

TAFT SPLITS REPUBLICAN PARTY MIDDLE WEST REPUBLICANS DO NOT LIKE HIS SPEECHES

HE FAVORS CONGRESS BOSSES

The Progressives Resent His Attempts to Heal Split by Asking Them to Allow the Aldrich-Cannon Organization to Rule Them.

(The following article is from the Williamsport Grit a purely independent paper and gives our readers a fair estimate of what President Taft has done to keep faith with the people; and how the country is accepting his advice. The first article is an editorial. The second is a news item. It gives a fair idea of the drift of the present administration—Ed. Democrat.)

A split in the Republican party, especially in the Middle West, bids fair to follow President Taft's trip through the United States. There was considerable Republican discord throughout this section prior to the Chief Executive's trip, in fact one of the reasons for the journey was the idea of bringing together the two warring factions. But the President has not used the best judgment in some of his actions and speeches and the result is that the division of sentiment is becoming more pronounced. In handling important public questions the President, instead of remaining on the fence, has made the mistake of siding with one of the factions. This was a bad start for a peace-making tour, but to make matters worse he sided in with the Aldrich-Cannon coterie and to the Middle West, where progressive Republicans are the rule, this was like flaunting a red flag in the face of a bull.

A Wake of Discord. Reports from the Middle West, which have been coming into Washington, seem to show that, instead of harmony, Taft is leaving a trail of discord in his wake. His attempts to harmonize the two conflicting elements of the Republican party by urging the continued domination of legislation and Governmental affairs of the Aldrich-Cannon organization in Congress has only served the purpose of intensifying the spirit of revolt against bonapartism. Minnesota, especially, is angry. The state prides itself in Senators Nelson and Clapp, two men who stand up for honest government all the time. On the other hand Representative Tawney, one of Boss Cannon's right hand men and branded by Roosevelt as one of the most radical reactionaries, is in bad favor. When President Taft spoke at Winona he lauded Tawney for the support he had given the regular Republican programme, but did not even mention Clapp or Nelson. Minnesota Republicans are fast becoming progressives and this action of the President stirred them to the bottom and made the breach even wider between the two factions of the party. Probably President Taft never intended that his utterances should produce any such results. He probably figured that if he lauded Tawney he would be merely helping Tawney and injuring no one else. But he did not take into consideration the bitterness of the fight, hence his efforts have all went wrong.

The Same in Other States. What has happened in Minnesota is to happen in Iowa. There will be two factions—one the reactionary, claiming sympathy from the Administration; the other the progressive, led by Cummins and Dolliver and the House members of the state who are fighting Boss Cannon. Almost a similar situation exists in Kansas, South Dakota and Indiana and signs of it are developing in other states also.

Roosevelt Kills More Elephants. The Roosevelt party arrived at Nairobi, British East Africa, on Friday afternoon from the north of Congo Nyirwa. All are well. A porter accompanying the party was tossed by a rhinoceros, but he is recovering. Colonel Roosevelt has killed three more elephants, completing the group intended for the Smithsonian Institution at Washington. He also has killed a bull elephant for the American Museum of Natural History, at New York. Other game bagged includes a rhinoceros with excellent horns, a buffalo, a giraffe, an eland, a zebra, a meerkat and an oryx. Some skins not hitherto collected have been obtained and preserved for the Washington Museum. Kermit Roosevelt killed two elephants and an exceptionally large, fine rhinoceros.

Newly Pastor Resigns. Rev. C. F. Gephart, who for a number of years has been pastor of the Lutheran church at Newry, Blair county, has announced to the congregation his intention of leaving the pastorate and about December 1, will take up his labors in another field. Rev. Gephart, during his pastorate, has labored incessantly for the good of the charge, which consists of the Newry and several adjacent congregations, and the charge is now in a flourishing condition. He and his family have endeared themselves to the parishioners and other residents of Newry, who will regret their departure. Rev. Gephart is a brother of M. C. Gephart, of Bellefonte, and is well known in Centre county.

