

The Centre Democrat.

CHAS. R. KURTZ, Ed. and Prop.

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ISSUES OF THE CAMPAIGN

Clearly Defined for Thoughtful Readers

DOLLARS HELD ABOVE MEN

The Difference Between the Two Great Political Parties Is Important—What You Can Expect Under a Continuance of McKinley.

If our readers desire to have a complete, concise, compact statement of the issues in the present campaign, we think they can find nothing better than the subjoined article. It covers every vital point clearly and forcibly and is the expression of Wm. J. Bryan. It can be read over and over, and then thoughtfully digested. After you have done that call your neighbor's attention to it and try and induce him to reflect over it. It may greatly aid him in forming his conclusions as how he should vote this fall.

ISSUES CLEARLY DEFINED.

The issue presented in the campaign of 1900 is the issue between plutocracy and democracy. All the questions under discussion will, in their last analysis, disclose the conflict between the dollar and the man—a conflict as old as the human race, and one which will continue as long as the human race endures.

The Declaration of Independence set before the world four great truths which were declared to be self-evident: first, that all men are created equal; second, that they are endowed with inalienable rights, among which are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness; third, that governments are instituted among men to secure these rights; fourth, that governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed.

But before a generation had passed, wealth, represented by Hamilton, began to assert itself, and contempt for the rights of man and distrust of the people themselves began to be manifest. Jefferson, the author of the Declaration of Independence, undertook the task of arousing the friends of human rights and civil liberty, and he led them to victory in 1800.

During his first administration Lincoln pointed out the attempt, then in its beginning, to place money, the thing accumulated, above the individual by whose toil it was accumulated, and warned his countrymen that the exaltation of matter and the degradation of man threatened the very existence of the Republic.

For many years after the close of the War of the Rebellion the Republicans held undisputed control of the Federal Government, and an appeal to the prejudices and passions aroused by that great conflict was sufficient answer to any criticism or complaint coming from the party out of power. During this period class legislation became the order of the day, and wealth not only sought favors from the Government, but secured exemption from just burdens. When war taxes were to be reduced, the taxes bearing upon the rich were taken off first.

Under the euphonious plea that public credit would be strengthened thereby, the terms of Government contracts were altered in the interest of the bondholders. Then, in 1873, a change was made in the standard money, a change so indefensible that nearly every public man denied any knowledge of the purpose of the act. For twenty-three years following the passage of that act every party pledged itself to restore the double standard, but the financiers succeeded in controlling the dominant party and thus maintained the gold standard in spite of popular protest.

In 1896 the Democrats refused to be any longer parties to the duplicity, and took an open and unequivocal position in favor of the immediate restoration of bimetalism by the independent action of this country at the present legal ratio.

In 1896 the money question occupied by far the greater portion of public attention. Since 1896 the same sordid doctrine that manifested itself in several new ways, and to-day three questions contest for primacy—the money question, the trust question, and imperialism. There are several other questions of scarcely less importance, but the lines of division upon these run practically parallel with the lines which separate the people upon the three greater ones. If a man opposes the gold standard, trusts and imperialism—all three—the chances are a hundred to one that he is in favor of arbitration, the income tax and the election of United States Senators by a direct vote of the people, and is opposed to government by injunction and the black-list. If a man favors the gold standard, the trusts and imperialism—all three—the chances are equally great that he regards the demand for arbitration as an impertinence, defends government by injunction and the black-list, views the in-

come tax as "a discouragement to thrift," and will oppose the election of Senators by the people as soon as he learns that it will lessen the influence of corporations in the Senate.

The Republicans have dealt with all three questions during the present administration in a manner which they would not have been willing to outline in 1896. This refusal to take the people into their confidence is in itself an evidence that they are either conscious that their policies are not good for the people, or that they distrust the capacity of the people for self-government.

If the Republican platform was honest in 1896, bimetalism was desirable at that time, because 13,500,000 voters supported candidates pledged to bimetalism, differing only as to the means of securing it. The contest upon this question must be between those who believe in the gold standard on the one side and, on the other side, those who believe in a financial policy made by the American people for themselves.

The trust question is more easily understood than the money question. The appreciation of money is slow, while the rise in the price of trust-made articles is sufficiently rapid to attract attention.

