

# Part 3. The Centre Democrat.

Editorial,  
Local News.

BELLEFONTE, PA., THURSDAY, JANUARY 25, 1906.

## Week's News Condensed

Carefully Reviewed and Explained

### LEGISLATIVE

#### Philippine Tariff Bill Passed.

Up to the moment when the Philippine tariff bill went from the committee of the whole before the house of representatives there was some degree of uncertainty as to the fate of this measure directly affecting the welfare of Philippine industries and indirectly measuring the strength of the administration and the Republican organization of the house. Only one notable change had been made in the committee of the whole, an amendment giving rice the same treatment as is accorded to sugar and tobacco—namely, 25 per cent of the Dingley rates. Aside from the low tariff on these three articles the bill means free trade between the United States and the Philippine Islands. The duty on these three articles is to be discontinued after April 11, 1909, when entire free trade will prevail.

On two amendments proposed by Representative Smith (Rep., Mich.) fixing the rate of Philippine tobacco and sugar at 60 per cent of the Dingley rates and striking out the free trade after 1909, the Republican insurgents whose constituents were presumed to be interested in the sugar and tobacco industries polled seventy-three votes. These amendments were opposed by the Democrats, however, and failed. After several other attempts to amend by the insurgents Leader Williams of the Democratic minority moved a substitute for free trade between the United States and its territorial possessions. This was lost by the party vote of 103 to 231, the insurgents returning to their party allegiance. The bill was then passed, the vote being 258 yeas and 78 nays. Of the opposition fifty-seven were Republicans and the remaining fifteen were Democrats. This disclosed the fact that the measure could not have been passed without Democratic votes.

The general debate of the tariff bill had come to an end Jan. 15 with the exceptional oratorical effort of Mr. Boutell (Rep., Ill.), a new member of the committee on ways and means. An amusing feature of his speech was



a colloquy with Champ Clark, the noted Missourian. Boutell had been reciting the blessings that had come to Missouri under the Dingley tariff in reply to Clark's declaration that it had been a curse to the whole country. Clark asked if Boutell believed the soil and crops of Missouri were due to the Dingley law, whereupon Boutell replied that it had made possible the sale of crops at prices under which the farmers are rich and prosperous, so that "the laborer has buckwheat and honey for breakfast, roast beef for dinner and fried chicken for supper."

"Oh," answered Clark, "that has been our bill of fare under high tariff, low tariff and no tariff. It is one of the blessings of Providence that even the Republican party can't take away from us."

#### Bigelow Refuses to Answer.

When Poultney Bigelow appeared before the senate committee on inter-oceanic canals and was asked to tell who gave him the information on which he based his charges on canal mismanagement in the recent magazine article he persistently refused to divulge the names of his informants, whom, he said, had talked to him in confidence. He admitted, however, that he had been at Colon only twenty-eight hours, as Secretary Taft has said. A majority of the committee was in favor of applying the penalty for Bigelow's refusing to answer.

#### Hale Reproves the President.

The discussion of the Morocco conference was resumed in the senate in connection with the resolution offered by Bacon (Dem., Ga.) declaring that interference with or participation in controversies between any European governments is in violation of the settled policy of this government for more than a century. The Georgia senator charged that Secretary Root had shown the correspondence in the Morocco affair to a newspaper man at the very moment the senate was discussing whether to send for them or not. He thought there was danger in the conference inasmuch as armies and navies were being concentrated, and he said that one of our own ships had been sent to Gibraltar to await the result of this conference.

Bacon was followed by Hale of Maine, the Republican leader, who said he wished that the president and secretary of state had not accepted the

invitation to the conference at Algiers, which he regarded as purely a political conference. He thought there was great danger from the ascendance of the war spirit of the country.

