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MURDER TRIAL NEXT WEEK

Will Likely Be Called On Wednesday Morning.

LIVINGSTONE NOT CAPTURED

District Attorney is Ready for Trial—H. C. Quigley Will Defend the Prisoners—What Has Become of Livingstone a Mystery.

The regular term of August Court begins next week and there is every assurance that the trial of the four prisoners, who escaped jail and caused the death of Turnkey Jerry Condo, will come before it. During the week, the court appointed H. C. Quigley, Esq., counsel for the prisoners; and he has since then been frequently in consultation with them preparing his line of defense.

District Attorney N. B. Spangler thinks that the regular grist of Commonwealth cases will be completed by about Wednesday, when this case will be taken up. The prosecution is brought by Sheriff H. S. Taylor, who has his attorney, Ellis L. Orvis, retained to represent him in the trial. The County Commissioners have engaged Ed. R. Chambers, Esq., who will assist in the trial. The District Attorney says the case will be ready for trial, as far as the Commonwealth is concerned, and that it will not necessarily be prolonged as only a small number of witnesses will be called.

LIVINGSTON UNCAPTURED.

Up to this time, Geo. Livingstone is the only one of the five jail breakers who has not been recaptured. Notwithstanding the numerous reports of him being seen in various sections, and the careful searches that have been made, no one has been found who knew the boy that has seen him since the jail was broken. The other men say that Sunday afternoon, while in the mountain north of Mt. Eagle, Livingstone went in search of berries while they were resting, and never came back, although they repeatedly called for him. He repeatedly declared he would jump a freight and skip to Canada.

IS HE ALIVE.

In the past week many persons have had a lurking suspicion that the boy may have been foully dealt with. He was the youngest, and under the circumstances may have broken down. Some of the others being rather desperate, under the pressure, may have quickly "fixed" him—as dead men tell no tales. The idea is a plausible one and worthy of investigation. The prisoners daily inquire if any trace has been found of the missing boy.

A MOTHER'S TEARS.

On Saturday Mr. and Mrs. William Green, of near Runville, were in town and paid their first visit to the county jail to see their son Ira. They are plain, unassuming, industrious people who always bore the respect and esteem of that community, and in their son's recent unfortunate career they likewise have the sympathy of friends and neighbors.

When admitted to the prison there was a pathetic scene. The mother approached the cell door, extended her arms through the iron bars and clasped her son Ira, who is charged as one of the murderers of Turnkey Jerry Condo; she broke out in sobs that rang out through the corridors, as she spoke and asked him why he had committed such a crime. The guards in the prison were touched and the other prisoners stood at their cell doors in mute silence, affected by a mother's tears and broken heart. Not so with Ira Green, he simply uttered a few coarse oaths and told his mother that there was no use in crying for him, he could take care of himself. His little brother then came up to the bars and handed in a poke and said: "Here brother is some candy for you" his little heart was overflowing and he sobbed most pitifully. From the cell came more oaths, saying that he should stop his crying, as that was of no use.

They were informed by Sheriff Taylor that they had the privilege of visiting their son whenever they called, then wended their way from the prison with heavy hearts.

Mrs. Green has endured much, and this great grief is probably more than she can bear, and her friends are alarmed.

LIVINGSTONE'S CAREER.

There seems to be a mistaken idea in the minds of the people as to the record of Geo. Livingstone, the young jail breaker, who is still at large. The lad came to this section from New York state and he worked among farmers near Bellefonte.

On one occasion G. F. Switzer, who lives two miles from Bellefonte, loaned him a horse to go to Pennsylvania where he said he left his clothes, and after-

wards it was ascertained that he never had any. On the night of July 4th he entered the barn of G. F. Switzer and took a horse and buggy, when only his sister was at home. The next day a warrant was issued for his arrest as the lad and horse were still gone. Late the following night he drove the rig back and while in the act of unhitching was discovered, and ran away. Sometime afterwards he was discovered hiding in a shed at Wm. Love's, when the officer arrested him. At this place he stole clothing and other articles.

When he took this rig he had been working for Daniel Grove, near Shiloh, four miles away.

