

KEEPING TAB ON THE WORLD

President Working For Peace After the Portsmouth Conference Was In a Hopeless Deadlock--He Plunges In the Plunger--New York Republicans to Fuse on Municipal Ownership. Minto Succeeds Curzon. French Ultimatum to Morocco---Raw Vegetable Juice Cures Consumption.

FOREIGN

Curzon to Quit India.

Correspondence disclosing the second and final resignation of Viceroy Curzon of India and its acceptance by Premier Balfour has been made public. This resignation is believed to be in reality the triumph of Lord Kitchener, the general commanding the British forces in India. Kitchener was dissatisfied with the system which required all of his military acts to be reviewed and sanctioned by the administrative officials. Baron Curzon has served as viceroy of India since 1899. Kitchener now stands forth as the virtual governor of India, although Lord Minto, formerly governor of Canada, is to succeed Curzon as viceroy.

The Norwegian storting has passed a resolution requesting Sweden to cooperate in the dissolution of the union and authorizing the government to open negotiations to that end. This is believed to have given general satisfaction to both countries.

The French minister at Fez has demanded of the sultan of Morocco an indemnity of \$2,000 for the arrest of an Algerian chief who is a French subject; also the punishment of those responsible for the arrest, and an additional \$100 daily until the prisoner should be released. Unless the sultan should give in it was determined that French troops should occupy a Moroccan port. Germany approved of this demand, which does not involve the controversy regarding an international conference.

All the liberal and radical papers in Russia and throughout Europe have found fault with the czar's manifesto of Aug. 16 creating a national assembly or duma, and in some parts of Russia serious strike riots have broken out, especially in Poland. Prince Ouktomsky in the Viedomasti says that the project dissipates the illusion that the government would meet the hopes of the Liberal majority inasmuch as only royal subjects are to be admitted to the duma, those having ideals of autocratic authority. The principal objection raised is the high property qualification for city voters, ranging from \$675 annual income in St. Petersburg and Moscow to \$400 in smaller cities.

Deputies will be elected from fifty governments, not including Finland and Poland. The czar reserves the right to dissolve the assembly at his pleasure. The total membership will be 412. Land owners and mine owners and manufacturers with establishments not less than \$7,500 in value, and clergy owning land are qualified to vote. The peasant will vote by secret ballot, and they will have a majority over the townspeople.

POLITICAL

Representative Cannon while in Washington told the reporters that the reciprocity conference at Chicago had not altered his position on the stand pat tariff policy. He doubted if any representative men had attended the conference.

The Union Republican organization of Delaware, under the leadership of Senator Allee, has decided not to support J. Edward Addicks any longer. This is expected to result in the merging of the Republican factions and the election of two Republican senators in 1907 if the legislature goes Republican next year. Mr. Addicks himself is not disposed to accept the dictum of Allee and has begun a campaign to win back the county leaders. Since 1898 he has been the financial main-spring in a series of partisan contests, in the hope of placing himself in the United States Senate. In 1895 the "Addicks or nobody" policy left one of Delaware's seats in the senate vacant and in 1901 both seats were va-

cant for the same reason. In 1903 a compromise brought about the selection of Ball as a regular and Allee as a Unionist. When Ball's term expired last March Addicks again succeeded in bringing about a deadlock in the legislature, which still exists.

The Republican organization of New York county, through its executive committee, under the leadership of ex-Governor Odell, has decided to fuse with all anti-Tammany and anti-Mayor McClelland elements upon the platform of municipal ownership of public utilities. The resolution adopted by the Republicans declared the purpose of their party to give its full power in the coming election to the support of candidates pledged "to an administration of the affairs of this city in which the public utility corporations will not be the masters of the people of this city." Committees were appointed to confer with other bodies.

On the same day the Citizens' league, headed by R. Fulton Cutting, decided to support Jerome for mayor notwithstanding that he is a candidate for reelection as district attorney and is unwilling to run for mayor. A peculiar feature of the situation is that while the Hearst Municipal Ownership league is invited to fuse with the Republican organization the Hearst papers are daily making sarcastic remarks about Jerome. Also Odell's willingness to fuse on Jerome recalls the recent personal criticism of Odell in Jerome's speech at Chautauqua.

A sensational incident disturbed the sessions of the League of American Municipalities at Toledo, O., when Mayor Woodward of Atlanta, Ga., who is opposed to municipal ownership, made a bitter attack upon Mayor Johnson of Cleveland and Mayor Dunne of Chicago. He charged that they were making a play to the people for their votes and knew they could not give them municipal ownership if they were elected. The session was abruptly adjourned as a protest against Woodward's remarks.

