

Part 3. The Centre Democrat.

Editorial,
Local News.

BELLEFONTE, PA., THURSDAY, JANUARY 18, 1906.

Week's News Condensed

Carefully Reviewed and Explained

POLITICAL

Bigelow's Attack on Canal.

In a special illustrated article for the Independent Poultney Bigelow sharply criticizes the existing management of the Panama project. He says that the Jamaican negroes were returning by the hundreds because of unsuitable places to live and payment of wages in silver. He describes the sanitary condition of Colon and of the workmen's quarters as intolerable for want of drainage and cleaning. He asserts that Secretary Taft did not personally inspect the quarters, but trusted to official sources of information. In a letter written by Secretary Taft to the president the Bigelow statements are taken up one by one for refutation. One of Taft's principal points is that Bigelow was on the isthmus only twenty-nine hours, between the arrival and sailing of his vessel, and that he could not have qualified himself in that time, first hand, for any reliable criticisms of the great engineering project. The secretary says further that he recognizes Bigelow's principal informants as two men who have not got what they wanted out of the canal commission. As to the charge that the negroes were paid only half what they were promised, he says it is untrue and that, so far from leaving the isthmus, the working force has been increased to 17,000. Most of Bigelow's article Taft characterizes as misrepresentation. He admits that the expense of transportation for women to the isthmus was paid, but declares that they were members of the families of the laborers.

Poultney Bigelow.

The senate committee on interoceanic canals issued a summons for Mr. Bigelow to appear as a witness concerning conditions on the isthmus.

Governor Pattison Inaugurated.

When John M. Pattison was inaugurated as governor of Ohio at Columbus, on account of illness he employed the novel device of a glass cage and foot warmers while reviewing the inaugural procession. A movement has been started to change the inauguration date to the first Monday in April.

For Direct Senatorial Elections.

Leader Williams of the house minority has issued a signed statement favoring the election of senators by popular vote in their respective states. Mr. Williams expects to be a candidate for the senate from the state of Mississippi, where the party primary system amounts virtually to a popular election.

Mississippi's Anti-Lobby Bill.

The anti-lobby law passed recently by the Mississippi house of representatives defines "lobbyist" as all paid representatives of individual or private corporations created for profit which have special interests involved in legislation. These are prohibited from discussing any measure in committee or open session until they have filed credentials showing who employed them, on penalty of imprisonment and permanent exclusion from the legislature.

Overstreet Over the Traces.

Owing to his intense dissatisfaction with the president's distribution of offices in Indiana and particularly with the proposed appointment of L. C. Rothschild as surveyor of the port of Indianapolis, Representative Overstreet of the Seventh Indiana district announced that he would resign as secretary of the Republican congressional committee and indicated that he would refuse to stand for re-election to congress. Mr. Rothschild is the former law partner of Senator Beveridge and at present assistant attorney general of Indiana. His appointment to the surveyorship is to be made on request of the senator in spite of Mr. Overstreet's recommendation of another man. For several years it has been customary to fill this Indianapolis place on recommendation of the member of congress from that district.

Heading Off the "Yellow Dog."

A bill has been introduced in the New York assembly carrying out the recommendation of Governor Higgins to prevent corporations from contributing to political campaign funds. It provides that any corporation so offending shall forfeit its charter, and that any person so offending can give testimony against another and escape punishment.

Van Sant's Words of Warning.

One of the most striking addresses before the freight rate convention at Wichita, Kan., was made by former Governor Van Sant of Minnesota. He urged political action to curb the power of great trusts and said that special

transportation privileges which enabled Rockefeller to establish the world's most gigantic monopoly threatened the nation's free institutions.

Bosses Defeated at Primaries.

That there is no serious backsliding among the Republican reform forces of Philadelphia was indicated by the party primaries, which most of the ward committees had decided to open to all citizens who voted for Roosevelt in 1904. The result was the complete collapse of the Penrose-Martin machine, the opponents of which obtained a large majority of the delegation to the state convention.

LEGISLATIVE

President Defends Canal Work.

