

The Centre Democrat.

Circulation Over 4,000

BELLEVILLE, PA., THURSDAY, JANUARY 19, 1905.

Vol. 27. No. 3.

18 SET OF BOOKS TO BE GIVEN AWAY

Free Distribution Among The School Teachers of Centre County.

PORTRAITS OF THE PRESIDENTS

Go With Each Set of "Famous American Statesmen and Orators"—Over \$150 Worth of Valuable Works Purchased By The Centre Democrat.

(The reader is requested to turn to the other side of this circular and see the large advertisement for "Famous American Statesmen and Orators" as given by the F. F. Lovell company.

"The Centre Democrat" has purchased 18 complete sets of these works, including the portraits of the American Presidents, from Washington to Roosevelt, with each set. Six sets are bound in fine Morocco leather and very handsome; and twelve sets are in beautiful cloth gilt. These 18 sets of books, according to publishers quotations, are worth over \$150. We propose to present these 18 complete sets (108 volumes in all) of rare works, including the Presidential portraits, to 18 different persons now engaged in teaching school in Centre county. Who shall have them we can't say, for we propose to ask the readers and patrons of the Centre Democrat to make the award, by the following method:

Centre county public schools are divided into six Local Institute Districts as follows:

Local Institute Districts.

- 1—Miles, Penn, Haines and Gregg townships and Millheim boro—4 teachers.
- 2—Potter, Harris, Ferguson and College townships and Centre Hall and State College boro—56 teachers.
- 3—Spring, Bonner and Walker townships and Bellefonte boro—37 teachers.
- 4—Boggs, Howard Marlon, Liberty and Curtin townships and Milesburg and Howard boro—46 teachers.
- 5—Union, Huston, Worth, Taylor, Half Moon and Patton townships and Unionville boro—37 teachers.
- 6—Rush, Snow Shoe and Burnside townships, and Philipsburg and South Philipsburg boro—39 teachers.

Three sets will be allowed for each district—one in Morocco and two in cloth gilt binding; and we ask our readers to indicate by a popular vote who are the deserving teachers to receive these valuable books; and for that purpose the following method has been established:

Newspaper Ballot.

From this on, until the 22nd of March, in each issue of "The Centre Democrat" the following ballot, each one good for one vote, will be printed, which any one can cut out, write in the name of any teacher of his choice, anywhere in Centre county, and if it is returned to this office inside of 15 days, it will be placed in a locked box, and each week the votes will be counted by two judges and the result will be published. These ballots will be numbered and dated as follows:

SCHOOL TEACHERS' BOOK AWARD.

The Centre Democrat.
NEWSPAPER BALLOT.

No. 2, Jan. 19, 1905.

ONE VOTE FOR
Name of Teacher

(Carefully insert in line below name of town or township where teacher is employed.)

This ballot, if cut along the border (must include the date) and sent to this office inside of 15 days from above date, will be good for one vote.

CHAS. R. KURTZ, Pub.

Premium Ballots.

Premium Ballots will be issued at our office upon the following basis, to persons who pay on their subscription during this contest:

2 Votes:—will be issued for every month paid on subscription that is in arrears, OR 25 FOR A FULL YEAR.

4 Votes:—will be issued for every month that is paid in advance OR 50 FOR A FULL YEAR. (Persons already in advance can get full benefit of that time by another extension.)

8 Votes:—will be issued per month on new subscriptions received, OR 100 FOR A FULL YEAR. No new subscription will be received for less than 6 months. Transferring an old to a new name will not be counted.

50 Votes:—will also be issued for every \$3 worth of Job Printing ordered, delivered and paid for between this and March 22nd, 1905.

These Premium Ballots are issued only at the office, are signed by us, numbered to prevent duplication, a stub record is retained for comparison when counting to assure accuracy. These Premium

Ballots can be voted any time or retained up to the last count.

You can vote for any teacher anywhere in the county. The ballot box will be kept in our office, securely locked, and keys will be held only by the judges.

After ballots are cast and counted they can not be credited to another. No employee of the office will be allowed to cast a vote in this contest.

The final count will be made Wednesday, March 22nd. Ballot box will close at noon of that day.

In each district the teacher receiving the largest vote will receive the expensive set in Morocco binding; the two next highest will each receive a set in the cloth gilt binding.

Prof. John D. Meyer, Principal of the Bellefonte High school, and James Corl, Deputy Recorder, have been selected to count the ballots and announce the different awards. On this account Prof. Meyer's name is eliminated from this contest.

