THE CENTRE DEMOCRAT, BELLEFONTE, PA. OCTOBER 9, 1902.

PATTISON'S GREAT LABOR RECORD

Fifty Acts That Were Approved By Former Governor.

HIS SERVICES TO HUMANITY

Mining Law Revision-The Odious "Company Store" Abolished. Protection to Workmen's Wages-Anti-Conspiracy Law.

WISE PROVISIONS FOR SAFETY

Building and Factory Inspection-Fire Escapes-The Anti-Pinkerton Law-Arbitration-"Labor Day."

THE RIGHTS OF LABOR UPHELD



ROBERT E. PATTISON.

Everything is grist to the Republimachine. In every campaign CAD credit is falsely claimed where it is not justly due, and the attempt is made to influence the minds of voters regardless of facts. For weeks past agents and speakers of the Quay organization have been endeavoring to make capital with the coal miners and other workingmen, seeking to make it appear that their best friends are the legislative servants of the boss. The fact is the great reforms in legislation so long demanded, particularly by the workers in the coal mines, were brought about during the two terms of Governor Pattison, who, in annual and special messages, and in every way open to him as the executive of the state, urged the enactment of legislation which should recognize and maintain the rights and promote the best interests of labor.

loan and building associations from taxation for state purposes. Wise and Just Laws. Act of May 24, protecting dairymen

and the public from the sale of imitation butter and cheese, unbranded. Act of May 25, providing for the care of injured miners and their

transfer to their homes. Act of May 25, regulating intelligence and employment offices, providing for the protection of persons seek-

ing work. Act of June 1, amending the fire escape law, with severe penalties.

Act of June 13, amending the lottery law, protecting the public against swindling schemes.

Act of June 5, amending the insur ance laws, exempting fraternal socie ties from the payment of fees.

Act of June 30, providing for pay ment to miners for all clean coal mined. Act of June 13, abolishing the con-

tract system in prisons and reforma tories. Act of June 13, securing the wages

of workpeople. Act of June 20, branding all convict

made goods. Act of June 20, providing for the disposal of property of benevolent as

sociations Protecting Workmen's Lives.

At the session of 1885, Governor Pattison approved. June 3, thorough revision of the fire escape law, providing severe penalties for peglect to earry out the law in letter and in spirit. He also approved joint resolution No. 5, requesting Pennsylvania senators and representatives in congress to use their influence for the passage of the measure known as "The Foreign Contract Labor Bill." At the session of 1891 Governor Pattison approved the act of May 20 providing an eight-hour day for state employes in public institutions. Payment of Wages-Anti-Conspiracy

Law.

Act of May 20, amending the act of 1887, providing for the semi-monthly payment of wages and making refusal to comply with the law a misdemeanor, with \$200 fine.

Act of May 23, authorizing corpora tions to pay accidental and sick bene fits.

Act of May 26, making the crime of railroad wrecking a capital offense. Act of June 8, enabling soldiers and sailors of the war for the Union to

recover bountles for re-enlistment. Act of June 9, enabling all honor ably discharged soldiers and sailors

to peddle without a license. Act of June 16, to protect workpeople on strike from prosecution for conspiracy.

"Labor Day"-An Arbitration Law. At the session of 1893, Governor Pattison approved the following:

Act of April 6, regulating the organization of secret and beneficial societies and orders, and protecting the



Hon George W. Guthrie, the Democratic candidate for lieutenant governor, has been a revelation to the whole state. Until he started out with Governor Patuson, on their great campaign tour, he was comparatively unknown to the people at large. In Pittsburg he had made a brilliant reputation as an intrepid reform leader. Today he stands on the front line in Pennsylvania as one of the ablest champions of clean politics and honest government who has yet appeared upon the platform. His speeches at every point have been models of clearness and force, carrying conviction to the minds of thoughtful voters everywhere. Pattison and Guthrie are leading a mighty crusade for the redemption of Pennsylvania that grows in strength every hour.

THE LOST MINING BILLS

How the Miners Were Betrayed at the Last Session of the Legislature.

Concerning the significant efforts of Mr. Quay and his associates to utilize the great strike of 1902 for their own purposes, the Philadelphia Record thus pointedly turns on the light:

The Machine and the Strike.

