

The Field of Politics

Chanler as a Campaigner—Eugene V. Debs and the Socialist System of Winning Votes.

Samuel Gompers and His Long Labor Record—Other Figures in the Political Battle.



LEWIS S. CHANLER.

It was indeed a whirlwind tour that Lewis Stuyvesant Chanler made as Democratic candidate for governor of New York in the closing days of the campaign. And no less arduous and energetic was the tour of his Republican opponent, Charles E. Hughes. The two men passed and repassed each other on the railroads, put up sometimes at the same hotel and on several occasions their itineraries coincided so closely that, without any intention of so doing, they found themselves holding rival meetings in smaller towns of the state at the same time. Automobiles were pressed into service by both candidates in covering country as well as city districts, and in this way both were able to fill a great many speaking engagements in the course of a day's campaign labors. While the two candidates conducted so vigorous a canvass, both were careful to avoid personalities and to treat each other with unflinching courtesy.

The campaign of two years ago, which resulted in the election of Mr. Hughes, the head of the Republican ticket, for governor and of the Democratic candidates for the other state offices, placed Mr. Chanler and Mr. Hughes in peculiar relations. As lieutenant governor Mr. Chanler has often been called on to appear with Mr. Hughes at public functions or to consider public matters with him as a member of the state government. One of these occasions was when, just at the outset of the campaign, Governor Hughes and Lieutenant Governor Chanler met at a state fair and spoke from the same platform on nonpolitical subjects. Under such circumstances it would be difficult for some men not to permit political differences to affect their personal relations and their conduct toward each other in public.

Mr. Chanler is an effective speaker and a good campaigner, and he has a splendid physique, which enables him to undergo prolonged strain without incurring great fatigue.

Thomas D. Long, Democratic nominee for governor in Montana, is a lawyer and was born in Columbus, Ind., Oct. 10, 1867. He was chosen assistant attorney general of the state of Montana seven years ago. The Democrats carried the last state election in Montana, when J. K. Toole was re-elected governor. He was the first governor and has been honored with several re-elections.



THOMAS D. LONG.

Eugene V. Debs, who has made a remarkable campaign as the Socialist candidate for president, attracting more attention for the principles he represents than they ever before re-



EUGENE V. DEBS.

ceived in this country, claims that Abraham Lincoln would have stood for the same things that socialism does if he had lived at this time. In the course of his canvass he paid a visit to Lincoln's tomb at Springfield, Ill., standing by the sarcophagus of the martyr president he delivered a eulogy upon him, saying among other things: "Slave power, which loathed and despised Lincoln, was no more heartless than the power of capitalism, which today holds the workmen of the nation in bondage."

Debs and his associates lay great stress on "the slavery of today," as they term it, and they find arguments on this subject particularly effective among the colored voters. The Socialists count on gaining recruits from the Democratic party among the laboring men and from the Republican party among the colored voters. The Socialists, headed by Debs, have a vast army of speakers, paid and unpaid, and these men appear on street

corners in the large cities during the state and national campaigns, outlining the party principles and selling the publications in which the party's recommendations are described. Of course a radical party like the Socialists has active opponents, and at meetings when these opponents are present the speakers set aside a period in which questions may be asked. Sometimes a quick witted Socialist is able to make the questioners appear ridiculous, and it is seldom that a meeting of this description terminates without a disturbance of more or less importance.

The size of the socialist vote in this country is rapidly increasing, and this fact is the more noteworthy because the party's organization is by no means complete. Debs proudly states that his party is a volunteer party, making material progress without office or patronage. The paid workers of other parties have no counterpart in the district organizations of the Socialists, and this fact is one that causes most worry to the Democratic and Republican leaders. They realize that a party popular enough to attract hundreds of volunteer workers is certain to become a national factor, worthy of serious consideration, if, indeed, the Socialist party has not already become such.

Samuel Gompers has had plenty of publicity in the campaign of 1908 on account of the controversy over the position taken by him in the support of the Democratic national ticket. As



SAMUEL GOMPERS.

