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AMERICAN WATCHES CHEAP IN ENGLAND

How Americans Pay Tribute to the Watch Trusts.

PAY EXTORTIONATE PRICES

How the Tariff Protects American Trusts—Facts Produced—Interesting Event in Congress—The Real Leaders Named.

Last Friday there was an interesting discussion in the House at Washington, that completely staggered the advocates of protection graft; they were completely silenced by the overwhelming proof they had to face, and entirely helpless and humiliated, they were shamed and berated as a set of cowards who permitted the American people to be plundered by hogish trusts.

Representative Henry T. R. Rainey, of Illinois, had the floor and was arguing in favor of a much-needed and long-promised revision of the tariff. He claimed that existing rates were so high as to prevent competition, and this enabled the trusts to charge enormous prices and thus made unreasonable profits—all on account of a political tariff. The following are extracts from his speech to show that he knew what he was talking about:

PICTURE TELLS THE TRUST STORY.

Mr. Rainey supplemented his remarks by exhibiting a large picture of a storefront in New York with a huge banner in front of it, on which were emblazoned the words:

GREAT PROTECTION SALE.
WALTHAM AND ELGIN WATCHES
BOUGHT IN ENGLAND CHEAPER
THAN IN AMERICA AND BROUGHT
BACK TO UNDERSELL THIS MARKET.
CHARLES A. KEENE, 108
BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

Mr. Rainey asked that the picture be included in the record, but Mr. Gaines, of West Virginia, alert to the danger to Republican protective arguments by such an expose, objected.

Then Mr. Dalzell, the corporation champion from this state, sneeringly asked if it was not all an advertisement for Keene, the New York dealer, but Mr. Rainey promptly squelched this by saying that at his request and at his expense the picture had been taken.

TARIFF REVISION PROMISES VIOLATED.
Mr. Rainey referred to tariff revision in speaking of the benefits accruing to the Watch Trust.

"We were practically promised tariff revision at this session," he said, "We have not had it. We will not get it. Promises for the next session are being talked about. The excuse at the next session will be that it is the short session of Congress and we cannot attempt anything of that kind, and the excuse at the following session will be that a presidential election is approaching and we cannot maintain 'judicial frame of mind,' and it will not do to surrender in the presence of the enemy. After that, my friends, you will not find it necessary to make any excuses. After that there will be no Republican members sitting on this side of the chamber and the tariff will be revised. The demands of the people will be met, and the tariff will be revised by the only party in this country that ever will revise it."

Speaking of watches particularly he said: "The railroads of this country have an inspection of watches. For that reason the better grade of watch movements are called 'railroad movements.' The men who are responsible for the running of our trains ought to be required to carry watches that will keep the time correctly.

RAILROADER MUST WORK FOR TRUSTS.

"Now if a man wants to buy the best grade of watch movements he will feel like buying a Riverside Maximus movement, he will have considerable trouble, perhaps, in finding a place where he can buy a Riverside Maximus movement for the minimum price at which retailers are permitted to sell them. Even the minimum price, \$60, is a large price for the average railroad man to pay. He must apply to the more important retail establishments, to the establishments located in the fashionable shopping districts of our cities.

"He will have difficulty in buying a Riverside Maximus movement for less than \$75 because they do not sell in those places as cheaply even as the trust permits them to sell.

"And if he buys the Riverside Maximus movement for \$75, after paying a dividend to the Trust upon all their watered stock; if he can save out of his wages a dollar a day, he will be compelled to work for the Watch Trust for thirty days before he can buy this watch at the same price the laboring man over in Europe, 3,000 miles away, is able to buy it for.

"But he will have to work two or three weeks for the Trust before he can buy this movement for the minimum price, \$60 and if he wants to buy the very cheapest movement the railroad company will probably permit him to carry—if he wants to buy a Riverside setting Waltham watch—he must work at least two weeks for the Watch Trust after assisting in paying hundreds on millions of watered stock.

\$12 WATCH IN ENGLAND COSTS \$30 HERE.
"The laboring man in Europe or in Canada, just across the St. Lawrence River, is able to get it without this extra effort, thanks to the beneficent effects of our protective tariff.

"I have here a movement made by the Waltham Watch Company. This identical movement was bought by a Manchester, England, watch dealer from the London office of the Waltham Company for 50 shillings net, or a trifle over \$12 in American gold. This movement the ordinary retailer sells for about \$30."