#### White House Pressure Resented.

The anti-statehood Republicans of the house were greatly incensed by the reports of what President Roosevelt had said concerning bribery in congress. First came the story that in an interview with Steenerson (Rep., Wis.) the president had said that he would not have appointed a man endorsed by Steenerson if he had known that the latter intended to vote against statehood. The accuracy of this statement Mr. Steenerson denied in the presence of the house Jan. 16, and at the White House it was explained as a jocular remark of the president's. Close on the heels of this report came the other still more startling story that in conversation with the Republican delegation from Missouri the president had said that money was being used to defeat the statehood bill. This, too, was officially denied at the White House. Nevertheless the topic was uppermost in the minds of the lawmakers for several days, and there was talk among the statehood insurgents of beginning a bribery inquiry which would include the use of patronage as well as money, this being a direct rebuke to the president.

#### Tillman Assails President.

Speaking on his resolution for an inquiry of the president concerning the status of our relations with Santo Domingo Jan. 17, Senator Tillman of South Carolina made a violent attack upon President Roosevelt in connection with the recent election of Mrs. Morris from the White House. He came to this in considering the president's war record. He asserted that Mr. Roosevelt did not participate in the battle of San Juan hill, but had sailed into prominence under false colors, largely through the newspapers. When he spoke of the Morris incident Senator Hale charged Tillman with making statements he could not verify and with making a deplorable spectacle. At the same time Mr. Hale said he hoped he should never figure as a general apologist, either for the administration or for any body connected with it. Tillman wanted a resolution introduced calling for an investigation, and despite much persuasion on both sides of the chamber he said he would offer it, as he had witnesses to support his statements. He virtually accused the president of endorsing the treatment given to Mrs. Morris by remaining silent.

Tillman's resolution came before the senate next day, and on motion of Senator Daniel of Virginia, a Democrat, it was tabled by the vote of 54 to 8.

#### To Preserve "Old Ironsides."

The house unanimously adopted a resolution directing the committee on naval affairs to investigate the condition of the famous warship "Old Ironsides," for the preservation of which 20,000 citizens of Massachusetts petitioned. When the petition was presented a painting representing the sea battle between the Constitution and the Guerriere was exhibited on the floor of the house.

### POLITICAL

#### Pennsylvania's Reform Legislature.

The extraordinary session of the Pennsylvania legislature summoned by Governor Pennypacker to institute numerous reforms began its sessions at Harrisburg. A somewhat striking feature of the second day's session was the prayer of Chaplain Moore, as follows: "And now, O Lord, help these men; for they are reformers, to get down to work, for the man who refuses to indorse the acts of reform will be consigned to political oblivion in November." Many reform bills have already been introduced.

#### Senate Supports Depew.

The resolution introduced in the New York state senate by Senator Brackett calling upon Chauncey M. Depew to resign his seat in the United States senate on account of his connection with the insurance irregularities was promptly voted down, Brackett being the only Republican senator to vote for it. The Democrats were excused from voting. Nevertheless Brackett gave notice that an effort would be made to trace the "yellow dog fund," even if the track should lead to the door of the senate.

#### Folk's Defense in Bailey Case.

The action of Governor Folk of Missouri in commuting the death sentence of James Bailey, the Kansas City labor leader, who killed a strike breaking cabman, has been criticised in some quarters, it being alleged that, for the sake of political advantage, he yielded to the importunities of the American Federation of Labor. The

governor now in a public statement defends his action and denies that he was influenced by the labor organization. He says that the woman whose testimony convicted Bailey admitted after the trial that she had testified falsely and that not only the jurors and the prosecuting attorney, but the leading spirits of the employers' association, had petitioned for commutation.

#### Chicago Railway Deadlock.

The Chicago city government and the Chicago City Railway company, operating all the street car lines on the south side, reached a deadlock as to the terms of the renewal of the company's franchises. Suits were filed by the city for large sums for alleged violations of ordinances by the traction companies, based on the overcrowding of cars. Two resolutions were adopted by the city council, one providing for the purchase of the street railways and the other for their operation by the city, provision being made for the issuance of \$75,000,000 of certificates to be used in the purchase. The ordinance does not go into effect, however, until it has been submitted to the voters and approved by a majority.

