

EMERY'S PLATFORM

The Fusion Candidate Accepts the Nomination.

A RINGING DECLARATION

Lewis Emery, Jr., the Lincoln and Democratic candidate for governor, in his letter of acceptance, asserts in his own incisive manner the well nigh forgotten principle that the people are the rulers and officeholders only servants. He demands places of trust for honest men and prison stripes for grafters, and insists that the higher the position of the offender the greater should be his punishment. The first duty of the citizen is to free the commonwealth. Instead of submitting to a system under which corporations make the laws the McKean county candidate demands a reversal of this order, by compelling the corporations to obey just laws. The full text of his letter is as follows:

Hon. Vivian Frank Gable, Chairman,
Lincoln State Convention.
Hon. John T. Lenahan, Chairman,
Democratic State Convention.

Dear Sirs:—

Your letters of July 17, 1906, were received. I accept the nomination for the high office of governor, from the Lincoln and Democratic parties of Pennsylvania.

Aside from its opportunities to serve the public, the position in itself has for me no attractions.

The prospect is bright that the united effort of patriotic men may now shake off permanently the debasing thralldom that has hampered and disgraced the commonwealth.

The gravity of the obligations to be assumed and the consciousness of my own limitations, would forbid my voluntarily becoming a candidate, but the crisis that has produced the fusion of your parties, and the extraordinary subversion of party feeling, raise the proposition above personal considerations.

It is at this time the duty of every faithful citizen to respond to all calls for service.

The tender or acceptance of the nomination for governor commits me to one to any national policy.

There ought to be no difference of opinion among good citizens as to the vital issues involved in this year's contest in Pennsylvania.

Our model constitution has been treated with contempt; our laws have been defied, public property and office have been used as personal and party spoil, and the government has been administered as an incident to the schemes of corrupt politicians in conspiracy with the manipulators of predatory wealth.

This has been possible because the voters, the overwhelming majority of whom are honest and patriotic, have in the past been deluded by party cries of no significance in regard to state or local matters.

The Lincoln and Democratic party conventions have carefully excluded from their platforms, as I understand them, all possible inference that our joint action this fall can be construed as an endorsement or pledge to any of the leaders or theories which may come before us in the national arena.

The united efforts for purer political purposes and practices, for civil and commercial equality and for impartial enforcing of law, regardless of the numbers, wealth or intrigue of the violators, is in accord with the teachings of the nation's most illustrious leaders, and is of the same patriotic sentiment that has led the best men to disregard party lines in support of righteous measures in federal administration.

The same bosses who dictated the nominations opposed to yours, exercised absolute control of the legislature of 1905, and compelled their servile tools to insult the president of the United States by rescinding the resolution approving his efforts toward bringing the defiant corporations within the limits of just laws. We will not be deceived by hypocritical professions contradicted by words and acts when they were arrogant in their supposed invincibility.

The same self-perpetuating oligarchy that, as the result of last year's defeat and in fear of this year's further punishment, allowed to be placed on the statute books just laws long demanded by the people, but by the machine bosses heretofore contemptuously refused, now scheme to regain control by denunciation in an insincere platform of their own foul record and promising future impossibly good behaviour.

Their discomfiture in the preliminary skirmish of last November brought them to their knees.

Their complete rout in the impending battle will force them to unconditional surrender, will emancipate the Republican organization, which they still absolutely dominate, and leave the whole people of the state free to govern themselves uncheated and unbossed.

Variant views may be held as to economic theories and federal policies; but all true men may and ought to be filled with consuming ardor for the

redemption of the commonwealth from the grasp of her spoilers.

To this righteous crusade I pledge all my power.

In this crisis we must be more and better than Republicans and Democrats.

We must be champions of the glorious cause of re-establishing constitutional representative free government.

Indifference to civic duty has for 40 years kept the state in bondage to an unholy alliance of political corruption and corporate greed. The militant spirit of crusaders is needed.

