

KEEPING TAB ON THE WORLD

Elihu Root Looms Large on the Political Horizon as Hay's Successor and the Presumed Favorite of the President—Health Before Work, Shonts' Canal Slogan --- Senator Mitchell Convicted—Russian Mutiny Partly Checked—Peary Off For the Pole—Cotton Market Booms.

POLITICAL

Root as Roosevelt Heir.

The fact that ex-Secretary of War Root was invited by President Roosevelt to represent the state department at the funeral of the late Secretary Hay at Cleveland was thought to foreshadow the offer of the state portfolio to Mr. Root. Consequently there was little surprise when the formal announcement came from Oyster Bay July 7 that Mr. Root had accepted the president's offer and would take the oath of office in a couple of weeks. It was explained, however, that it would take some time before Mr. Root could close up his business affairs and that he would not go to Washington permanently until some time in September. Mr. Root's prompt acceptance of this office is generally regarded by the political prophets as indicating his ambition to succeed President Roosevelt in 1908. It is known that the president has long regarded Mr. Root as the proper man to carry out the Roosevelt policies. It is not doubted that all of the influence of the administration will go to Root in the next Republican national convention.

Elihu Root.

The prophets are also busy with the future of Taft, who is now expected to be appointed to the supreme court bench when a vacancy occurs. There is much talk about the personal sacrifices made by Mr. Root in re-entering the cabinet, as his law business yields nearly \$300,000 a year.

Governor Pennypacker's resurrection of David Martin, Philadelphia's erstwhile boss, to succeed Durham as state insurance commissioner was followed by various rumors of the most enticing offers of preferment to Mayor Weaver in the hope that he would throw the weight of his office toward some recognition of the shattered political ring which so long had usurped the name of the Republican party in the city. Mayor Weaver's answer was delivered in no uncertain terms when he declared that he would recognize no man as the political leader of Philadelphia, as he regarded the cause of civic reform as having nothing to do with partisan politics. He insisted that the people must name the candidates.

District Attorney Jerome of New York while on his way to the Ottawa (Kan.) Chautauqua spoke at Kansas City, Mo., of Governor Folk's Sunday closing policy, expressing the opinion that Folk would fail to enforce the Sunday closing laws because public sentiment was against them. He said, "No law is a good law that has not back of it the sentiment of a majority of the people."

A new political alliance is reported to have been formed in Montana by Senator Clark and F. A. Heinze preliminary to the next campaign, the object of which is to return Clark to the senate and secure a legislature friendly to Heinze.

Governor Stokes of New Jersey appointed, July 6, James B. Dill, the well known adviser and constructor of trusts, to be a judge of the court of errors and appeals.

Chicago hears that Mayor Johnson of Cleveland is preparing to run for the next Democratic presidential nomination on a platform declaring for government ownership of the transportation lines.

EXECUTIVE

Shaw Explains the Deficit.

Secretary of the Treasury Shaw in announcing the deficit of \$24,000,000 for the past fiscal year, or \$6,000,000 more than the official estimate, explains that in the estimate an error of \$4,000,000 was made by deducting twice the amount of the St. Louis fair loan. He figures that receipts have exceeded the estimate by \$2,500,000. The

deficiency in postal receipts is \$2,000,000 over the estimate. A million more than estimated has been spent on the Panama canal, also \$750,000 more than estimated on irrigation, \$500,000 more on rivers and harbors, \$1,300,000 more for the Indian service and \$1,750,000 more on other things.

Two Offices For Magoon.

President Roosevelt has appointed Governor Charles E. Magoon of the Panama canal zone to be minister to Panama, a double responsibility that is unique in the field of diplomacy. This action is not due merely to economy, but with a view to avoiding disputes such as arose between Minister Barrett and Governor Davis.

Counting Uncle Sam's Cash.

The task of counting the cash in the United States treasury was begun July 1 in view of the entrance of Morgan H. Treat of New York upon the duties of United States treasurer as the successor of Ellis H. Roberts. Sixty employees are engaged in this work, which includes an inventory of \$1,152,818,725 in the thirteen cash vaults.

Health Before Canal Work.

Chairman Shonts of the Panama canal commission has announced a radically new policy by saying that the first duty is to create sound underlying conditions for the health and comfort of the employees and that that is vastly more important just now than the removal of earth. The men are to have suitable houses in healthful surroundings, wholesome food at reasonable prices, transportation facilities to work and opportunity for recreation. It will also be the policy of the commission to give the public every day the actual condition of things as they exist in the isthmus. Mr. Shonts says that as a matter of fact wages have been increased in every branch of the service during the life of the commission, and it will be the policy to fill the higher positions by promotion of deserving employees. Two engineers have been sent to report on the amount of work that has actually been done.

Taft Sails For Manila.

Secretary of War Taft and his party, including a number of congressmen and their wives and Miss Roosevelt, sailed from San Francisco July 8 on the Manchuria for their destination at Manila.

Neglecting Cattle in Transit.