FIRST COUNT:

The following is the result of the first count of Ballots, Wednesday evening, January 19th:

T. A. Gosterman, Penn twp.	175
Bertha Johnston, Benner	39
Grace Vallimont, Snow Shoe	100
Carrie Weaver, Bellefonte	75
Samuel M. Goodhart, Potter	46
Cyrus Hoy, Walker	46
Annie Grove, Gregg	37
Thomas L. Moore, Potter	35
F. W. Dillen, Huston	35
Harry E. Breen, Spring	9
Mary A. Foreman, Gregg	1
Alice Neff, Boggs	1
W. R. Heaton, Patton	1

JAMES CORL,
JOHN D. MEYER.

Dr. Holloway Resigns.

At the close of his sermon last Sabbath morning, Dr. Holloway announced that it was his last sermon and tendered his resignation as pastor of the Lutheran church of this place, the pulpit of which he has filled the past seven years. He had in contemplation retiring from the active ministry a year or more ago. Manifestations of sincere regret were shown by members of the congregation and others, after the close of the service. In the future Dr. Holloway intends to devote himself to literary and theological work connected with the Lutheran church. We join in wishing him a pleasant field in his new labors, for which he has sufficient vitality, mentally or physically. He has been the author of some papers and books which give evidence of his ability, especially in church history, and made him widely known in Lutheran and other church circles.

Dr. Holloway is a native of this county, was born at Aaronsburg, and educated for the ministry at Gettysburg. The best wishes of his congregation and others of this community go with the Dr. and Mrs. Holloway.

PASTOR DIES IN LOCKUP.

Clergyman, Orator and Author, Succumbs After Debauch.

W. Scott Wilson, a regularly ordained minister of the Methodist church and formerly a member of the Central Pennsylvania Conference, was found dead in the Altoona city prison Sunday morning. He had been on the street Friday night while in a helplessly intoxicated condition. Wilson was a brilliant man, but the victim of unfortunate habits. He was a native of Cambria county, and was 51 years old. He was pastor of Methodist churches in Williamsport, Houtzdale and other places in Clearfield and Huntingdon counties before he was dropped by the conference.

He was an eloquent preacher and lecturer and a writer of graceful verses. Since leaving the ministry, he was employed at times on Altoona papers.

Centre Co. Asso.

The Centre County Association of Philadelphia has sent out invitations for the second midwinter entertainment which is to be held at Mosebach's casino, Girard Ave., and 13th St., that city on the evening of February 6th.

The entertainment committee, composed of Ira D. Garman, chairman; Thomas Foster, Max Liveright, Dr. Stewart C. Runkle, Herman Haupt and L. Olin Meek, has announced that there will be vaudeville entertainment from 8 until 9 o'clock, a banquet from 9 until 10 and dancing after 10. Every Centre county now a resident of Philadelphia or vicinity as well as all others who might find it convenient to be in the city that night are cordially invited and those who intend going should make remittance of \$1.25 each to Dr. S. Gray Matern, 1015 North Forty-fourth street, Phila., not later than January 27th.

The Spring Elections.

Elections for township and borough offices comes this year on Tuesday, Feb. 21. The last day for filing nomination papers will be on Friday, Feb. 3, eighteen days before the election. Nominations must be made not later than Saturday, Jan. 28.

HOW THE JAPANESE TOOK PORT ARTHUR

A Graphic Description by an American Correspondent.

UNDERMINED THE LARGE FORTS

Remarkable Feat of Hurling Shells Over Mountains With Accuracy--Never saw the Vessels that were Sunk--Most Remarkable Victory.

(Persons who have closely followed the course of the Eastern war are more or less familiar with the details of the various important movements. Yet few have a clear conception of what Port Arthur and its fortifications were like, and the peculiar difficulties that confronted the Japanese army in their effort to capture that stronghold. The best article we have seen on that subject appeared in the last issue of the Scientific American, written by their correspondent on the ground, with the Japanese army. We publish it entire.—Ed.)

By Richard Barry, special correspondent at Port Arthur for the Scientific American.