Theodore Roosevelt, the incarnation of moral backbone, leads the way.

The example of such stalwart official integrity as that of Mayor Weaver, of Philadelphia, and Mayor Guthrie, of Pittsburg, is an inspiration. Antimated by the same lofty sense of patriotic duty, the people of Pennsylvania should wrest the state from control of the men who have despoiled and disgraced her. So long as lawless corporations control political organizations, and so long as these organizations are composed of men banded together for illicit purposes, popular government is a mockery and honest administration is impossible.

We do not aim to destroy, but to regulate and make it impossible for the corporations to do wrong. The first step is to break the political machinery by means of which the wrong is accomplished. Instead of submitting to a system under which the corporations make the laws, we should see to it that the corporations obey laws justly conceived and fairly drawn so that neither the interests of the public nor the rights of the corporations shall be endangered.

The first duty of the citizen is to free the commonwealth. Legislative reforms will follow as a logical sequence. While the chief executive is powerless to do more than recommend needed legislation, and interpose his veto between the people and legislative wrong, it is essential that he be in hearty sympathy with reform and in no wise obligated to or associated with men whose interests would be subserved by perpetuation of existing conditions.

The realization of genuine reforms depends upon the election of a legislature which will work in harmony with the executive branch of the government.

Our election laws must be so amended as to eliminate the party square on the ballot, restrict the giving of assistance to voters except in cases of physical disability, and checkmate fraud by providing for a recount of the ballots when the ends of justice demand.

The enactment of adequate penal laws, and their rigid enforcement, as a means of correcting the evils which have grown up under the regime of the corrupt machine are imperatively demanded. Imprisonment for offences against the public is more essential than the infliction of punishment for crimes against the person. The responsible heads of corporations should be amenable to penal law for granting unfair rebates, for discriminating among shippers and for other transgressions against the public. We demand government by enlightened public opinion in place of government by bosses and corporations. We demand a state government in which those in power shall remember that their authority is delegated by the people. The people are the masters, the office holders are the servants.

There should be no place outside a prison for a venal official. Compared with him who uses his political power for dishonest ends, the common thief is almost a respectable citizen. The rule should be—Places of trust for honest men, prison stripes for grafters. The higher the position of the offender the greater the need of punishing him. The certainty that imprisonment would follow the corrupt use of power would purge the state of degrading practices.

It is especially incumbent upon Pennsylvania to take vigorous action along these lines. This state was the pioneer in the anti-discrimination movement. It was my privilege more than a quarter of a century ago to assist in bringing from the political powers at Harrisburg an anti-discrimination law. The fight was long, hard

and bitter. The people of the oil regions were being reduced to poverty and their property was being confiscated by a conspiracy between the Standard Oil company, the Pennsylvania railroad and the bosses. The act was not all that could be desired. The striking out of the imprisonment clause destroyed its effect, and the relations existing between the political machine and the corporations nullified the law in a great degree.

To Pennsylvania belongs also the credit for having taken the first step toward the enactment of the interstate commerce law. The idea was born out of the travail of the people who were oppressed by the corporations and robbed by the transportation companies. I had the honor, in 1872, to be a member of a committee to carry to Washington the draft of the bill upon which, 13 years later, the interstate commerce law was modeled. It is worthy of note that the same influences which killed the penal clause of the Pennsylvania anti-discrimination bill, also caused the penal clause to be stricken from the interstate commerce act.

For 34 years, therefore, have I, and others who are associated with us, fought along the same lines upon which President Roosevelt has taken his stand. Pennsylvanians were first to feel the crushing effects of rebates and discriminations. Pennsylvanians were early victims of the Standard Oil company, whose methods, gradually extending throughout the country, have borne fruitage in the creation of the many trusts which oppress the public. But Pennsylvanians, the shackles will, next fall, be stricken from the state, and the message carried to President Roosevelt that we have struck a mighty blow to aid him in his warfare for pure politics, for the rights of the public and for the cause of good government.