To show up the Watch Trust in its true light Mr. Rainey gave an incident of recent happening.

"Anybody can verify what I say by examining the records of the Custom House in New York for last week," he said, "when there arrived in New York a consignment of twenty-four hundred American made watches, shipped from abroad by Charles A. Keene's agent there—American made—everyone of them."

Thursday's speech by Mr. Rainey was punctuated with numerous Republican inquiries. Friday the Republicans kept out and the absence of questions seemed to amuse Mr. Rainey. He asked, with some amusement, "Have I satisfied the gentlemen on the other side? Interruptions are not as frequent now as they were formerly. Have I satisfied the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. Dalzell) who had so much to say yesterday about the picture I displayed here on the case? The gentleman from Pennsylvania for so many years and with such signal ability has represented the railroads and the corporations in this body that he cannot understand how a member can honestly and conscientiously want to represent the people. "The gentleman has been a member of the school of protection graft for so long a time that he cannot understand what it means for a man to have an honest motive in a matter of this kind.

"I have waited in vain for some member on the other side to intimate that there was courage enough there to revise the tariff. You are not the leaders of the Republican party, none of you—from the Speaker down to the youngest member who sits modestly on the other side of this hall.

"The real leaders of the Republican party are the McCurdys and the McCalls and the Hamiltons, the men who furnished you with the sinews of war; the Rockefellers, who skulk behind armed guards in locked castles to evade the serving of the writ issued by our courts. They are the real leaders of the Republican party you are not.

"Your cowardice in this matter proves that you are not. Why, you are only the decoys these fellows place out in the pond to lure your friends to destruction.

"You dare not act; I challenge you to act: I challenge you—the majority members on the Committee on Ways and Means—to investigate any trust in this country, to serve subpoenas upon any officials of these companies to have them produce their books before the Ways and Means Committee. You can do it and find out whether what I have said is not true."

What Mr. Rainey so clearly proved to be true in regard to watches applies to other articles such as agricultural implements, iron and steel products, clothing, etc., are shipped out of this country and sold at a profit, for often one half what Americans must pay at home. That is protection.

Arbor Day at the Hatchery.

Arbor day was observed at the Bellefonte fish hatchery on Friday by planting 200 trees which will be the nucleus of an arboretum of deciduous trees, the first of its kind in the State. Others may be established at other hatcheries later.

One hundred species of trees are represented in the 200 saplings planted. All are trees native to Pennsylvania except one—the Western willow. A number of them will be planted about the ponds on account of their rapid growth. They will shade the water until the other trees have attained a fair size and will then be cut down.

The trees are practically a gift to the State from the nurseries of Thomas Meehan's Sons, Incorporated, Germantown. This firm was founded by the father of Fish Commissioner Meehan, and is now composed of Thomas B. J. Franklin and S. Mendelson Meehan, the commissioner's three brothers.

The Bellefonte grounds extend over thirty-five acres and the arboretum will be extended on future arbor days.

MISFORTUNE OF DOWIE, THE PROPHET

Forbidden to Enter Zion City by His People.

WAS DENOUNCED AS A FRAUD

Serious Charges Made Against Him—Deserted by His Wife and Son—Mixed up With a Swiss Lady—Favored Polygamy.

Scarcely any of our readers but what have heard of the remarkable career of John Alexander Dowie, the religious freak, who is at the head of a strange cult, and the founder of what is known as "Zion City," near Chicago. He is a man of strong personality and by his strange doctrine and pretensions as a healer, has induced several thousand to follow his teachings. Some miles out from Chicago he bought a large tract of land, began the erection of Zion City where none but his own sect dare reside. Large industrial plants, principally large banks, hotels, stores, newspapers, publishing houses, in fact everything needed by a community were established, owned and controlled by him. The city was directly governed by him, under the most rigid religious discipline and a high moral tone pervaded every department. Dowie's financial success was due to a system which, like the Mormons, required each worker to contribute monthly one-tenth of his income to a common fund and Dowie the prophet—Elijah the II, as he styled himself—was the one who controlled the fund in his own name. While professing to be an inspired leader of the meek and lowly Nazarene, out of this fund which grew into millions Dowie erected for himself a palatial residence furnished with rare and costly material, and equipped it with all the modern conveniences enjoyed by a Wall street promoter. In his stables were fine horses, costly equipages and his turnouts were simply swell. Even his wife and children were gowned in expensive modern tailor outfits, and decked with costly jewels. The Dowie community stood for all that for years, having implicit faith in their magic leader.