In all the long history of military exploits, there is not one that can compare in point of difficulties surmounted, with the reduction of Port Arthur. That this fortress should have been taken by assault entitles the Japanese operations to rank with the finest work done by any army in any age; that it should have been taken in five months from the day on which the investment was completed (the day on which the Russians were driven into their permanent works) is an exploit which has never been approached. For, mark you, Port Arthur's defenses had been laid out on the most approved and up-to-date theories. Nature, moreover, has cast the topographical features of the place on lines that are admirably suited to defense. The harbor is surrounded by two approximately concentric ranges of hills, the crests of which are broken by a series of successive conical elevations. The engineers took the suggestion thus offered, and ran two concentric lines of fortifications around the city, building massive masonry forts on the highest summits, and connecting them by continuous defensive works. The inner line of the forts lay at an average distance of one mile from the city, and constituted the main line of permanent defense; the outer line, at an average distance of a mile and a half from Port Arthur. Beyond these again, were the semi-permanent defenses. The positions of the various forts were chosen in such a relation to each other, that they were mutually supporting—that is to say, if any one were captured by the enemy, it could not be held because it was dominated by the fire from the neighboring forts; and, indeed, it often happened that the Japanese seized positions from which they were driven in this way.

In the majority of cases the slope of the hills was very steep, and what was even worse for the Japanese, smooth and free from cover; so that if an attempt were made to rush the works, a charge would have to be made over a broad, steep glacis, swept by the shrapnel, machine gun, and rifle fire of the defenders. Once across the danger zone, the attack was confronted by the massive masonry parapets of the fort, over which the survivors, cut down to a mere handful, would be powerless to force an entrance.

The defense of Port Arthur, however, did not stop at the outer line of fortifications, but extended no less than eighteen miles to the northward, to a point where the peninsula on which Port Arthur is situated narrows to a width of three miles. Here a range of conical hills, not unlike some of those at Port Arthur, reaches from sea to sea; and these had been ringed with intrenchments for troops and masked (or hidden) emplacements for artillery. Between Nanshan and Port Arthur the Russians had built four more lines of intrenchments, reaching from sea to sea, all very strong and admirably suited for defense. Now it must be borne in mind that all this wonderful net-work of fortifications, strong by nature of the ground, strong by virtue of the great skill and care with which it had been built, was distinguished from all other previous defensive works by the fact that in this fortress, for the first time, were utilized all those terrible agencies of war, which the rapid advance of science in the past quarter of a century has rendered available. Among these we may mention rapid-fire guns, machine guns, smokeless powder, artillery of high velocity and great range, high explosive shells, the magazine rifle, the telescopic sight giving marvelous accuracy of fire, the range-finder giving instantaneously the exact distance of the enemy, the searchlight, the telegraph and the telephone, starlight bombs, barbed-wire entanglements, and a dozen other inventions, all of which were deemed sufficient, when applied to such stupendous fortifications as those of Port Arthur, to render them absolutely impregnable.

The Russians believed them to be so—certainly the incomparable Stoessel did. And well he might; for there was no record in history of any race of fighters, at least in modern times, that could face such death-dealing weapons, and not melt away so swiftly before their fury as to be swept away in defeat.

But a new type of fighter has arisen, as the sequel was to tell.

On February 8 the first blow fell upon Port Arthur in that famous night attack by the torpedo boats. On February 9 occurred the engagement between the remnant of the Russian fleet and the Japanese fleet under Admiral Togo, which ended in the Russian retreat into the harbor and the closing of Port Arthur by sea.

On May 26 the Japanese Second Army, which had been landed at Petsewo Bay, attacked the first line of defense at Nanshan, eighteen miles north of Port Arthur, and gave an inkling of the mettle of the Japanese troops by capturing the position in a frontal attack. The Japanese pushed on to Port Arthur and there followed, in quick succession, a series of bloody struggles at the successive lines of defense in which the Japanese would not be denied. The fiercest fight took place at the capture of a double height, Keshan and Wentengshan, which Stoessel re-attacked vainly for three days, losing three times as many men as were lost originally in the attempt to hold the position.

On May 29 Dalney was occupied, and became the base of the besieging army. A railroad runs from Dalney for three miles to a junction with the main line from the north to Port Arthur.

On August 9 to 11 the outlying semi-permanent works Taikushan and Shokushan, lying about three and one-half miles from Port Arthur, were taken, and the Russians driven in to their permanent positions.

The army detailed for the capture of Port Arthur was 60,000 strong; Stoessel at the date of the battle of Nanshan probably had 35,000 men.

Encouraged by their uninterrupted success in capturing Russian intrenchments by dashing frontal attack, the Japanese, particularly after their brilliant success of August 9 to 11, believed that they could storm the main defenses in the manner they had used against the Russian right-center in a furious attack upon the line of forts stretching from the railway around the easterly side of the town to the sea. For seven days they battled furiously. But the wave of conquest that had flowed over four lines of defense, broke utterly against the fifth; and after a continuous struggle, carried on day and night, beneath sunlight, moon, and searchlight, they retired completely baffled, with an awful casualty list of 25,000 men.