The trust question was in the campaign of 1896, and the menace of the trust was then pointed out, but the warning was unheeded. Now the heavy hand of monopoly is laid upon so many that there is a growing protest against a system which permits a few men to control each branch of industry, fix the rate of wages, the price of raw materials and the price of the finished product.

The recent action of the bar-wire trust illustrates several phases of this question. It shows that a monopoly can raise prices when it desires to do so; and it also shows that a monopoly will raise prices when it can. It shows how an artificial rise in price will lessen consumption and thus decrease the demand for labor; it shows how a monopoly can shut down factories to work off the stock, throwing upon the laborer the burden of maintaining prices.

If one asks for the annihilation of private monopolies, he is confronted with the statement that they are a part of our industrial system and have come to stay. If one suggests restrictions upon corporations, he will be told that the government cannot interfere with the way a man uses his money. The difference between the natural man of flesh and blood and the corporate man created by law is overlooked by those who can see nothing higher than the dollar argument. Competition between the natural man and the great corporation may be grossly unequal and unfair. The line must be drawn at the point where the corporation seeks to establish a monopoly and deprive individuals or smaller corporations of the right to compete. In other words, the legislation necessary at this time must be directed against private monopoly in whatever form it appears.

The Republican party cannot be relied upon to deal with the trust question. The sympathies of those who control the policies of the Republican party are entirely with organized wealth in its contest against the masses.

While State Legislatures can do much, Congressional action is necessary to complete the destruction of the trusts. A State can prevent the creation of a monopoly within its borders and can also exclude a foreign monopoly. But this remedy is not sufficient; for, if a monopoly really exists and is prevented from doing business in any State, the people of that State will be deprived of the use of that particular article until it can be produced within the State.

The Democratic party is better able to undertake this work now than it was a few years ago because all the trust magnates have left the party. The Republican party is less able than ever before to make a successful war against the trusts, because it numbers among its membership all the trust magnates it ever had, and in addition to them it has all the Democratic party formerly had.

The Philippine question is even plainer than the trust question, and those who will be benefited by an imperial policy are even less in number than those who may be led to believe that they would share in the benefits of a gold standard or of a private monopoly. Here, again, the Republicans dare not outline their policy.

When the treaty was ratified, in February, 1899, it was expressly declared by several Republican Senators the ratification of the treaty did not determine the policy of the Government, but merely concluded the war with Spain. The McKinley resolution, and adopted by the votes of Republican Senators, declared that it was the sense of the Senate that the Philippine Islands should never become an integral part of the United States, but left the policy open for future consideration.

The nearest approach to a plan which has received any considerable support

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CENTRE COUNTY'S CELEBRATION

Extensive Preparations Being Made for the Event.

BIG ATTENDANCE EXPECTED

The Town Being Gaily Decorated—The Various Portions of the Program—Will be a Memorial Event—Magnificent Parades.

The Centennial Celebration of Centre County is now one week distant, and there is a hustle and stir about the old town that shows that our people are wide awake for this important event. Professional decorators are bedecking the large business blocks, public buildings and many handsome dwellings with a profusion of bunting, emblems, flags; the main thoroughfares are being spanned by ponderous arches and festoons; the public square is being converted into a Court of Honor that will be imposing and effective. Everybody is hustling in some form for this event which promises to bring here the largest assemblage of visitors and distinguished guests ever known in the history of the town.

The parades will be magnificent pageants. For the military display there will be ten military companies in line as follows: four from Williamsport, Clearfield, Lock Haven, Lewistown, Huntingdon, Sheridan Troop of Tyrone, Bellefonte and others, along with other appropriate associations and military features.

For the civic parade there will be an immense variety. Bands without limit. Fire companies from all sections of Central Pennsylvania have accepted invitations.

Post Master General Charles Emory Smith, and Gen. Miles, of U. S. A., are sure to be here along with other dignitaries.

It is desired that all soldiers orphans assemble Wednesday morning at the residence of Mrs. A. G. Curtin to participate, in a body, in the exercises incident to the dedication of the location for the Soldiers Monument on the diamond. Mrs. Isaac Mitchell, who is directing the exhibit of relics at the school building, has a fine and extensive display. This will be one of the most interesting features of the centennial.