From special inspectors the department of agriculture has evidence against railroads of more than 12,000 violations of the law requiring that cattle in transit from one state to another shall be unloaded, watered and fed for a period of five hours after they have been on the road for twenty-eight hours. This law was passed in 1872, but has never been enforced. The penalty for each violation is \$500.

FOREIGN

Manifesto of Mutineers.

That the mutiny in Russia's Black sea fleet was not a momentary outburst of passion, but a carefully prearranged movement of the revolutionists, was indicated when the crew of the rebel battleship Kuzia Potemkin issued a manifesto to the powers July 2 declaring war on all Russian vessels which refused to join them and promising to respect neutral territory and shipping. This was thought to be the formal opening of a revolution against autocratic rule in Russia. By threats of bombardment the mutineers secured coal and food and eluded the recommissioned Black sea squadron sent in pursuit. They were expected next to co-operate with the insurgents in the Caucasus.

The Choice of Peace Envoys.

President Roosevelt announced July 2 that the Russian and Japanese governments had notified him of the appointment of plenipotentiaries to meet at Washington as soon after the 1st of August as possible to discuss peace terms. The men from Russia are the new ambassador to the United States, Rosen, and the ambassador to Italy, Muraviev. The Japanese representatives are the minister to the United States, Takahira, and the minister of foreign affairs, Baron Komura. Both sides will have full power to conclude the treaty of peace, subject to the ratification of the home governments. Muraviev is a member of the permanent court of arbitration at The Hague. Baron Rosen and his family arrived at New York July 4.

Revival Converts in London.

In a thanksgiving service at the Albert hall, London, July 2, the American revivalists Terry and Alexander brought to a close their five months' campaign in England. It was announced that 14,000 converts had been recorded since they came to London. The cost of the revival was \$85,000.

Frenchman Barred From Berlin.

By order of the German emperor, M. Jaures, the French Socialist leader, was prohibited from making his proposed speech in Berlin July 9. The invitation to Jaures came from the Socialist executive committee and was designed to advance the opposition to the kaiser's Moroccan policy with a view to helping the cause of international socialism. It was also planned that the German Socialist, Bebel, should speak in Paris on the same day.

Paul Jones' Body Transferred.

The ceremony of transferring the body of John Paul Jones from France to the representatives of the United States was performed July 6 in the



Baron von Rosen.

American church, Ambassador Porter addressing Assistant Secretary of State Loomis, recounting briefly the career of Jones, whose body lay in a coffin covered with a flag and wreaths. Loomis in turn confided the remains to Admiral Sigbee, and a squad of sailors from the American warships lifted the coffin and placed it upon a gun carriage. A French regiment led the procession, followed by the American escort and the various government officials. Later the body was taken by rail to Cherbourg, where the American squadron lay.

Sweden's Display of Force.

The people of the Scandinavian peninsula were thrown into a high state of excitement by the news from Stockholm July 4 that King Oscar had ordered the mobilization of the Swedish army as a means of emphasizing any proposal for settlement which the riksdag might make to Norway.

New Japanese Battleship.

The Katori, a new battleship built for the Japanese at Barrow, England, was launched July 4, being christened by the Princess Arisugawa. The Katori is one of the most powerful battleships ever constructed.

EDUCATIONAL

Points of N. E. A. Convention.

A record breaking attendance of over 25,000 teachers was reported at the convention of the National Educational association at Asbury Park, N. J., last week. Mayor McClellan of New York addressed the convention, advocating the three R's or certain fundamental subjects that every one must know if success is hoped for. He thought there was a tendency to exploit the teachers at the expense of the taught, resulting in giving the pupil a smattering of innumerable subjects, puzzling his poor brain without developing it, in confusing him with the higher branches of learning when he can neither read nor write and in making him a jack of all trades and master of none.

The Rev. Dr. Nathan C. Schaeffer, Pennsylvania's superintendent of education, was chosen president of the association for the coming year. There was a sharp fight between the younger women teachers and the older principals and superintendents as to the proposed new incorporation of the association, and when the former were overruled by the refusal of President Maxwell to entertain Margaret Haley's motion for a division this famous leader of the Chicago Teachers' Federation threatened to take the matter into the courts. The department of secondary education adopted a resolution against secret societies in the high schools because they were "selfish, snobbish, narrow and gave a feeling of self sufficiency."

President Roosevelt addressed the convention on the ideal of doing good work for its own sake. He told the teachers there wasn't a man in his cabinet to whom it was not a financial disadvantage to stay there.

Chicago's Women Directors.

The educational press is high in commendation of the recent appointment of three well known women to the Chicago board of education. Mayor Dunne chose Mrs. Emmons Blaine, Jane Addams and Dr. Cornelia De Bey.

RELIGIOUS

The Pope's Letter to Laymen.

The recent encyclical of Pope Pius X., in which Catholic laymen of Italy are encouraged to take part in national politics, has been received in this country. In it the pope maintains that the work to which Catholics devote themselves must correspond to the requirements of society today. Catholics are urged to prepare themselves for public life and to form electoral associations looking to the welfare of the people.

Christian Endeavor Convention.