On September 1 the Japanese, finding that they could not take Port Arthur by assault, settled down to reduce it by an engineering siege. This latter was carried on by means of "sapping and mining," supported by heavy bombardment, its object being to shake the defense by terrific artillery fire, blow up the parapets and other defenses by subterranean mines, and capture the fortress by force assault delivered from concealed trenches close to the fortifications. Sapping and mining may be described as a method of attack by tunneling. The Japanese found that they could not get into the forts by a rush, above ground, so they determined to burrow in below ground. The main attack was directed against the line of forts to the east of the city, or the Russian right center. The first operation was to cut a deep trench, not less than six feet in depth and a dozen or more feet in width, roughly paralleled with the line of forts, and at a distance of about 1,000 yards therefrom. From this trench three lines of zigzag trenches were dug in the direction of the principal forts of Erlung, Keekwan, and Panlung. These trenches were about six feet deep (deep enough to hide the sappers from view) and eight feet wide (wide enough to allow the troops to march to, the assault four abreast). The zigzag consisted of an alternate approach and parallel, the former extending diagonally toward the fortification, the latter parallel with it. The angle of the diagonal approaches was always carefully mapped out by the engineers, and was so laid with reference to the enemy's forts, that it could neither be seen nor reached by shell fire. The digging was done chiefly at night, and the soil was carried back through the excavated trenches in gabions and on stretchers, and dumped out of sight of the enemy. As the parallels were advanced across the valley or level spaces, they were roofed at intervals, with planks covered with soil and grass, so that as the Russians looked out toward the ravine in which the army was supposed to be encamped, there was nothing to indicate that the enemy was cutting a series of covered roadways, right up to the base of the forts themselves. Of course in many cases the trenches were located, and desperate night sorties were

Continued on Page 4.

ITALIAN MURDERED NEAR MILL HALL

Body Found Lying Along the Railroad Tracks

AN ARREST MADE ON MONDAY

Committed Last Friday Night--Strange Incidents at the Funeral--Frank Dominick the Accused Man--Damaging Evidence Against Him

The crew on a freight train Friday evening discovered the body of a man lying between the main tracks of the Bald Eagle Valley Railroad, about five miles west of Lock Haven. Another crew picked the body up and took it to Mill Hall, and it proved to be that of James Sestro, a resident of Mill Hall.

The first supposition was that he had been struck by a freight train; but, upon the removal of the clothing, a bullet hole was found directly above, and over the heart. The clothing had been set on fire, and was burned through to the flesh, which was also considerably scorched. This indicates that a shot was fired at close enough range to ignite the garments.

Near the place where the body was picked up was found a pint bottle half full of whisky, and traces of blood were found from the bottle to the place where the body lay. Near the spot where the bottle was found were evidences of a scuffle.

As further evidence that the man was foully dealt with Harry L. Flanigan heard the report of a shot in that locality at about or shortly after 7 o'clock. Sestro leaves a wife and one child in Mill Hall.

Coroner W. N. Armstrong subsequently found three wounds, and two bullets were extracted, one from the head and one near the heart.

Chief Lewis Lannen was on the scene and by footprints and dripping blood tracked the supposed murderer to the creek, where it is thought, he washed his hands. This is the fourth murder that has occurred in the county within a year, and all the murderers have escaped.

STAMPEDE AT CHURCH FUNERAL.

AT ST. AGNES' CHURCH, a stampede at Lock Haven on Monday, a stampede marked the funeral services of James Sestro, the Italian, murdered at Mill Hall last Friday night. As the casket was being carried out of the edifice a large cross fell to the floor with a crash. This was followed a few seconds later by one of the iron pillars supporting the gallery toppling over. A stampede followed, and it is a miracle that no one was killed or badly hurt. As the casket was being lowered into the grave one of the straps wound around the limbs of a pall-bearer and pulled him into the grave on top of the coffin. Friends of the murdered man declare the murderer was among those who attended the funeral.

On Monday Frank Dominick, an Italian, was arrested as the suspect. He made his home with Sestro and that has furnished a plausible clue. It is alleged they have a chain of evidence against Dominick sufficient to fasten the crime upon him. After the murder was committed the body was placed on the railroad tracks to convey the impression the man was killed by the cars. A trail of blood was found leading from the place where the body was found to the creek. The right hand of Dominick is injured and it is stated he said it was injured while cutting wood. He fails to give a satisfactory account of his whereabouts on the night of the tragedy.