In this fight of the people it is noteworthy that among our leaders are found no grafters, none with necks scarred by collar of boss, no franchise grabber, no political contract manipulator, none whose names are associated with political pollution or public infamy. The hordes of ballot-box stuffers, macees, camp followers of the army of pillage, are against us to a man. This fact cannot fail to have a powerful moral effect upon the intelligent citizens of the commonwealth.

Of equal significance is the fact that against us, and our most active foe, is the corporation which more than any other has amassed colossal fortunes by means of special privileges granted at the cost, and in violation of the rights, of the people of this state, and by means of advantages seized and enjoyed in defiance of both the moral and the statute law.

As a means of carrying into effect the principles of good government, additional legislation is needed along the lines of the merit system in the public service, revision of the revenue laws with a view to equalizing taxation, granting to electric railroads the right to carry freight and express, effective pure food laws, prohibition of the owning by railroads of the products they transport, fixing a maximum rate of two cents per mile for passenger traffic, the abolition of the system of extortion practiced in exacting 50 per cent. excess of the regular rate in the sale of mileage books, and other measures needed to secure to the public a just share of the benefits of progress and the blessings of prosperity.

The closer we get to the people in matters of legislation, the more securely do we safeguard the state against abuses, and the more nearly do we approximate to an ideal republic.

The principles of the referendum afford a practical means for ascertaining the popular will concerning questions of special interest to the public. A reference to the people of such matters as the selection of United States senators, local option, the extraordinary exercise of the police power of the state and other questions of similar general character, would resolve doubts which unsettle the judgment of legislators, and remove important issues from the sphere of pernicious influences.

The triumph of our cause will save Pennsylvania from ever again suffering the humiliation of the taunt that men known to be guilty of robbing the public cannot be punished.

In accepting the standard you have committed to me, I dedicate to the cause of the people whatever talent and energy I possess.

Thirty or more years of my life I have spent in battling for civil rights and for the dignity and honor of the state. If I can bequeath a heritage of duty faithfully performed, if I can strengthen the faith of the rising generation in the honesty and trustworthiness of public servants, if I can help to demonstrate that government by the people is not impossible, if I can leave to the state the record of a clean administration, characterized by high ambition to safeguard popular rights and interests, my life will be crowned as I wish it to be crowned.

It will give me pleasure to meet you and the committees of your conventions. I suggest Tuesday, the 28th day of August, and the city of Pittsburg, as a time and place that may be convenient for the meeting which you propose; when the issues before the people of Pennsylvania and our opportunities, duties and responsibilities in regard thereto may be discussed.

With great respect and appreciation, I am

Sincerely yours,
LEWIS EMERY, JR.

Visiting cards printed at this office

LOCALS.
Jacob Bottorf, of College township, who has been ill during the past two weeks, is reported to be improving.

Peter Smith, father of William J. Smith, the Centre Hall dairyman, died at his home in Bellefonte, Wednesday morning.

Mr. and Mrs. Wallace White, of Axe Mann, spent Saturday evening in town. While Mr. White attended lodge his wife called on friends.

Albert Muthersbaugh, fifty-seven years old, driver for the Fame Fire Company, in Lewistown, was thrown from his wagon, and died an hour later from his injuries.

A number of young people from Centre Hall were entertained at the Old Fort hotel, by Mr. and Mrs. E. D. Royer, Monday evening. The affair was to celebrate the sixteenth birthday of their son, 8 days.

Rev. and Mrs. Bearick, during their vacation, made a trip to Philadelphia and Atlantic City. While at the seaside, Mr. Bearick did much walking, and it is presumed that the malady from which he is now suffering is an indirect result.

Among the visitors in Centre Hall at present is Miss Mary Mills, of Altoona, the guest of Miss Roxanna Brisbin. Miss Mills is one of Altoona's public school teachers, and is possessed of more than ordinary ability in her profession.