Kills Companion. One of the first fatal gunning accidents of the season occurred near East Waterford, Mifflin county, on Friday, when Melvin Melroy shot and instantly killed John Bird. Both men were residents of Waterford, and went out hunting together. They approached some squirrels that were on the ground. Melvin fired, part of the charge passing directly through Bird's heart.

Arbor Day. Friday, October 22, has been proclaimed fall Arbor Day by the department of public instruction. The proclamation of Dr. Nathan C. Shaffer, superintendent of public instruction, in part is as follows: "The value of trees for shade, for fuel, for timber, and for other economic purposes should be explained by every teacher.

SHERIFF'S Election Proclamation!

GOD SAVE THE COMMONWEALTH. I, W. E. HURLEY, High Sheriff of the County of Centre, Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, do hereby make known, and give notice to the electors of the county aforesaid that an election will be held in the said county of Centre on the

The first Tuesday in November,

being the 2nd of November, A. D. 1909, for the purpose of electing the several persons hereinafter named:

Places For Election.

I also hereby make known and give notice that the place of holding elections in the several boroughs, districts, townships, wards, within the county of Centre is as follows: For the North Ward of the borough of Bellefonte, at the Logan Engine house on east Howard street. For the South Ward of the borough of Bellefonte, in the Court House in Bellefonte. For the West Ward of the borough of Bellefonte in the carriage shop of S. A. McQuiston, in Bellefonte. For the borough of Centre Hall, in a room at Runkel's hotel. For the Borough of Howard, at the public school house in said borough. For the Borough of Millheim, in the old school house, now the Municipal building. For the Borough of Millersburg, in the borough hall on Market street. For the First Ward of the borough of Philipsburg, in the Reliance House. For the Second Ward of the borough of Philipsburg, at the Public Building at the corner of North Centre and Presqueville streets. For the Third Ward of the borough of Philipsburg, at the Hale school house, north-east corner of Sixth and Presqueville streets. For the Borough of South Philipsburg, at the dwelling house of John Summers. For the Borough of Snow Shoe, in the borough hall building. For the Borough of State College, on the second floor of the Holmes building. For the Borough of Unionville, in the Grange Hall in said borough. For the township of Benner, north precinct, at the Knox school house. For the township of Benner, south precinct, at the school house of Potter, west precinct, at the school house of John Summers. For the township of Boggs, north precinct, at Walker's school house. For the township of Boggs, east precinct, at the hall of Knights of Labor, in the village of Curtin. For the township of Boggs, west precinct, at the school house in Centre City. For the township of Burnside, in a building owned by Wm. Watson at Potter, west precinct. For the township of College, at the school house in the village of Lemont. For the township of Curtin, north precinct, at the school house in the village of Orvis. For the township of Curtin, south precinct, at the school house near Robert Mann's. For the township of Ferguson, east precinct, at the public house of R. R. Randolph, in Pine Grove Mills. For the township of Ferguson, west precinct, at Baileyville Hall, in the village of Baileyville. For the township of Gregg, north precinct, at the school house. For the township of Gregg, east precinct, at the house occupied by Wm. Sinkabine at Penn Hall. For the township of Gregg, west precinct, in a room at Warren Wood's hotel at Spring Mills. For the township of Haines, east precinct, at the school house of Snow Shoe, west precinct, at the school house at Woodward. For the township of Haines, west precinct, at the hotel in Aracurusburg. For the township of Halfmoon, in I. O. O. F. hall in Stormstown. For the township of Harris, at the school house in the village of Boalsburg. For the township of Howard, in the township public building. For the township of Huston, in a building owned by J. C. Nason in the village of Julian. For the township of Liberty, east precinct, at the school house in Eastville. For the township of Liberty, west precinct, at the school house at Flagville. For the township of Marion, at the shop of Samuel Akey in the village of Jackson. For the township of Miles, east precinct, at the dwelling house of Joseph Wolf at Wolf's Store. For the township of Miles, middle precinct, at the wagonmaker shop of W. J. Weber in Rebersburg. For the township of Miles, west precinct, at the store room of Elias Miller in Madisonburg. For the township of Penn, in a building formerly owned by Luther Guisewhite, at Coburn. For the township of Potter, north precinct, at the Old Port hotel. For the township of Potter, south precinct, at the hotel in the village of Pottery Mills. For the township of Potter, west precinct, at the store of Geo. Meiss, at Colyer. For the township of Rush, north precinct, at the school house at Cold Stream. For the township of Rush, east precinct, at school house in the village of Cassanova, Pa. For the township of Rush, south precinct, at the school house in the village of Powerton. For the township of Snow Shoe, west precinct, at the school house near Osceola Mills, known as the Tower school house. For the township of Snow Shoe, east precinct, at the school house in the village of Clarence. For the township of Snow Shoe, middle precinct, at the house of Aloosa A. Grove, in the village of Moshannon. For the township of Spring, north precinct, in the war room of David Miller, in Bush's Addition. For the township of Spring, south precinct, at the public house of John C. Mulsinger, in Pleasant Gap. For the township of Spring, west precinct, in the hall occupied by the Coleville band at Coleville. For the township of Taylor, in the house erected for election purposes at Leonard Merryman's. For the township of Union, in the township public building. For the township of Walker, east precinct, at the school of Frank Eimerick, in the village of Nittany. For the township of Walker, middle precinct, in the village of Nittany. For the township of Walker, west precinct, at the dwelling house of John Royer in the village of Zion. For the township of Worth, in the hall of the Knights of the Golden Eagle in the village of Port Matilda.