The twenty-second international Christian Endeavor convention was opened at Baltimore, July 5, with 8,000 delegates in attendance. A letter of regret from President Roosevelt was read, in which the work of the society for a quarter of a century was praised highly for making better citizens. The total receipts for the year were \$96,515 and the expenditures \$64,667. The feature of the convention is a choir of 2,400 voices led by the Rev. Coffey Bonner of London. Representatives are present from twenty-five denominations of the Protestant church in all parts of the world.

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SPORTING EVENTS

They Wins Bennett Cup.

Driving a Richard-Brasier ninety-six horsepower car, the French automobilist They won the annual race for the Bennett cup over the Auvergne course at Lechamps, France, July 5, riding a total of 341 miles in 7 hours 10 minutes. Two Italians were second and third, a Frenchman fourth and an Englishman fifth. None of the three Americans finished.

Hart, Heavyweight Champion.

With James J. Jeffries, the unbeaten but retired heavyweight champion pugilist, as referee, Marvin Hart of Louisville knocked out Jack Root of Chicago in the twelfth round of a fight at Reno, Nev., July 4. Thus Hart became the acknowledged heavyweight champion.

LEGAL-CRIMINAL

Senator Mitchell Convicted.

United States Senator Mitchell of Oregon was found guilty, July 4, by the jury at Portland on the charge of having accepted compensation for practicing before the federal departments while he was a member of the senate. The jury recommended the senator to the mercy of the court. His counsel moved for a new trial, and the hearing was set for July 10. The convicted senator appeared as if petrified as the verdict was announced. Pending the hearing and sentence he was released on his own recognizance. Other convictions of high officials are expected to follow.



Senator Mitchell.

The Curfew in Pittsburgh.

The police authorities of Pittsburgh revived an old curfew law July 6 which had not been enforced for half a century. The bell tolled at 8:15 for the girls to be off the streets and at 9:45 for the boys.

Santa Fe Contempt Charge.

A charge of contempt of court has been brought against the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad company for having violated an injunction issued early in 1902 restraining the company from giving rebates. The proceedings are instigated by the department of justice. It is said that the Santa Fe favored the Colorado Fuel and Iron company in giving rebates on coal, and the federal court at Kansas City is requested to call the company's officers to answer.

Cigarettes Outlawed in Wisconsin.

With the 1st of July the anticigarette law passed by the last session of the Wisconsin legislature went into operation. Since then the sale or gift of cigarettes by one person to another is a misdemeanor punishable by fine or imprisonment, or both. Already test charges are under way.

Milwaukee Grifters Arrested.

The Milwaukee grand jury has brought indictments against twenty-one public officers after an extended investigation, charging them with bribery and various forms of graft.

Philadelphia Dragnet Out.

The reform administration of Philadelphia showed its hand July 2 in one of the largest police raids in the history of any city. The questionable resorts within a territory of about twenty square miles, including the Tenderloin, were swept clean of the various kinds of resorts and speak easies, about 400 prisoners, men and women, being taken. The raid was conducted by 300 policemen led by the agents of the Law and Order society under the direction of Dr. Clarence Gibboney. The authorities regard it as an object lesson for evil doers. Most of the men were released on payment of a ten dollar fine, while the women were held for trial.

State Refinery Law Dead.

The Kansas supreme court gave its unanimous decision July 7 that the law passed by the legislature last winter providing for the establishment of a branch penitentiary at Peru and a state oil refinery in connection therewith is wholly unconstitutional. The court evidently regards the branch penitentiary provision as a subterfuge.

COMMERCIAL

New Railroad Rate War.

The rivalry between the eastern railroads for passenger traffic began July 6, when the Grand Trunk and Erie made a cut of \$2 on first class tickets

and \$1 on second class tickets between New York and Chicago and a corresponding reduction to other eastern points. This action follows the change of the Michigan Central from standard to differential fares, a board of arbitration having decided that the Michigan Central was entitled to make as low rates as any other line in connection with the New York Central and other roads east of Buffalo.

Railroad Secret Service Dropped.

For alleged looseness the officials and 121 operatives, comprising the entire secret service of the Wabash railway, have been dismissed summarily. Traffic in passes was one of the charges against the service.

Big Jump in Cotton.

When the July cotton report was read at the New York Cotton Exchange, July 3, the price of cotton advanced at a bound from 9.50 to 10.50, a gain of \$5 a bale in five minutes. As the price rose there was a frantic rush of brokers to sell orders for customers, and prices varied in different parts of the room at the same time. The condition of the crop was found to be 5 per cent lower than expected; hence the bear panic.

The Largest Steel Contract.

President Rowe of the Pittsburgh Steel company has received the largest steel contract in the history of the industry. His company agrees to purchase its entire requirements of steel billets from the United States Steel corporation for not less than five years.

More Devlin Banks Closed.

Following the failure of C. J. Devlin, the wealthy mine operator of Kansas City, Mo., and the consequent failure of the First National bank of Topeka, Kan., two other banks, the Spring Valley National and the First National Bank of Illinois, closed their doors

(Continued on page 3.)

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