In a message to congress accompanying the report of the isthmian canal commission President Roosevelt strikes out from the shoulder at the various canal critics in and out of congress and declares unhesitatingly that "the work on the isthmus is being admirably done" and that great progress has been made during the last nine months. He says that what has been done gives good reason "to believe that the canal will be dug in a shorter time than had been anticipated and at an expenditure within the estimated amount." He says he has examined into various charges of jobbery or inefficiency or immorality or misery obtaining on the isthmus and that in every case they have proved to be without foundation. He believes these reports originated from a desire for notoriety or with individuals having some grievance. As to the matter of salaries of the officers of the commission or of their subordinates, he insists that any attempt to cut down "would be ruinous from the standpoint of accomplishing the work effectively." To try to get men for this work on insufficient salaries "would amount to putting a premium upon inefficiency and corruption."

Secretary Taft's letter of transmittal sharply criticizes the Panama railroad officers for issuing bonds without consulting the department and for paying the claim of J. E. Markel of Omaha to the amount of \$10,000 for submitting his plan of feeding employees.

The entire matter was referred to the committee on interoceanic canals of the senate, and it was notable that both Senator Gorman, the Democratic leader, and Senator Hale, the coming Republican leader, agreed in opposing the policy of intrusting the expenditure of vast sums to the president, which was begun during the Spanish-American war.

Without a dissenting vote the senate ordered a thorough investigation into all matters relating to the management of the Panama canal, the government of the zone and the Panama railway.

Bacon's Morocco Resolution.

What the administration regarded as an effort to encroach upon the prerogatives of the president and interfere with his diplomatic functions was the senate's consideration of the resolution introduced by Mr. Bacon of Georgia, Democrat, calling for correspondence relating to the coming Moroccan international conference on that subject. The purpose was to limit the authority of the American delegates to consideration of our commerce with Morocco. In the course of the sharp debate which followed behind closed doors Senator Spooner asserted that the delegates were not to vote at all on any question involved.

Rayner's Attack on Roosevelt.

The new Democratic senator from Maryland, Mr. Rayner, made a bitter attack upon the Dominican policy of the administration. He declared that the president had wandered far from the traditions of his predecessors and was plunging the country into new and dangerous complications and tried to show that the president had usurped the functions of congress.

The Revolt Against Cannon.

The announcement of Leader Williams of the house minority that the Democratic policy would be to support the Philippines bill because it reduces duties and promises a better condition, though not altogether satisfactory, was expected to undermine the insurrection of Republican sugar and tobacco men against the majority's policy in the person of Speaker Cannon. Nevertheless the insurgents continued to harass the Republican leaders under the leadership of Mr. Babcock of Wisconsin while the Philippines bill was under discussion.

Important New Bills.

By Fowler (Rep., N. J.) a new currency bill to provide for the deposit of public money in national banks at 2 per cent interest for the issue of the circulation of national bank credit notes and the conversion of greenbacks into gold certificates.

By Townsend (Rep., Mich.) a bill to empower the president to appoint a commission of seven members to in-

vestigate controversies between employees and employers when interstate commerce is affected.

By Kahn (Rep., Cal.), to appropriate \$5,000,000 in aid of an exposition at San Francisco to celebrate the four hundredth anniversary of the discovery of the Pacific ocean when a like amount shall be raised by the Pacific Exposition company. The four hundredth anniversary comes Sept. 25, 1913.

Morris Case in the House.

Representative Sheppard of Texas (Dem.) during the discussion of the tariff bill fiercely arraigned the White House employees for their expulsion of Mrs. Miner Morris and proposed a resolution to investigate the affair. He thought the incident was a distinct lowering of the standards of American manhood and in violation of the sentiment of reverence for woman. Mrs. Morris was said to be confined to her bed in a state of nervous collapse and exhaustion.

LEGAL-CRIMINAL

Armours Lose Tax Fight.

The federal supreme court has decided in favor of North Carolina in a suit brought against the Armour Packing company to enforce the state law imposing a license tax on meat packing houses. The contention of the Armours was that as no slaughtering was done in North Carolina they were not engaged in the packing business in that state. They also attacked the law as interference with commerce and as class legislation. Justices Brown, White, Peckham and McKenna dissented.