Not long ago he created a sensation by taking several thousand of his people whom he styled "Zion's Army" for a religious crusade upon the wicked metropolis of the East, New York City. The expedition proved a failure, he was ridiculed by the press and laughed to scorn by the public, and from that time on Dowie seemed to lose influence and control of his simpliminded religious zealots. Financial difficulties arose on all sides, yet his personal extravagances increased. Murmurs of discontent became more noticeable.

Some time ago he left for Mexico, presumably for the benefit of his health, but some had a good reason to think that he was attempting to found another colony where polygamous doctrines could be advocated and observed. It appears that the old bell-weather became enamored with a Swiss maiden whom he desired to make a part of his household—all of which is impossible under our anti-mormon legislation. When he left Zion City he placed everything—control of the city, the church, his palatial home, summer resort, his entire possessions aggregating possibly ten millions—under the control of his personal representative who was clothed with power of attorney. Overseer Olivia made some careful investigations which revealed that Dowie was guilty of gross extravagance, deception, extortion, and immoral teachings. He at once sold out for a trifle all of Dowie's possessions—title and interest—to one Overseer Granger, in behalf of the Zionites. Dowie was publicly denounced as a liar and fraud.

Last week the entire community ratified the action of the Overseer. Dowie was repudiated in his own church, by his own people, even his wife and son joined in the demonstration.

Dispatches were sent to Dowie in Mexico informing him of what had happened and at once he bundled up his belongings and by the fastest trains possible sped northward toward his beloved Zion City to redeem his wayward flock and depose those who succeeded him. Warnings were sent him that his former home would be closed to him and that if he attempted any demonstration he would be forcibly ejected by the Zion Guards.

For some time interesting events can be expected about Zion City, as Elijah the II attempts to regain his lost fortunes and former followers. Dowie and Zion City are truly interesting and original—and up to this time his efforts were remarkably successful. It is an interesting study, as it displays the wonderful influence men of strong personality exert over others. It also shows that in religious fervor many seem to seek that

which is freakish, and the stranger the doctrine or creed the more fervid is the devotion.

Tuesday Dowie reached Chicago, and a howling disorderly mob was at the station to greet him. At once he made his way to his hotel where he summoned his legal advisors. He appeared impaired in health and devoid of his usual vigor. No announcement was made as to his future plans, except that he proposed to re-establish himself later in Zion City.

A CHEAP POWER.

Precincts Alcohol Will Revolutionize Power and Illuminants.

Representative Murdock, of Kansas, in a speech before the House at Washington advocating the bill for the removal of the internal revenue tax on alcohol for industrial uses, said that the passage of the bill would work a revolution in the field of fuel, power and illuminants. He said:

By known methods, the same volume of alcohol burns nearly twice as long as kerosene and gives a far better light; it is a cleaner and safer fuel than gasoline. By methods that are to come, I believe alcohol will advance far beyond its present superiority.

I believe this because this country, the chief producer of corn, which is the best source of alcohol, has for nearly fifty years held industrial alcohol in leash.

FOR INTERNAL COMBUSTION ENGINES.

The most important effect of removing the tax on denatured alcohol would be its regulation of the present erratic price of kerosene and gasoline. Gasoline sells in some of the Eastern cities at 9 cents per gallon and in some of the Western States at 30 cents per gallon. Kerosene has a similar range.

Actual tests have demonstrated that alcohol, at 30 cents a gallon, is cheaper for light than kerosene at 15 cents a gallon. Twenty-cent alcohol would drive 10-cent kerosene down in price or out of the market.

For internal combustion engines, 20-cent alcohol would bring 30-cent gasoline down to 20 cents, and would in time supplant it perhaps, because gasoline, of which petroleum yields but 2 per cent, is increasing in price because of its increased use in engines.

The internal combustion engine is making a conquering march through the land. Light in weight, small in size, easy to start, it is everywhere bringing new economies.

ALL KINDS OF USES.
It is turning the weekly newspaper press, the town feed mill, the lathe of the village blacksmith and, in some sections, it bales the farmer's hay, shells his corn, shreds the fodder and saws the wood.

With the tax removed from denatured alcohol, the use of the internal combustion engine will increase by leaps and bounds. Experts estimate that the output will reach 100,000 alcohol engines a year.

