

PRESIDENT TAFT'S INAUGURAL ADDRESS

Declares For a Continuation of the Policies of His Predecessor, Urges Immediate Revision of the Tariff, Suggests Postal Savings Banks, and an Inheritance Tax—Says Progress of Negro Depends on His Thrift and Industry—Panama Canal Must Be Built According to Present Plans.

Washington, D. C.—After having been sworn in as President, Mr. Taft delivered his Inaugural Address which is, in part, as follows:

My Fellow Citizens:
Any one who takes the oath I have just taken must feel a heavy weight of responsibility. If not, he has no conception of the powers and duties of the office upon which he is about to enter, or he is lacking in a proper sense of the obligation which the oath imposes.

The office of an Inaugural Address is to give a summary outline of the main policies of the new administration, so far as they can be anticipated. I have had the honor to be one of the advisers of my distinguished predecessor, and as such, to hold up his hands in the reforms he has initiated. I should be untrue to myself, to my promises and to the declarations of the party platform upon which I was elected to office, if I did not make the maintenance and enforcement of those reforms the most important feature of my administration. They were directed to the suppression of the lawlessness and abuses of power of the great combinations of capital invested in railroads and in industrial enterprises carrying on interstate commerce. The steps which my predecessor took and the legislation passed on his recommendation have accomplished much, have caused a general halt in the vicious policies which created popular alarm, and have brought about in the business existing a much higher regard for law.

To render the reforms lasting, however, and to secure at the same time freedom from alarm on the part of those pursuing proper and progressive business methods, further legislative and executive action is needed. Relief of the railroads from certain restrictions of the anti-trust law have been urged by my predecessor and will be urged by me. On the other hand, the administration is pledged to legislation looking to a proper federal supervision and restriction to prevent excessive issues of bonds and stocks by companies owning and operating interstate commerce railroads.

Mr. Taft expresses the belief that a reorganization of the Department of Justice, of the Bureau of Corporations and Labor, and of the Interstate Commerce Commission, is needed to secure a more rapid enforcement of the laws affecting interstate railroads and industrial combinations.

He says he hopes to submit, at the first regular session of the incoming Congress, in December next, definite suggestions in respect to the needed amendments to the anti-trust and the interstate commerce law.

It is believed, the Address continues, that with the changes to be recommended, American business can be assured of that measure of stability and certainty in respect to those things that may be done and those that are prohibited, which is essential to the life and growth of all business. Such a plan must include the right of the people to avail themselves of those methods of combining capital, at the same time differentiating between combinations based upon legitimate economic reasons and those which are based upon the intent of creating monopolies and artificially controlling prices. I believe that the amendments to be proposed are just as necessary in the protection of legitimate business as in the effecting of the reforms which properly bear the name of my predecessor.

On the subject of tariff revision Mr. Taft says: A matter of most pressing importance is the revision of the tariff in accordance with the promises of the platform upon which I was elected. I shall call Congress into extra session, to meet on the 15th day of March, in order that consideration may be at once given to a bill revising the Dingley Act. This should secure an adequate revenue and adjust the duties in such a manner as to afford to labor and to all industries in this country, whether of the farm, mine or factory, protection by tariff equal to the difference between the cost of production abroad and the cost of production here, and have a provision which shall put into force, upon executive determination of certain facts, a higher or maximum tariff against those countries whose trade policy toward us equitably requires such discrimination.

The President believes there can safely be a reduction in certain schedules while advancement will be required in few, if any. The proposed revision disturbs the whole business of the country; therefore, it is necessary that the bill be drawn in good faith and as promptly as possible. Mr. Taft because of this, urges that no other legislation be considered at the extra session.

The President states that the revision of this tariff is for the purpose of raising sufficient revenue to wipe out the year's \$100,000,000 deficit. Should it be impossible to do so by import duties, new kinds of taxation must be adopted, and among these Mr. Taft recommends a graduated inheritance tax, as correct in principle and as certain and easy of collection.