The Republican managers may well be anxious on account of the far-reaching effects of the strike in the anthra-cite coal fields. There would have been no strike at this time if the corrupt machine in control of the last legislamachine in control of the last region ture had not prevented the senate com-mittee on mines and mining from re-for consideration House bill porting for consideration House bill No. 216, which was passed almost unanimously by the house of representatives.

This bill provided that in every an thracite mine where coal is mined by weight or measure the miners should have a right to employ a competent check weighman or measurer, who should see that the coal was fairly weighed, and the miners given due credit for their work.

credit for their work. This bill passed the house by orders of the machine, on a deal in return for votes in behalf of the notorious bill for the abolition of the board of revision of taxes, but was never allowed to be re-ported out of the senate committee on mines and mining, of which that distin-guished follower of Mr. Quay, Milton Heidelbaugh, was chairman, and Messrs. Scott, Vare, Sproul, Haines and Stiles were among the members, three-

FORTY MORO FORTS DESTROYED Captain Pershing's Column Routs Min-

danao Sultons.

Manila, Oct. 6. - Captain John J. Pershing's column has completely routed the Maciu Moros, in the Island of Mindanao, killing or wounding 100 of them and capturing and destroying 40 forts. Two Americans were wounded. On Tuesday the Moros retired to their largest and strongest fort, on the lake shore, and Wednesday Captain Pershing attacked them with artillery, bombarding the enemy for three hours. At noon Lieutenant Loring, leading a squad of men, attempted to set fire to the fort. He crept under the walls and started a blaze, but the Moros discovered him and forced the Americans to retreat.

During the afternoon the Sultan of Cabugatan led a sortie at the head of a band of fanatics armed with krisses. They crept through the grass and sprang up and attacked the Americans. The sultan was wounded six times, and boloed an American before he died. His followers were killed.

In the darkness Wednesday night Captain Pershing took his batteries within 100 yards of the fort, closed in his infantry lines and resumed the attack. The Moros broke through twice and attempted to escape by the beach, but were discovered and many of them were killed. The Moros abandoned the fort early on Thursday, after 15 hours' bombardment, and Thursday Captain Pershing destroyed the rest of the forts and returned to Camp Vicars.

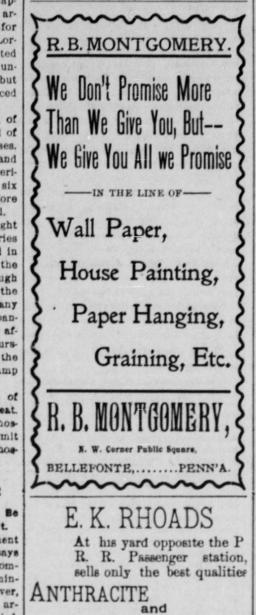
It is believed the moral effect of the defeat of the Moros will be great. General Davis has ordered that hostilities be stayed in order to permit the Sultan of Bacolod and other hostile sultans to make peace.

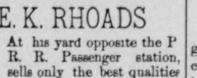
BRYAN ON MINERS' STRIKE

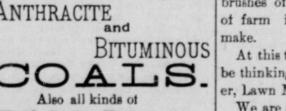
Says President Roosevelt Should Be Commended For Efforts to End It. Lincoln, Neb., Oct. 7 .--- In a statement made last evening, W. J. Bryan says President Roosevelt should be commended for his efforts to settle the miners' strike. He suggests, however, that since the operators decline to arbitrate, the president's hands are tied, and urges him to call an extra session of congress. Five measures should be presented for passage. Summarized they are, in Mr. Bryan's words, as follows: A law establishing a national board of arbitration to consider and Wood, Grain, Hay, report on all controversies between all parties engaged in inter-state commerce and their employes; a law abolishing government by injunction; a law toat will discriminate between the natural-made man created by the Almighty and the corporate giant created by legislation; a law taking the tariff Central off coal; a law which will prevent raiiroads from operating coal mines except for the purpose of supplying fuel for their own engines.