David A. Wells, a special commissioner, reported to the Fifty-third Congress that, in his opinion, 33 per cent, of the whole product, prior to the imposition of any taxes on alcohol, was consumed in the arts and industries.

Leaving out of consideration the great inventions which have come since 1860, other new uses and improved methods, the same proportion would bring our use of denatured alcohol today up to 75,000,000 gallons annually.

This would be a severe blow to the Standard Oil Co., and for that reason we doubt if the bill will ever be passed to remove the tax.

ARBITRATION POSSIBLE.

Labor Leader John Mitchell's proposition to arbitrate the differences between the anthracite coal mine owners and the anthracite miners has been followed with fair result.

The operators offer to submit to determination at the hands of the Roosevelt Strike Commission of 1902 two subjects of controversy:

(1) Wages.
(2) Adjustment of complaints through the Conciliation Board or otherwise.

Any new award of the arbitrators to binding for a period of three years.

This offer is tantamount to a concession of the main point of dispute—that the adequacy of the wage rate shall be re-determined by a body of fair and unbiased men. The willingness to arbitrate argues a certain deference to the public interest. It makes eventual agreement practically certain.

Centre County Finances.

The commissioners of Centre county on Wednesday last, filed with the prothonotary a statement of the financial condition of that county which shows that it will be necessary to incur a bonded indebtedness of \$60,000. This sum will be required to meet outstanding claims and to run the county during the current year. In view of the satisfactory report of our own county's finances, which has just been made public, it would seem Clunton county has much to be thankful for.—From Lock Haven Express.

A Square Deal.

Philadelphia retail dealers will not advance the prices of coal except to new customers. In that way they will protect their regular customers. If their example be followed everywhere there will not be any extortion during the present trouble.

R. R. SURVEYORS LOCATING LINES

Work Being Done in Various Parts of the County.

ARE SEEKING A SHORT ROUTE

Between New York and Pittsburg—Considerable Work Done Along Marsh Creek—Lines Run Near Bellefonte—Will Some One Rise and Explain.

Among railroad people there is an eager desire to locate a more direct and shorter route between New York and Pittsburg. The present route over the Penna. R. R. is about seventy miles out of a bee-line and means a loss of time and expense for passenger and freight traffic. With the view of shortening the route over the Alleghenies many surveys have been made by different companies across Pennsylvania. As Centre county is directly in the path, our waterways have been traced, elevations calculated, mountain passes traversed time and again, but up to this date no such road has been attempted. Last year a corps of engineers ran a survey through Pennsylvania, then across by Stormstown towards Philipsburg, and it was presumed to be for the Wabash system. We hear that a corps of engineers are now at Selinsgrove, Pa., working westward over the same route again.

During the past month engineers have been running lines out in Boggs township keeping along the course of Marsh Creek and emerging from the mountains at the gap north of Roland. From the work done the line extends toward Philipsburg.

During the past week Mr. J. Richter, civil engineer, has been locating lines in the gap between Bellefonte and Milesburg, and on down the Bald Eagle valley along the old canal possibly to connect with the other survey at Roland.

Some time ago the report was current that the Central R. R. of Penna. had been sold to the New York C. R. R., but nothing appears to have materialized. It is possible that these surveys are being made with a view of extending the road.

What is doing about here in locating proposed railroad lines, we have only these surface indications which after all may be merely intended as a bluff to force a concession from some other point.

Eager Anglers Warned.

State Fish Commissioner Meehan has issued warning to fishermen in view of the approaching opening of the trout season.

He says: "The trout season is fixed by law to open on April 15. That date this year falls upon Sunday. The season will not, therefore, open until the next day, Monday, April 16. Any one caught fishing upon Sunday will not be prosecuted for fishing on Sunday, but for having in his possession fish caught out of season.

"The penalty for fishing on Sunday is a fine of \$25, but the penalty for catching fish out of season is \$10 per fish.

"This warning is issued in order that there may be no misunderstanding between fishermen and employees of the department of fisheries."

Berry's Clean Sweep.

State Treasurer-elect William H. Berry will make a clean sweep in the treasury department, when he takes office on May 7. This includes T. Stewart Pierce, of Saltsburg, who has been cashier since the death of ex-Treasurer Heywood in 1899. Berry has agreed upon his appointments, but he is not yet ready to make them public. Berry said also that the Democrats will have to nominate a man of high standing for governor if they expect to obtain the support of the Prohibition party, and that Homer L. Castle will accept the Democratic nomination for lieutenant governor by the forces which successfully opposed Plummer.