You should not fail to get copies of the two Souvenirs published. One is a Pictorial work, of artistic design, containing views of interesting points in the county and will be sold for 50 cents. The Historical Souvenir is a 32 page pamphlet, carefully compiled, giving a historic review of the county from the first pioneers to the present time. It is a work that is filled with interesting and important historical data; will be sold for 25 cents. Both of these publications were authorized by the committee.

CENTENNIAL PROGRAMME.

The following programme has been announced by the committee:

Wednesday—July 25.

10 A. M.—Dedication services, at Court of Honor, of site for the Soldiers Monument.

Address by Col. Wilbur F. Reeder in behalf of the Commission.

Address of Welcome—Chief Burgess, Edmund Blanchard.

Dedictory Address—Gen. D. H. Hastings.

Centennial Oration—Hon. Charles Emory Smith.

Oration—Hon. J. Hampton Carson.

11:30 A. M.—Military Parade. Col. J. L. Spangler, Chief Marshal; Capt. H. S. Taylor, Chief of Staff, Aids, etc.

12:30 P. M.—Address at the North Ward school yard.

2:30 P. M.—Firemen's Tournament on North Water-street.

7:00 P. M.—Band Concerts.

8:30 P. M.—Fireworks from Halfmoon Hill.

Thursday—July 26.

11:00 A. M.—Civic and Industrial Parade. Col. F. Reynolds, Chief Marshal; H. S. Taylor, Chief of Staff and Aids.

12:30 P. M.—Addresses in Court of Honor. Col. James P. Coburn presiding, by the following: Hon. John Hamilton, W. E. Gray, Esq., Ellis L. Orvis, Esq., Hon. Leonard Rhone, Hon. Fred Kurtz and Clement Dale.

Each day of the centennial there will be races at the new Fair Ground.

A complete programme giving all details will be issued later in the week.

"Bully" Time.

Harry Fisher, J. C. Smith and G. L. Springer, of Millheim, went for frogs on Monday night and between Spring Mills and Coburn caught fifty-two, the combined weight of which was seventy-three pounds. That is what you call having a "Bully" time.

A CHINESE SURPRISE.

The theatre of events has been transferred from the Boer country to the Celestial Empire. The trouble in the far East has turned out more serious than was ever anticipated and greater disasters may follow the invading troops of the allied powers.

The following are timely thoughts on this question:

Until the retreat of the discomfited relief expedition under the command of Admiral Seymour had opened the eyes of the world to the change that had taken place in China since 1895, it would have been impossible to convince anybody in Europe or America that a well-armed and disciplined force of two or three thousand men could not have marched to and from Peking at will. The Chinese army was regarded as being the same sort of rabble as that which was driven out of the theoretically impregnable fortress of Port Arthur at a loss of two men to triumphant Japanese. It was felt in the legations, as in the world without, that under no conceivable circumstances would any difficulty be encountered by a force such as could be landed from the warships at Taku at a moment's notice and sent up to Peking to escort them to the coast. The lesson enforced by the war in the South Africa had not been learned, namely, that supplied with modern arms of precision an unorganized mob of determined men is inferior in no essential respect to an army of pipe-clayed soldiers. A Chinese village provided with a Mauser rifle can shoot as far as his European antagonist and, unless overwhelmed by enormously superior numbers, he can and probably will maintain the defensive as long and as stoutly as did the armed peasants of the two African republics.

The Chinese government has acquired within the past five years 450,000 Mauser rifles, according to an official statement made in parliament by the British under secretary of war; according to the information gathered by the grand staff of the Russian army the number is 900,000. The latter figure is probably nearer the truth than the former, inasmuch as Captain Mallory, our military attaché at Peking, reported that 400,000 stands of arms of European manufacture had been sent to China by German manufacturers during the current year. Like the Boers the Chinese have provided themselves with a large quantity of guns of the best makes and have learned how to use them, as their practice at Taku and Tien Tsin has proved beyond peradventure. Moreover, at the gun factory near Shanghai, where antiquated gungals were proudly and with well-feigned innocence shown to Admiral Berosford and landed as the finest product of the works, an uncounted number of three inch field pieces have been produced and distributed throughout the empire.

Any visitation of retributive justice upon China would be a task the difficulty whereof should not be underestimated. Any failure, due to a too precipitate advance, would enormously increase the magnitude of the task. A defeat of the international army would mean the extension of the anti-foreign instruction to provinces hitherto held in order by the efforts of the friendly viceroys. Any untoward act of vengeance, by which the innocent should be made to suffer for the guilty, might have similar effect. A war on a nation of 400,000,000, occupying a territory of four and a half million square miles, would be appalling, and a successful termination thereof might prove to be beyond the power even of armed Europe with the aid of America and Japan.—Philadelphia Record.