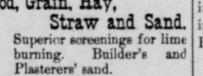
Gained Forty Pounds in Thirty Days. For several months our younger brother had been troubled with indiges-He tried several remedies but got tion. no benefit from them. We purchased

some of Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets and he commenced taking them. Inside of thirty days he had gained forty pounds in flesh. He is now fully recovered. We have a good trade on the Tablets. HOLLEY BROS, Merchants, Long Branch, Mo. For sale by Green's Pharmacy.









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Revision of Mining Laws.

At the session of 1883 a special commission was created to revise the mining and ventilation laws in the anthracite coal regions; also, an act was passed, approved June 1, to protect miners in the bituminous region, providing for just arrangements in connection with the measurement and weighing of coal; and June 13. an act was approved amending and revising the general bituminous mining law, creating additional inspectors and providing means for securing the health and safety of miners. At the session of 1885 there was still further revision of the bituminous laws, approved June 30. On the same date, Governor Pattison affixed his signature to an act providing for the health and safety of anthracite miners, this law being the result of the work of the commission appointed by him two years previously. It provided for seven inspectors, examining boards, and stringent regulations for the ventilation and protection of workers at all times.

At the session of 1891, Governor Pattison approved, June 2, a supplemental act affecting the anthracite miners. At the same session, May 2. he approved an act protecting the wages of miners, laborers and farm workers. At the session of 1893 the bituminous laws were again revised and approved, May 15. On June 9. 1891, Governor Pattison signed the act providing for the abolition of company stores. In every way possible the present Democratic candidate for governor showed his sympathy with wise and just efforts to promote the best interests of coal miners and all classes of workmen.

Measures of Vital Interest.

In addition to the above mentioned acts, at the session of 1883, Governor Pattison approved measures of special interest to the workingmen of the state, as follows:

Act of April 26, authorizing the creation and providing for the regulation of voluntary tribunals to adjust disputes between employers and employed in the manufacturing and coal trades, the first step taken in this commonwealth toward arbitration.

Act of May 17, relieving commercial thank Heaven, that I would not be. If men, "drummers," from paying local Mcense fees.

emption of property on judgment obtained on wages for manual labor.

ing schools for children compelled to work during the day.

rights of members therein. Act of May 11, to protect the life

and limbs of workmen employed in the construction of buildings. Act of May 11, authorizing corporations to provide pensions for aged or

disabled employes. Act of May 1. creating "Labor

Day." now the first Monday in September. Act of May 10, prohibiting the pay-

ment of naturalization fees by political organizations.

Act of May 18, to establish boards of arbitration to settle labor troubles.

Act of May 24, prohibiting employment of boys under 14 to run elevators.

The Anti-"Pinkerton Deputy" Law. Act of May 29, regulating appointment of deputy marshals and prohibiting employment as such of men not citizens of Pennsylvania.

Act of May 27, providing for the erection of the Pennsylvania Soldiers' Orphans' Industrial School.

Act of May 31, creating Saturday half-holidays.

Act of June 8, regulating the employment and providing for the safety of women and children and inaugurating the factory inspection system.

Act of June 8, revising the building inspection laws of Philadelphia, providing greater safety for workmen. employes and the public.

Act of June 6, authorizing special inspection of public schools and requiring that provision be made for all children of the district.

Act of June 6, providing for relief of needy sick and injured.

Act of June 6, providing for better protection of the health and morals of school children.

Joint resolution of February 11, requesting senators and members of congress to vote against opening the World's Fair at Chicago on Sunday.

Will Fight Them All the Time.

Ex-Governor Pattison had an enthusiastic reception at Bradford last week, the home of ex-Senator Lewis Emery, the Independent Republican leader, who urged his friends every where to vote for the Democratic candidate. In his speech Mr. Pattison, amid great applause, said:

"It has been asserted by the machine candidate that I ought not to be slected, because I would not be in har-mony with the legislature. Well, I Act of May 17, relieving commercial men, "drummers," from paying local Weense fees. Act of May 17, preventing the ex-emption of property on judgment ob-tained on wages for manual labor. Act of May 23, providing free even-ing schools for children compelled to work during the day. Act of May 22, exempting mutual

