

Court Opens Thursday, November 26, for a Session of Two Weeks.

Following are the names of persons drawn for grand and traverse jurors at the November sessions of the court:

GRAND JURORS.

- Era H. Auman, miller, Millheim; Thos. Armstrong, coal operator, Phillipsburg; Wilson Hilger, laborer, Rush twp.; S. M. Campbell, merchant, Millheim; Harvey Crouse, dealer, Haines twp.; Lawrence Cratt, farmer, Boggs twp.; Philip D. Foster, gentleman, State College; J. B. Gontzel, dealer, Spring twp.; James P. Grove, farmer, Boggs twp.; Charles Grimm, farmer, Miles twp.; Geo. W. Howarth, merchant, Phillipsburg; Budd Hastings, farmer, Bonner twp.; William Hipple, farmer, Burdette twp.; Edward Leeburg, clerk, Ferguson twp.; J. F. Merryman, clerk, Taylor twp.; C. H. McCausland, civil engineer, Phillipsburg; Charles McCoy, blacksmith, Bellefonte; G. B. Neff, teacher, Millheim; Peter Sones, laborer, Harris twp.; Wilson Silver, farmer, Huston twp.; William Simer, contractor, Phillipsburg; D. P. Thomas, farmer, Harris twp.; James Uzzle, miner, Snow Shoe twp.; William Woods, laborer, Spring twp.

TRAVERSE JURORS—1ST WEEK.

- Samuel Alley, shoemaker, Marion; Joseph B. Ard, gentleman, Ferguson; Thomas Acton, miner, Phillipsburg; James Black, merchant, Phillipsburg; Burling Butler, farmer, Howard; L. W. Dorman, laborer, Bellefonte; A. V. Daugherty, lumberman, Burdette; Jesse C. Dunlap, laborer, Spring; Harry Ellenberger, farmer, Halfmoon; Samuel Everhart, farmer, College; Harry Fligzbons, laborer, Phillipsburg; Charles Frank, laborer, South Phillipsburg; L. B. Frank, clerk, Miles; John A. Fortney, farmer, Harris; Ephraim Gardner, farmer, Liberty; David Gussalus, farmer, Liberty; John Gray, farmer, Halfmoon; George E. Harper, farmer, Ferguson; William Heffren, laborer, Rush; David C. Hall, farmer, Union; David Irvin, laborer, Rush; Henry Johnson, farmer, Liberty; A. N. Krosner, farmer, Miles; W. E. Lingie, laborer, Greig; Richard Lutz, carpenter, Spring; A. D. Lingie, laborer, Greig; Perry Moran, laborer, Unionville; Henry Moyer, Jr., farmer, Miles; Austin Matley, laborer, Rush; J. E. Miller, laborer, Unionville; John Mesley, painter, Bellefonte; William Orr, farmer, Marion; V. C. Patterson, superintendent, State College; Daniel Ripka, farmer, Greig; H. D. Rumberger, clerk, Phillipsburg; John Kager, laborer, Phillipsburg; John Solt, merchant, Unionville; Elwood Sheffer, clerk, Phillipsburg; C. C. Shney, grocer, Bellefonte; John Shuy, laborer, Howard; James B. Spangier, farmer, Potter; W. H. Smith, undertaker, Greig; A. C. Williams, farmer, Huston; Harris Watson, laborer, Snow Shoe.

TRAVERSE JURORS—2ND WEEK.