DISASTROUS WRECK.

Engineer Killed and Twenty Cars Smashed to Atoms.

A disastrous wreck occurred near No. 1 bridge, just west of Spruce Creek station Tuesday morning. An axle of the fifteenth car from the engine of an extra freight train moving east, broke and caused the piling up in a promiscuous mass of seventeen cars laden with various kinds of freight. Almost at the same moment the first section of No. 19, engine No. 6, Western express, westward bound, came thundering along at full speed, crashing into the freight car debris with tremendous force, throwing the engine over an embankment fifteen or twenty feet high and completely wrecking three of the express and baggage cars of that train, which was made up entirely of express and baggage cars. Stewart Groninger, engineer, and Fireman R. E. Crum, of train 19, went over the embankment with their engine. Groninger was almost instantly killed.

Henry McCormick.

Colonel Henry McCormick, a prominent citizen of Harrisburg, died at his country home, at Rosegarten, Saturday morning. He was survived by two sons and a daughter. He was at one time prominently engaged in the iron business and during the rebellion served the country with fidelity and honor.

RAILROAD STATISTICS

That Tell a Wonderful Story of Growth

OPPOSITION TO RAILROADS

Report of the Inter-State Commerce Commission—The Tragic Side of the Story in Deaths and Wounded is Astounding.

When railroads came into being in some sections of this country, not remote from Western Pennsylvania, they were opposed by farmers on the ground that they would shipwreck the wagon traffic by the old Conestoga, would derive the farmer of a market for his oats and there would be no sale for his horses. This is not so very long, as years go by. We believe charters were refused railroad companies by our Legislature on these grounds, and legislative candidates were rejected by the people because they had voted for charters for the construction of railroads in Western Pennsylvania. This was not sixty years ago, when the railroad mileage of the country was only 2,700 miles. Now it is put at 252,364 miles. This is more than half the railroad mileage of the world. It represents liabilities in the way of capital stock and indebtedness amounting to the enormous aggregate of 11,585 millions of dollars. Of course this includes a great deal of water. It is more than the total amount of money in the world and about six times the amount of the currency in circulation in the United States, and five times the amount on deposit in the savings banks of this country, or slightly less than twice that on deposit in the savings deposit banks of the world. In the year 1898 the gross earnings of these roads was \$249 millions and the net 389 millions of dollars.

The report of the interstate commerce commission for the fiscal year 1898-'99 presents some facts in regard to the number of people in the country employed in the railroad service that would be an eye-opener to the grandfathers who opposed their construction as a menace to prosperity fifty and sixty years ago. It states that the number of people employed by the railroads of the United States is 928,924, an increase for the year of 54,466. The last census gave the number of persons in gainful occupations at 22,000,000, and this would mean that about one person in each twenty-four is dependent for support directly upon the railroads. The number of railroad employees is three times the number of lawyers, two-thirds the number of domestic servants, nearly equal the number of bookkeepers and clerks in all other trades and industries, and 50 per cent more than the number of merchants and shopkeepers. The last census gave the number of railroad employes at 472,213, so that they have doubled during the last decade, as they did from 1880 to 1890, when the increase was from 236,058. In 1870 the number was 154,027. The railroads now employ six times as many people as they did in 1870.

There is a tragic side to the wonderful story told by the interstate commerce commission. The killed in railroad accidents during the year numbered 7,123, and the injured 44,621. This is more than were killed and wounded in the battle of Gettysburg. Spotsylvania and the wilderness—the three most sanguinary battles of the Rebellion. Most of those injured were employes, the number of passengers killed being 239 and injured 3,442, or one passenger killed for every 2,189,023 carried and one injured for every 151,798 carried. One employe was killed for every 198 persons employed.

A Fine Showing.

Statistics just issued show that during the year 1899 there were built in the United States 2,196 locomotives at an approximate cost of \$25,000,000. Of this number 1,716 were for use on railroads in this country and 480 were shipped to foreign countries. Nearly 70 per cent of the foreign orders were from Europe, Mexico, Canada, South America and the West Indies. A particular feature of the locomotive trade during the year was that England and France made large purchases. England, to a certain extent, adhered to the American designs, while France made a few modifications in their designs.