Mr. Switzer gives us this version, and we agree with him that the lad is a scamp who merits punishment instead of sympathy.

Reward Paid.

On Tuesday the County Commissioners drew an order of \$100 to John Switzer as payment for the capture of Dominic Constance. Rowan withdrew his claim, upon an agreement that Switzer would give him part.

TOURISTS TRIBULATIONS.

Sunday afternoon an automobile from Altoona pulled into town; on it were Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Shaffer and son, Mr. and Mrs. S. A. Jackson, and C. C. Sissler. They had a fine new two-seated machine, but the critter breathed like a heavy horse that was overdriven and ready to lie down. The ladies put up at the Garman House while the gentlemen began to inspect the insides of the steed. Of course there was an abundance of outside assistance. There was something warm about a clutch, and then a sparker was not quite right and a new spring was made by a blacksmith. Then the "compression" was a little weak and the "exhaust valve" leaked and a new spark plug was put in also a new set of batteries were substituted. Sometimes it would start, then rear up like a balky horse and plunge backward. Until midnight all possible remedies were applied, but there was nothing doing. All Monday forenoon they patiently stayed by the sick critter and finally gave up, pushed it in a shed and journeyed home by rail. The auto suffered from a complication of disorders, beyond their control, and will require an expert to prescribe. Mid all their trials they were the most patient and cheerful tourists we ever saw. Even Landlord Ray, of automobile fame, dropped around to sympathize, but would wink the other eye and smile, as much as to say: "There are others."

W. C. T. U. Co. Convention.

The annual convention of Centre Co. Woman's Christian Temperance Union will be held in Petriken W. C. T. U. Hall from the 5th to the 7th of September, beginning with a lecture by the world renowned educator, Mrs. Mary H. Hunt, of Boston. She was instrumental in having Scientific Temperance Instruction introduced into our public schools and is now Life Director of the National Educational Association and National and World Superintendent and director of bureau of that department. No one interested in public school education can afford to miss hearing this lecture and meeting Mrs. Hunt. An oratorical contest will be one of the features of the convention to be held Tuesday evening, Sept. 6th. Let our people remember these dates and attend the meetings.

An Indian Relic

Tuesday afternoon Alfred Shawley, of Yarnell, in Boggs township, called in our sanctum, and presented us with a fine and large sample of an Indian arrow head found on his father's farm along Bullock's run, while working corn. Mr. Shawley informs us that a dozen of arrow heads have already been found on the place, and some on adjoining lands. The arrow he left with us is a clear, clean white flint, large and well formed. On the farm there are some eight or ten springs, and it is supposed that on that account it was a favorite Indian rendezvous and where they had a crossing in passing back and forth. The farm is some three miles back of Curtins and no doubt further Indian relics will be found as the soil is turned up in farming.

Veteran Club's Picnic.

Saturday, September 10, is the date for holding the Veterans Club basket picnic at Hunter's Park. The committee consists of Gen. Curtin, S. B. Miller, Thomas McCafferty, Arrangements, W. H. Musser, Amos Garbrick, Chas. Eckenroth, General Beaver was selected as a committee of one to secure the speakers. Several prominent speakers from at home and from a distance will be present and deliver addresses.

Unless a man is a good listener he can't expect to be happily married. It's all right to begin at the bottom, except when you start to dig a well.

WILLIAMS' GREAT SPEECH

Conclusion of His Famous St. Louis Address

AFTER THE REPUBLICANS

Hot Shot Fired Into Republican Camp—Facts and Historical Data Produced—Things For Thoughtful Men To Think About.

In our issue July 28, we gave the first part of John Sharp Williams' address before the Democratic National convention at St. Louis. As he discussed national issues in a strong and forceful manner, we deem it good reading for people who are interested in public matters and who think and act for themselves. The following is the last portion of his address, continued from last issue:

Cannon's Two Mistakes.