Dr. W. H. Schuyler was called to Everett to conduct the funeral services over the remains of Miss Bess Weaverling, daughter of the ex-editor of the Everett Press, George P. Weaverling. The young lady visited Miss Schuyler in this place on one or more occasions.

Dr. S. C. and Mrs. Runkle and little son Stuart, of Philadelphia, are in Penns Valley among relatives. They will spend the greater part of their vacation on the Keller farm, east of Old Fort, purchased by Dr. Runkle some time ago. This is one of the most delightful places in the valley, and any Philadelphian could be pardoned for envying the doctor's possession.

At the advanced age of about seventy years, Jonas Confer is improving from a severe paralytic stroke received about a week ago while in the woods in the lumber regions surrounding Senovo. He was found in an unconscious condition alone in the woods, and after regaining consciousness was found to be speechless. Last Friday the aged man was brought to the home of his son, Asher Confer, about two miles south of Spring Mills, in Georges Valley, where he is being cared for.

...The Index...

Bellefonte, Pa.

Your picnics or lawn parties will not be complete without a liberal use of Japanese Napkins, Lanterns, Doilies, etc. Don't forget that the Index carries the big line of these goods. We keep our line full and fresh all the time.

...The Index...

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD

Schedule in Effect May 27, 1906

Trains Leave Centre Hall

FOR MONTANDON and intermediate stations, Sunbury, Harrisburg, Baltimore, Washington, Philadelphia, Wilkesbarre, Scranton and Williamsport: 7:04 a. m., 2:35 p. m. week-days.
FOR ELMIRA and intermediate stations, 2:35 p. m. week-days.
FOR BELLEFONTE, Tyrone, and intermediate stations, 8:16 a. m., 3:36 p. m. week-days.
FOR ALTOONA and Pittsburg, 3:36 p. m. week-days.
FOR LOCK HAVEN and intermediate stations, 8:16 a. m. week-days.

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General Manager
J. R. WOOD,
Passenger Traffic Manager
GEO. W. BOYD,
General Passenger Agent

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Shirts, price
50 cents
A fine line of Four-in-hand
Ties, at
25 cents
KREAMER & SON, Centre Hall, Pa.

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The convenience of the city added to the delights of the country. The farmer and market in touch. Information from nearest railway station available. Doctor always within speedy call with
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Shoe for Men and Boys
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WE SOLICIT YOUR PATRONAGE
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Also agents for the Huber Manufacturing Co., Harrisburg, Pa.

Bellefonte Central Railroad													
EASTWARD						WESTWARD							
6	4	2	STATIONS	1	3	5	7	9	11	13	15		
PM	PM	AM	Ar.	Ar.	AM	AM	PM	PM	PM	PM	PM		
6:20	12:49	8:49	Bellefonte	6:55	10:20	3:07	6:07	12:27	8:27	Morris	6:28	10:23	3:12
6:05	12:35	8:35	Senovo	6:48	10:17	3:17	6:00	12:21	8:21	Hunters	6:26	10:20	3:21
5:50	12:28	8:28	Pittsburg	6:30	10:14	3:26	5:50	12:24	8:24	Brady	6:20	10:19	3:22
5:45	12:20	8:20	Waddles	7:00	10:45	3:35	5:37	12:17	8:17	Krumholtz	7:12	10:57	3:50
5:30	12:00	8:00	State College	7:25	11:10	4:05	5:20	12:00	8:00	Struble	7:40	11:20	4:05
4:30	11:00	7:45	Struble	7:27	11:00	4:10	4:30	11:00	7:40	Bloomfield	7:40	11:10	4:15
4:20	10:50	7:35	Blountsville	7:33	10:50	4:20	4:20	10:50	7:35	Pine Grove	7:33	10:50	4:20

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Jayne's Expectorant
and prevent pneumonia,
bronchitis and consumption.
The world's Standard Throat and Lung
Medicine for 75 years.
Get it of your druggist and keep it always ready in the house.

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