

# KEEPING TAB ON THE WORLD

**Peace Terms Mean That Japan Intends to Be Mistress of the Orient, Willy Nilly—President Addresses Enthusiastic Throngs at Wilkesbarre and Chautauqua—Bridge Workers Declare General Strike—Explorer Fiala Rescued—Federal Control Softens Fever Quarantine Situation.**

## POLITICAL

### Shaw to Virginia Republicans.

The first all white Republican convention ever held in the state of Virginia was that at Ronoke, which was addressed by Secretary of the Treasury Shaw. He said that he came to preach the gospel of American progress. He argued that every industrious citizen is both a producer and a consumer and that the Democrats always appeal to the latter, saying that cheap articles of consumption are the one thing needful to prosperity regardless of who produces them. On the contrary, the Republicans appeal to the producer, saying that the greatest question is the price at which he can dispose of his products, whether they are labor or the results of labor. The opposition promised the consumer "the best market in the world in which to buy." The Republican party promised the producer "the best market in the world in which to sell." He said that business stagnation and panic had marked every experiment with tariff for revenue only.



Secretary Shaw.

President Addresses Mine Workers. Mine workers as well as temperance workers comprised the vast throng of more than 150,000 persons who gave President Roosevelt the reception of his life, when he spoke on the same platform with Cardinal Gibbons and John Mitchell, at Wilkesbarre. It was the eagerness of this great mass of people to get near the president that came near causing a frightful catastrophe, those in front being pressed against the ropes by the thousands behind. Only the personal magnetism of the nation's chief as he raised his arms and shouted for order checked the dangerous movement. Cardinal Gibbons, who was the first speaker, said that the president's coming would be a potent factor in cementing the good relations between the miners and their employers. John Mitchell, speaking for the mine workers, said the visit of the president marked an epoch in industrial history, and spoke of their gratitude for the president's intervention in the great strike of 1902. He introduced the president as one who had spoken for the right of the workmen to organize and who was an honorary member of one union. The president said he was glad to speak to the miners and under the auspices of the C. T. A. U. He pointed out that a man's own qualities were mostly responsible for determining his success. Hence the importance of sobriety and temperance. To be a good citizen a man must first learn to govern himself, and this applied as much to the wealthy as to the poor. The president declared that he strongly believed in trades unions "wisely and justly handled," and that it was the duty of both capitalist and wage worker to seek each other out and endeavor to show broad and kindly human sympathy.

### Chicago's Ownership Plans.

Mayor Dunne of Chicago has decided that the city should allow the traction companies to continue to operate in the streets long enough to work out their present franchise values, while announcing its intention to take over the lines in the future. In an interview the mayor said that it would be his policy to avoid condemnation proceedings wherever possible because they are so costly. Of the 700 miles of trackage in Chicago forty miles would revert to the city at the cost price within the next two years, and in three years more the majority of the 700 miles would revert in the same way. After that he says that the remaining roads whose charters are for longer terms will find themselves so surrounded by city lines as to be glad to sell at a reasonable figure. When that time comes, the salaries of employees will be higher and hours of work shorter.

Connecticut Legislators' Grant. The people of Connecticut have been startled by the report from Hartford to the effect that the general assembly, whose session has just closed, expended \$15,000 for pens and jack knives for the use of the 290 legislators. This was sufficient to supply each member with three fountain

pens and nine knives, but, as a matter of fact, about one-third of the members got only one each.

### Governor La Follette's Choice.

At last Governor La Follette of Wisconsin has decided to resign his present office and take the place to which he had been elected in the United States senate and to which he was entitled at the beginning of the special session last March. He will enter the senate at the time of the extra session in November.

### The President Warns Truists.

Before the Chautauqua (N. Y.) assembly, the next day after his Wilkesbarre speech, President Roosevelt emphasized his conception of the Monroe doctrine as free from self aggrandizement and not as a shield to our weaker neighbors. He declared we would not go to war to prevent a foreign country from collecting a just debt or to back up a sister republic in a refusal to pay. Speaking of truists, he warned that leniency was at an end and said packers would be prosecuted.

## LEGAL-CRIMINAL

### Wealthy Milwaukee Grifters.

The Milwaukee, Wis., grand jury has indicted Charles F. Pfister, one of the city's wealthiest and most prominent citizens, on the charge of stealing \$14,000 from the Wisconsin Reading company; also against three others for bribery and one for perjury. Mr. Pfister says that the money placed in his hands was expended according to an agreement years ago.

### Wife Desertion on Increase.

Magistrate Poole of New York on one day had 100 women in his court, each asking for a warrant for a deserting husband. Thereupon he made the statement that 60,000 wives in Manhattan alone are abandoned every year and that the evil was growing at a rapid rate. He said that the majority of the wife deserters were men of foreign birth.

### Connecticut Divorce Decision.

The Connecticut supreme court of errors has just decided that a marriage is dissoluble under the laws of that state when one of the parties to the contract is an epileptic, who has induced the other to marry by falsely representing his or her physical condition. In that state it is against the law for epileptics to marry.