- Lewis Boon, farmer, Curtin; Ira Brungart, farmer, Miles; John Barnes, Jr., coal operator, Phillipsburg; Charles Berry, laborer, Miles; John D. Barker, farmer, Miles; Solomon Bedford, contractor, S. Phillipsburg; James Culler, miner, Snow Shoe; Eckel Conler, farmer, Boggs; Jacob Crider, farmer, Ferguson; William Frack, laborer, Bellefonte; Frank Fishburn, farmer, Ferguson; George W. Fisher, farmer, Halfmoon; Harvey Fike, carpenter, Spring; John Gumbo, farmer, Ferguson; A. C. Grove, farmer, Spring; C. E. Groat, clerk, Unionville; Daniel Gale, laborer, Phillipsburg; Zwingly W. Hoy, farmer, Marion; H. B. Hering, farmer, Greig; John T. Hunter, gentleman, Liberty; R. M. Kaup, laborer, Spring; Thomas Lingie, mechanic, Liberty; F. S. Meyer, miller, Haines; Samuel Martz, shoemaker, Ferguson; Theodore Musser, laborer, Snow Shoe; A. M. Martin, teacher, Haines; Frank Palmer, laborer, Potter; William Quick, farmer, Snow Shoe; R. F. Shaffer, farmer, Walker; Perry C. Steele, stone mason, Spring; Joseph L. Smith, laborer, Liberty; John Todd, coal operator, Phillipsburg; Percival Tharp, farmer, Penn; W. A. Tobias, gentleman, Millheim; J. L. Way, constable, Patton; J. A. Walk, laborer, Taylor; Henry W. Wolf, laborer, Miles; Charles Wykes, printer, Phillipsburg; John H. Wooster, ins. agent, Bellefonte; John S. Yearick, farmer, Spring.

LOCALS.

N. E. Emerick, of Wall, is home at present. He is a brakeman on the Pennsy.

Between Wigert and Bellefonte six excursionists went to Harrisburg last Saturday.

Miss Mary Wilson, of Howard, is the guest of her brother, Thomas G. Wilson, in Centre Hall.

Two sales Saturday: The Kerr farm at Centre Hill, and stock sale by J. I. Lytle, at Earlstown.

Former Judge A. O. Furst, who for the past few months has been confined to his home, is of late able to take an occasional drive into the country.

Horse flesh is not declining in price according to reports from Millheim where John Confer sold a team of horses to a Williamsport party for the snug sum of \$600.

Another family who moved from Penns Valley to the busy section of Millin county is that of George Musser. They left Millheim last week and have located at Yeagertown.

Robert Smith, who owns one of the prettiest homes in Gregg township, recently constructed a concrete walk through his yard. The Smith home is the old Duncan home, at Spring Mills, and has all the appearances of a country mansion.

The Pennsylvania Telephone Company is rebuilding its pole line between Centre Hall and Millheim. The line between the latter place and Spring Mills is about completed, and now work has begun between Spring Mills and Centre Hall.

Richard Berryhill, of Mill Hall, Clinton county, recently completed his eighty-fourth year, and celebrated the anniversary of his birth by splitting a load of stove wood. Mr. Berryhill is a noted hunter and fisherman, and during the seasons spends much of his time in outdoor sports. He expects to make his annual hunt for deer in November.

In order to accomplish the raising of a large barn on the Samuel T. Gray farm in Patton township, men from other sections of the county had to be hired to do the greater part of the work. This was due to the fact that laborers in the rural districts are exceedingly scarce and farmers and their sons have more work on hand than they can perform.

Spring Mills.

The vaccination question is one of the topics much discussed in Gregg township. The Centre Reporter has been asked whether it would publish communications bearing on the subject, and here expresses a willingness to do so with the distinct understanding that personalities are omitted.—EDITOR.]

By permission your correspondent desires to produce a few facts relative to the vaccination law, which law has been much discussed in this community.

No one questions the right of Dr. Dixon to enforce the law, but there is plenty of proof by the very best medical authorities that vaccination is no good, and is an injury in more cases than good.

Note the following, which is from the best medical authorities, through the Anti-Vaccination League of this state, clipped from The Philadelphia Record:

After more than a century of trial, vaccination has proved itself not only worthless as a preventive of smallpox, but a prime factor in the introduction of that disease into countries and communities to which it is naturally foreign.

The unprejudiced and best informed medical opinion of the world is hostile to vaccination, and the most enlightened scientists have denounced it as a leading cause of racial degeneration. The common sense of mankind has always been opposed to it. The blood of many nations has been poisoned by it, and small-pox, tuberculosis, cancer and many other terrible diseases have followed in its train.

While vaccination itself is an absolute evil, its compulsory enforcement is tyrannous, and an infringement of the unalienable rights of the individual as evidenced in the outrageous violence offered to unoffending citizens in the recent vaccination raids in Philadelphia and Pittsburgh. Continued submission to such arbitrary and wholly illegal misuse of the police power would presage the certain downfall of our free institutions.