Mr. Taft says he stands for economy in expenditures but not to an extent that will stop effective government. There must be liberal expenditures for the Department of Agriculture, the supervision of railroads and industrial corporations, and the putting of laws in force that will conserve our resources.

A permanent improvement, like the Panama Canal, should be treated as a distinct enterprise, and should be paid for by the proceeds of bonds, the issue of which will distribute its cost between the present and future generations in accordance with the benefits derived. It may well be submitted to the serious consideration of Congress whether the deepening and control of the channel of a great river system, like that of the Ohio or of the Mississippi, when definite and practical plans for the enterprise have been approved and determined upon, should not be provided for in the same way.

Other expenditures which Mr. Taft believes are absolutely necessary are those to enable our country to maintain its proper place among the nations of the world, and is to exercise its proper influence in defense of its own trade interests. I refer, he says, to the cost of maintaining a proper Army, a proper Navy and suitable fortifications upon the mainland of the United States and in its dependencies. At the same time the President declares he favors every instrumentality, like that of The Hague Tribunal and arbitration treaties made with a view to its use in all international controversies, in order to maintain peace and to avoid war.

On the subject of Asiatic immigrants the Address expresses the hope that "we may continue to minimize the evils likely to arise from such immigration without unnecessary friction and by mutual concessions between self-respecting governments."

By proper legislation we may, and ought to, place in the hands of the Federal Government the means of enforcing the treaty rights of such alluvial in the courts of the Federal Government.

One of the reforms to be carried out during the incoming Administration, declares Mr. Taft, is a change of our monetary and banking laws, so as to secure greater elasticity in the forms of currency available for trade and the incoming Congress should promptly fulfill the promise of the Republican platform and pass a proper Postal Savings Bank bill.

The President then discusses the Panama Canal as follows:

The Panama Canal will have a most important bearing upon the trade between the eastern and the western sections of our country, and will greatly increase the facilities for transportation between the eastern and the western seaboard, and may possibly revolutionize the transcontinental rates with respect to bulky merchandise. It will also have a most beneficial effect to increase the trade between the eastern seaboard of the United States and the western coast of South America, and, indeed, with some of the important ports on the east coast of South America reached by rail from the west coast. The work on the canal is making most satisfactory progress. The type of the canal as a lock canal was fixed by Congress after a full consideration of the conflicting reports of the majority and minority of the consulting board, and after the recommendation of the War Department and the Executive upon those reports. Recent suggestion that something had occurred on the Isthmus to make the lock type of the canal less feasible than it was supposed to be when the reports were made and the policy determined on, led to a visit to the Isthmus of a board of competent engineers to examine the Gatun dam and locks which are the key of the lock type. The report of that board shows that nothing has occurred in the nature of newly revealed evidence which should change the views formed in the original discussion. The construction will go on under a most effective organization controlled by Colonel Goethals and his fellow army engineers associated with him, and will certainly be completed early in the next Administration, if not before.

Some type of canal must be constructed. The lock type has been selected. We are all in favor of having it built as promptly as possible. We must not now, therefore, keep up a fire in the rear of the agents whom we have authorized to do our work on the Isthmus. We must hold up their hands, and speaking for the incoming Administration, I wish to say that I propose to devote all the energy possible and under my control, to the pushing of this work on the plans which have been adopted, and to stand behind the men who are doing faithful hard work to bring about the early completion of this, the greatest constructive enterprise of modern times.

The governments of our dependencies in Porto Rico and the Philippines are progressing as favorably as could be desired. The prosperity of Porto Rico continues unabated.

The President's address then devotes considerable space to the South and the negro race question. Mr. Taft says:

I look forward with hope to increasing the already good feeling between the South and the other sections of the country. My chief purpose is not to effect a change in the electoral vote of the Southern States. That is a secondary consideration.

What I look forward to is an increase in the tolerance of political views of all kinds and their advocacy throughout the South, and the existence of a respectable political opposition in every State; even more than this, to an increased feeling on the part of all the people in the South that this Government is their Government, and that its officers in their States are their officers.