Of course, this platform had to contain the usual historical untruth, to wit, that a Democratic tariff has always been followed by business adversity—a Republican tariff by business prosperity. Designing and ignorant men have repeated that so often that I am afraid there really are a good many people who believe it, and yet it is bad history again. The great panic of 1873, if it was caused by any tariff law at all, was necessarily caused by the then existing tariff law, which is the first one ever passed by the Republican party. It was passed as a war measure. Speaker Cannon, in his address to the Republican Convention, said that when the Republican party came into power it "recurred to the tariff policy of George Washington." This is a short sentence, and in it there are only two mistakes—one which consists in the innuendo that George Washington was a high tariff man. The tariff in vogue in Washington's day would be denounced as rampant "free trade" to-day. The second mistake consists in the assertion that the Republican party had "recurred" to that policy. The platform upon which it went into power in 1861 contained not one hint of an intention to raise the tariff duties. Even the Whigs had become perfectly satisfied with the tariff of 1846, and the amendments to it passed in 1857, and the Republicans, as well as the Whigs, recognized that the country there to fore had prospered under that tariff, which was a Democratic tariff law, being a tariff for revenue only. As eminent a Republican historian as James G. Blaine has recorded this historical fact in black and white.

From 1861 down to the outbreak of the civil war the country was nine-tenths of the time under Democratic ascendancy, with Democratic tariff legislation, and nine-tenths of that time our people were prosperous beyond all precedent, as compared with other peoples upon the surface of the earth contemporaneous with them, or prior to their time. What the Republican platform calls "a Democratic tariff law based on free trade principles," referring to the tariff of 1846—the so-called Wilson-Gorman bill—was the farthest removed from "free trade" of any tariff law ever existed in this country, except the one which bore the name of McKinley and the one which after ward bore the name of Dingley. But even this was a tariff law which followed adversity instead of preceding. Besides all that, statistics show that our imports were not increased under that act—its net effect did not hurt us because inducing undue foreign competition.

Remember that the author of the Republican platform is or pretends to be an historian. This is no matter which of the two respected parties be guilty of it, the President or Senator Lodge. The voice was undoubtedly the voice of the Massachusetts Jacob, but the hand may have been the hand of the Presidential Esau. But both knew these facts.

We are called upon in the Republican platform not to "falter" in our allegiance to protectionism, when the only free trade country in the world is agitating a return to protection. This has reference to Chamberlain in Great Britain. The author forgot to say that what is really being agitated in Great Britain is retaliation against protectionist countries by a proposed system of legislation to contain as little protectionism as possible to have any retaliation in it at all. He also neglected to state that the movement has signally failed, and that it would not have a leg to stand upon except for the enmity created in the minds of many British subjects by our trade legislation. He also neglected to say that the supreme evil of protectionism is the excitation of this spirit of intimacy and commercial war.

The Foreign Market Fallacy.

Perhaps the richest piece of humor in the Republican platform is where it says: "We have extended widely our foreign market," and in another place: "We conquered new markets and created a volume of exports which far surpass imagination." The "we" in each sentence is the corner stone of the humor of it. They might just as well say that a man had a right to boast that he had increased the current of a river by putting a dam in it, because the current had not stopped, but gone on over the dam. The man who would attribute the current to the fact that the dam was in the river, or to the fact that the dam was in any other obstruction there, would not be a greater fool than he who would attribute an increase of international commerce to the operation of a policy attempting vitally to obstruct it. A perfectly ideal protective policy would be one which did not admit a single possibly competing product of another country to the "protected" market. In so far as protectionism falls short of that result, it is a failure from a protectionist's standpoint. The non-admission of the products of others into our own market, and the refusal to purchase from others, certainly does not tend to make them purchase from you, whatever else it does. As Mr. McKinley said, we cannot always continue to sell without buying. Plainly our foreign commerce has grown, not because of, but in spite of, the obstructions which have been placed in the current of trade. How ridiculous our boast is, too, in connection with the flatfooted refusal of the Republican party in Senate to approve the reciprocity treaties instituted by Mr. McKinley and sent to that body by him for approval, especially the highly beneficial reciprocity treaty with France, and in the teeth of the refusal of the Republican administration to take any initiatory step

looking toward the reconvening of the joint high commission for the purpose of establishing reciprocal trade relations between our northern neighbors, Canada, and our children there and ourselves. Could complaisant and reckless effrontery have gone farther than it has gone in making this statement. There is a succeeding statement, however, which will vie with it. It is where the platform favors commercial reciprocity wherever reciprocal arrangements can be effected. . . . without injury to American Agriculture, American Labor or ANY American Industry. The word "any" is good in that connection. What a stop cog it is to the turning of the wheel of commercial reciprocity. Think of its full import, "injury" is good in that connection, too. It all depends upon what is meant by the word. If the audience will excuse me for quoting myself, I will read from an interview contained in our subject:

If the phrase means anything it means this: That the Republican party is not willing to secure immensely larger markets for the products of our farms, mines, forests or even manufactures abroad, if in return for them it shall be compelled to admit into competition with even the least of our industries "any" articles of foreign growth or production. Judging by Senator Lodge's record in opposition to the French reciprocity treaty, which was illustrated, completed and sent to the Senate by President McKinley, it would mean that the Republican party would refuse, if they were offered, greatly extended markets for Western produce and Southern and Middle States production. If thereby it were threatened to cut down five per cent of the possible charges of a Massachusetts cotton knitting mill.

This construction of the plank is in keeping with the utterances of Mr. Dalzell, of Pennsylvania, perhaps the most highly-accredited foreign leader of the Republican party, who, amidst an outburst of Republican applause, said, on the floor of the House, that the Republican party would not have reciprocity except "in non-competing articles." He and his colleagues upon the Republican side were then challenged to name a single article produced anywhere in the world that either was not produced or could not be produced somewhere in some of the States or Territories or "appertained appendages" under the Stars and Stripes. Of course, this, if it means anything, means that there is to be no sort of reciprocity at all. I venture my head that Mr. Dalzell is delighted with "any."

Hedging on the Ship Subsidy.

Then there is cunningly concealed in the Republican platform the hydra head of a yet worse form of special legislation, namely, by direct subsidy, taking money out of the Treasury and handing it over bodily to a special class, in this case the class of ship builders and ship owners.

It will be noted also that the Republican party was not quite brave enough to say "out loud" what it intended to do. This ship subsidy plank is bolstered by the usual false statement, this time in innuendo, that the English merchant marine—the most prosperous of all—is dependent upon subsidies. Every dollar paid by the English Government to owners of private ships is paid for carrying the mails and is paid to the lowest bidder, and foreign ships are permitted to bid.

"How plain a tale doth put them down." I say it is the worst form of special legislation, because it is named and without hypocrisy, and "hypocrisy is the vice which vice pays to virtue." An indirect subsidy like protection is at least veiled with the pretense of being necessary taxation and that hides its enormity from the public view. Things have almost reached the old days of the Roman Empire, when government consisted chiefly in distributing bread and circuses. The worst of all this is that it is sought to be justified, like protectionism, upon the pretext that it is done for the benefit of "American labor." If you want to give labor by legislation, why not give it directly? If you are going to take money out of the Treasury in order to increase the remuneration, why not do it frankly and honestly? If your object is a ship subsidy to increase the wages of sailors, why not decide upon the percentage of increase advisable, make the appropriation and pay it over to the sailors themselves? It would be far more justifiable to pass a law to give every sailor and man and woman in the United States earning less than one dollar a day an increase of 50 cent, than it would be to protect them, or ship subsidy, to pretend to have that end in view while the money raised from consumers by taxation, instead of being paid directly over to the laborer who constitutes the pretext of the law, is percolated through the hands of others, to whose fingers most of it, and sometimes all of it—sticks. Republicans say that the law will make the corporations "able to pay higher wages." Who is going to intercede effectually with the Almighty to make them willing to do it?

