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Editorial,

Local News.

BELLEFONTE, PA., THURSDAY, JULY 19, 1906

Prominent People

"Big Tim" Sullivan—Admiral Rojestvensky's Case—Fletcher D. Proctor.
"Iron Brigade" Bragg—Joke on Mayor McClellan.



"BIG TIM" SULLIVAN.

It is rather an unusual thing for a member of the house of representatives at Washington to give up his seat in order to go to the legislature of his state, but Congressman Timothy D. Sullivan of New York, who is talked of as the next boss of Tammany Hall, does not look at the matter in this way. Before his election to congress as the representative of 200,000 people he served several terms in the New York legislature. Now he proposes to go to Albany again instead of returning to Washington. "Big Tim," as he is known in New York, deserts Washington because it is "too far away from the Bowers" to suit him and because it seems to him that Uncle Joe Cannon is all there is of congress that counts. "Congress is dull," he says, "and it's too much of a one man game to suit me. Just imagine a game with about 300 men sitting in and one man taking all the pots."

"Big Tim" was a newsboy at eight years of age and a politician at eighteen. He does not smoke or chew. At one time he owned six saloons, but he has never used liquor as a beverage. There isn't much about the sporting life that "Big Tim" is not familiar with, and one day at Washington he induced a rural representative to accompany him to a pool room in Virginia. "Little Jack Horner is a cinch," Sullivan told his guest. "Give me \$5 to put on him."

The representative produced a five dollar note, and "Big Tim" put it on for him at odds of 10 to 1. Sullivan's guest knew nothing of the mysteries of the pool room. After the race was run Sullivan handed his friend \$55. "Do I get all this?" he exclaimed wonderingly. "And all for \$5! Sure there's no mistake?"

"It's all yours; the horse won," Congressman Sullivan told him. "Say, Sullivan," the other statesman cried, "how long has this thing been going on? Why didn't you put me next before?"

Vice Admiral Petrovitch Rojestvensky, who pleaded guilty before a Russian court martial to the charge of surrendering the gunboat Biedovy, did so, it is believed, in a manly effort to save the members of his staff. At the time of the surrender the Russian commander was seriously wounded. It is doubtful if he was in possession of his faculties at all. The Japanese say that he had nothing to do but surrender anyway. It is said that the vice admiral believes that his officers hauled down the St. Andrew's cross from the gunboat on which he had taken refuge out of affection for their commander and in order to save his life, if possible. He now takes all responsibility for the surrender on himself and asks that he may receive the full penalty, which is virtually an appeal for clemency and death.

Admiral Rojestvensky was in command of all the Russian naval forces present at the eventful battle of the Sea of Japan. He was born near Moscow in 1848, and his career in the Russian navy has been a long and eventful one.

Governor Claude A. Swanson of Virginia, who says the railroads by eliminating competition in rates have forced the public to protect itself by controlling the same, was a member of the house of representatives a short time ago, and one day he was leaving Washington to deliver a speech at a convention of Confederate veterans.

As he stood at the wicket in the Pennsylvania railroad station buying a ticket he placed his little hand bag on the floor. When he had folded up his ticket and turned to pick up his bag it was gone.

Inside it was the speech which he was to deliver to the veterans. A cold chill ran down the congressman's back, and then hot perspiration oozed from every pore, wetting his fine linen in a few minutes. Only thirty minutes intervened before his train would start, and it was the only train before the hour for the appointed speech. As Mr. Swanson was born

while his father was fighting in the battle of Malvern Hill and all his knowledge of the various strategic movements of the war and his stock of anecdotes were acquired at second hand he felt himself poorly equipped to undertake an offhand effort to the grizzled veterans.

He called up the station detective, and the telephones to police headquarters were set going with hot questions as to how to find the bag. In less than ten minutes word came that the thief who took it was held at headquarters and the bag was there to be identified. Mr. Swanson rushed in a cab to headquarters and told his story, got his bag and just caught the train.

Fletcher D. Proctor, who was nominated for governor of Vermont by the recent Republican state convention at Montpelier, is a son of Redfield Proctor, United States senator from Vermont. Should he be elected governor the Green Mountain State would be conferring its highest honors on two members of the Proctor family at the same time. Senator Proctor has said that he would retire from the upper branch of congress in 1909, as he will be seventy-eight years of age if he lives until that time. It is understood that he would be gratified were his son chosen as his successor. Senator Proctor was once governor of Vermont himself.

Fletcher D. Proctor will be opposed for the governorship by Percival W. Clement, nominee of Democrats and Independents. The younger Proctor is president of the Vermont Marble company, founded by his father, a concern with a capitalization of \$7,000,000 and a payroll of \$100,000 per month. An interesting feature in connection with this industry is its system of company stores. Last year the stores paid a dividend of \$30,000 to the employees of the marble company patronizing them.

