

Part 3. The Centre Democrat.

Editorial,
Local News.

BELLEFONTE, PA., THURSDAY, OCTOBER 26, 1905.

Week's News Condensed

Carefully Reviewed and Explained

POLITICAL

Joe Folk in Philadelphia.

One of the biggest guns of Philadelphia's campaign for civic reform was fired when Governor Joseph W. Folk of Missouri addressed a great popular gathering in and around the Academy of Music. Cheers greeted the story of his triumph in Missouri by appealing from the bosses to the people. He declared that the man who violates the law, be he Democrat or Republican, and the man who puts party above state is a traitor, adding, "Be Philadelphians before anything else!" He said there was no secret remedy known for public evils and that they could not be cured by hiding them. In another speech on the same day the governor spoke of the wonderful change that has occurred in the last four years, saying that today every state in the Union except ten is prosecuting corrupt officials.



Joseph W. Folk.

One unusual and impressive incident illustrating the intense spirit of the Philadelphia reform movement grew out of the overflow meeting at the Academy after Governor Folk had entered. The crowd, singing "John Brown's Body," marched to the homes of Durham and McNicholl, the machine contract partners, and there hurled rebukes in the ears of the hated bosses. The finance committee of the Philadelphia councils began its investigation of the local administration by ejecting from the committee room Mayor Weaver and three of his directors, who announced that they had come to assist the committee in bringing out the facts. Under examination Superintendent Taylor told how the dismissed director, Smythe, had asked to protect repeaters and how men had been put on the force after serving three or four years in the penitentiary.

Parry's Rate Law Plan.
President Parry of the National Association of Manufacturers is sending out broadcast a circular favoring the establishment of a bureau of interstate transportation in the department of commerce and labor, the commissioner of which shall have charge of all differences arising between shippers and railroads. But if this bureau chief cannot adjust the issues they are to be taken to a special court of transportation.

Roosevelt to the South.
The president of the United States began his journey through the southern section of the country Oct. 18 with an appeal to the people of Richmond, Va., to abandon sectionalism in politics. He declared that this country must play its part in world politics, including policing of the Caribbean sea. The president was received everywhere with great cordiality and made numerous short speeches from his car at small towns by the way. He was accompanied by Mrs. Roosevelt and several friends. He himself called attention to the fact that when his present journey should be finished he would have the satisfaction of having spoken in every state in the Union during his term as president.

At Raleigh, N. C., the president declared explicitly that he did not believe in government ownership of anything which can with propriety be left in private hands, but he told the south that a federal curb on common carriers was needed to secure fairness toward all the public.

At Atlanta, Ga., he made his great plea for federal control of all the great interstate corporations and said the worst enemy of the people was the man who achieved wealth by crooked methods, though within the letter of the law. Everywhere the people greeted the president with extraordinary enthusiasm.

New York's Mayorality Fight.
The Municipal Ownership league having decided to run a complete ticket by petition, with Clarence J. Shearn, Hearst's personal counsel, for district attorney. District Attorney Jerome opened his campaign before a great Carnegie hall audience with the knowledge that all the regular party organizations were fighting to down him. Nevertheless he began a whitewash campaign on the one issue of liberty from political bossism. Murphy, the leader of Tammany Hall, asserted that Jerome had sought an interview with him regarding a Tammany nomination. This Jerome denied and demanded proof. Ivins, the Republican candidate, is making an unexpected hustle for votes and declaring his independence of the machine. Great crowds are cheering Hearst nightly as the ex-

ponent of city control of public utilities. He insists that he is a Democrat, but attacks both local machines.

Loomis Still in Service.

Francis B. Loomis, who until recently was the first assistant secretary of state, is still in the government service with a prospect of remaining there. The place he now occupies is defined as "confidential adviser of the state department." He has taken charge of the reciprocity bureau, which was thrown up by John A. Kasson of Iowa.

State Funds in Bank Wreck.

The Enterprise National bank of Allegheny, Pa., was closed by the comptroller of the currency on Oct. 18 after its cashier, T. Lee Clark, had committed suicide in his home. What gave this financial smashup unusual significance was the knowledge that the Pennsylvania treasury had deposited a large sum of state funds with the bank and that many men prominent in the Republican machine had received favors in the form of wildcat loans. The public funds involved were said to amount to \$782,000, \$50,000 of which had been deposited the day before the collapse. President Gwynner declared that this would break up the Republican party in the state. The wreck came close on the heels of the public charge made by Castle, the Prohibition candidate for superior judge—namely, that it was carrying worthless stocks deposited by politicians for personal loans. Developments showed that the Enterprise bank carried \$200,000 of paper in the name of the Pennsylvania Development company, of which W. H. Andrews, the delegate from New Mexico, is the principal backer. Cashier Clark was a leader in church and business circles. Many small dealers were caught in the failure.

