

BARNETT A COWARD

Denounced by His Own Men as a Skulker.

LACKS EVERY SOLDIERLY QUALITY.

Opinions of Several of the Tenth Boys Who Saw Him at the Rear, But Never in Front of Battle.

The Philadelphia Record correspondent visited Waynesburg and interviewed a number of the Tenth regiment boys, securing enough unfavorable reports of "Long Distance Jimmy," as Barnett is called, to fill many columns. Following are some extracts:

"Where the — is Lieutenant Colonel Barnett?" exclaimed Colonel Hawkins, of the Tenth regiment, mopping his face, overheated by leading his men in the thickest of the battle at Guiguinto, in the Philippines.

"In the rear, as always, behind a rice dyke," answered some of his men, whose only rebuke from the commander was a grim smile. But presently he shouted to William T. Hayes, of Waynesburg, and others:

"— him; go find him and tell him to come up!"

Members of Barnett's regiment testify to these and similar outbreaks of the commander's justifiable anger on occasions of the lieutenant colonel's alleged skulking when he was needed to help Hawkins in forming lines or advancing on the Philippines. "I declare most positively," says a Tenth man, "Barnett did not come near the Guiguinto firing line until all was over, and many others in different companies know this as well as I do, and they say so, although generally, from various motives of policy, they do not go into print at present."

RICE DYKE JIMMY.

"No wonder," says Private Albert Crouse, of Waynesburg, "that even in Pittsburg, upon our return for the reception, the Tenth's boys exclaimed in the streets: 'Hello! Here comes Rice Dyke Jimmy. Look out for the long range gun!'"

Crouse adds: "I've been a lifelong Republican, but I wouldn't vote for that skulker, Barnett. He lacks every soldierly quality. No Republican soldier around here will vote for him if I can help it. I see that some men claim for him 200 of the 800 votes in the regiment. I do not believe that 50 will vote for him, and they will be constrained by what they are deluded into regarding as loyalty to the party, just as if the welfare of the party depended upon a coward's political fate."

ACCUSERS CORROBORATED.

Company K men, of Waynesburg, although part of Barnett's battalion, censure him as severely as Company I, of Greensburg, who tell of their seeing him lying well protected in the "Buffalo wallow," near Guiguinto railroad bridge, some hundreds of yards in the rear of where Hawkins and Major Bierer were forming the firing line at the fight's beginning. Company I men say all the rest of the regiment were ahead of them when they passed "the crouching lieutenant colonel."

Company K men's stories, particularly that of William T. Hayes, who was detailed to the hospital corps, fit into the narrative of Private John E. Clark, of Washington, who describes his helping to carry wounded and a dying man of the Tenth far to the rear, where he saw Barnett "lying low behind a mound while Hawkins and Bierer, the latter being commander of the other battalion, were in the hottest of the conflict, which ended a quarter of an hour later without the lieutenant colonel's appearance." The following statement is made by one of the soldiers, a prominent professional man, as to the opening of Guiguinto's battle, about 40 miles from Manila:

BOYS DENOUNCED FOR SKULKING.

"We were ambushed about 6 o'clock p. m., March 28 or 29. As we fled across the railroad bridge the Filipinos opened fire from the thicket some hundreds of yards ahead. Before reaching the bridge we saw Barnett standing and watching the opposite side, where the insurgents were supposed to be. I saw no more of Barnett after that during the fight, but I heard many of the boys denouncing his disappearance when Hawkins, who was at the front, with bullets whistling around him, needed help in forming the line. The boys didn't have much respect for Barnett after that day, which inspired the song about 'long range, rice dyke Jimmy,' although it was not the first engagement which they accused him of avoiding in the shelter of rice dykes far to the rear.

"The boys told me Barnett was lying behind a rice dyke in the rear, with two privates, whom Company I men or others heard him order to look up and see where 'the niggers were,' or what they were doing." In a previous engagement, at De La Loma Church, I think, when in a like comfortable position, the boys said that he made a similar request for a reconnaissance in his behalf, and one fellow exclaimed: "Let the — look up himself." After the Filipinos retreated we camped there that night, but I did not see Barnett until the next day, although the boys were joking over his reappearance just after the fight."

