

Part 3. The Centre Democrat.

Editorial,
Local News.

BELLEFONTE, PA., THURSDAY, OCTOBER 5, 1905.

Week's News Condensed

Carefully Reviewed and Explained

POLITICAL

Foraker's Ohio Opening.

In what was taken to be a sharp departure from the Roosevelt administration programme United States Senator Foraker's address at Bellefontaine opened the Ohio Republican campaign. He declared against reciprocity that would weaken any industry and against revision of the tariff to overcome a deficit. He distinctly opposed conferring the rate making power upon the interstate commerce commission. This is favored in the Ohio Democratic platform. The Democratic campaign was opened at Newark, O., on the same day by John M. Pattison, the candidate for governor. Mr. Foraker denies that he has any intention of breaking with the administration.

Senator Foraker.

New York Fusion Fails.
The effort to bring about an anti-Tammany fusion of the Republican party, Citizens' Union and the Municipal Ownership league of New York ended after many futile attempts to agree on candidates. When the Citizens' Union finally decided to insist on the endorsement of District Attorney Jerome, who would not promise to refuse a Tammany endorsement, the Republicans decided to go it alone, with a municipal ownership plank in their platform. The independent organization will confine its efforts to assisting in the re-election of Jerome.

New Chicago Franchise.

A new offer amounting to about \$35,000,000 has been made by the traction interests of Chicago to the city council for a twenty year franchise for all the existing lines, after which the companies agree to waive their ninety-nine year rights and to improve their service immediately, operating cars as the council may direct, with the single five cent fare between any two points. They also offer to give the city a graduated percentage of the gross earnings, ranging from 3 to 10 per cent.

Secretary Shaw's Retirement.

Secretary of the Treasury Leslie M. Shaw announced in a letter to the County Republican club at Des Moines his final decision to leave the cabinet of President Roosevelt Feb. 1, 1906.

Bryan Advises Roosevelt.

Just before leaving San Francisco with his family on their world tour Mr. Bryan in an open letter to President Roosevelt commended him for his determination as to rate regulation and assured him of the support of the people regardless of party affiliation. He promised that if the president were willing to help reduce the tariff where it shelters the trusts he would find the Democrats ready to aid him. In an editorial Mr. Bryan said the president would do well to have the contributions of the insurance companies returned.

Gorman Agrees to Quit.

During the Democratic convention at Baltimore Senator Gorman answered the charge that the proposed disenfranchising amendment was intended to benefit him by declaring that if the amendment was adopted in November so that Maryland should be freed from negro domination he would agree to "never again seek office."

LEGAL-CRIMINAL

At Portland, Ore., Representative John N. Williamson, together with Dr. Van Gessner, his partner, and Land Commissioner M. R. Biggs, were found guilty of conspiracy to suborn perjury. Many witnesses testified that they had taken up land claims with the understanding that they were to sell to Van Gessner when patents were secured. The accused threw themselves on the mercy of the court.

Gaynor and Greene Lose Case.

When it was announced at Montreal that the court had quashed the petition for habeas corpus presented by Gaynor and Greene, the fugitive Savannah harbor embezzlers, it was believed that the fight of these men against extradition at last had ended. The men were ordered back to prison for surrender or release by the Canadian executive in touch with the executive power at Washington. Our government is believed to have lost more than \$2,000,000 through the conspiracy with which Gaynor, Greene and Carter were charged.

A \$350,000 Bank Robbery.

The National City bank of New York, known as the Standard Oil bank, has been cheated out of securities worth \$350,330. A certified check for this amount was presented and honor-

ed in the name of Peary & Co., a firm which had secured a loan on stock collateral the day before. The bank did not know it had been robbed until the check was returned by the Hanover National bank, on which it had been drawn. Transfer of the stolen stocks was stopped, and detectives were put on the case.

EXECUTIVE

Shonts Back to Isthmus.

Chairman Shonts and several members of the canal commission, together with the board of consulting engineers and several foreign experts, have returned to Colon for the purpose of inspecting the work done and to decide on the kind of a canal to be built. While at Colon the officials will live on the steamship Havana.

President at Washington.

