeds to-day's "Merry Widow" in its extravagance of inches!

In emulation of bygone dandies, men appeared at the London opera a few seasons ago carrying ornate tasseled canes. The varicolored waistcoats of the present moment are in revival of a fashion of the early sixties, which was in its turn an echo many times removed of a vastly earlier original.

Invention produces new materials for the dress of men and women and cheaper ways of making both the stuff and the clothes. There are feathers, lace and glittering trimmings for the millions now where once they were for the thousands. Practically the only new thing about a new fashion is the fresh stamp of the generation that calls it back.

PREACHING.

Not long ago a writer in one of the literary papers remarked that the average sermon was, of all creative productions, the least likely to be preserved, and he called attention to the fact that of all the sermons preached only an infinitesimal part of them had found their way into book form. And these are not read.

Why is it that a body of men who have received an academic education extending over a large part of their lives and whose training has been for the sole purpose of expounding and imparting truth, should yet say so very little that is even worth repeating? This would seem to be an unanswerable argument against so-called learning.

As a matter of fact, it is. Suppose there was a Whole Dozma of Swimming one would have to learn the comparative philology of Hebrew, Greek, Sanscrit and Latin—would any one ever learn to swim by such a method?

COLLEGE BOYS' ENGLISH.

Complaint is made that the average American college boy speaks bad English, and speaks it badly.

But isn't his English as good as the thoughts he clothes in it? Isn't there a relation between what he has to express and his language?

A boy gets his language chiefly by ear at home, but if his mind expands and the scope of his thoughts extends, his vocabulary at least must expand also.

Lincoln learned language because, apparently, he had thoughts that insisted upon being expressed. Seeing how thoughts were expressed in Shakespeare and the Bible, he learned the trick from the best schools.

THE SECRET OF POVERTY.

Dr. Woods Hutchinson of New York unlocked the secret of general poverty in an address at the American Museum of Natural History in New York when he said: "What is killing the people of this city may be stated as overwork, underfeeding, and overcrowding; and two of these may be included under one word 'underpaid.' The message of the church and of medicine to-day to the community is not 'Give to the poor,' but 'Don't take so much away from them.'"

VENEZUELA ALSO.

The world is moving, for sure. Even Venezuela is falling into line and getting ready to advance with the procession of nations toward better conditions and freer institutions. As soon as the dictator who had kept it in subjection and prevented any progress was safely on the other side of the Atlantic the people seized the opportunity to put an end to his tyranny, and they are now rejoicing in a liberty which they have not known for many years.

THE ENGLISH WALNUT INDUSTRY.

The rapid growth of a neglected industry is suggested by the shipment of seven hundred carloads of English walnuts from California in one year, bringing an average price of 12 1/2 cents per pound. Not many years ago the home grown walnut was a curiosity in this country. Now the groves in full bearing are worth \$1,000 per acre.

A POETIC CRITIC.

A man named Brownell occupies a dozen or more pages of Scribner's Magazine to tell us that Edgar Allen Poe was not a literary genius, that he had no imagination and that he lacked culture. Perhaps, but will some one kindly inform us who Mr. Brownell is if any.

MYSTERIOUS CHINA.

There is too much mystery concerning China. Who knows but the new Emperor may be cutting another tooth? And yet, the outside world is kept in the dark.

It is claimed for the Children's Aid Society that 87 per cent. of its little wards, in over half a century, have grown up to efficiency. The percentage of success among the wards is said to be higher than the average in the population at large. A hint to parents, perhaps, to make more of a specialty of training boys and girls in the way they should go.