The consideration of this question cannot, however, be complete and full without reference to the negro race, its progress and its present condition. The Thirteenth Amendment secured them freedom; the Fourteenth Amendment due process of law, protection of property and the pursuit of happiness; and the Fifteenth Amendment attempted to secure the negro against any deprivation of the privilege to vote, because he was a negro. The Thirteenth and Fourteenth Amendments have been generally enforced and have secured the objects for which they were intended. While the Fifteenth Amendment has not been generally observed, and the tendency of Southern legislation to nullify its provisions, which shall square with that amendment.

On the race question Mr. Taft thinks: "Of course, the mere adoption of a constitutional law is only one step in the right direction. It must be fairly and justly enforced as well. In time both will come. Hence it is clear to all that the dominant element can be prevented by constitutional laws which shall exclude from voting both negroes and whites not having education or other qualifications thought to be necessary for a proper electorate. The danger of the control of an ignorant electorate has therefore passed."

"There is in the South a stronger feeling than ever among the intelligent, well-to-do and influential element in favor of the industrial education of the negro and the encouragement of the race to make themselves useful members of the community."

"Personally," observed Mr. Taft, "I have not the slightest race prejudice or feeling, and recognition of its existence only awakens in my heart a deeper sympathy for those who have to bear it or suffer from it, and I question the wisdom of a policy which is likely to increase it."

"The exercise of political franchises by those of the negro race who are intelligent and well-to-do will be withheld only from the ignorant and irresponsible of both races."

On the topic of labor Mr. Taft notes that Congress had passed the bill fixing the liability of interstate carriers to their employes for injury sustained in the course of employment, abolishing the rule of fellow-servant and the common law rule as to contributory negligence, and substituting therefor the so-called rule of comparative negligence, and a model child labor law.

I wish to say, he continued, that in so far as I care, I hope to promote the enactment of further legislation of this character. I am strongly convinced that the Government should make itself as responsible to employes injured in its employ as an interstate railway corporation is made responsible by Federal law to its employes; and I shall be glad, whenever any additional reasonable safety device can be invented to reduce the loss of life and limb among railway employes, to urge Congress to require its adoption by interstate railways.

In conclusion the Inaugural Address says: Another labor question has arisen which has awakened the most excited discussion. That is in respect to the power of the Federal courts to issue injunctions in industrial disputes. As to that, my convictions are fixed. Take away from courts the power to issue such injunctions, and it would create a privileged class among the laborers and save the lawless among their number from a most needed remedy available to all men for the protection of their business against lawless invasion. The proposition that business is not a property or pecuniary right which can be protected by equitable injunction is utterly without foundation in precedent or reason. The proposition is usually linked with one to make the secondary boycott lawful. Such a proposition is at variance with the American instinct and will find no support in my judgment when submitted to the American people. The secondary boycott is an instrument of tyranny, and ought not to be made legitimate.

The issuing of a temporary restraining order without notice has in several instances been abused by its inconsiderate exercise, and to remedy this, the platform upon which I was elected recommends the formulation in a statute of the conditions under which such a temporary restraining order ought to issue. A statute can and ought to be framed to embody the best modern practice, and can bring the subject so closely to the attention of the court as to make abuses of the process unlikely in the future. American people, if I understand them, insist that the authority of the courts shall be sustained and are opposed to any change in the procedure by which the powers of a court may be weakened and the fearless and effective administration of justice be interfered with.

Having thus reviewed the questions likely to recur during my Administration, and having expressed in a summary way the position which I expect to take in recommendations to Congress and in my conduct as an Executive, I invoke the considerate sympathy and support of my fellow citizens, and the aid of Almighty God in the discharge of my responsible duties.

WILLIAM HOWARD TAFT.

Women in the Day's News.
Miss Flora Wilson, daughter of Secretary of Agriculture Wilson, has just made her debut in concert in Paris, and will make her first appearance in opera next season.
Mrs. Wilks is the only daughter of Mrs. Hetty Green, and it is understood, will inherit a large part of her mother's fortune. She has often been described as "the \$5000 a day heiress," that being the approximate amount of Mrs. Hetty Green's income. She is described as over thirty years old.