List of Nominations.

- REPUBLICAN NOMINEES: State Treasurer, J. A. Stober; Auditor General, A. E. Sisson; Judge of the Supreme Court, Robert von Moschlesker; Jury Commissioner, John D. Decker. DEMOCRATIC NOMINEES: State Treasurer, George W. Kipp; Auditor General, James Woodward Clark; Judge of the Supreme Court, Cyrus LaRue Munson; Jury Commissioner, J. Adam Hase. PROHIBITION NOMINEES: State Treasurer, Frank Fish; Auditor General, C. W. R. Smith; Judge of the Supreme Court, Harold L. Robinson. SOCIALIST NOMINEES: State Treasurer, Ed. Moore; Auditor General, William Parker; Judge of the Supreme Court, Sydney A. Schwartz.

than one alderman shall be elected in each ward or district. Amendment Four—To Article Five, Section Twelve.

Section 5. Amend section twelve of article five of the Constitution, which reads as follows: "In Philadelphia there shall be established, for each thirty thousand inhabitants, one court of justice, with jurisdiction not exceeding one hundred dollars; such courts shall be held by magistrates whose term of office shall be five years; and they shall be elected on general ticket by the qualified voters at large; and in the election of the said magistrates no voter shall vote for more than two-thirds of the number of persons to be elected when more than one are to be chosen; they shall be compensated only by fixed salaries to be paid by said county; and shall exercise such jurisdiction, civil and criminal, except as herein provided, as is now exercised by aldermen, subject to such changes, not involving an increase of civil jurisdiction or conferring political duties, as may be made by law. In Philadelphia the office of alderman is abolished," so as to read as follows:—

In Philadelphia there shall be established, for each thirty thousand inhabitants, one court, not of record, of police and civil causes, with jurisdiction not exceeding one hundred dollars; such courts shall be held by magistrates whose term of office shall be six years, and they shall be elected on general ticket at the municipal election, by the qualified voters at large; and in the election of the said magistrates no voter shall vote for more than two-thirds of the number of persons to be elected when more than one are to be chosen; they shall be compensated only by fixed salaries, to be paid by said county; and shall exercise such jurisdiction, civil and criminal, except as herein provided, as is now exercised by aldermen, subject to such changes, not involving an increase of civil jurisdiction or conferring political duties, as may be made by law. In Philadelphia the office of alderman is abolished.