EXECUTIVE

Civil Service Bars Down.

An order just issued by President Roosevelt permits the heads of executive departments to remove from the public service any employee in the classified service who is deemed inefficient or incapable, such removal to be made without a hearing, but the cause of removal to be stated in writing and filed. It is said that Secretary Root favored this step as a means of reorganizing the state department service at home and abroad.

Can't Send Arms to Domingo.

By presidential proclamation issued the shipment of arms, ammunition or any munitions of war was prohibited from any ports of the United States or Porto Rico to the island of Santo Domingo, this action being taken because the government of Santo Domingo wished to have some authority for preventing the entrance of arms into their country and also because certain shipping interests had been threatened with suits as common carriers unless they consented to take munitions of war to Santo Domingo.

Would Ocularize Army.

Brigadier General Williams, commander of the department of Columbia, in his annual report says it is inexpedient to retain in the service officers who are unable to endure the hardest field service and intelligently direct their troops. He would have no captain over the age of forty years and suggests a rigid physical examination, mental and technical, before any officers shall be placed in command of a regiment. He also favors the compulsory retirement of officers in order to consider the accession for men young enough for active field work.

Gag on Cabinet Ministers.

Every member of the president's cabinet has received a letter from the president requesting absolute secrecy concerning what takes place in the cabinet meetings. One object of this order is to do away with the practice the correspondents have had of way-laying members of the cabinet and urging them to tell what took place.

LEGAL-CRIMINAL

Child Labor Law Not Valid.

Judge Wheaton at Wilkesbarre, Pa., has decided that the part of the new child labor law of Pennsylvania which was expected to prevent the labor of 10,000 workers between the ages of sixteen and twenty-one is unconstitutional.

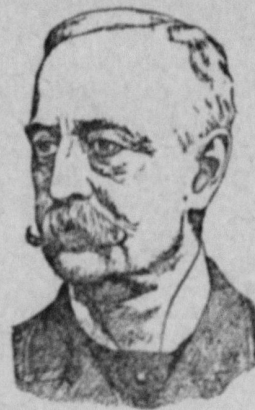
\$100,000 Express Thief Caught.

Edward G. Cunliffe, the substitute cashier of the Adams Express company's Pittsburg office, who ran away with \$101,000 of the company's money, was run down at Bridgeport, Conn., where in the residence of J. H. Boardman, his brother-in-law, \$80,000 was found in Cunliffe's suit case. The cashier declared he had burned most of the remainder for fear of its causing his capture. He was at once taken back to Pittsburg and arraigned.

COMMERCIAL

The Mutual's Decreasing Dividends.

In view of the enormous salary roll of the Mutual Life and its various other extravaganzas as disclosed in the investigation being conducted by the New York legislative committee, Counsel Hughes again took President McCurdy in hand and asked him to explain how it was that the Mutual, with all of its boasted increase of assets and new business, was paying very much smaller dividends now than formerly to policy holders. Mr. McCurdy refused to answer questions along this line and referred to the company's actuary. Nevertheless Mr. McCurdy did admit that large payments of legal fees had been made to ex-state insurance officers and that A. C. Fields, head of the Mutual's department of supplies, had kept a house in Albany and made large expenditures marked on the books "for legal services," but he denied that the house in Albany was maintained with his knowledge. It was shown that the company had maintained an entire household there and that at least two state senators lived there during their terms at Albany—McClelland and Graney. There was no evidence that they had paid anything for their keep, and McClelland was down for \$8,000 on account of "legal services." The disclosure was made also that an examiner in the state insurance office named Cunningham had formerly worked for Fields and that the company had paid a retainer to Superintendent of Insurance Pierce from the time of his retirement until his death. McCurdy admitted giving \$30,000 to a discharged agent to keep him quiet.



Richard A. McCurdy.

has been added, is the substance which often drives boy cigarette smokers insane. This drug is in nearly all smoking tobacco, to which glycerin is added to keep it moist. He regards this as more deleterious to the smoker than nicotine itself.