BARNETT A TIN SOLDIER.

Private Albert T. Hayes corroborates the story of his inquiries of a person on a tugboat beside the transport Senator, in San Francisco bay, for "Colonel Jim," and of the shouted response from the Tenth's boys: "Do you mean Long Range Jimmy, of rice dyke fame? Where would he be but in the rear?" Hayes adds: "Barnett had a reputation for 'cold footedness,' which means cowardice. But for Pop Hawkins I can't guess what would have become of the Tenth. I never knew Barnett to do a brave act. The men could have almost killed him for his tyrannical tin soldier treatment of them at Cavite, when Hawkins had

gone sick to the hospital, and the lieutenant colonel persisted in tin soldier drilling of the few men that were not tired out or sick, after they had returned from campaigning and were waiting to embark for home."

HIDES BEHIND A MOUND.

One of the many battlefield incidents that had caused this feeling against Barnett is related by a Company H private, John E. Clark, of this town. "When we were crossing the railroad bridge at Guiguinto," he says, "the Filipinos opened fire on us from the woods, hundreds of yards ahead. Our fellows on the line of scouts up there dropped to earth. Major Bierer, of the Tenth, was the first officer I saw at the front, but very soon Colonel Hawkins was there forming the line.

THIS TIME IT WAS A MOUND.

"After carrying off a second wounded man of Company C I returned to the firing line and put on the litter George Taylor, of this town, who lived only three days afterward. We took him back to a sort of scooped out, swampy place among the rice dykes, which at that moment was 40 or 50 yards back of the firing line. To the left of me, only about 15 or 20 feet, I saw, well protected behind a mound, Lieutenant Colonel Barnett and one or two other men.

"Barnett had his little officer's gun, but was not using it. He was doing nothing but lying low. Hawkins and Bierer were at the front doing everything. The fight was at its hottest, when Barnett lay behind that mound, which was five or six feet in diameter and perhaps four feet high."

BOOMERANG BARNETT

Those Who Know Him Best Like Him Least.

NOT WANTED NEAR HOME.

Republican County Chairmen in His Section of the State Ask That He Be Kept Away.

If James E. Barnett, called "Long Distance Jimmy," owing to the distance that he put between himself and danger, has nothing better than his military record to commend him as a candidate for state treasurer, he is in a sorry plight. His military exploits are of the kind in which "distance lends enchantment to the view." So had his standing with the boys of the Tenth regiment that he has been kept parading mostly over the eastern part of the state, for Chairman Reeder has been notified that Barnett's presence in counties where the members of his regiment live would intensify the strong feeling that they have against him.

Instead of the gallant and dashing colonel that he has been depicted by men who know nothing about him, dozens of his men accuse him of cowardice, and declare that he was more than once found seeking safety in the rear when he was needed at the front. Desperate efforts have been made to secure the endorsement of the soldiers of his regiment, but they have ended in failure, because a majority of the boys allege that he was a dodger in time of danger, that he treated Colonel Hawkins shamefully, and that he was insolent and overbearing in his dealing with the men under his command.

As he was nominated on account of being a military man, neither he nor his managers can reasonably object to having the public know just what sort of military record he has. Quay evidently knew enough of Barnett's weakness not to want him nominated, but he was overruled by his lieutenants, who now see that the "Old Man's" political judgment was better than that of those who forced him on the ticket.

The Philadelphia Record and The North American are showing up the machine candidate in so unfavorable a light that he is rumored a few days ago that he, like Adams, would be withdrawn from the ticket, and if the campaign were to last another month, instead of a week, it is altogether likely that Barnett would be withdrawn.

AFRAID OF HIS PRESENCE.

Republican State Chairman Reeder was told by nine of the ten county chairmen in conference with him last week that their campaign affairs were in bad shape. Some of those chairmen are authority for this disclosure, and they add that Reeder was warned by those from counties in which State Treasurer Candidate Barnett is best known, and from which the Tenth regiment had been recruited, not to let him do any campaigning there, as he would only make the ticket's prospects worse.