Greene-Gaynor Trial Begun.

Greene and Gaynor, the long fugitive officers charged with Savannah harbor frauds, were brought into court at Savannah. The jurisdiction of the court was attacked by the defendants on the ground that the charges were not those upon which they were extradited.

New York Central Indicted.

The federal grand jury at Utica, N. Y., has indicted the New York Central and Delaware and Hudson railroad companies on the charge of giving rebates to the General Electric company to the amount of 20 cents a ton on freight.

Light on Bogus Certificates.

The authorities at New York learned that bogus certificates of 100 shares of the common stock of the Norfolk and Western railway had originated in Pittsburgh. This is the first successful attempt at counterfeiting a stock certificate since the early eighties. Charles A. Seton, a promoter, who was known to have had in his possession one of the bogus stock certificates some time ago, was arrested Jan. 10 at Turkeytown, Md., as a fugitive from justice and brought back to New York to be tried for grand larceny.

The alleged accomplice of Seton, Samuel Humphreys, was arrested at New York, and it was found that all of the bogus certificates to the amount of \$4,500,000 had been lithographed by the Hamilton Bank Note company on Seton's order, ostensibly for an official of the Norfolk and Western. The certificates disposed of had a face value of about \$400,000, but it was not known how much more of the worthless paper was afloat.

Damages For Drunkard's Family.

The five children of John Hedlund, a carpenter, were awarded \$17,500 damages by a Chicago jury against three saloon keepers because the latter were held to be instrumental in making Hedlund a drunkard, thus wrecking the home of the children.

Rogers Shuns Publicity.

The questioning of Henry H. Rogers, vice president of the Standard Oil company, by Attorney General Hadley of Missouri was continued before Commissioner Sanborn at New York in the effort to prove that the Waters-Pierce Oil company, the Republic Oil company, the International Oil company and H. A. Williamson & Co. are in reality subsidiary corporations of the Standard Oil company and consequently are operating in violation of the Missouri antitrust law. Previously Mr. Rogers had admitted that he was a director of the Standard Oil company of Indiana, one of the respondents, but when questioned as to whether or not he was its president, Mr. Moffett, had an office at 23 Broadway, the Standard Oil building, Mr. Rogers was evasive, saying he had never been there or that he knew of it only by hearsay.

When asked if he wanted to tell the supreme court of Missouri that he did not know where the offices of the Indiana company were Mr. Rogers replied, "It is quite immaterial to me what the supreme court of Missouri wishes me to say other than what I have testified." All other questions he either parried or declined to answer by advice of counsel, and the principal ones were certified to the supreme court of New York, which issued the commission for the examination. When asked the di-

rect question whether the Standard owns or controls directly or indirectly the majority of the stock of the so called independent companies of Missouri Mr. Rogers simply said, "I decline to answer."

H. D. Hardcastle, who was formerly employed in the Albany agency of the Standard Oil, swore that he had been transferred from the Standard to the Republic Oil company at Cleveland and to the Atlantic Refining company of Philadelphia and that the transfers were made by officers or employees of the Standard, while he was ordered to maintain secrecy as to his connection with the Standard. He told of having letters from Standard men which he was induced to surrender in the hope of a better position, but for which he received only a ticket to Europe without a return coupon.

Ida M. Butts, stepdaughter of George M. Rice of Marietta, O., who was a member of the original Standard Oil trust and afterward one of its bitterest foes, identified certificates of six shares of the original trust, which are said to be the only ones in existence.

FOREIGN

British Parliament Dissolves.

Following the dissolution of parliament, proclaimed by King Edward of England, Jan. 8, the necessary legal steps were taken for the election of the members of a new parliament, which will meet Feb. 13. The last poll must close Jan. 27. In all parts of the United Kingdom the various party leaders have entered into the electoral campaign.