Household Notes

PHILADELPHIA ICE CREAM.
Put a quart of cream and a half pint of milk in a double boiler and bring to a scald. Do not boil. Melt a cup of sugar in the hot cream, then cool. Flavor with one tablespoonful of vanilla and freeze.—New York Telegram.

VINEGAR PUDDING SAUCE.
Mix a rounding tablespoonful cornstarch with one cupful sugar and stir into a cup and a half boiling water. Cook five minutes. Add a rounding tablespoonful butter, a tablespoonful vinegar, a pinch of salt and either lemon extract or nutmeg to flavor.—Washington Star.

CURRIED SWEETBREADS.
Cut the sweetbreads into dice and simmer until tender in white stock, either veal or chicken. Season with a little onion juice in the cooking. When nearly done, add a tablespoonful each vinegar and curry powder, with a tablespoonful each butter and flour rubbed together to thicken the gravy. Simmer a little longer and serve.—New York Telegram.

PRUNE PIE.
Make a tender crust and line the pie tin, saving out enough of the crust for a lattice work cover. Soak three-quarters of a pound of prunes and cook tender with four tablespoonfuls sugar and a half cupful grape or other fruit juices. Press through a colander, add two tablespoonfuls chocolate and two or three tablespoonfuls more of the juice, cover with the latticed strips and bake.—Washington Star.

QUEEN OF ALMOND SOUP.
Make a broth of chicken. When cooked very tender, take the breast and the yolks of two hard-boiled eggs. Add to them a quarter pound almonds beaten to a paste, a small piece of bread soaked in milk, with much black pepper and a little nutmeg. Pick the chicken into shreds and beats well together. Beat an egg and add to the mixture, then beat again. Make small balls of the paste and drop into the broth. Add a tablespoonful butter and serve at once. This is a favorite Christmas soup with the Mexicans.—Washington Star.

CHOCOLATE ICE CREAM.
Sift together one cup of sugar, two level teaspoonfuls of flour and a half teaspoonful of salt. Add two eggs and beat all together. Add one pint of hot, scalded milk, turn into a double boiler and cook, stirring constantly until smooth; then occasionally for twenty minutes. Cool, then add a pint and a half of cream, one cup of sugar, half a tablespoonful of vanilla and two bars of sweetened chocolate, melted with a tablespoonful of hot water and mixed with a little of the cream. Add half a teaspoonful of Ceylon cinnamon with the chocolate of a teaspoonful of cinnamon extract, which gives the cream a rich, spicy flavor.—New York Telegram.

LEMON MILK SHERBET.
Put one quart of fresh milk, two cups of sugar and the thin yellow rind from two lemons in the double boiler and let it come to a scald. Remove the peel and let the liquid cool. When cold freeze until almost solid enough to remove the beater, then add the juice of four large lemons, or five medium sized ones, mixed with three tablespoonfuls of sugar and the whites of three eggs beaten stiff. Mix thoroughly with the frozen mixture, then cover the freezer, and stir until frozen quite hard. Remove the beater, scrape off the ice, beat and pack closely in the can. Put a cork into the opening in the cover, lay the crosspiece on top to keep the can down in the ice, and cover with an old piece of carpeting wet in salt water. Let it stand an hour and serve. If it is to be kept longer, draw off the water and pack with more ice and salt.—New York Telegram.

HOUSEHOLD HINTS.
To clean glass use one-half kerosene and water; wipe with a linen cloth.
To remove grease from silk, hold it over the stove, as heat burns it out.
Try a kicking exercise for constipation, as kicking football.
To remove iron rust, use strong salt and lemon juice and hold it over the steam of the teakettle nose; it will disappear in an instant.
To wash white feathers and pompons wash in soft water with ivory soap and rinse. Hang them on the line by tying a tape on them where the wind blows hard.
To warm the feet waltz five times around.