To make vaccination or any other medical practice compulsory is to establish a government by a politico-medical organization in place of the free institutions guaranteed by the Constitution of the United States.

Furthermore, if vaccination has the virtues its advocates claim for it, why need to force it upon the people? Why not teach them its merits and persuade them to adopt it? Has it come to this that people must be forced from danger to safety?

Then, too, the law hits the wrong people. Children are not the ones to spread small pox. The children are vaccinated while travelers are allowed to come and go without the mark; tramps walk the highways and come to our doors with no mark upon them but filth and dirt, but the innocent children, who never get near a case of small pox must have poison put into their blood to keep them from spreading the disease. It is utterly senseless.

The enforcement of this law is imposed on the teacher, the very last one that should be asked to perform this task. The teacher must have the good will of the patrons and pupils to be successful. With the patrons and pupils against him he might as well quit the school room. This law puts the teacher in just that position. It has been clearly demonstrated in the last month that it has already demoralized the schools in Gregg township to a great extent.

When a few selfish people oppose a law which the masses endorse these few are at fault, but when the masses, the best citizens, denounce a law there must be something radically wrong with the law. There seems nothing more in this law than an infringement on free rights and privileges.

Jesse Long last week bought the John Horner property across the bridge and will become a citizen of Spring Mills in the spring.

The P. R. R. Co. on Saturday started to erect the bridge across the cut at Allison's grain house.

Harry Burkholder, student at Pennsylvania State College, was a Spring Mills visitor over Sunday.

C. M. Granley and wife, of Rebersburg, were guests at the home of C. E. Zeigler on Tuesday.

B. F. Kennelly, who had been working at Altoona for the last few weeks, came home on Friday.

The editor of the Reporter was a business visitor in town Saturday evening.

Mrs. A. C. Dunlap is ill at present.

Transfer of Real Estate

Thos. D. Weaver to Frank Tubridy, March 27, 1906, 46 a 143 p in Snow Shoe; \$1000.

Henry Gerbrick, et. al. exrs., to Joseph H. Long, 8 tracts, in all 247 a 334 p in Marion twp.; \$4000.

Thos. A. Shoemaker, gdw., to John Mitchell, Oct. 8, 1906, 3a 53p in College twp.; \$3130.

J. R. Brown, et. ux., to Harry Snyder, Aug. 8, 1905, lot No. 71 in Rush twp.; \$500.

Wm. M. Russ, et. ux., to Lewis Russ, Sept. 24, 1906, lot in Phillipsburg; \$550.

W. H. Williams, admr., to Geo. R. Williams, Sept. 5, 1905, 27a 78p in Half Moon twp.; \$3500.

Maggie E. Rupert, et. bar., to Chas. W. Cook, Jan. 25, 1906, 79 3-7p in Liberty twp.; \$300.

Meats Markets.

The undersigned will pay the following prices for potatoes, apples and onions: Potatoes, fifty cents per bushel; hand picked apples, thirty to thirty-five cents; onions, fifty cents.

Geo. R. Meiss, Colyer, Pa.

Rain Friday, Saturday, Sunday, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday.

SHALL THE GRAFTERS ESCAPE?

Consider These Additional Discoveries Made By Berry.

Creasy's Opponent's Bronze Head Is On Capitol Door. Reminder That Gang Candidates Will Cover Up the Plundering If They Win.

That there was from 30 to 50 per cent. of graft in the \$9,000,000 "extras" for the capitol is charged by State Treasurer Berry. But if the people failed to elect the anti-gang candidates for state offices and the state legislature there would be a poor chance of finding out "who got it" or of bringing deserved punishment upon the guilty. In that case, despite all that Berry has already done in the matter, he would be "up against" the same hard proposition that he colluded against the other day when Governor Pennypacker, head of, and Auditor General Snyder, member of the board of public grounds and buildings, of which the State Treasurer also is a member, refused point blank to answer any of Berry's probing questions.