5 Mills Not 4 1/2.

Some of the papers last week contained the statement that the millage laid by the County Commissioners for the next year would be 4 1/2 mills. Inquiry was made at that office and it was positively stated that the rate had been raised from 3 to 5 mills, an increase necessary to meet the recent indebtedness, and will be maintained until same is wiped out.

The Commissioners find there is plenty of money throughout the county as they easily secured the necessary \$60,000 and offers for three times that amount.

Stick Driven Through His Heart.

Samuel Nogel, a young man aged 21 years, met with a tragic death at Kulp's saw mill, at Lewisburg, where he was employed, a few minutes before noon Thursday. He was changing a belt, using a stick for the purpose. It was in some manner caught by the belt and driven with great force into the unfortunate man's body, penetrating his heart and producing instant death.

FACT, FUN AND FANCY.

Bright, Sparkling Paragraphs—Selected and Original.

A full moon is more attractive than a full man.
Too many eye openers make a fellow see double.

It isn't scarcity of water that drives men to drink.

An honest opinion has disrupted many a friendship.

One suit that is never made too small is a damage suit.

The age of a cur has nothing to do with his courage.

Some men expect medals for simply doing their duty.

The man who is hugged by a bear may die of the grip.

Love, like a kitten, is born blind; but soon gets its eyes open.

Never put a clock at the head of the stairs; it might run down.

It is universally conceded that if a man has money to burn it's because he was too wise to burn it.

It doesn't take criminal lawyers long to become case-hardened.

A hen can't lay the dust any more than a watering cart can lay an egg.

The woman who is always cleaning house can't kick if her husband joins a club.

A boy is often too sick to go to school, but never sick enough to stay home from the circus.

If a girl is unable to secure a man's wages in an office she might succeed in getting them by marrying him.

The Raftsmen's Journal tells of the Clearfield county literary society that recently debated the question: "Resolved, that a dirty good natured wife affords more happiness to a husband than a clean [?] natured one." The affirmative seems to have won.

It is said the other evening a Lewisburg went home intoxicated and on going to the cupboard for something to eat got hold of something that resembled cold noodles in a bowl. The next morning his wife was in a great flurry to know where her starched corset strings had gone. He is now "cleaning house."

Two Irish farmers who had not seen each other for a long time met at a fair. "Shure, it's married I am," said one.

"An' I've got a fine healthy baw which the neighbors say is the very picture of me." The other looked for a moment at the first speaker, who was not remarkable for his good looks, and then said: "Och, well, what's the harum, so long as the child's healthy."

Girls in Pittsburg are soliciting funds to help pay off a church debt make the astounding request, "will you please put something in my stocking," and while the man is gasping in astonishment he is handed a beautiful stocking (presumably about the size she wears herself) with a drawn ribbon in the top, instead of a garter, into which he is requested to drop a coin—and he drops; force of habit.

Grangers' Bank Opening.

Opening a bank with a brass band was the unique spectacle presented at Tioga, near Wellsboro, on Tuesday, 3. But a national one of a series that are contemplated under the auspices of the Grange organization, owned, organized and managed by grangers, is an unusual thing, and it is not surprising that the beginning of it should be attended by extraordinary incidents. This Grange National bank of Tioga, is the first of the proposed group. Its capital stock is \$25,000, and it has a surplus of \$2,500. Within three hours after opening the individual deposits amounted to \$75,000. The little town of Tioga was crowded in honor of the opening. Besides, the farmers for miles around and their families and the employes of the industrial works made a holiday of it and gathered on the streets to give an unofficial but cordial welcome to the prominent grangers and others who had been invited to participate in the exercises.

Mann Edge Tool Company Resume.

The Mann Edge Tool company at Millhall have commenced operations in their new plant in the rolling and welding department and the several other processes will follow in their regular order. Skilled workmen, who had become scattered since the suspension of operations in September, '05, are returning and reporting for work at the new plant. In a week or two the shops will be filled with the old workmen and the hum of this popular industry will be a welcome sound.

Big Timber Business.

A. G. Graham, of Clearfield, is probably the heaviest timber dealer of the present winter. He made fifty-three timber rafts and succeeded in getting 41 of them to the river, some of them being hauled a distance of 6 miles. The timber was cut on what is known as the Goodyear lands and is said to be of the quality of "ye olden time." This will certainly be a surprise to the eastern buyers.