Mayor Dunne read a paper in which he declared that municipal ownership of public utilities was no longer an idle dream, but was an acknowledged reality, and that the demand of the people for it was growing apace throughout the country.

EXECUTIVE

The correspondence with E. H. Conger, ambassador to Mexico, shows that he had tendered his resignation Aug. 16, on account of private business, and that the president had accepted the resignation three days later. The report that Mr. Conger was to go to China on a special mission was contradicted, but not officially denied.

Despite numerous reports that President Roosevelt would not risk his official life by going under water in the submarine boat Plunger, when it reported at Oyster Bay for his inspection the man Roosevelt could not resist the temptation to dare fate. On a wet and rainy day he went on board with the Plunger's commander, Lieutenant Charles P. Nelson, and himself pressed the button that sent the wonderful boat forty feet under the surface. For almost an hour the Plunger was doing her submarine stunts, part of the time with all lights out, before the president went ashore.

After the peace envoys at Portsmouth had adjourned in a hopeless deadlock on four of Japan's twelve demands President Roosevelt began a series of personal appeals for some compromise. First he sent a written communication to M. Witte through Assistant Secretary of State Peirce and later conferred with Ambassador Rosen at Oyster Bay, while Japan's confidential agent, Baron Kaneko, was a frequent caller at Sagamore Hill. The result was a modification of the Japanese terms by agreeing to strike out the transfer of Russia's interned warships and the limitation of her naval power and to sell back the northern half of Sakhalin Island for the sum for \$600,000,000.

This proposition was rejected hypothetically in a semi-official statement from the Russian envoys to the Associated Press, and this was re-enforced by the emphatic and formal statement given out by the Russian foreign minister at St. Petersburg, Count Lamsdorff, that Russia would pay Japan no money in any shape or form. He said it was not a question of amount, but of principle; that it was out of accord with Japan's present military position. It was about this time that the president began his negotiations direct with Czar Nicholas. Ambassador Meyer having an audience at Peterhof. The Russian war party appeared to think that it had nothing to lose and everything to gain by another big battle. Japan was firm.

The naval court of inquiry called to investigate the explosion on the gunboat Bennington at San Diego, Cal., July 21, in which nearly sixty men were killed and as many more injured, has reported to the department that Ensign Charles T. Wade, chief engineer officer of the gunboat, had neglected his duty. Also three enlisted men who were killed in the fire room are held partially to blame. The court finds that the explosion was caused by excessive steam pressure in boiler B,

forcing it back upon boiler D, which in turn exploded. The closing of a valve on boiler B had rendered the steam gauge useless, not a pound being recorded. One of the killed firemen is believed to have shut off the wrong valve and no one observed the gauge. Ensign Wade is culpable because he failed to see that the sentinel and valve on the boilers were in good order. The court recommends that he be court-martialed.

The postoffice department announces that a new form of money order has been devised which will make forgeries and alterations more difficult. This is due to the numerous operations of forgers. In the new order the exact amount will be plugged out as in the case of bank checks.

According to the new regulations governing the rewards to be paid for information leading to the arrest of persons charged with robbing the mails, postal rewards will run from \$50 to \$1,000, covering offenses from petty larceny to train robbery.

The attorney general finds that Dr. George T. Moore, the department of agriculture's nitroculture expert, will not be prosecuted by the government. The doctor will therefore be restored and will be engaged in the experiments of the bureau of plant industry.

The local agitation of the citizens of Wilkes-Barre, Pa., against the arbitrary ruling of the postoffice department that the name of their city should be written as one word has resulted in the interference of President Roosevelt, who was approached on the subject during his recent visit to that city. Mayor Kirkendall has received notice from the department that in future the name will be spelled "Wilkes-Barre."

LEGAL-CRIMINAL

Frederick A. Peckham, the New York cotton broker indicted by the federal grand jury at Washington for complicity in the cotton leak scandal, was arrested at Saratoga, N. Y., and sent to jail in default of \$12,000 bail. Peckham is one of the brokers who refused to answer questions before the grand jury when it was investigating the course of Statistician Holmes.

For the third time Johann Hoch has escaped from the shadow of the gallows. Justice McGruder of the Illinois supreme court granted a supersedeas just before the expiration of the governor's reprieve. This will cause the case to be reviewed at the October term, but a final decision may not be reached before April next, when Hoch will be either executed or tried again.