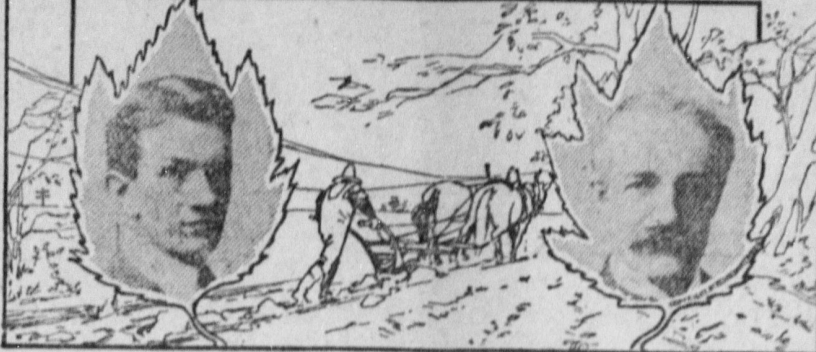
president of the American Federation of Labor Mr. Gompers is always a busy man, but because of the active part he has taken in politics this year his duties have been exceptionally many and laborious. For several years he won re-election as head of the American Federation of Labor after contests which threatened the continuance of his power. The next meeting of the federation occasions especial interest on account of the controversies expected to arise over the question of indorsement of President Gompers' course in the campaign.

It is twenty-six years since Mr. Gompers was first chosen president of the Federation of Labor, and every year since, with one exception, 1894, he has been re-elected. Under his direction the order has increased in numbers until it is now 2,000,000 strong and is accounted the most influential body of organized wage earners in the world. Mr. Gompers was born in London in 1850 and for forty years and more has been identified with union labor. Many a time he could have had positions which would have paid him a larger salary than that which he receives as president of the American Federation of Labor, but his sympathy with the cause of labor prevented him from accepting them. He is a poor man, is proud of it and expects to die poor. He has no ambition to make money and chooses rather to devote his energies to uplifting his fellow workers and leaving them as a class when he dies better off than they would have been but for his having lived.

The political contest in Rhode Island has excited interest this year on account of the value to both national tickets of the electoral votes of the commonwealth and the complications caused by local issues. The Republicans nominated for governor Aram J. Pothier of Woonsocket and the Democrats Olney Arnold of Providence. The Democrats made much in their campaign of the charge that the influence in Republican councils of the blind leader, C. R. Brayton, was still potent. Constitutional amendment has been one of the issues in Rhode Island.

Hardly Chums. "Are you acquainted with the wittens?" "I can't say that I am." "Have you ever met him?" "Well, coming up this morning we went to sleep in the same car." "Just a podding acquaintance."

The Farm Life Commission



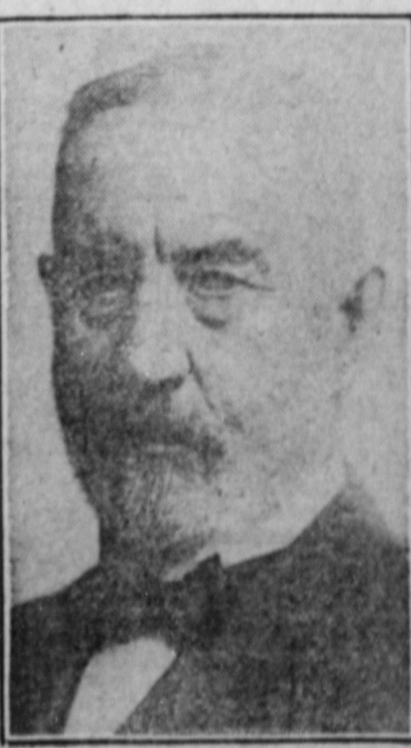
THE commission appointed by President Roosevelt to investigate the conditions of rural life and make suggestions in the line of its betterment is having a busy time. It has been engaged in extensive correspondence and has been giving hearings in different parts of the country for the purpose of bringing out facts and opinions bearing on the conditions into which inquiry is being made. President Roosevelt is to report to congress in a message some practical suggestions as to what may be done through legislation to improve the condition of rural life. It is not that the American farmer as such needs uplifting more than other classes of the population or is in any particular danger of mental and moral degeneration. It is conceded that his moral plane is at present a high one, but the facts with regard to the exodus of population from country to city and the all too common isolation of rural life suggest that much may be done to make the conditions such that the exodus may be stopped or at least checked.