Barnett's stumping has been confined to the eastern part of the state. Southwestern county chairmen think he had better stay away from their people for the grave reasons which are on nearly everybody's tongue in Greensburg, Washington, Waynesburg, Monongahela City, Uniontown, Mt. Pleasant and other towns. "We don't want Barnett on the stump in our county," said Washington county's chairman, Underwood, to Reeder. "He would seriously damage the party's cause."

The Westmoreland county chairman told Reeder that the "Tenth regiment boys generally" in Greensburg and vicinity privately expressed bitter opposition to Barnett. Many of them accused him of an overfondness for rice dyke protection, far in the rear of his fellow members of the Tenth, during engagements with the Filipinos. They argued that if he had been like Colonel Hawkins, conspicuous for bravery and for leading the boys whenever they most needed leadership, they might complain less of "the great bunco game" that was now being played on the people by the Republican military spellbinders.

"KEEP BARNETT AWAY FROM US." The Westmoreland chairman mentioned to Reeder that the big judgeship fight in his county intensified the campaign feeling, and local Republican disaster might result from bringing Barnett there. County Chairman Crow, of Fayette, said to the head of the state organization: "Nearly every

spot where you find a Tenth regiment boy you find trouble for Barnett. Many of them are not only talking among their neighbors against him, but are working against his election." Fayette, like Armstrong and Westmoreland, has a hot judgeship contest, and Chairman Crow, like his Westmoreland neighbor, thought the local scales might turn in favor of the Republicans if the Barnett red rag should not be shaken at the bull.

A canvass of the towns mentioned, as well as of other places, proves that the unpopularity of Barnett among the Tenth regiment soldiers cannot be successfully denied by the Quay managers. A host of reputable witnesses, professional and business men, would arise against them if necessary. It is supposed that about two-thirds of the regiment are Republicans, and it is asserted by many of these in the different counties referred to that a large majority of the Republican soldiers will vote against Barnett.

Philadelphia Record correspondents have interviewed a large number of these anti-Barnett Republican members of the Tenth, and have obtained permission to use some of the names in connection with their stories covering different sorts of accusations against their lieutenant colonel. It is alleged that most of the soldiers in the Barnett spellbinding hippodrome were never in a position to testify from personal knowledge what Barnett did, or failed to do, at the firing line. Certain spellbinders who could so testify, and were among Barnett's opponents, have changed under pressure. Future preference under Quay machine rule figures in some stories, and other soldiers are mentioned to whom the offer of "\$5 a day and expenses" for going on the stump was made in vain.

BARNETT REPUDIATED.

Men of the Tenth Refuse to Certify For Him.

Republican State Committee Falls in Its Effort to Suppress 'Cold Foot' Truths.

Pittsburg, Oct. 24.—"I have nothing to say in reply to the charges the Philadelphia Record makes against me. They have been made before. They are not worthy of attention," said Lieutenant Colonel James E. Barnett, the Republican candidate for state treasurer, at Indiana tonight.

In an interview he pretended to know no cognizance of the story. But at Washington it was different.

BARNETT ASKS VINDICATION.

Under pretense that he did not care about the exposure, he telegraphed Color Bearer Harry Cundall and another by name of Dr. W. Denny, Company H, stationed at Washington, his home, to prepare a petition refuting the charges of dodging and cowardice made by The Record, and to have it signed by the members of Company H, who are now at their homes. This was done as directed by Mr. Barnett.

HE IS SAD OF HEART.

Immediately upon receipt of Colonel Barnett's telegram the few friends he has in the regiment there began work. The petition was prepared in the office of a well known attorney, four copies being made. They were immediately placed in the hands of Barnett's friends, who were started on the hunt for signers. They reported tonight, when word was sent to Barnett. He is sad at heart.

Out of the 60 or more members of the company here less than one tenth of this number have signed the statements. The pronounced opposition of the soldier boys is most surprising.

It was the first opportunity they had of going on record against their superior officer, and they have been forced to do this by the Republican managers.

ONLY FOUR MEN TO UPHOLD HIM.

So far as can be ascertained, only four signatures were obtained. The company is almost unanimous in its refusal to testify on behalf of the Colonel, and the boys allege that a dozen names cannot be secured.