#### Fairbanks Beats Beveridge.

The re-election of James P. Goodrich as chairman of the Indiana Republican committee is regarded as a triumph for the Republican faction headed by Vice President Fairbanks over that headed by Senator Beveridge.

### LEGAL-CRIMINAL

#### A Reprieve For Patrick.

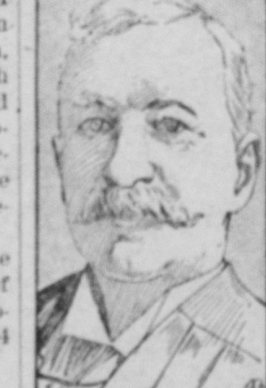
Governor Higgins of New York has reprieved until March 19 Albert T. Patrick, who was to be electrocuted Jan. 22 as the murderer of William M. Rice. New evidence is to be presented to the court.

#### Illinois After Standard Oil.

In addition to the federal proceedings against the Standard Oil company in the state of Illinois the state government has decided to bring suit under the antitrust laws which prohibit the division of territory in restraint of trade. It will be alleged that the state is divided among the Standard Oil company of Indiana, the Standard Oil company of Kentucky, the H. A. Williamson company and the Waters-Pierce Oil company, all of which are said to be operated from the offices at 26 Broadway, New York.

#### Justice Deuel's Libel Case.

The trial of Norman Haggood, editor of Collier's Weekly, on the charge of libeling Justice Joseph M. Deuel of the New York court of special sessions was begun. Justice Deuel made a series of admissions showing that he was virtually editing the society weekly while occupying his place on the bench and also that he was the active backer of the "Fads and Fancies" book which has been connected with various black-mail charges. He admitted that he received a salary of \$1,200 from Town Topics as well as his \$9,000 as a justice. He also received a salary of \$1,000 from the Ess Ess company. He went regularly to the Town Topics office and read proofs.



Joseph M. Deuel.

Mrs. Chadwick a Needleworker.

Mrs. Cassie L. Chadwick, who has begun her ten year term in the Ohio penitentiary, has taken her place in the section devoted to needlework, being assigned to stitching buttonholes in shirts.

#### Moroccan Conference Started.

At Algiers, Spain, Jan. 16, the long anticipated Moroccan conference was begun, and, on motion of the German ambassador, the Duke of Almodovar was unanimously chosen president. In his opening speech the duke said that the powers were unanimous in desiring order, peace and prosperity for Morocco and in favor of respecting the integrity of the empire, the sovereignty of the sultan and the maintenance of the open door. This triple principle was agreed upon by the delegates present as the basis of reforms, much to the delight of the Moorish delegate. The conference is held behind closed doors, and only official summaries are given to the press.

#### France Expels Venezuelan.

M. Maubourquet, the Venezuelan chargé d'affaires at Paris, received his passports from the French government Jan. 18 and left at once for the frontier, going to Liege, Belgium. Preparations were at once made for a naval demonstration against Venezuela.

#### Finnish Women to Vote.

The commission appointed by the senate of Finland to project a reform of the diet has agreed upon the principle of a unicameral body to be elected by universal suffrage, both men and women over twenty years of age to vote. This body will replace the ancient diet composed of the four estates—the nobles, the clergy, the burghers and the peasants—the only survival of the ancient form of parliamentary organization now existing.

#### Castro Expels French Agent.

M. Taigny, the French chargé d'affaires in Venezuela, was forcibly prevented from returning to the shore at La Guayra when he boarded the French steamer Martinique in order to obtain dispatches from his government. This

act definitely completed the breaking off of all diplomatic communications between the two countries. The American minister, Mr. Russell, was entrusted with French interests. The chiefs of the French cable offices have also been exiled, and there was no resumption of cable communication with Venezuela.