Among the unusual features of the British election campaign is the address published by John Burns, the labor member of the cabinet. He declares for the payment of a salary to members of the commons, woman suffrage, triennial parliaments, eight hour work day and the abolition of the house of lords and all hereditary authority, which would include the crown itself. The Unionist press accuses Burns of using seditious language at the very moment that he was about to take office and vow allegiance to the king.

Germany's Moroccan Record.

The German version of what has taken place at the capital of Morocco was published Jan. 7 in Berlin in what is known as a "white book." It tells how the sultan was willing to treat with Germany, England, France and Spain and how he asked the German consul if France represented the whole of Europe in respect to certain reforms for Morocco. The German foreign office has made known its unalterable hostility to France's policing Morocco.

Airships For Portugal.

The Portuguese government has authorized its engineers to inspect available airships in England, France and America with a view to purchasing two for the expedition against the revolted tribes in west Africa. This will make Portugal the first country to employ steerable airships in warfare.

Socialists in French Senate.

The senatorial elections in France created party divisions as follows: Republicans of the Left, 27; Radicals, 26; Socialist Radicals, 14; Pure Socialists, 2; Nationalists, 6; Reactionaries, 10; Progressives, 11. It is the first time that extreme Socialists have been elected to the senate.

Japan's War Cabinet Out.

The Marquis Salonji, the new prime minister of Japan, retains the ministers of war, marine and finance who served under Katsura. The Progressive party, headed by Count Okuma, is not, however, represented. Premier Salonji is the leader of the Seiwaku association, the party of Marquis Ito.

Revolutionary Fires Still Burn.

Despite the utmost efforts of the Russian government and in contradiction of numerous official reports, the truth appears to be that in two important sections of the country—namely, the Baltic provinces and the Caucasus region, the people are living under and defending complete revolutionary forms of government. In the Baltic judges have been appointed, and the priests have been banished, while Socialists preach from the pulpit and celebrate marriages under the red flag. Famine and the lack of coal are features of the situation in the southeast, where fighting is still in progress, and the North Caucasian Republic has been duly organized. Anarchy prevails along the whole Siberian railroad owing to the mutiny of returning troops. Several plots to take the life of the czar have been discovered.

From an inspired article in the Novoe Vremya, declaring that the manifesto of Oct. 30 does not affect the status of the autocracy and warning that the coming duoma must not meddle with the basic law concerning the czar's authority, it is generally believed that Count Witte is siding with the reactionaries. It is said that he reckons upon 70 per cent of the Manchurian army as loyal and as sufficient to overcome any revolt.

The budget for 1906 shows that the total cost of the war is figured at \$1,050,000,000 and that it will be necessary to borrow \$240,500,000.

Morales Gives It Up.

Under cover of darkness the fugitive President Morales took refuge in the American legation at Santo Domingo and was taken away on a United States gunboat, with the tacit consent of acting President Caceres. In his efforts to escape pursuers Morales had broken one of his legs, and he was otherwise in a most delapidated condition.

COMMERCIAL

A \$30,000,000 Rubber Company.

The Continental Rubber company has just been incorporated in New Jersey with a capital stock of \$30,000,000 to make rubber and its products. The incorporators are dummies, and the real owners do not appear.

Standard Oil Absorbs Glucose.

The long expected combination of the Corn Products company, the New York Glucose company and other concerns comprising almost the entire glucose industry of the country has been announced at New York. The plan involves the creation of a new company to be known as the Corn Products Refining company, to be incorporated in New Jersey with a capital of \$50,000,000, of which \$50,000,000 will be preferred and \$30,000,000 common stock. E. T. Bedford, president of the Glucose company, is to head the new concern. He is identified with Standard Oil interests. Other concerns absorbed are the Warner Sugar Refining company and the St. Louis Sirup and Preserving company.

Wholesale Prices Increasing.

According to Dunn's review, the cost of living in the United States had risen 35.7 per cent in the eight years prior to July 1, 1905. This is based on wholesale prices in the relation to the per capita consumption, including the cost of breadstuffs, meats, dairy and garden products, clothing, metals, lumber, glass, paints, drugs, etc., embracing practically all the necessities of life.