General Edward S. Bragg, to whom congress voted a pension of \$30 a month, has had a career as warrior and statesman, and he will perhaps be remembered best by posterity as commander of the famous "Iron Brigade" in the civil war and as author of the now historic phrase, "We love him for the enemies he has made." He has been congressman, minister to Mexico and consul general at Havana and at Hongkong and participated in the conventions which nominated Horatio Seymour in 1868 and Horace Greeley in 1872 for president.

As commander of the "Iron Brigade" he won a record as a soldier seldom equaled. It was at the second Bull Run that the "Stonewall Brigade" of the Confederate army and the "Iron Brigade" of the Federal army grappled in a death struggle. When the soldiers had exhausted their ammunition they clubbed their guns, and when these were broken they fought with appalling savagery with the stones of that historic railroad cut for missiles. It was at once a charge and a melee. In that battle and in the other engagements in which it participated during the remainder of the war the "Iron Brigade" lost more men in killed and wounded than any similar command of the whole Federal army.

It was in 1884 at the convention which first nominated Grover Cleveland for the presidency that General Bragg coined the phrase that has been so often quoted since. Bourke Cockran and Thomas F. Grady, representing Tammany Hall, had made a fierce onslaught upon Mr. Cleveland, then governor of New York, and in replying to it General Bragg in an impassioned speech declared:

"We love him, gentlemen, and respect him not only for himself, for his character, his integrity, his judgment and iron will, but we love him for the enemies he has made."

When Attorney General Moody returned from Chicago, where he worried hard to put the beef trust officials in jail, he went to his residence to take a short rest. A visitor called to see Mr. Moody, but met an obstacle in the person of a negro butler, who said:

"It would be agin de constitution to wake the attorney general. Can't you call later?"

Must Keep up Pressure.
The Florida Supreme Court has decided that water companies are liable for damages for their failure to supply sufficient pressure at fires. Robert Mugga, a Tampa brewer, sued the water company for \$25,000 damages because of the loss of his brick building through alleged lack of water pressure. The Circuit Court decided the case against him. He took an appeal to the Supreme Court, which decided that the Water Works Company is liable and remanded the case for further proceedings.

Although fire fighting is necessarily a dangerous occupation and requires qualities akin to those of a soldier in men who would enter it, the perils have been much reduced by the perfection attained in many cities in methods of discipline and by the improvements in apparatus. On the other hand, the study given to the subject has resulted in such high efficiency of service that the proportion of disastrous fires is small compared with the number of outbreaks of flames. In such cities as

New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, Boston and St. Louis the uniformed and paid firemen are seen so often rushing to fires that their approach and the ringing of the gong for the clearing of the street cause scarcely more than a momentary flurry. Usually the fire is extinguished before it has a chance to do much damage or furnish a spectacle that is worth crossing the street to view. But when a fire does get under headway and firemen find hard work cut out for them they show that their nerve is equal to the occasion. Then is seen the value of such improvements in fire fighting apparatus as the extension ladder, by which members of the force can climb into the windows of a burning building with the least possible delay. It requires courage to mount such a ladder, extended in midair, as it were, but the men are trained to this by frequent emergency drills, and as the ladder unfolds itself they are quick to spring upon the extended rungs and mount into the imperiled structure, perhaps to rescue those imprisoned within burning walls.

The scaling ladder is another great aid to quick attack on a burning building or to timely rescue of those shut off from escape by the flames. The expert climber mounts from story to story by placing its hooks in the window above him, climbing to the sill and then lifting his ladder to another window until he has gained a dizzy height. His nerve does not desert him in crossing from ledge to ledge or crawling along narrow copings, because his drill has accustomed him to work at a great height without fear.

Over 30,000 persons are employed in the United States in protecting the public against danger from fire, and nearly two-thirds of these are members of paid departments. In the days

of the volunteer companies in big cities there was plenty of excitement in running with the hose cart in response to the wild alarms rung on the fire bell. Now when the noiseless electric current is used to call the department out the men go to their business without any flurry or bluster. In the "good old times" the volunteers were sometimes wont to demolish more property than they saved. Under up to date methods there is no recklessness of this kind.

DID NOT CHOOSE A PRINCE.
Fraulein Krupp Reversed the Case of King Cophteta.