#### Braun Reports Made Public.

The reports of Marcus Braun, the American immigrant inspector, who has visited several European countries disguised as an emigrant, were sent to congress by Secretary Metcalf recently in response to a resolution. Braun is the man who says he was spied on by Austrian police and was arrested and fined in a police court. His reports show that America is being made a dumping ground for undesirable emigrants through the concerted action of certain European governments and steamship companies.

#### Bates Succeeds Chaffee.

Lieutenant General Chaffee has tendered his resignation as chief of the staff of the army, although he does not go on the retired list until Feb. 1. At that time he will be succeeded by General Bates.

### FOREIGN

#### New President of France.

Clement Armand Fallieres was elected Jan. 17 as president of the French republic to succeed Loubet, being chosen on the first ballot taken by the senate and chamber of deputies in joint session in the famous Salle du Congrès at Versailles. M. Fallieres received 449 votes, while Paul Doumer, president of the chamber, received 371 votes. M. Fallieres was president of the senate. A novel feature of the election was the transformation of the palace



Clement Armand Fallieres.

yard into a garage, which was occupied by hundreds of automobiles. M. Fallieres himself presided over the gathering. He was the choice of the Progressive Republicans. He was born in 1811 as the son of a magistrate's clerk and the grandson of a blacksmith. He became a country lawyer, and from that was elected to the chamber, after which he rose rapidly into prominence. He now owns large estates and entertains elaborately.

#### English Liberals Victorious.

From the very beginning the course of the parliamentary elections in England indicated a landslide in favor of the Liberal party and the complete rout of the Unionists. The extent of the overturn caused much surprise. A most interesting feature is the rise of a distinct labor section of the electorate. John Burns, the Labor member who recently entered the Bannerman cabinet, was returned with a majority increased from 264 to 1,000. Early in the contest ex-Premier Balfour lost his seat. The London Times says that the upheaval is neither an expression of admiration for Liberal statesmanship nor a condemnation of Balfour's policy, but is in reality an evidence that the working classes propose to have a hand in deciding future party issues.

In Birmingham the tariff reform policy triumphed, all seven seats being carried by Unionists, and Chamberlain himself being returned with an increased majority. Already the number of Labor members was more than thirty, many of whom have been actual laborers.

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### COMMERCIAL

#### To Merge Ohio Trolleys.

An immense scheme of amalgamation of the companies owning all the trolley roads in Ohio is being promoted by Randal Morgan, the traction financier of Cincinnati. First the Union Traction Company of Ohio will be formed to absorb the properties outside of Cincinnati. Then a \$50,000,000 holding company is to be organized to take over the stocks of the operating companies.

#### Worldwide Trade Revival.

According to the annual review of finance and trade published by the London Times, a story of reviving prosperity comes from nearly every country in the world. Starting in the western hemisphere, the wave of trade improvement has passed to all the countries of Europe.

#### Woman Heads National Bank.

Miss Catherine Williams of Lima, Ind., has been elected president of the Lagrange (Ind.) National bank. She had served as vice president, the position held by her father before his

death, and her choice as president was purely a recognition of ability. She is forty years old, handsome and a leader in social and club work.

#### Prior Failure Totals \$3,000,000.

The official statement issued by the bankers' committee of Cleveland indicates that the liabilities of Dennison, Prior & Co., the bankers and brokers who failed last week, including the forged bonds put out by L. W. Prior, will aggregate \$3,000,000. Their valid assets amount to about half of this.

#### The Automobile Show.

The sixth annual automobile show at the Madison Square Garden, New York, marks a new stage in the evolution of the American automobile industry—namely, the disappearance of the one seated runabout. The type of car now in greatest favor with American makers is the elaborate car designed to carry from five to seven persons.

### LABOR

#### Preachers in Labor Body.

At the last meeting of the New York Central Federated union two members of the New York presbytery, the Rev. M. C. Littlefield and the Rev. John B. Devins, were formally admitted as fraternal delegates on condition that they

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Isaac Mitchell,	Asst. Treas.	John P. Harris,

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