Report of Northern Securities.

The first report since 1902 concerning the operations of the Northern Securities company, which before the decision of the supreme court was the holding company of the Northern Pacific and Great Northern railroads, shows legal expenses of \$300,420 and a surplus of \$281,007. Its capital stock has been reduced from \$395,400,000 to \$395,400,000.

EXECUTIVE

Medal to Surgeon Church.

The formal presentation of a medal of honor to Captain James R. Church,

assistant surgeon in the First United States cavalry during the Spanish war, for gallantry at the battle of Guasimas was made by President Roosevelt. This was Colonel Roosevelt's regiment, and the president testified to being an eyewitness to Captain Church's gallantry.

Then in an address to the legislative committee of the American Medical association the president sounded a note of warning as to the future in case of war on account of an inadequate medical corps. He referred to the lesson the Japanese have given us in this respect.

Another Middy Arrested. Midshipman John P. Miller of Lancaster, Ky., who was expected to graduate at the head of this year's class, was arrested at the Naval academy on charges of hazing several members of the fourth class.

SCIENTIFIC

A California Ivory Mine.

A huge mound of sea walrus tusks has been unearthed in the process of excavation for the new Coast Line railway in southern California, a branch of the Southern Pacific. The tusks range from two to three feet in length and from nine to twelve inches thick. With them was found the petrified remains of a mastodon. These relics are supposed to date back to the glacial epoch, when the region was devastated by a huge glacier. The ivory is said to be in a fine state of preservation.

A Wireless Torpedo Boat.

Two inventors of Jersey City, N. J., Henry Shoemaker and George White, Jr., are reported to have perfected a torpedo boat to be operated by wireless telegraph, and a dispatch in the Newark News says five of these wireless torpedo boats have already been built and shipped to the Japanese government under contract. This marvelous

Continued on page 4.

A Companion

A delightful little traveling companion, indispensable to many who travel, are the "Little Comforters"—Dr. Miles' Anti-Pain Pills. By their soothing influence upon the nerves of the brain and stomach, they prevent dizziness, sick stomach and headache—Car-sickness.

Dr. Miles' Anti-Pain Pills.

Cure all kinds of pain quick and sure, are perfectly harmless and do not affect you in any way, except to soothe the nerves and cure pain. "I am pleased to recommend Dr. Miles' Anti-Pain Pills. They not only cured a chronic headache, but since, if my head shows a disposition to ache, one tablet stops it. I give hundreds of them to sufferers on trains, and derive much satisfaction from the relief they afford." M. H. CHAITUS, Traveling Salesman, St. Louis, Mo. The first package will benefit, if not, the druggist will return your money. 25 doses, 25 cents. Never sold in bulk.

Bellefonte Trust Co.

Successors to JACKSON, HASTINGS & CO.

Capital \$125,000; Surplus \$10,000.

OFFICERS:

J. L. Spangler, President
Ross O. Hickok, Vice President
John P. Harris, Treasurer
Isaac Mitchell, Asst. Treas.

DIRECTORS:

J. Henry Cochran, A. C. Minge,
J. L. Spangler, Claude Cooke,
G. T. Gerberich, Ross O. Hickok,
John P. Harris.

Interest paid on time deposits.
Collections made on all points on favorable terms.
Acts as Administrator, Guardian, Assignee, Receiver and Trustee.
Prompt attention given to all banking matters entrusted to it.



Some people appear to think that it makes no particular difference where they buy Shoes—that all Shoe Stores are about alike and that it's about the same thing everywhere.



These people are laboring under a great hallucination of the mind, for there is fully as much difference in the Shoe Stores as there is in the people who wear the Shoes.



We've Shoes for Men, Women and Children of certain styles and special makes that can't be found in other stores, at any price—in short, we mean better Shoes than you can find elsewhere.



Of course there is a great similarity in prices at all Shoe Stores, when you read of them in the advertisements—for anybody can quote prices, but when it comes to the Shoes they are oh, so different.

Agents for Cousins and Queen Quality.

Mingle's Shoe Store.