Stiles were among the members, three fourths of the committee being Quay men

men. If this bill had become a law and the rights of the miners in the districts in which the miners are paid by weight or measure had been recognized, it can be asserted with confidence there would have been no coal strike; for, as is well

have been no coal strike; for, as is well known, the vote in favor of the coal strike was carried by representatives of the seventy-five thousand and more miners in the Lackawanna and Upper Luzerne coal fields. It is easy to understand why the Pen-rose Club should give \$500 to the strik-ing miners, and why Governor Stone and Senator Quay should be anxious the strike should end; but the people, who have to pay the increased price for coal, and the miners and their families should understand that those who de-ceived and cheated them and defeated should understand that those who de-ceived and cheated them and defeated the just legislation which would have prevented this strike are Republican bosses; that all their talk about sym-pathy for the suffering miners, an ex-tra session of the legislature and a compulsory arbitration law is bosh.

LABOR'S JUST DEMANDS

The Erie Platform On the Rights of Labor.

The platform of the Democratic state convention, adopted at Erie in June last, contains plain and emphatic reference to labor contests. and particularly the coal strike, to the carrying out of which, in letter and spirit, its legislative and state candidates are solemnly pledged. Let every workingman, who wants to make his vote count, read and remember this declaration:

"We deplore the existence of the labor trouble now affecting important industries and a large portion of the people of our state, and express the hope that through concession, moderation and fair dealing an early ad-Justment may be reached. While we concede to capital its right to the utmost protection guaranteed it by the constitution and the laws, we declare It as the conviction of this convention that labor also has the right to that protection which comes through organization and union. We believe that labor unions organized for the betterment of the condition of the wage earners, acting within the limits of the law, and not subversive of public order, are not only lawful but commendable, and should be met, recognized and dealt with accordingly. The right of labor to organize within these limits is as sacred as any right of person or property. For the evils under which Pennsylvania suffers the Republican organization suggests no remedy. Its platform is absolutely barren of reference to them. It neither affirms nor denies their existence and promises no change."

An anti-machine majority in the legislature is now almost assured. Fush the battle for reform in every district and the victory will be won.

HAWAII'S TREASURER ABSCONDS William H. Wright Disappears With Over \$17,000.

Honolulu, Sept. 27, via San Francisco. Oct. 7 .- William H. Wright, treasurer of the territory of Hawali, is alleged to be an absconder and a defaulter to the extent of over \$17,000. It is believed he stowed away on the steamship Alameda, which left here last Wednesday at noon. Secretary of the Treasury Henry E. Cooper has been appointed treasurer temporarily by Governor Dole. Under the territorial act the treasurer is not required to give bonds, and the legislature at its last session failed to make any provision for bonds.

A large amount of counterfeit silver coin is in circulation in this territory. It is believed the counterfeits were made in China.

President Invited to Hunt Moose. Minneapolis, Minn., Oct. 7 .- Frank H. Kratka, mayor of Thief River Falls, Minn., yesterday sent to President Roosevelt an invitation to hunt moose in Northern Minnesota for ten days, beginning November 12. The invitation was burnt on birch bark and was accompanied by a special hunters' license, also on bark, for which the president, if he accepts, must pay \$25. like any other non-resident hunter. The party is to include Senators Clapp and Nelson, Governor Van Sant and Congressmen Fletcher and Morris.

Philadelphian Drops Dead.

Washington, Oct. 7 .- Alfred W. Bew, said to be a well-to-do resident of Philadelphia, dropped dead in the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad ticket office here yesterday. Mrs. Bew was across the street and saw her husband fall, but he had expired before sue could reach him. He was 71 years old. They reached the city on Sunday from Florida, where they had been visiting their daughter.

Boss Carpenter Killed On Railroad. Lancaster, Pa., Oct. 7. - John H. Geiszel, a boss carpenter on the Pennsylvania Railroad, was instantly killed at noon yesterday by being struck by the fast mail on the outskirts of the city. He stepped out of the way of a freight train directly in front of the fast mail. Almost every bone in his body was broken. He was 52 years old, and leaves a widow and two children.

Fatally Injured In Football Game. Hagerstown, Md., Oct. 6 .- Benjamin Thompson, 23 years old, of Martinsburg, W. Va., was fatally injured in a football contest here on Saturday in a game with a team representing the West Virginia City. In a scrim mage Thompson's skull was fractured. He is in a local hospital.



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