On complaint of Collector Strassburg of New York Eugenio Laverello, captain of the Italian line steamer Citta Di Napoli, was arrested for having failed to provide a sufficient number of tables and chairs for the steerage passengers. The officers of the line admitted the charge, but made the defense that they were virtually under instructions from the Italian government not to provide seats. The official who accompanies the Citta Di Napoli said that the passengers preferred to stand at their meals or to eat sitting on the floor, because they were not accustomed to sit at tables in their own country.

Former Treasurer Thomas E. Waggaman of the Catholic university, whose failure for nearly \$5,000,000 involved Catholic funds, has been indicted at Washington for embezzling \$5,200 belonging to the Adele C. French estate, of which he was trustee. The trustee in bankruptcy has appealed to the court to set aside as an illegal preference the deed of trust given to the Catholic university, so that the latter may be on the same footing as other unsecured creditors.

RELIGIOUS

The Shanghai agent of the American Bible society confirms the various reports of a great and progressive transformation which is coming over the spirit of China as a consequence of the Japanese victory over Russia. But the point which most interests the missionary worker in China is that the Chinese reformers are now getting their ideas of progress direct from Japan and therefore dissociated from Christianity. They see in Japan for the first time an oriental nation conquering a western power, or at least defeating it on land and sea. Although Christianity has made considerable progress in Japan, the Japanese people as a whole take only slight interest in the theology of the west. The missionary fears that this new impression got by sending hundreds of Chinese students into victorious Japan for study may greatly hinder the progress of Christian missions in the Chinese empire by inducing a feeling that paganism is sufficient unto itself. He says that recent Chinese publications bring "more or less contempt on the Christian religion and its representatives."

Cardinal Gibbons has announced that the pope would not reconsider the decision of the church authorities in the Rospiogliosi marriage case. It had been found that the dispensation for the marriage of Miss Reid, a Catholic, now the Princess Rospiogliosi, to Colonel Parkhurst, an unbaptized person, was the proper one to be granted; hence the pope had decided that Mrs. Parkhurst's marriage to Prince Rospiogliosi could not be recognized.

SCIENTIFIC

On his arrival at Hull, England, Anthony Fiata, leader of the Ziegler expedition, gave the first authorized report of the difficulties encountered and the results obtained. He had established a base in August, 1903, at Tepelit bay, the most northern harbor of Franz-Josef Land. His ship, the America, once broke adrift and later was crushed in the ice at anchorage in November, 1903.



Anthony Fiata.

Twice in March northward, but were unable to get far, owing to the falling of the men into crevices or the smashing of sledges. Another attempt was made to push northward over the rough ice pack March 16 last. They were delayed by high temperature and fog, accompanied by cracking led. On July 30 came news of the relief expedition. Three new islands and four new channels were located and surveyed between Crown Prince Rudolf Land and Cape Flora.

A formal letter was issued to the press by Dr. J. H. White of the marine hospital service, in charge of the New Orleans fever situation, also signed by the president of the local medical society, telling how patients were under treatment for yellow fever who had partaken of the arsenic diet for the supposed period sufficient to render them immune according to the theory of Dr. Leach. The doctors gave a record of unfounded claims made by Dr. Leach.

Sea captains continue to bring news that the gulf stream is changing its course. One says that it is active up to within twenty miles of Nantucket South Shoal lightship and runs strong as far north as 40.20. The temperature of the stream ranges from 86 to 72, and there is a drop of 10 degrees upon leaving the current.

Professor F. R. Moulton of the astronomical department of Chicago university and Professor Thomas C. Cham-

berlain of the geology department after four years of research have arrived at a theory of the origin of our solar system entirely different from the nebular hypothesis, or ring theory, brought out by Laplace in 1796. Their conclusion was announced in a lecture by Professor Moulton. He said they believed that a second sun—a disturbing sun—moved down near our sun, causing there enormous tides thousands of miles high. These tides were similar to the tides of the sea, but as the disturbing sun moved in an elliptical orbit the tide masses were thrown off one after another in a spiral formation, thus accounting for the orbits of the planets.

COMMERCIAL

The organization of the Tractional company under the laws of New Jersey, with \$100,000 capital, is regarded as an important step toward bringing under one control several great trolley systems in western New York, Ohio and Michigan, and also a close connection of all of these with the \$54,000,000 combination of street car builders now under way. The Tractional company is intended to take over the International Traction company, which controls the street car lines in and around Buffalo and Niagara Falls, but, incidentally, the charter of the company permits it to acquire other property. The connecting link in the various enterprises here mentioned is the

(Continued on page 5.)

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