Mr. Berry, therefore, must go around alone, finding out things for himself, just as he discovered the cheat in the cement pavement, or the charge per cubic foot for the air in the telephone booth, making it cost \$3100. This booth, Berry says, looks like mahogany, but it is made of steel, and is about six feet square and eight feet high, and was paid for at \$11 per cubic foot air and all. Berry has found also that some of the ceilings have gold strips around raised portions, and paid for a very narrow thing, was paid for "by the foot," so as to count in as gold the enclosed space which has no gilt. All such probing in the future, for one man alone—even a man of Berry's experience as a mechanic and in practical business—would take a weary long time, and could not result in the people's knowing all about what grafters have been beneficiaries of the great steal.

Whole Graft Must Be Uncovered. But the whole story will come out if the people defeat every machine candidate from Stuart down to the bottom of the state legislative list on November 6. As to Pennypacker's attempt to throw dust into the people's eyes by having railroad excursions to see what a fine building the capitol is, the anti-machine candidate for Lieutenant Governor, Jeremiah S. Black, makes the pertinent suggestion that the excursion trains run to the insane asylums in which the unfortunates have been deprived of the common necessities and forced to huddle on the corridor floors at night, because the machine wanted the state's millions for the capitol graft. Another object lesson for the excursionists would be in the charitable institutions other than the state insane hospitals, and out of whose appropriations Pennypacker, last year, cut \$2,500,000 upon the plea that the state could not spare the money.

"A fine building," says Pennypacker. "But," Berry retorts, "the state did not get what it paid for." Even if the graft expenditures had been legal and the people had got what they paid for, it was unreasonable extravagance in view of the fact that at the same time when those \$9,000,000 were being squandered, the appropriations for the needy hospitals were being vetoed. The case is now going to trial. The people are engaged in selecting a court and jury. The question is: "Shall we have a court and jury made up of members of the gang which did this thing, to investigate themselves, or shall we choose them from the ranks of honest men?"

Other Uses For the Millions. Taking only the one bunch of instances in Berry's Bellefonte speech, he charges, "without fear of contradiction," that in the infamous \$2,000,000 chandler job, where there was an overcharge of at least \$1,000,000, which would build a good road through a large part of the state, or would provide sleeping cots for the insane, and by giving them room, light and air enough, would lessen the abnormal death rate among them. Berry declares also that in the \$1,500,000 for metallic furniture there was more than another \$1,000,000 of graft, and this stolen million, with the amounts of other robberies yet to be specified, would go far toward equalizing the amount of personal property tax, license fees and other moneys which "Farmer" Creasy's grange tax-reform bills would have returned to the counties. It is now understood why the machine leaders smothered those bills, which would have greatly lightened the local taxation burdens.

Berry picks out of the Pennypacker-Snyder official report items amounting to \$3,236,121, of which all were in the original building contract specifications, and were for work or supplies required to be done or furnished by the builder of the "shell," and yet all of that money was taken by Pennypacker's board out of the general fund, without special appropriation, to pay for what the board has treated as "furnishings." Berry, quoting from the board members' own report, specifies

Tablets, all sizes, at the Reporter office.

among those items modeling and sculpture, marble and wood wainscoting, mosaic glass, fireplaces, tile and wood floors, mantels, vaults and safes, drinking water system, complete lighting system, duplex telegraph system, thermometers, etc., together with \$303,093 for fitting up the eighth floor.

Despite the testimony of ex-Governor Stone, of United States Architect Green, and even of the final official report of Architect Huston, that the capitol was finished by the building commission in accordance with the specifications, and needed only the illuminating fixtures to be ready for occupancy, all of the foregoing work and supplies, aggregating three and a quarter million dollars, were afterward paid for by Pennypacker's board under the pretence of "furnishing." According to the testimony, it seems that this vast amount was paid twice—first in the building payments of the \$4,000,000, and afterwards in the "furnishings" payments, out of the \$9,000,000. Who got it? Would Bob Young, if Auditor General, tell us? He remained mum as a clam while he was solicitor of the capitol commission for four years up to a few weeks ago. Would a legislature composed of Penrose's renominated vice-den and Ripper voters give the people the particulars of this \$3,236,121 graft?