The commission has received much encouragement in its investigations from those most concerned and but little if any criticism. This is perhaps due in part to the fact that all members are so well qualified for the task in hand, having been chosen for the part they have already taken in work along similar lines. The work initiated by the president in the appointment of this commission has been said to be a corollary to that of the movement for conservation of the natural resources of the country. The two movements are at least closely related. As the president himself put it in a speech in Michigan some time ago, the products of the farm are of two kinds and the output of good manhood and womanhood deserves fully as much consideration as the output of hay and corn and other crops.

Each member of the commission has achieved a reputation for knowledge and attainments in some branch of the work in hand. The chairman, Dr. Liberty H. Bailey, is president of the New York College of Agriculture at Ithaca, N. Y., an institution which has been very active and aggressive in devising ways of advancing the methods of agriculture and improving the conditions among tillers of the soil. Dr. Bailey at first declined the proffered post on the ground that he had not the time necessary to discharge the duties, but on further consideration accepted. Dr. Bailey, who is fifty years old and a graduate of the Michigan Agricultural college, has been at the head of the New York College of Agriculture, a department of Cornell university, since 1903. He was reared on a farm and has given particular attention to botany and horticultural subjects and to the economics of agriculture. He was formerly assistant to Professor Asa Gray at Harvard and was also professor of agriculture and landscape gardening at the Michigan Agricultural college. Numerous works on subjects related to his profession have come from his pen.

Kenyon L. Butterfield, whose portrait appears at the top of the first column, is also an educator and the head of an agricultural college.

He is the youngest member of the commission, having been born in 1868 in Lapeer, Mich. Like Dr. Bailey, he is a graduate of the Michigan Agricultural college and received from it the degree of B. S., from the University of Michigan obtaining the degree of A. M. He has had a wide experience in educational work connected with agriculture and two years ago



KENYON L. BUTTERFIELD.

became president of the Massachusetts Agricultural college. Since 1904 he has been collaborator in charge of the agricultural division, department of economics and sociology, Carnegie institution, Washington. He is active in many educational and scientific societies.

Dr. Walter H. Page might be said to represent the south on the commission, though he is a resident of New Jersey and spends most of his working hours

in New York city. However, he was born some fifty-three years ago in Cary, N. C., and has identified himself to a considerable extent with the progress and industrial development of the south. He is best known, perhaps, as editor of World's Work, which he established in 1900, and as a member of the publishing firm of Doubleday, Page & Co. He received his education at southern institutions, including Randolph-Macon college, Virginia, and Johns Hopkins university, Maryland.



WALTER H. PAGE.

He has edited the Forum and the Atlantic Monthly and is the author, among other works, of "The Rebuilding of Old Commonwealths." He is noted also as a lecturer. His knowledge of conditions such as the commission has undertaken to investigate is broad and pertains to the economic and social rather than the technical side. One of the Doubleday & Page publications is the magazine known as Country Life in America, which has done more, perhaps, than any other journal of its class to stimulate interest in life outside the cities and suggest ways of making such life attractive. World's Work, too, under the guidance of Mr. Page has devoted a great deal of attention to practical subjects pertaining in a broad sense to social development in connection with betterment of conditions among the people at large. The great social questions, in fact, appeal especially to Mr. Page's interest, and it was this in part no doubt which suggested to Mr. Roosevelt the idea that he would make a valuable member of the commission. For it is a broad movement which has been initiated, and its success will depend largely on the degree to which the fact is appreciated by the members of the commission. The remaining commissioners, Henry Wallace and Gifford Pinchot, whose portrait appears at the top of this column, have evinced their appreciation of the possibilities of such a movement, and their work stands as a guarantee of their effectiveness as members of the board.

Mr. Wallace is the editor of a publication devoted to the interests of agriculture and known as Wallace's Farmer. His residence is Des Moines, Ia. He has gained a national reputation among farmers for his good judgment in matters pertaining to their interests, and his appointment as a member of the commission does much to establish confidence in its capacity to handle the problems involved in a thoroughly practical way.