### Congressman's Jury Disagrees.

The second trial of the land fraud case against Congressman Williamson of Oregon, Dr. Van Gessner and M. O. Biggs at Portland, resulted in a disagreement, the jury standing six to six after being out forty hours. The case will be tried again Aug. 28.

### Warrant for Paterson's Mayor.

After four days of inactivity and indecision following the disappearance of William H. Belcher, the absconding mayor of Paterson, N. J., the prosecuting officers issued a warrant for his arrest, charging embezzlement. The extent of the departed mayor's pecuniations increased from day to day, as light was thrown on his many crooked dealings. The amount was estimated at not less than \$100,000. He was engaged in nearly every form of petty misappropriation and forgery. No clew to his whereabouts was obtainable and his description was sent broadcast over the country. At the first meeting of the board of aldermen it was decided to halt all new grants for five months until another mayor is elected. President Young of the board of aldermen will be the acting mayor in the interim.



William H. Belcher.

## EXECUTIVE

### Rear Admiral Clark Retires.

On his sixty-second birthday, Aug. 10, Rear Admiral Clark, who commanded the Oregon in the Spanish war, retired from the navy.

### Battleship Kansas Launched.

The new battleship Kansas was formally launched at the yards of the New York Ship Building company at Camden, N. J., Aug. 12, being christened by Miss Anna Hoch, daughter of the governor of Kansas. The traditional bottle of champagne was broken by Miss Hoch over the bow of the vessel.

### Wilson's Antigraft Rules.

Secretary of Agriculture Wilson is preparing to put into effect two new rules. One is that no employee of the department of agriculture shall be interested in any concern engaged commercially in work with which the employee has to do in his official capacity. The other rule prohibits the interest in any concern which has contracts with the department if the employee is in a position to influence awards.

The investigation of the bureau of animal industry has been taken up. The head of this bureau, Dr. Salmon, has admitted that for six years prior to 1902 he was the silent partner of George E. Howard in the George E. Howard Printing company, which had contracts with the department for printing meat inspection labels. Mr. Howard is said to have invented a label suitable for being affixed to inspected meats. This latest development in the department graft scandal has started anew the rumors of Mr. Wilson's retirement. It is also charged that the bureau of animal industry helps the beef trust in maintaining its monopoly by refusing to inspect the products of independent meat packers.

This, if true, would involve the secretary directly. The secretary throws the blame on congress for not having appropriated the money asked for. More than 60,000,000 animals were inspected last year in fifty-one cities at a total cost of \$781,000. It is proposed to charge a fee for inspection as one solution of the problem.

### Taft Party at Manila.

Secretary of War Taft, with the party of congressmen and their families and Miss Roosevelt, have been entertained at Manila. At a dinner given by the chamber of commerce 400 guests were present. In a speech made by Governor Wright, he declared that the visit of the secretary proved that the Filipinos would receive a square deal. Secretary Taft said that the pledges made by McKinley would be honestly fulfilled as to the granting of autonomy, but that the people who refused just taxation were unfitted for self government. At a meeting of the sugar planters the congressmen discussed the tariff question and the planters tried to show that if the tariff were reduced that it would not threaten the American sugar industry. In a reception at the palace Secretary Taft and Miss Roosevelt shook hands with 3,000 persons.

## FOREIGN

### Discussing Peace Terms.

After being delayed by a fog the vessel carrying the peace envoys of Japan and Russia reached Portmouth, N. H., where they were welcomed by the governor of New Hampshire and by great crowds of people. From their quarters at the Hotel Wentworth the envoys proceeded to the new storage house in the navy yard, which had been fitted up specially for them by the government. It was agreed that each side should speak in its own language, but that the written exchanges should be in French, and the Russians submitted their credentials. The Japanese had left theirs at the hotel, but later in the day produced them, and both sides were satisfied. Next day Baron Komura submitted the terms of peace in writing and acceded to the request of the Russians for time to study the terms and make a written reply, pending which the conference adjourned. Although both were pledged to secrecy, it was guessed that Japan's terms included the reversion of Port Arthur and the Liaotung peninsula, the transfer of the Chinese Eastern railroad from Port Arthur to Harbin, the evacuation of Manchuria, the cession of the island of Sakhalin and the recognition in principle that Japan was entitled to an indemnity.

The Russian reply was a firm refusal on the two main points of indemnity and Sakhalin island cession. Peace hopes waned. The czar remained warlike, the mikado obdurate.

### Parliament Prorogued.

With the prorogation of parliament Premier Balfour found himself still with a majority of seventy-one in the house of commons, or ten less than he had last February.

### Gomez Defies Palma.

Jose Miguel Gomez, governor of Santa Clara and Liberal candidate for the presidency of the island of Cuba, has defied the power of President Palma to inspect municipalities without reference to local authorities. He says that the supreme court cannot be relied upon because of its partiality to Palma, and adds that the whole island is a powder mine containing a lighted fuse already half burned out.

### Students Control Boycott.

Consul General Rogers, at Shanghai, China, says that the students are in control of the boycott situation and that the government is powerless against it. The anti-American movement has spread to Siam, where the dealers are cancelling orders for American goods.