Then the Huge Overcharges. Setting all that aside, Berry shows that of the \$4,562,252 spent for "furnishings" under the "furniture" act of 1895, at least \$2,000,000 is overcharge. This is in the chandeliers and brackets, Baccarat cut-glass panels, bronze decorations, lining cases, etc. He considers probable "a proportionate overcharge in the other \$4,000,000 of expenditures," but declares that nothing short of a rigid investigation by experts, empowered to subpoena witnesses, will reveal the whole truth.

How the "Pennsylvania Construction Company," which had no plant or visible means of doing any work at all, got the metallic contract which gave it a clean profit of half a million dollars, is partly revealed by the fact that nearly everything was "by the foot" or "by the pound." Berry illustrated:

A special design was made for a chandelier; the bidder would estimate what he could make it for at a profit as such things are ordinarily made and, suppose his figure was \$200. He would then estimate the weight of it as such things are ordinarily made only to find that it would weigh, say 20 pounds; but the maximum price is \$5 per pound, and, of course, he can not bid, but the contractor who is wiser to the scheme can take it, because he knows that instead of the usual 1-16 or 1/8 of thickness of metal, he can make it 1/2-inch or 1-inch, or a foot thick, if necessary, and make it weigh 200 pounds, and thus get \$1000 for it.

This is the way this contract was let, and some of the chandeliers were made to weigh as high as 4000 pounds and cost more than \$20,000 each! More than 200,000 pounds of bronze was put into these chandeliers, costing the maker 20 cents per pound, or \$90,000. The work upon them cost, say twice as much more, making \$270,000 and sold to the state for \$1,500,000 showing an overcharge of at least \$1 million dollars in this one item. The glass globes and panels were "extra," and cost \$128,757.09.

Every item on this schedule is open to the same criticism, and the estimate I have made of the total overcharge is extremely conservative. Berry is a mechanic, and knows a good job when he sees it. Let it be assumed that the capitol is a good job—despite the showing already that parts of it are the contrary—let it be assumed that the expenditures have been legally made, and that overcharges cannot be proved, yet the erection of such a gorgeous, sumptuous palace for the use of a few men and the gratification of a larger number, is without excuse, having been secretly and surreptitiously done, while many worthy charities and necessary public works were denied, as they are today the support they need. The helpless wards of the state are suffering for common necessities, and the indigent insane are sleeping and dying in the corridors of the overcrowded asylum owned and ostensibly cared for by the state. The appropriations for these have been denied and vetoed to keep the money in the treasury so that the grafting capitol scheme and the farming out of the surplus could continue.

The people are about to choose the men to investigate this whole shocking disgrace. Will the people choose the candidates whose political or personal interest lies in exonerating the politicians who have done the plundering or made it possible? The bronze head of Candidate Young is on the capitol door. He drew \$2000 a year from the state for keeping the capitol transactions "straight." He is not seeking the Auditor General's office with the aim of exposing and condemning himself and the grafters. But that is the object of "Farmer" Creasy, Mr. Emery and their colleagues, including the anti-gang nominees for the state legislature.

Does Carson Know "Furniture" If So, He Won't Admit It To Berry Before the Election.

Even Attorney General Carson attempts to tide over the capitol graft discussion until after the election, thus proving himself to be as harebrained as the "eminently respectable advisers" of Wesley R. Andrews and Penrose. Carson evidently feels obliged to try to turn the storm away from the Governor who appointed him. State Treasurer Berry, after refusing to pay the bills for the balances "due" the grafters, officially asked Carson a perfectly proper question, which the

Attorney General, in common courtesy, as well as in his duty to the state that pays him a fat salary, should have answered as plainly as any school boy who reads the simply worded restrictions upon the Board of Public Grounds and Buildings, could answer. The act of 1895, reorganizing the board, gave it a supposed authority to buy "furniture" and pay for it out of the "general fund," without a specific appropriation. In each session of the legislature, since the passage of the capitol act of 1901, the general appropriation bill has contained a paragraph to the effect that the Auditor General and State Treasurer should honor the "furniture" requisitions of the board to an indefinite extent. But if a proposition had been made in the legislature to add, for "furniture," \$9,000,000 to the original appropriation for the capitol, even Frank McClain and other machine men who had been careful to make the amount for "completion" \$4,000,000, would have raised a storm to shake the commonwealth, for Frank, at that time, was making campaign capital for Elkin's gubernatorial candidacy.