Other circumstantial evidence in the hands of District Attorney Henry Hipple is a bloody handkerchief found by Port Walker, of Mill Hall, near the axe factory, Saturday. He took it home and after his wife had washed it the initial "F" was found in the corner.

An Iver-Johnson 32-calibre revolver Constable Roffe secured from the prisoner by a ruse. In his search for evidence he requested Dominick to loan him his revolver which he did without hesitation. Dominick is a married man and has a wife and two children living at Hyner.

Got the Pig.

A quarrel over a pig was aired in the Blair county court last week. John Forney and Mrs. Annie Amick each claimed a tiny porker. They took hold of it. John pulled one way, the woman the other. Suddenly the naughty John let go and Mrs. Amick fell over, exhibiting the latest in hosiery. The pig fell on top of her. The jury divided the costs between them.

An Iowa Judge refused to grant a divorce to a man on the ground of drunkenness, and added, "that a woman has as much right to get drunk occasionally as a man." How rapidly the women are acquiring all the rights, privileges and immunities we men have been enjoying for several thousand years.

FACT, FUN AND FANCY.

Bright, Sparkling Paragraphs--Selected and Original.

Adam wasn't afraid to tell Eve any secrets.

A man may be a sculptor without cutting much ice.

Some fellows are always late and some are too previous.

Home-made advice is generally as good as any other.

The man who minds his own business hasn't time to meddle.

Many a man is honest because he has never been put to the test.

In cattle ships it is doubtful if the steers all ride in the steerage.

Too many people only want to press the button and have someone else do the rest.

The more children a woman has the less time she has to brood over her troubles.

There are men who finally consent to go to work when they can't make a living in any other way.

10 HOURS IN A MINE.

Michael Marock, who became lost in a mine and almost perished, told a thrilling story of his 24 hours' experience underground walking constantly through entries in the Young shaft mine, Westmoreland county, not daring to stop for fear of freezing to death nor daring to light a match for fear of an explosion. The Young shaft entries cross and recross and in some directions reach out nearly three miles.

Being nearly 300 feet deep and on account of the air being driven into them the temperature is at the freezing. The mine had been closed and Marock with companions had been on the slope, drinking it is said. The man wandered into one of the entries and was not missed. Marock soon realized that he was lost in the big mine with no chance of meeting a human being until work should again be started on the following Monday. He wandered from one entry to another in hopes of reaching the bottom of the shaft where he might signal to the power house on the surface.

The cold he said was intense, and his hands and feet became numb. He feared that his legs would give out or that he would stumble and fall. He fought desperately against an inclination to lie down and sleep to death. Hunger soon added to his misery. Wandering on along the sides of the entries his strength was fast falling with his head whirling and his senses leaving him.

He did not know in what direction he was traveling or how many hours he had spent groping about. He was almost ready to sink to the entry floor when he saw the flicker of a torch ahead. Marock was carried to the surface and stimulants were administered.

Hundreds Converted.

A religious wave is passing over Lock Haven. For two months the Rev. M. F. Fosselman, pastor of the United Evangelical church, has been conducting revival meetings, and each night the church is crowded to the doors, and on many occasions hundreds have been turned away. Up to the present time there have been more than two hundred conversions, many of the converts being young men from 16 to 30 years old. Billiard halls, pool rooms and public dances are being boycotted, and business in these resorts has fallen off in consequence. The interest now is as great as, or greater than, ever.

Arc Street Lights For Renova.

The Renovo borough council Wednesday evening 11, awarded a contract to Joseph P. Kane of that place, to light the streets with forty arc lights, at his bid of \$58 for 1200 candle-power per year or \$65 for 2000 candlepower. The Renovo Edison company's bid was \$78 and \$84. The bids submitted for installing a complete arc and incandescent municipal lighting plant run from \$7,400 to \$13,257. The question of erecting a plant was deferred until a future time.

Teachers' Institute.

A teacher's local institute for District No. 2, composed of the boroughs of Centre Hall and State College and the townships of Potters, Harris, Ferguson and College, will be held in Grange Arcadia at Centre Hall, Friday and Saturday, Feb. 3rd and 4th. The session on the 3rd will be in the evening; those on the 4th in the forenoon and afternoon. Numerous local teachers are on the program. The public is invited to attend the sessions.

Hurt by Flywheel.

The jury in the case of Benjamin Boop vs the Laurelton Lumber Company in the Union county court, awarded the plaintiff damages aggregating \$2100.80. The verdict will likely affect two other cases against the same corporation. Boop, with several others, was injured by the bursting of a flywheel at the company's plant.