### France Calls on England.

The French war fleet, consisting of three battleships, four cruisers and eleven small craft, arrived at Portsmouth, England, for a week's stay as the guest of King Edward and the British navy. The French fleet, in command of Vice Admiral Caillaud, was met by an immense British fleet and by King Edward in person. In welcoming the French officers at dinner, King Edward said he hoped that the visit would emphasize the good feeling existing between the two countries. This visit is in return for that of the British squadron at Brest.

### Venezuela Annals Grant.

President Roosevelt is informed that the federal court of Venezuela has decided against the Bermudez Asphalt company, by annulling the so called Hamilton concession. The attitude of this country is not likely to be known until Secretary Root returns to Washington.

### Oscar to Quit His Throne.

King Oscar of Sweden has expressed his intention of handing the government over to Crown Prince Gustavus Adolphus in order that he might seek rest and strength. He denied the report that he had changed his mind about letting one of his sons become the king of Norway.

### Russians in Sakhalin Surrender.

An official report from Japan tells how General Llapoff, the Russian governor of the island of Sakhalin, while being pursued by the Japanese, sent word under a flag of truce that he desired to surrender. He said he was forced to do this from a sense of humanity in being unable to succor the wounded from lack of bandage material. The Japanese commander demanded the delivery of all war supplies and property uninjured, including maps and records of administration. On July 31 General Llapoff, 70 officers and 3,200 men of the Russian garrison surrendered.

## LABOR

### Telegraphers' Strike.

Governor Johnson of Minnesota offered his services as mediator between the striking telegraphers and the officials of the Northern Pacific and the Great Northern. He was moved to do this by letters from citizens, who said that business in some sections of the state had been completely paralyzed. President Hill in a New York interview said he would see to it that those men who had been active in bringing this strike about should never again enter the employ of the road. He declined mediation.



Governor Johnson.

Bakers Want Better Conditions. The Hebrew bakers in the east side section of New York city have been engaged in a bitter strike for better conditions as to pay and hours of work and for recognition of the union. The employers finally decided to grant the ten hour day and to pay \$20 a week to first hands and \$15 to second hands, but refused to make a contract with the union and declared for open shops. This proposition was scorned by the strikers, who said no settlement would be considered that did not start with recognition of the union. When bread and flour were imported into the district from other cities fierce mobs of strikers and their sympathizers wrecked stores, emptied barrels of flour into the streets and trampled the bread under foot. Policemen who attempted to protect the nonunion workmen were beaten, missiles being hurled from windows and roof tops.

### Relief For Chicago Teamsters.

The annual convention of the International Association of Teamsters at Philadelphia was marked with many stormy sessions, chiefly over the calling of the sympathetic strike at Chicago by President Shea, who was taken to task by Vice President Casey. Shea defended his course, and when the agent of the department store drivers telegraphed from Chicago that some of their men were still on strike, with no Sunday dinner in sight, \$2,000 was promptly voted for relief. Besides this \$3,000 was given to the truck drivers, \$1,000 to the lumber teamsters, \$2,000 to the expressmen and \$500 to the piano drivers.

### Bridge Workers Strike.

The officers of the International Bridge and Structural Iron Workers' association have ordered a general strike against the American Bridge company, affecting from 15,000 to 20,000 workers in different parts of the country. The point involved is not wages or hours nor union recognition. The company has had a working relation with the union. The trouble is over the erection of bridge work for the New York and New Haven railroad. The company let a contract for this work to the lowest bidder, who happens to be regarded as "unfair" by the union leaders. The union is opposed to all subletting.

## INDUSTRIAL

### Enormous Crops Assured.

The government crop report for August makes it certain that the year's yield will break records. The condition of corn was 89 as compared with a ten year average of 85.4. This means

a crop of 2,700,000,000 bushels, the greatest ever recorded. The total of winter and spring wheat may reach 700,000,000 bushels. Oats are marked 92.1 as compared with a ten year average of 83.7, and barley at 80.5 as compared with a ten year average of 85.1.

### Wireless Line to Hawaii.

The Pacific Wireless Telegraph company has begun the construction of a wireless telegraph station on Mount Tamalpais, ten miles from San Francisco, in the expectation of establishing communication with a station in the Hawaiian Islands, 2,000 miles away.

### The P. R. R. Tunnel Approaches.

The method and point of approach adopted by the Pennsylvania railroad for its new Hudson river tunnel into the big New York terminal have just been made known by the beginning of work on the great salt marsh west of the Palisades. The approach will be by the little town of Kearney, on the extreme western line of the meadows, where the Passaic river flows. This is eight miles distant from Weehawken heights, where the deep tunnel shaft is in process of construction. The roadbed from Kearney, together with enterprises contemplated by the Lehigh Valley, Erie and Lackawanna, is expected to result in filling in the entire area of mosquito breeding marsh-

(Continued on page 3.)

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## Annual Contest

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- 1ST LARGEST NO. OF LBS. - \$2.50
- 2ND " " " - 1.50
- 3RD " " " - 1.00

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