President Roosevelt left his home at Oyster Bay, on Long Island, Sept. 30, with his family and official aids and took up his residence in the executive mansion at Washington. A throng of well wishing neighbors gave the Roosevelts a happy sendoff, and a warm reception awaited them at Washington.

Secretary Taft Home.

Secretary of War Taft and the party of congressmen with him arrived at San Francisco on the steamer Korea, which broke the record from Yokohama by four hours, making the trip in 10 days 11 hours and 5 minutes. Miss Roosevelt remained with a few friends for a longer tour in the orient. To a reporter the secretary said he had been pleased with the many improvements in the city of Manila, the streets being well paved and cleaned. A street railway is in operation along thirty-three miles of the Manila streets. He regretted, however, that the natives in the provinces were not progressing as rapidly as he hoped toward a condition that would justify self government.

Battleship Mississippi Launched.

The battleship Mississippi was launched successfully at the Cramp yards in the presence of Governor Pennington, Mayor Weaver, Admiral Dewey and the usual throng of spectators. Governor Vardaman of Mississippi was prevented from attending on account of the fever quarantine, and the ship was christened by the daughter of Senator Money of Mississippi, who escaped the quarantine by living in Washington.

FOREIGN

Hungarians Are Defiant.

The spirit of Hungarian independence was raised to fever heat by the studied coldness of Emperor Francis Joseph toward the leaders of the independence party—Kossuth, Bauffy, Andrássy and Vichy—when they called upon him at the palace in Vienna. Not only did the aged ruler refuse to shake hands with them, but spoke in German, when it is customary for him to use Hungarian in his intercourse with the statesmen of Hungary. He handed them a formal proposal that they organize a parliamentary government based on certain reforms. The committee was especially angered by being referred to Premier Golichowsky, who has fought most bitterly against the Hungarian Independents. The committee promptly notified the premier in writing that they could not accept his majesty's programme of reforms and that they insisted upon their demands as to the official use of the Hungarian language. Finally they refused to continue negotiations unless a Hungarian official were appointed to meet them. This was done, but no agreement was reached. The Hungarian committee then left Vienna with words of defiance and returned to Budapest, where serious riots began to occur.

Arbitration For Scandinavians.
At last Norway and Sweden have agreed to disagree, and arbitration is the keynote of the understanding reached by the Swedish and Norwegian commissioners at Carlsbad. In the first article the two countries agree to submit to The Hague court for a period of ten years all matters of dispute except those which effect the independence, integrity or vital interests of either. But in the event of difference of opinion on the vitality of such questions the court is to decide. This agreement can only be ended by two years' notice from one of the parties.

Article 2 deals with the neutral zone which is to be established on each side of the border and in which the exist-

Norwegian fortifications are to be demolished within the next eight months except the Kongsvinger group, which may not be extended either as regards the erection of armaments or the garrison. The agreement provides that two military officers of foreign powers, who shall select a third, shall form a court to decide whether the Norwegian forts have been sufficiently dismantled.

The third article deals with reindeer pastures, etc.; the fourth with inter-traffic and the fifth with common waterways, the usual international rules of government being provided in the last two cases.

King Oscar binds himself, when the riksdag and the storting have accepted the agreement, to rescind the act of union and declare Norway an independent state.

The people of Norway are enthusiastically discussing the subject of a new form of government, and a plebiscite is probable.

Russian Reformers Active.

Notwithstanding that preparations are going forward for elections to the coming national assembly, radical demands again have been made by the zemstvo congress at Moscow and by the nobles of St. Petersburg. These demands include equality of rights for all, a real parliament and all the guarantees of liberty which are contained in the American Declaration of Independence. Disorders continue in the Caucasus, and rigorous measures have been resorted to in Finland, where the governor was said to have resigned on account of the threats on his life.

Three Years For Albers.

William S. Albers, the American resident of Nicaragua convicted of resisting authority and insulting President Zelaya, has been sentenced to three years' imprisonment. No action will be taken until the details of the trial are received.

Agreement on Morocco.

An agreement has been reached between France and Germany as to the international Moroccan congress. The Algerian frontier question will not be discussed, and a state bank is to be created.