Of Gifford Pinchot it may be said that his work as chief forester of the government has accomplished more in the way of conserving the welfare of the tillers of the soil and the gatherers of our natural wealth than almost any other branch of effort. It has been due to the enthusiasm of Mr. Pinchot in his chosen field that so much has been accomplished, and Mr. Roosevelt, recognizing this, has given his operations wide sweep and extended his usefulness to fields where ordinarily they would not have been felt. Having a considerable private fortune, he works for the government for love rather than for the salary he receives, as the latter would scarcely pay for what he expends in remunerating extra clerks in his service. He was born in Connecticut in 1865, and his father, James W. Pinchot, was one of the founders of the Yale Forestry school. The present chief forester of the United States studied forestry both at Yale and in foreign countries and has also studied nature at first hand in the haunts of the wild beasts and the districts remote from the borders of civilization.

There has been little criticism upon the commission except for the fact that it has no women upon it. As a poet who contributed some verse to the Chicago News puts it:

"I know them pecky men folks, an' I see 'em recommendin' the latest things in phosphates an' rot-tatta of the crops An' patent fancy fixin's to keep Hiram's back from bendin'. But when they're through with Hiram then their recommendin' stops. Amandy's in the kitchen peelin' 'tatoes, pickin' chickens An' bakin' pies for dinner. She ain't soundin' no alarm. Ehe's sort o' resigned when she ought to raise the dickens. You want to get some wimmen to investigate the farm."

LEGAL ADVERTISEMENTS

LEGAL NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that the first and final account of William S. Brooks, guardian of Samuel T. Brooks, will be presented to the Court for Confirmation on Wednesday, Dec. 9, 1908, and unless exceptions be filed thereto, on or before the second day of the term, the same will be confirmed.

November 2nd, 1908. A. B. KIMPOUT, Prothonotary.

UNIMPROVED LAND.

Notice is hereby given that an application was filed in the office of the Secretary of Internal Affairs of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, on twenty-eighth day of May, 1907, by Geo. M. Marks, of Worth township, Centre county, Pa. for warrant to survey seventy-five acres more or less of unimproved vacant land, situated in the township of Worth and county of Centre bounded north by land warranted to Jacob Miller under date of January 16, 1891, easterly by land applied for by Wilbur H. Winning under date of May 28, 1897, southerly by land warranted to Abesnego Laird, southerly by land of July 17, 1905, and westerly by land warranted to Thomas J. Stewart, and William Spencer under date of September 21, 1892.

JAMES H. CRAIG, Deputy Secretary of Internal Affairs, October 13, 1908.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE

By virtue of an order issued out of the Orphans' Court of Centre county the undersigned will expose to public sale at the Court House in Bellefonte, Pa., on SATURDAY, DECEMBER 5th, 1908 at 1 o'clock p. m. all the following described real estate:

All that certain messuage, tenement or tract of land situated in the township of Union, county of Centre and State of Pennsylvania, beginning at stone on land of Amos Swan thence by same North 20 deg. East 50 rods to line of lands of Augustus Witherite, thence by lands of said Witherite North 75 deg. East 113 rods to stone, thence by land of same North 45 deg. East 50 rods to a Yellow Pine, thence by lands of Henry Irvin South 45 deg. East 34 rods to a White Pine, thence by lands of same South 30 deg. East 20 rods to a post, thence by land of Philip Brower South 2 deg. West 85 rods to a Black Oak, thence by lands of Andrew Hugg South 62 deg. West 82 rods to a post, thence by land of Silvanus Lucas North 20 deg. East 75 rods to a Rock Oak, thence by same South 85 deg. West 125 rods to the place of beginning, containing 104 acres and 11 perches; thereon erected a two-story frame dwelling house, stable and other outbuildings; about 10 acres of the said farm contain chestnut and white pine timber. There are also several good springs on the premises conveniently located to the dwelling.

TERMS OF SALE—Ten per cent of the purchase money to be paid upon day of sale; the balance of one-half of the purchase money to be paid upon the delivery of the deed, and the balance of one-half to be paid in one year from the delivery of the deed, to be secured by bond and mortgage on the premises.