Reformed Reunion at Sunbury.

The members and friends of the Reformed church of Central Pennsylvania will hold their fourth annual reunion at Clement's park, Sunbury, Thursday, July 26th. Excursion rates have been secured on all the railroads leading to Sunbury. Dr. N. C. Schaeffer, state superintendent of public instruction, and Rev. G. W. Richards, a professor of the Lancaster Theological seminary, will deliver addresses. Clement's park is a delightful place for a reunion of this kind.

FACT, FUN AND FANCY.

Bright Sparkling Paragraphs—Selected and Original.

POLITICAL FLOPPER.

Again we've reached the season
When men who change their views,
On slightest provocation,
Will for a time amuse
For now we see the flopper
Resume his well known tricks:
An heir him make announcements
Of change in politics.

At times some "famous leader,"
Of whom we've never heard,
Discovers that his party
Has on some question erred.
And loudly he's declaring
His reasons why he flops;
He far and wide is quoted,
Then out of sight he drops.

At times some chronic "sorehead,"
Who's on the shelf been laid,
Proclaims in tones of anger
That he has been betrayed.
He cares not for the issues,
'Tis office he desires,
And so he joins the floppers,
Then from the scene retires.

Then some have formed the habit
Of flopping every time
They think that by such action
To prominence they'll climb.
And then there are some others
Who with the band would ride,
For it is their ambition
To join the winning side.

'Tis not the noisy flopper
Who figures in the fray,
For he before election
May flop the other way;
But it's the honest thinkers
Who help to win the fight,
For he'll not stick to party
Unless that party's right.

Tender attachments—corns.
Easily played out—hand organs.
Cows low, but milk is rather high.
The printing house is not a pi plant.
Even the lyre may be a true instrument.

Some men don't have nothing but sand to bank on.
Of course, a mad dog is "hot under the collar."

The judge who succeeds still tries and tries again.
Has the girl who is a peach a stone for a heart?

Why does the tallest man in a crowd always get in front?
Why can't they hang a painting until after it is executed?

Satan is always on hand to help a man put up a stove-pipe.
The long headed clergyman preaches the shortest sermons.

The morning-glory is a flower that opens up in dew time.
The prosperous rum-seller does not advertise his big bar-gains.

The editor doesn't recognize his tailor as a gentleman of the press.
Is the lawyer to believe that all his good deeds live after him?

The truth that lies at the bottom of a well never gets into the milk.
It's a toss-up whether the juggler can keep his balance in the bank.

Call some women plain, and they will instantly appear to be ruffled.
Even the jailer finds that it is no easy matter to shut up some women.

These are the mornings when lazy people take a warm roll in bed.
A man who never has an outing certainly doesn't have his sunnings.

A one-legged man might find suitable employment in the hop districts.
If walls have ears, why, then, the picture hanger must bore them.

The man who rebotoms chairs always gives a rescat for his work.
A chance to have the hair bleached is not exactly a golden opportunity.

A man who wants to build has an excuse to go around seeing the sites.
"Practice makes perfect" doesn't always apply to doctors and lawyers.

It's uphill work with the man whose business has begun to go down hill.
The pipe organist may play by hand, but foot and ear all at the same time.

But few people burn their fingers heaping coals of fire on an enemy's head.
When Columbus discovered America he found it inhabited by well-red people.

"A pretty girl, a babbling brook," so runs the song; but, if you look, you'll find, no doubt, that this is true—the girl is quite a babbler, too.

The Deadly Car Coupler.

The casualties from coupling and uncoupling cars for the year ending June 30th, are assigned as follows: Trainmen killed, 180; injured, 5,055; switchmen, flagmen and watchmen killed, 74; injured, 1,533; other employes killed, 6; injured, 177. The casualties resulting from trains and engines are assigned as follows: Trainmen killed, 337; injured, 3,033; switchmen, flagmen and watchmen killed, 60; injured, 337; other employes killed, 69; injured, 540. The casualties to the same three groups of employes caused by collisions and derailments were as follows: Trainmen killed, 280; injured, 1,713; switchmen, flagmen and watchmen killed, 14; injured, 113; other employes killed, 43; injured, 325.