Then our friends the enemy speak of the "Republican policy" of Chinese exclusion and "Boast of recent legislation upon that subject as a reason for longer stay in office. Again no mention of the salient facts to wit: That the votes of the Democrats were unanimously cast for the proviso presented by Mr. Hitt to continue by legislation of the exclusion policy of the Chinese treaty about to expire, nor of the fact that Mr. Hitt yielded to the Democratic leader on the floor to speak in its advocacy. The difference between the two parties when they vote for the Chinese exclusion is this: Democrats vote in accordance with the traditions and principles of their party. Democrats, as a rule, make no disguise of the fact that they want to retain this country, as far as possible, as a home for the white man and a nursery for his civilization, and that they desire, as far as possible, to have a homogeneous population, so that, when their vote to exclude the Chinese they cast a Democratic vote. Republicans voting the same was to antagonize the professions which they themselves make in connection with other racial questions. They profess, as a party, to believe that men are equal and ought to receive equal governmental and social recognition regardless of race. When the Republicans have voted for Chinese exclusion, they have cast a good vote, a wise one, but undoubtedly a Republican one. Certainly it is wrong to discriminate at all because of race, if the profession of adherence to the doctrine that all men of all races are equal, be sincere, then the man making that profession cannot vote to prevent a yellow man from earning a living by the sweat of his brow in America; the right to earn a living being a much more sacred and inalienable and God-given thing than the statutory privilege of voting, or the social privilege of lunching with you.

Protection of Citizens abroad.

"We pledge ourselves to insist on just and equal treatment of our citizens abroad," says the Republican platform, and in another place, "It is a duty to procure for all our citizens, without distinction, the rights of travel and sojourn in friendly countries." True:

Continued on page 4, column 2.

STARVING ARMY AT PORT ARTHUR

Soldiers Are on Short Rations and Japs Are Closing In.

FURIOUS BATTLES EVERY DAY

Russia Gives Up Hope That the Famous Fortress May Withstand the Onslaughts of the Mikado's Men—Tiago Prevents a Naval Dash

The news of the defeat of the Vladivostok squadron has added another crushing blow to the reverses before Port Arthur. Following the announcement of this second naval defeat within a week comes an apparently authentic report that the garrison at Port Arthur is threatened with starvation. All the horses except those needed to draw ammunition to the defenses have been eaten by the soldiers. The civilian population is forced to be content with a meagre diet of rice and beans. How serious is the food situation in the beleaguered fortress is shown by a dispatch from Shanghai stating that the wounded men who were taken from the battered cruiser Askold to the municipal hospital there were found to be almost starved to death.

KNOW THE FORTRESS MUST FALL.

There is no longer any hope that Port Arthur can be saved. The crushing blows administered to the Russian fleet, the practical bottling up of General Kurapatkin at Liaoyang, the departure of Admiral Alexieff from Mukden for Vladivostok, where he arrived Tuesday, and the rumor that the Government has decided not to allow the Baltic fleet to sail before next spring all operate to cause a feeling of deepest depression.

The fleet that escaped from Port Arthur last week has been badly used up. Several cruisers are reported sunk, some have sought neutral ports where they will be dismantled until the end of the war. Others are still to be accounted for. Soldiers taken from some of the crippled Russian war vessels were almost starved from living on scant rations.

Little important news has come from the interior, and no important engagements have likely taken place. The siege of Port Arthur by the land forces is aggressive on all sides. The Japs are crowding in closer and closer every day, their artillery being set so as to reach the remaining war vessels in the harbor which accounts for their effort to escape.

Surprise Party.

On Friday eve Aug. 12, Agnes and Vina Fisher, of Nittany, had a surprise party for their father; they sent their father to the store and while he was gone quite a crowd of people gathered at his home and waited patiently for his return; when he returned and went to enter the house he was so surprised he hardly knew what to do, as it was his birthday, he being 45 years old. Mr. Fisher received quite a number of handsome and useful presents; music was furnished by his daughter Vina and Mr. Emmert with his graphophone which was enjoyed by all. A delicious supper was set before them to which all did justice. The crowd parted at a late hour, wishing Mr. Fisher the return of many more birthdays.

CENTRE CO. PICNIC.

The Centre counts living in the vicinity of DuBois, Pa., held a picnic in a grove at that place on last Thursday. About seventy-five were in attendance, although the weather was very threatening. This is the first outing of the Centre County Club, recently organized at that place and it promises to be a permanent organization.

JUDGE PARKER'S SPEECH.

On page 6 we publish in full the speech of Judge Alton B. Parker accepting the Democratic nominee for President. It is an important utterance as it clearly defines the issues in the present campaign, and construes what is true Democracy in comparison with jingo tactics of the present incumbent. Read it, carefully.