The general appropriation paragraph provided that the limitless or "blank" permission to the board should not permit it to do a hand's turn toward assisting in "completing" the capitol. Now, all that Mr. Berry wanted to get out of Carson, officially, was an opinion as to whether, even if the board could legally provide "furniture" without limit, it could, when expressly forbidden by the appropriation bills to do so, go ahead, as it has done, with not only "furnishings," but also with "completing" the capitol by spending some millions upon irremovable, permanent parts of the building.

As the act of 1895 and the appropriation bills plainly restricted the board, and as two legislatures took the pains to re-assert that restriction, Mr. Berry simply desires that Mr. Carson, without going into the graft scandal at all, should just affirm the plain mandate of the law against the board's "completing" the capitol. Berry did not need Carson's opinion, but only aimed to proceed in an orderly way. Carson was not asked to mix in the controversy, and yet, instead of taking up Berry's simple question of whether white was white or black, launched into a criticism against Berry's failure to have found out in three weeks all the rottenness and plundering that may occupy the time of the coming legislature for months.

Every Farmer and Laborer Knows. Until Berry should perform impossibilities before the election, Carson refused to say whether Berry was right in judging that window frames, floors, fireplaces, walls, marble wainscoting and many other such permanent fixtures were not furniture. If there had been no capitol scandal, and Carson had been asked such a question in the street, in a chance meeting with a friend, does anybody doubt that the Attorney General would have answered the question just as every farmer and laborer in the state is, today answering it for himself? But the gangsters have been driven crazy mad by the hurricane raised by Berry, and do not seem responsible for their sayings or doings.

With "Farmer" Creasy reminding the throngs at the mass meetings of such facts as the one that Architect Huston has been awarded as his fees and commissions a total pay greater than the presidents of the United States have received altogether in the last 10 years, Carson, no doubt, realizes that the workingmen are doing some deep thinking, and the only thing the gang can do in the hope of distracting the people from the one great issue is to strive to sidetrack them to irrelevant matters. Just as Pennypacker is doing in his efforts to have special railroad excursions of the people to see that the capitol is very grand.

That is not the point with the people, who want to know, not the grandeur or beauties, but the full extent of the graft and who got it. Furthermore, since Berry's discovery of the weak and fraudulent cement pavement, and since it has been charged that in many other respects various jobs in the building are anything but "workmanlike," it is about time for the gang to stop boasting even that the people, although grossly uncooled and overcharged, have got a good building. Berry has begun to show the falsity of even this claim, and he tells the people that it will take a very long time to get to the bottom of all the rascality.

GOVERNOR FRANTIC AT BERRY'S EXPOSE

If only Mr. Berry should remain after the coming election to stand for the people in Harrisburg, he would, of course, accomplish much, but he would remain hampered, as he is in the present board of public grounds and buildings, with Governor Pennypacker and Auditor General Snyder refusing to answer his pointed questions about the enormous graft. But with William T. Creasy as Auditor General, Emery as Governor, an anti-machine majority in the legislature and Jere Black presiding over the senate, there would be a clear track to complete exposure, not only of the original \$25,000,000 conspiracy, but also of all particulars of the \$9,000,000 for "extras."

"Let us confound that babbler" (Berry), said Pennypacker to Snyder, just after Berry made the first disclosure.

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The general appropriation paragraph provided that the limitless or "blank" permission to the board should not permit it to do a hand's turn toward assisting in "completing" the capitol. Now, all that Mr. Berry wanted to get out of Carson, officially, was an opinion as to whether, even if the board could legally provide "furniture" without limit, it could, when expressly forbidden by the appropriation bills to do so, go ahead, as it has done, with not only "furnishings," but also with "completing" the capitol by spending some millions upon irremovable, permanent parts of the building.