For canker of the stomach gather clover tops and dry them for use in winter. Chew a few before retiring.
To remove mildew rub hard soap and salt on the spots; lay in the sun, on the grass is better.
When frying anything to be rolled in meal use half flour with the meal.
A dish of vinegar on the back of the stove kills all smell of cabbage cooking.
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DO STRAWBERRIES GIVE YOU FEVER?

If So You Need Not Worry, Because the Medical Men Say the Malady Isn't Fatal.

Strawberry poisoning has temporarily disabled several citizens of New York and hereabout, for as the season for the luscious berries comes to a close cumulative effects of their use are being observed.

There are some persons, although very few, who get cold shivers when approaching a strawberry festival and flee from the face of danger. There are others equally susceptible who will consume strawberries wild or domestic to capacity and then be afflicted by urticaria until they can not see straight.

It might be considered by some small boys as worth the trouble of being strawberry poisoned just for the fun of surrounding the delightful fruit, but the effects are not pleasant. The skin is covered by a rash, the temperature rises to fever heat and the patient is uncomfortable for days. If the afflicted one has gouty or rheumatic tendencies, he is racked by twinges in the joints of the arms and legs.

Physicians and experts in dietetics differ in accounting for the pains. The strawberry contains one per cent, of free acid, which, by increasing the acidity of the blood, is supposed to produce the discomfort.

On the other hand, so eminent an authority as the London Lancet has declared that this action seems hardly probable, for the reason that strawberries also contain various chemical salts which should soothe persons of rheumatic tendencies.

Covering the eruption with baking soda is recommended, and the patient, if he can bring himself to such self-denial, is advised to stop eating strawberries.

"Strawberry poisoning," said Dr. W. H. Gullfof, Registrar of the Board of Health, "does not result fatally. It is due to a personal idiosyncrasy. Certain persons, although there are very few of them, take a kind of fever from eating the berries. The usual explanation is that the unpleasant effect is due to the increase in the acidity of the blood."—New York Herald.

RIDDLES.
What is it that never asks questions, yet requires many answers? A door bell.

What is that which grows in winter, but never in summer, and lives with its roots upward? An icicle.
What will turn without moving? Milk.

What reptile is always welcome in a school room? A good adder.
How can you divide fourteen apples equally between nine boys if four of the apples are very small? By making them into sauce.

Why are tears like potatoes? Because they spring from the eyes.
What is the strongest day in the week? Sunday, because all the rest are week (weak) days.

What is that which comes with a coach, goes with a coach, is of no use whatever to the coach, and yet the coach cannot go without it? Noise.
Why is a miss not as good as a mile? Because a miss has only two feet and a mile has 5280.

In what month do men talk the least? In February, because it is the shortest month.
Why is a room full of married people like an empty room? Because there is not a single person in it.

What is that word of three syllables which contains the whole twenty-six letters? Alphabet.
What is the difference between a bankrupt and a feather bed? One is hard up and the other is soft down.—Home Herald.

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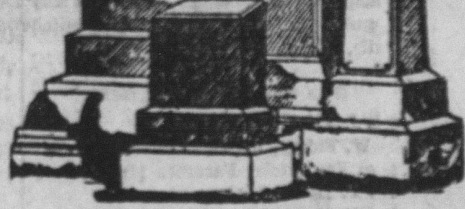
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Jottings About Sports.
D. C. R. Stuart resumed his position as stroke of the Cambridge (England) crew.
"Tom" Longboat declined to meet Alfred Shrubbs at Buffalo, N. Y., in a fifteen mile race.
Catcher Louis Ritter, for several years with the Brooklyns, goes to Denver this season.
That the Marathon craze is resulting in evil to ill trained youths is the verdict of physicians and athletic authorities.

The Field of Labor.
Italy claims a trade union membership of 150,000.
A union of ladies' garment cutters was established in Boston, Mass., recently.
Stationary firemen at San Francisco, Cal., have decided to establish a death benefit fund.
The Federation of British Trades Unions expended about \$350,000 on benefits during the cotton trade dispute. The federation began the new year with about \$350,000 in hand.