Amendment Five—To Article Eight, Section Two.

Section 2. Amend section two of article eight, which reads as follows:— "The general election shall be held annually on the Tuesday next following the first Monday of November, but the General Assembly may by law fix a different day, two-thirds of all the members of each House consenting thereto," so as to read:— "The general election shall be held biennially on the Tuesday next following the first Monday of November in each year, but the General Assembly may by law fix a different day, two-thirds of all the members of each House consenting thereto: Provided, That such election shall always be held in an odd-numbered year.

Section 7. Amend section three of article eight, which reads as follows:— "All elections for city, ward, borough and township officers, for regular terms of service, shall be held on the third Tuesday of February," so as to read:— "All judges elected by the electors of the State at large may be elected at either a general or a municipal election, in circumstances may require. All elections for judges of the courts for the several judicial districts, and for county, city, ward, borough, and township officers for regular terms of service, shall be held on the Tuesday next following the first Monday of November in each odd-numbered year, but the General Assembly may by law fix a different day, two-thirds of all the members of each House consenting thereto: Provided, That such election shall always be held in an odd-numbered year.

Section 8. Amend section four of article eight, which reads as follows:— "District election boards shall consist of a judge and two inspectors, who shall be chosen annually by the electors of each district shall have the right to vote for the judge and one inspector, and each inspector shall appoint one clerk. The first election board for any new district shall be selected, and vacancies in election boards filled, as shall be provided by law. Election officers shall be privileged from arrest upon days of election, and while engaged in making up and transmitting returns, except upon warrant of a court of record, or judge thereof, for election fraud, for felony, or for wanton breach of the peace. In cities they may claim exemption from jury duty during their terms of service, so as to read:— "District election boards shall consist of a judge and two inspectors, who shall be chosen biennially, by the citizens at the municipal election; but the General Assembly may require said boards to be appointed in such manner as it may by law provide. Laws regulating the appointment of said boards may be enacted to apply to cities only: Provided, That such laws be uniform for cities of the same class. Each elector shall vote for the judge and one inspector, and each inspector shall appoint one clerk. The first election board for any new district shall be selected, and vacancies in election boards filled, as shall be provided by law. Election officers shall be privileged from arrest upon days of election, and while engaged in making up and transmitting returns, except upon warrant of a court of record, or judge thereof, for election fraud, for felony, or for wanton breach of the peace. In cities they may claim exemption from jury duty during their terms of service.

Section 9. Amend section one, article twelve, which reads as follows:— "All officers, whose selection is not provided for in this Constitution, shall be elected or appointed as may be directed by law," so as to read:— "All officers, whose selection is not provided for in this Constitution, shall be elected or appointed as may be directed by law. Provided, That elections of trial officers shall be held on a general election day, and elections of local officers shall be held on a municipal election day, except when, in either case, special elections may be required to fill unexpired terms.

Section 10. Amend section two of article fourteen, which reads as follows:— "County officers shall be elected at the general election, and shall hold their offices for the term of three years, beginning on the first Monday of January next after their election, and until their successors shall be duly qualified; all vacancies not otherwise provided for shall be filled in such manner as may be provided by law," so as to read:— "County officers shall be elected at the municipal elections and shall hold their offices for the term of four years, beginning on the first Monday of January next after their election, and until their successors shall be duly qualified; all vacancies not otherwise provided for shall be filled in such manner as may be provided by law.