Japan to Safeguard India.

The vital point in the new Anglo-Japanese treaty, the text of which is now published, is that the Japanese definitely agree to help England maintain her frontier in India. Both powers are to fight if either is attacked in Asia, and Japan's predominance in Ko-

rea is specified.

Cuban Moderates Victorious.

A complete victory for the Moderate party of Cuba was scored in the presidential primary election for boards of registry. This is the party headed by President Palma. Many of the opposition party, known as Liberals, say they refrained from voting because of police threats. The government had news of a Liberal plot to dynamite public buildings at Cienfuegos. The Liberal party is headed by General Jose Miguel Gomez, governor of Santa Clara. There is now a Liberal majority in the house of representatives and a very narrow majority of Moderates in the senate. There was much talk on all sides of civil war between the adherents of Palma and Gomez in case the Liberal candidate should not be elected and seated.

Later it was announced that General Gomez had resigned his candidacy and asked that the Liberals cease fighting in his favor. He deemed it useless to oppose the government, whose triumph was complete. He does not want the responsibility of bringing on war.

German Socialists to Strike.

The Socialist congress at Jena, Germany, has adopted Herr Bebel's resolution declaring that, inasmuch as all political parties in Germany are seeking to hinder the growth of socialism by restricting manhood suffrage and the secret ballot, the Socialists were justified in organizing all workers for a general strike. Bebel said that liberalism in Germany was hopelessly dead. He warned the kaiser that the army reserves and all of the working classes would be found in the ranks of the Social Democracy.

EDUCATIONAL

Breadwinners' College at Boston.

The educational experiment which is to be tried in Boston under the name of the Breadwinners' college was opened with addresses by Meyer Bloomfield, the leading spirit, and several others. The object is to give an opportunity for advanced education to those who cannot afford to go to college.

School For Backward Children.

The New York board of education has decided to organize a special school for the benefit of backward children of the crowded east side. It will be attended by children who have been kept out of school for one cause or another, and are incorrigible, by those who

have been in the children's courts and by tramps.

Playground Self Government.

The Chicago school board has given its approval to the plan of transforming public school playgrounds into miniature self governing cities which has recently been applied to the New York public playgrounds. The pupils are to elect their own mayor and council, and the older boys will be appointed as policemen to carry out the will of the "administration" as to sports.

Butler on Publicity.

The attention of the public has been caught by one passage in the opening address of President Butler of Columbia in reference to the recent exposures of wrongdoing by eminent financiers. He said we have been watching reputations melt away like snow before the sun of publicity, and men who for years have been trusted are seen to be mere speculators with the money of others and pilferers of the savings of the poor. "Put bluntly," he added, "the situation which confronts Americans today is due to lack of moral principle."

He declared there were many business men and lawyers counted shrewd and successful who have substituted the penal code for the moral law. Right and wrong had given way to the subtle distinction "between honest, law-honest and dishonest."

THE FINE ARTS

Bernard Shaw Resents Insult.

In a letter to the London correspondent of the New York Times George Bernard Shaw replied to the question as to what he thought of the action of

the New York public librarian in placing his books upon the restricted list. Mr. Shaw begins by saying that nobody outside of America is surprised and adds that "Comstockery is the world's standing joke at the expense of the United States." Such things confirm the conviction of the old world "that America is a provincial place, a second rate country town civilization after all." Personally, however, he makes no pretense of treating with indifference "a public and official insult from the American people." If he had the misfortune to live here he supposes his property would be confiscated by some postal official and himself



G. Bernard Shaw.

imprisoned as a writer of obscene literature, but as he lives "in a comparatively free country" these things do not matter. The incident is only a symptom of "the secret and intense resolve of the domesticity of the world to tolerate no criticism and suffer no invasion." He declares unqualifiedly that "the one refuge left in the world for unbridled license is the marriage state."

He hopes that the many decent and honorable citizens who are bewildered and scandalized by his utterances will allow him to choose his own methods "of breaking through the very tough crusts that form on the human conscience." Finally he does not say that his books cannot do harm to weak or dishonest people, but if the American

Continued on page 4, this section.

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