Boy Fell off the Train.

Ralph Bowers, of Philipsburg, while going with the Methodist people to their picnic at Hecla, fell off the train at Hubersburg. No bones were broken but was badly bruised about the shoulder. The lad was standing on the platform.

Grange Encampment.

The 31st annual encampment and exhibition of Patrons of Husbandry of central Pennsylvania will be held in Grange Park, Centre Hall, Sept. 17 to 23, inclusive.

Arrangements are being made for a Re-union of the Lutherans of Snyder county Thursday, Aug. 18th. The reunion will be held on the grounds of Susquehanna University.

FACT, FUN AND FANCY.

Bright Sparkling Paragraphs—Selected and Originated.

Effusiveness is often planned
To put up a peg;
And yet the folk who shake your hand
Will also pull your leg.

Even the noisy jag comes from a still.
The chronic kicker envies the centipede.

Manly beauty is more ornamental than useful.
The easiest thing in the world to make is trouble.

Many an old maid goes to church because of the hymns.

If you would know a man's true nature lend him money.

Whatever else you may say of an egg, it never gets too fresh.

A burglar alarm can go off and still remain just where it is.

Many a fellow is stoop-shouldered who is far from being stupid.

The game law protecting frogs is enforced even in leap year.

A canal mule is an animal that has long ears and long tails.

It is quite natural that the promoter should have capital ideas.

An obstreperous cook can usually be depended upon to stir things up.

The woman who lies about her age doesn't prolong her life thereby.

If you would keep your hands clean don't throw mud at other people.

There is no reason why even the ice man shouldn't make a warm friend.

Those who have the least principal always want to draw the most interest.

Some church people are known by their deeds and some by their creeds.

A woman's idea of a miracle is the return of her husband at 2 a.m.; perfectly sober.

The matchmaking mamma sometimes has a daughter who is a matchless beauty.

It isn't safe to judge a man by his clothes until you see what he has in his pockets.

When a young man places a girl's picture in his watchcase he expects her to marry him in time.

First Telephone Girl—"What did he say when you broke off the engagement?" Second Telephone Girl—"He told me to ring off."

The easiest way to get out of favor with people and make a bore of yourself is to talk too much. To know what to say and when to say it is a great gift. We flatter men and gain their favorable opinion much more readily by listening than by speaking. No matter how brilliant and learned a man may be, if he is always wanting to talk, and treats his companions as though they had nothing worth while to say but that he had much, they will soon avoid his company.

The gift of speech is a fine one, and if judiciously used will win honors and riches, but it is easily overdone. When it runs to garrulity it is tiresome beyond anything else. A blatherskite had better be deaf and dumb.

Strike Threatened.

There is a possibility of a general strike among the school teachers in Potter township. A petition, it is said, is being circulated among the teachers for signatures, and should a sufficient number of instructors sign, the strike will be called "on." The demand made by the directors is to establish the former graded salary system, which gave teachers of experience an advantage, in salary, over those of less experience. Should the teachers make the demand for an increase of wages, an effort would be made to secure other instructors.

Robbery at Millheim.

Robbers gained entrance to the clothing and jewelry store of J. D. Nyman, Millheim, Monday night, Aug. 8, and made a wholesale haul amounting to at least several hundred dollars. The cash drawer, which was easy of access, contained considerable money which was not taken. Entrance was gained from the rear, and accomplished by removing sufficient bricks to admit the lawless character, who then unlocked the rear door. The second door was opened by boring holes through the panels and removing the hook.

Flouring Mill Sold.

Messrs. John H. Weber, of Centre Hall, and Samuel E. Weber, of Boalsburg purchased the roller flouring mill, at Centre Hall station, from J. S. Auman and will take charge of the same in the near future. This purchase includes the mill, grain house and coal sheds, which will be operated by them. They control a similar business at Oak Hall.

Knitting Mills Stop.

Work in the knitting mills at Millheim has been stopped, and the machinery is being dismantled preparatory to removing the same to Newport, Pa. Mr. Hoke, who has been manager of the mill, will superintend the Newport mills.