Canals of Mars Photographed.
At the Massachusetts Institute of Technology the report was given out that Professor Percival Lowell, non-resident professor of astronomy, had recently obtained photographs which conformed strikingly to the details of the markings in the planet Mars, and particularly to the so-called canals, which were observed and drawn from memory by Professor Lowell. A collection of the photographs, mounted side by side with the drawings, has been presented to the Royal society. Lowell's theory is that the markings which he observed in the clear atmosphere at Flagstaff, Ariz., are irrigating canals or water courses.

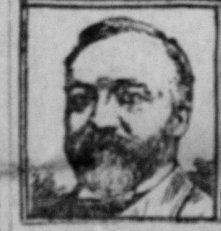
Discovered Two New Elements.

Dr. Henry S. Blackmore, a Washington chemist, claims to have discovered two new elements, says the Search Light, which he calls vernon and aureon. They are found associated with sulphur and are of nonmetallic nature, uniting with metals to form various colored compounds. In combination with cadmium, vernon forms a pink, and aureon a bright blue compound. Both form gaseous compounds with hydrogen and oxygen analogous to sulphur. With gold aureon produces a green colored compound and with platinum a gray. It is thought that the presence of aureon accounts for the difficulty of amalgamating gold derived from sulphur minerals. It causes sulphur to quickly crystallize, and this accounts for the rotting of vulcanized rubber.

EDUCATIONAL

Carnegie "Tech" Opens.

The School of Technology founded by Andrew Carnegie has opened at Pittsburg. It is located at the entrance of Shenley park and overlooking the blast furnaces on the south side at a distance and the residence section of the city in another direction. The buildings are within a few hundred yards of the Carnegie institute.



SCIENTIFIC

Edison's View of Cigarettes.

Thomas A. Edison in a newspaper interview has declared that acetone, produced by the burning or distillation of glycerin to which phosphoric acid

where the library, museum, art gallery and music hall already exist. Only the building for the School of Applied Sciences has been completed, and in this one building all of the various departments will be conducted until the completion of the others. More than 7,000 applications for entrance of pupils had been received before the school was opened, representing every country on earth. Next to the United States in numbers came France, Germany and Great Britain. After a rigid weeding out of those not properly equipped the list was brought down to 1,723, but it was found that the schools could not accommodate more than 120 students at present, so by competitive examinations the list was brought down to that point. As rapidly as the buildings are completed the other applicants will be admitted. The women's building being unfinished, no women are admitted for the present. In all departments text books and tools are provided, so that the only expense will be the tuition fee of \$20 a year.

Rhodes Scholarships Vacant.

The number of students in residence at Oxford university, England, this fall under the bequest of Cecil Rhodes is slightly under 150, the total number for whom provision has been made being 190. This year fifteen American and two colonial scholarships are vacant from the lack of duly qualified scholars. These are not filled until the succeeding year.

School to Print Paper.

The Orange (N. J.) board of education has proposed to establish a printing plant in connection with the high school in order that the students may edit, print and publish a newspaper, but the scheme is being fought by the

typographical union on the ground that it is designed to fill the places made vacant by union strikers.

Opposing School Fraternities.

The Lawrence (Kan.) board of education has notified the parents of pupils in the high school that it is the conviction of the school authorities of practically the whole country "that secret societies among the pupils are detrimental to the best interests of those who become members and to those of the entire school," on the ground that they lead to clannishness, ill feeling, consume time and endanger the health of the members. The parents are urged to keep their children out or persuade them to drop their memberships.

LABOR

Cotton Workers Reject Increase.

A direct increase in wages of 5 per cent, together with a profit sharing plan which, under present conditions, might add 8 per cent, is the answer of the Fall River Cotton Manufacturers' association to the request of the operatives that the 12 1/2 per cent reduction of last year be restored. The plan of profit sharing is to pay at the end of each period of four weeks after Oct. 23 a dividend of 1 per cent on the earnings of each employee for every cent that the average margin between the cost of eight pounds of middling cotton in New York and the value of forty-five yards of twenty-eight 64 by 64 print cloth shall exceed 75 cents until it reaches 85 cents, and one-half per cent dividend for every cent margin in excess of 85 cents. The cotton workers were not disposed, however, to accept this compromise proposition.

—The DEMOCRAT \$1 for a year.

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