BLANCH McCLUSKEY, Administratrix of the estate of George E. McCluskey late of Union township, deceased.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE

PUBLIC SALE

By virtue of an order issued out of the Orphans' Court of Centre county in the estate of Amanda Walker, late of Boggs township, deceased, the undersigned trustee will offer to public sale, on the premises, one-half mile north of Ronville, Centre county, Pennsylvania on SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 28th, 1908, at 1 o'clock, p. m., the following described real estate:

A FINE FARM

Containing 64 acres and 35 perches, consisting of two tracts of land situated in the township of Boggs, county of Centre, and state of Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows to wit:

The one thereof beginning at a stone in the center leading from Gum Square to Snow Shoe Intersection on line of Mrs. Clara Iddings, thence along said lands of Mrs. Clara Iddings, deceased, to stone corner, thence by same North 33 deg. 45 min. east 27 rods to stone; thence by lands of same north 29 deg. 30 min. east 15 rods to stone corner, thence by lands of Linn & McCoy south 36 deg. east 8 rods to stone; thence by lands of same north 36 deg. 30 min. east 26 rods to stone; thence by lands of Mary Bell Lucas, south 30 deg. east 86 rods to red oak; thence by lands of Elias Hancock south 62 deg. east 25 rods to stone corner; thence by right-of-way of the Snow Shoe Division of the Penn'a Railroad North 21 deg. 30 min. west 72 rods to post; thence by public road 13 deg. 35 min. west 104 rods to post in public road, the place of beginning—containing 64 ACRES and 35 rods.

And the other thereof—beginning at a post at Wallace's Run, thence south 33 deg. west 8 perches to post; thence by tract in the name of John Barr North 43 deg. west 85 perches to stone; thence by land of Joseph Iddings, north 32 deg. east 18 perches to pine at Wallace's Run; thence down said run to the place of beginning, containing 11 ACRES (excepting and reserving, nevertheless, in the last described tract, all the iron ore and all other minerals in and upon said tract of land; together with the right and privilege at all times of free ingress, egress and regress in upon and through the said tract of land to search, find, dig, deposit, wash clean and take and carry away all the said iron ore and other minerals with all the rights and privileges

necessary and proper for the full quiet and absolute enjoyment of the rights and privileges hereby accepted and reserved and intended so to be.) The above described tracts of land join each other and will be sold together, about 60 ACRES ARE UNDER CULTIVATION and 4 acres and 35 perches in timber.

Thereon erected a two-story frame DWELLING HOUSE, BARK BARN and other outbuildings.

This property is located in Moose Run, which has the most fertile and productive soil in this part of the state. The land is in a high state of cultivation, good fruit, water at the door, 3/4 mile to church and school.

TERMS OF SALE—Ten per cent of bid to be paid on day of sale, balance of one-third on confirmation of sale, one-third in one year, and the balance one-third in two years—all deferred payments to be secured by bond and mortgage on the premises and to bear interest from confirmation of sale.

W. G. RUNKLE, Bellefonte Pa., Trustee of the estate of Amanda Walker, late of Boggs Twp., dec'd.

Jno. F. Gray & Son

Successors to GRANT HOOVER.

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CENTRAL RAILROAD OF PENNA.—Consolidated time table effective June 17, 1907.

HEAD DOWN.	HEAD UP.
No. 1	No. 2
No. 3	No. 4
No. 5	No. 6
No. 7	No. 8
No. 9	No. 10
No. 11	No. 12
No. 13	No. 14
No. 15	No. 16
No. 17	No. 18
No. 19	No. 20
No. 21	No. 22
No. 23	No. 24
No. 25	No. 26
No. 27	No. 28
No. 29	No. 30
No. 31	No. 32
No. 33	No. 34
No. 35	No. 36
No. 37	No. 38
No. 39	No. 40
No. 41	No. 42
No. 43	No. 44
No. 45	No. 46
No. 47	No. 48
No. 49	No. 50
No. 51	No. 52
No. 53	No. 54
No. 55	No. 56
No. 57	No. 58
No. 59	No. 60
No. 61	No. 62
No. 63	No. 64
No. 65	No. 66
No. 67	No. 68
No. 69	No. 70
No. 71	No. 72
No. 73	No. 74
No. 75	No. 76
No. 77	No. 78
No. 79	No. 80
No. 81	No. 82
No. 83	No. 84
No. 85	No. 86
No. 87	No. 88
No. 89	No. 90
No. 91	No. 92
No. 93	No. 94
No. 95	No. 96
No. 97	No. 98
No. 99	No. 100

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