One of the soldiers said this evening that he would not say anything detrimental to the Lieutenant Colonel nor do anything that would hurt his candidacy for State Treasurer, but he could not testify to something which he of his own knowledge knew to be untruthful.

Others expressed themselves in the same manner. The friends of Barnett realize now the serious blunder which has been made by those who have placed these papers in circulation, as it has done Colonel Barnett's cause infinitely more harm than good by forcing the soldiers to go on record in a matter which they claim would have not been brought into political use.

A "COLD-FOOT" RECEPTION.

Lieutenant Colonel Barnett was not enthusiastically received at the home of Attorney General John P. Elkin, though that gentleman tried hard to secure him a great demonstration. No members of the Tenth reside here, but the people know Barnett from the boys of the adjoining counties, who were with him in the Philippines. None of the 14 members of his "flag" party would discuss "The Record's" charges, and none would even deny any of the specific allegations made by "The Record" concerning his conduct at the battle of Guiguinto, where he is alleged to have crouched behind a rice dyke and pointed the way to Company I, of Greensburg, to the firing line.

Governor Stone, in a speech at William's Grove in 1898, said: "I am a candidate for governor. It is my firm purpose if elected to disappoint my critics and discharge my duty faithfully to the people of Pennsylvania." Stone as governor has not disappointed his critics. On the other hand he has proved what they claimed, that he is owned down to his undershirt by Quay. He has not discharged his duties faithfully to the people, but on the other hand he has made the most odious, unpopular and lawless governor the state has ever known. He only exceeds Beaver, the smallest intellectually of our governors in one thing—the loyalty of a dog to his master.

ITEMS OF STATE NEWS.

Pittsburg, Oct. 30.—At a special meeting yesterday of the striking core makers and molders who have been on strike since Oct. 1 it was decided to return to work at the old rate pending arbitration. The vote was 158 to 95 against. An attempt to make the vote unanimous failed.

Lock Haven, Pa., Oct. 30.—Rains Saturday night extinguished the mountain fires which have been burning furiously for over a week. Much of the land burned over contained scrub timber. The only valuable timber destroyed in this county was on a tract of 1,200 acres near Loganton, entailing a heavy loss.

Pittsburg, Oct. 31.—A syndicate of New York capitalists has purchased 36,000 acres of coal land in Westmoreland county. The money value of the territory is not made public, but it is known that Real Estate Agent Copeland and his local syndicate received from the eastern party considerably more than \$1,000,000.

Allentown, Pa., Nov. 1.—Riley Kulp, aged 22 years, was instantly killed yesterday by the accidental discharge of a shotgun in the hands of James Dugan, aged 16 years. Dugan, with a number of other boys, was playing in a stable, when he pointed the gun at Kulp and it was discharged. Dugan surrendered to the police.

Dubois, Pa., Oct. 31.—The miners of the Dagus mines of the Northwestern Mining and Exchange company held meetings yesterday and decided to return to work. With the Dagus men at work all mines in the Toby valley region will be in operation, after a strike continuing more than a month. The miners of the Tloga region are expected to resume work at an early date.

Wilkesbarre, Pa., Oct. 31.—William Gordon, aged 46, a well known resident of Pittsburg, died yesterday from injuries received in a fight Saturday night. He entered Corcoran Brothers' saloon and got into a quarrel with the bartender. He was put out of the place, and when he got into the street was knocked down. His head struck the asphalt pavement and his skull was fractured.

Philadelphia, Oct. 30.—The triangular block bounded by Canal and Second streets and Germantown avenue was almost entirely destroyed by fire yesterday, entailing a loss of over \$150,000, on which there is a partial insurance. The fire is supposed to have originated in the warehouse of Wunderlich Brothers, at Nos. 179 and 181 Canal street. Twelve horses belonging to Wunderlich Brothers were burned to death. Origin of the fire unknown.

Pittsburg, Oct. 28.—The Commercial Gazette says the Pennsylvania Company and the New York Central Railroad company have just placed orders for coal and freight cars to the number of 15,000, the aggregate cost of which will aggregate about \$12,000,000. Both companies endeavored to get steel cars, but as their orders could not be filled within a year they were compelled to take wooden cars with steel equipments.