As the act of 1895 and the appropriation bills plainly restricted the board, and as two legislatures took the pains to re-assert that restriction, Mr. Berry simply desires that Mr. Carson, without going into the graft scandal at all, should just affirm the plain mandate of the law against the board's "completing" the capitol. Berry did not need Carson's opinion, but only aimed to proceed in an orderly way. Carson was not asked to mix in the controversy, and yet, instead of taking up Berry's simple question of whether white was white or black, launched into a criticism against Berry's failure to have found out in three weeks all the rottenness and plundering that may occupy the time of the coming legislature for months.

Every item on this schedule is open to the same criticism, and the estimate I have made of the total overcharge is extremely conservative. Berry is a mechanic, and knows a good job when he sees it. Let it be assumed that the capitol is a good job—despite the showing already that parts of it are the contrary—let it be assumed that the expenditures have been legally made, and that overcharges cannot be proved, yet the erection of such a gorgeous, sumptuous palace for the use of a few men and the gratification of a larger number, is without excuse, having been secretly and surreptitiously done, while many worthy charities and necessary public works were denied, as they are today the support they need. The helpless wards of the state are suffering for common necessities, and the indigent insane are sleeping and dying in the corridors of the overcrowded asylum owned and ostensibly cared for by the state. The appropriations for these have been denied and vetoed to keep the money in the treasury so that the grafting capitol scheme and the farming out of the surplus could continue.

The people are about to choose the men to investigate this whole shocking disgrace. Will the people choose the candidates whose political or personal interest lies in exonerating the politicians who have done the plundering or made it possible? The bronze head of Candidate Young is on the capitol door. He drew \$2000 a year from the state for keeping the capitol transactions "straight." He is not seeking the Auditor General's office with the aim of exposing and condemning himself and the grafters. But that is the object of "Farmer" Creasy, Mr. Emery and their colleagues, including the anti-gang nominees for the state legislature.

Does Carson Know "Furniture" If So, He Won't Admit It To Berry Before the Election.

Even Attorney General Carson attempts to tide over the capitol graft discussion until after the election, thus proving himself to be as harebrained as the "eminently respectable advisers" of Wesley R. Andrews and Penrose. Carson evidently feels obliged to try to turn the storm away from the Governor who appointed him. State Treasurer Berry, after refusing to pay the bills for the balances "due" the grafters, officially asked Carson a perfectly proper question, which the

Attorney General, in common courtesy, as well as in his duty to the state that pays him a fat salary, should have answered as plainly as any school boy who reads the simply worded restrictions upon the Board of Public Grounds and Buildings, could answer. The act of 1895, reorganizing the board, gave it a supposed authority to buy "furniture" and pay for it out of the "general fund," without a specific appropriation. In each session of the legislature, since the passage of the capitol act of 1901, the general appropriation bill has contained a paragraph to the effect that the Auditor General and State Treasurer should honor the "furniture" requisitions of the board to an indefinite extent. But if a proposition had been made in the legislature to add, for "furniture," \$9,000,000 to the original appropriation for the capitol, even Frank McClain and other machine men who had been careful to make the amount for "completion" \$4,000,000, would have raised a storm to shake the commonwealth, for Frank, at that time, was making campaign capital for Elkin's gubernatorial candidacy.

GOVERNOR FRANTIC AT BERRY'S EXPOSE

If only Mr. Berry should remain after the coming election to stand for the people in Harrisburg, he would, of course, accomplish much, but he would remain hampered, as he is in the present board of public grounds and buildings, with Governor Pennypacker and Auditor General Snyder refusing to answer his pointed questions about the enormous graft. But with William T. Creasy as Auditor General, Emery as Governor, an anti-machine majority in the legislature and Jere Black presiding over the senate, there would be a clear track to complete exposure, not only of the original \$25,000,000 conspiracy, but also of all particulars of the \$9,000,000 for "extras."

"Let us confound that babbler" (Berry), said Pennypacker to Snyder, just after Berry made the first disclosure.

Is Your Hair Sick?

That's too bad! We had noticed it was looking pretty thin and rough of late, but naturally did not like to speak of it. By the way, Ayer's Hair Vigor is a regular hair grower, a perfect hair tonic. The hair stops coming out, grows faster, keeps soft and smooth. Ayer's Hair Vigor cures sick hair, makes it strong and healthy.

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