The story of King Cophteta and the beggar maid is reversed in the case of Fraulein Bertha Krupp and the man she has chosen as her partner for life. Fraulein Krupp is a queen in all but title, and the man who has won her love is comparatively poor. He is not by any means a beggar, and he belongs to a family which is very proud of its ancient lineage. Nevertheless whatever he possesses is a beggarly sum in comparison with the fortune of over a hundred million dollars left to Fraulein Krupp by her father, the famous gunmaker of Essen. The man this rich young woman picked for a

husband, Gustavus von Bohlen-Halbach, is secretary of the German legation at the Vatican. According to all accounts, he is a fine young man and will make a good husband for the fair owner of the big gun works, but those whose idea of marriage is that it should be "an advantageous match" say that when she could have married a prince it is a pity she should have taken up with a poor young secretary in the diplomatic service. As the daughter of a house which has often refused rank she is following family tradition in forming a matrimonial alliance without regard to such considerations. She is twenty-one years of age, has for several years been the real as well as nominal head of the great industry founded by her grandfather and is considered a young woman of remarkable ability as well as kindness and generosity. She spends a great part of her time in looking after the advancement of her 40,000 employees, who often call her "Our Lady of the Cannon." Her fiance was born in Holland, where his father was at the time minister from Baden, was educated at Heidelberg and a few years ago was in America as secretary of the German legation at Washington. He was sent to China in 1900 as secretary of the international conference to arrange peace after the Boxer troubles.

Subpoena For John D. Rockefeller.
As soon as John D. Rockefeller arrives from Europe he will be summoned by the Probate court, of Findley, O., in connection with the suit recently filed against the Standard Oil company. Sheriff Groves has gone to Cleveland to serve papers on the Standard Oil company through one of its officers.

Fearless Firemen

Thirty Thousand of Them Fighting Flames In the United States—Daring Rescues on Dizzy Ladders—New York's Army.

SINCE fire fighting has become a regularly recognized and well compensated employment in the large cities of this country a great change has taken place in the discipline in vogue among the forces of fire fighters and in the methods employed in extinguishing fires. In the old days of volunteer firemen there may have been more glory in assisting at putting out flames when they had burst into action unbidden and unexpected, but there was much less science about it then. Making fire fighting a paid service under a regularly organized branch of the municipality has cost the large cities of the United States a great deal of money, but it is a change which has paid for itself many times over in the reduced amount of the losses due to outbreaks of fire. Credit should be given the volunteer companies, however, for the work which they did and which many are still doing in the smaller towns or in larger cities as forces auxiliary to the paid departments. For instance, in the city of New York, which has 3,000 paid firemen, the largest number employed by any city in the United States, there are also volunteer companies with a membership of 2,300. These companies exist mostly in the suburbs in parts of New York to which the service of the regular city department has not yet been extended.

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FIREMEN AT RESCUE WORK ON THE EXTENSION LADDER.

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INSURED BY TOBACCO TRUST.
Its 150,000 Employees Guaranteed More Than Funeral Expenses.
The American Tobacco Company has issued a notice to its 150,000 employees that hereafter it will pay a death benefit to the beneficiary of any person in its service who draws not more than \$50 a week in wages. Upon proof of death of any employe of the company who shall have been continuously in its service for at least one year the company will donate in cash to the person designated by such employe a sum equal to the wages paid to the dead employe during the last year of life, not exceeding, however, in any case, \$500.

The company has plants in Philadelphia, New York, Baltimore, Chicago, Cincinnati, New Orleans, St. Louis, Louisville, Jersey City, Richmond, Danville, Newport News and South Boston, Va., Durham, Greenville, Henderson, Ox-

ford, Rocky Mountain and Wilson, N. C., Owensboro, Lexington and Maysville, Ky., Middletown, O., Clarksville, Darlington and Timmonville, S. C.

Comptroller Fletcher, whose department has charge of the new benefit plan, says of the new plan: "There is absolutely no red tape of any kind connected with it. No employe will be called upon to contribute a single penny to the fund out of which the benefit will be paid. There will be no document to be drawn up and signed. The bounty is not attachable, nor will it be turned over to his heirs or assigns of the beneficiary. The reason for this is that the bounty does not belong to the insured, but to the company, and can be delivered only to such person as the employe designates by his own free will."

So far as known this is the first instance in which a corporation has engaged itself to pay death benefits out of its own treasury.

Stock Clearing

We are offering the balance of our SUMMER FOOTWEAR at BARGAIN PRICES. This offer includes everything that remains in Women's, Misses' and Children's white Canvass and Kid Black and Patent Leather and Tan Low Cuts; also our Men's, Boys' and Youths' Oxfords of all kinds, and a splendid line of Men's Tan Blucher \$3 Shoes for \$1.98.

We still have a few Boys' and Youths' Tan Shoes at a very low price.

We can please you now, but call early for the supply is limited.

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SCHENCK'S MANDRAKE PILLS "Even the Liver."

Used over Seventy Years the strongest testimonial to their reliability. They make, and keep you well—no need to take them continuously.

Purely Vegetable. Absolutely Harmless. For sale everywhere. 25 cents a box, or by mail.

Dr. J. H. Schenck & Son Philadelphia, Pa.