Susquehanna, Pa., Oct. 28.—Two farmers, Patrick O'Rourke and Michael Creagan, of Windsor township, Broome county, New York, met death suddenly Thursday night at Windsor Crossing, on the Erie railroad, six miles from Susquehanna. They were on the crossing when their wagon was struck by a train. Both men were instantly killed. The horses were also killed and the wagon wrecked. Both men leave large families.

Sunbury, Pa., Nov. 1.—A disastrous freight wreck occurred on the Philadelphia and Reading railroad near this city yesterday. The first section of a train bound for Newberry stopped at a water plug and the second section dashed into it. The engine plowed through the five freight cars and the caboose, and then fell over on its side. Engineer Miller, of Tamaqua, was badly injured. The balance of the crew made narrow escapes. The wreckage caught fire and was totally consumed.

Philadelphia, Oct. 30.—For the first time in the history of the Schuylkill arsenal in this city there is to be a suspension in the work of making uniforms for the United States army. It is understood that the official order for the suspension of work was received by the commandant of the arsenal a week ago from Washington, and that the notice to the employes will be posted this week. The effect of the order will be felt by many widows of soldiers in this city, as it means the laying off of over 1,500 women workers.

Pittsburg, Oct. 31.—Ten men, two of whom will die, were burned at the Carnegie steel works at Duquesne yesterday. The fatally burned are Robert Baxter and Thorvald Nelson. The men were working in a pit engaged in making connection for a meter for the new gas house being erected. It seems that the main had sprung a leak, and when the yard engine passed, hauling a train of hot ingots, the gas was ignited and a terrific explosion followed, completely shattering the old gas house and hurling the workmen in every direction.

Scranton, Pa., Oct. 30.—While returning from a Sunday wedding in Old Forge last evening Angelo Pelozzi, a Moosic boarding house keeper, shot and killed one of his boarders, Antonio Spinello. Genio Passero, another boarder, was present and witnessed the affair, but was too frightened to capture the murderer. He however, joined in the chase and is still scouring the woods with others of his countrymen looking for the fugitive. Spinello insulted the boarding boss, and the latter turned like a flash and shot him four times.

Philadelphia, Nov. 1.—Another chapter in the litigation growing out of the Singery failure began when Attorneys James W. M. Newlin and George B. Johnson filed in common pleas court No. 1 a bill in equity against George H. Earle, Jr., and Richard Y. Cook, as managers of the reorganization of the late William M. Singery's estate, declaring that Messrs. Earle and Cook have been unfaithful to their trust, and praying that they be removed from their posts as managers under the Singery plan. It is alleged that there is a systematic freeing out of Mr. Singery's creditors, and that despite the enormous earnings of The Record, no dividends are paid.

Boils and Pimples Give Warning.

AN UNFAILING SIGN THAT NATURE IS APPEALING FOR HELP.

When Nature is overtaxed, she has her own way of giving notice that assistance is needed. She does not ask for help until it is impossible to get along without it. Boils and pimples are an indication that the system is accumulating impurities which must be gotten rid of; they are an urgent appeal for assistance.

To neglect to purify the blood at this time means more than the annoyance of painful boils and unsightly pimples. If these impurities are allowed to remain, the system succumbs to any ordinary illness, and is unable to withstand the many ailments which are so prevalent during spring and summer.

Mrs. L. Gentile, 2004 Second Avenue, Seattle, Wash., says: "I was afflicted for a long time with pimples, which were very annoying, as they disfigured my face fearfully. After using many other remedies in vain, S. S. S. promptly and thoroughly cleansed my blood, and now I rejoice in a good complexion, which I never had before."

Capt. W. H. Dunlap, of the A. G. S. R. R. Chattanooga, Tenn., writes: "Several boils and carbuncles broke out upon me, causing great pain and annoyance. My blood seemed to be in a riotous condition, and nothing I took seemed to do any good. Six bottles of S. S. S. cured me completely and my blood has been perfectly pure ever since."

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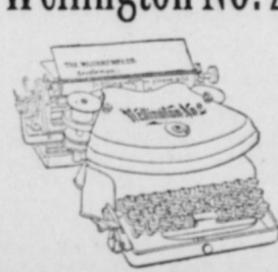
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