Section 11. Amend section seven, article fourteen, which reads as follows:— "Three county commissioners and three county auditors shall be elected in each county where such officers are chosen in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five and every third year thereafter; and in the election of said officers each qualified elector shall vote for no more than two persons, and the three persons having the highest number of votes shall be elected; any casual vacancies in the office of county commissioner or

county auditor shall be filled, by the court of common pleas of the county in which such vacancy shall occur, by the appointment of an elector of the proper county who shall have voted for the commissioner or auditor whose place is to be filled," so as to read:— "Three county commissioners and three county auditors shall be elected in each county where such officers are chosen, in the year one thousand nine hundred and eleven and every fourth year thereafter; and in the election of said officers each qualified elector shall vote for no more than two persons, and the three persons having the highest number of votes shall be elected; any casual vacancy in the office of county commissioner or county auditor shall be filled by the court of common pleas of the county in which such vacancy shall occur, by the appointment of an elector of the proper county who shall have voted for the commissioner or auditor whose place is to be filled."

Schedule for the Amendments. Section 12. That no inconvenience may arise from the changes in the Constitution of the Commonwealth, and in order to carry the same into complete operation, it is hereby declared that:— In the case of officers elected by the people, all terms of office fixed by act of Assembly at an odd number of years shall each be lengthened one year, but the Legislature may change the length of the term, provided the terms for which such officers are elected shall always be for an even number of years.

The above extension of official terms shall not affect officers elected at the general election of one thousand nine hundred and eight; nor any city, ward, borough, township, or election division officers, whose terms of office, under existing law, end in the year one thousand nine hundred and ten.

In the year one thousand nine hundred and ten the municipal election shall be held on the third Tuesday of February, as heretofore; but all officers chosen at that election to an office the regular term of which is two years, and also all election officers and assessors chosen at that election, shall serve until the first Monday of December in the year one thousand nine hundred and eleven. All officers chosen at that election to offices the term of which is now four years, or is made four years by the operation of these amendments or this schedule, shall serve until the first Monday of December of the year one thousand nine hundred and eleven.

All city, ward, borough, township, and election division officers shall begin on the first Monday of December in an odd-numbered year. All city, ward, borough, and township officers holding office at the date of the approval of these amendments, whose terms of office may end in the year one thousand nine hundred and eleven, shall continue to hold their offices until the first Monday of December of that year.

All judges of the courts for the several judicial districts, and also all county officers, holding office at the date of the approval of these amendments, whose

terms of office may end in the year one thousand nine hundred and eleven, shall continue to hold their offices until the first Monday of December of that year.

All judges of the courts for the several judicial districts, and also all county officers, holding office at the date of the approval of these amendments, whose

terms of office may end in the year one thousand nine hundred and eleven, shall continue to hold their offices until the first Monday of January, one thousand nine hundred and twelve.

A true copy of the Joint Resolution, ROBERT McAFEE, Secretary of the Commonwealth

Notice is hereby given, that every person, excepting judges of the Peace, who shall hold any office or appointment of profit or trust under the Government of the United States or of this State, or of any city or incorporated district, whether a commissioned officer or otherwise, a subordinate officer or agent who is or shall be employed under the Legislative, Executive or Judiciary department of this State or of the United States, or of any city or incorporated district, and also that every member of Congress and of the State Legislature, and of the select or common council of any city, or commissioners of any incorporated district is, by law, incapable of holding or exercising at the same time the office or appointment of judge, inspector or clerk of any election of this Commonwealth, and that no inspector, judge or other officer of any such election shall be eligible to any office to be then voted for, except that of an election officer.

Under the law of the Commonwealth for holding elections, the polls shall be opened at 7 o'clock A. M. and closed at 7 o'clock P. M. Given under my hand and seal at my office in Bellefonte, this 18th day of October, in the year of our Lord, nineteen hundred and nine, and in the one hundred and thirty-fourth year of the Independence of the United States of America. W. E. HURLEY, (Seal), Sheriff of Centre county.

Installation Service. The installation of Rev. Harvey Graeme Furby Ph. D., formerly of Tyrone, as pastor of the First Union church of New York City took place on Sunday evening, October 14. The First Union Presbyterian church whose pastorate Rev. Dr. Furby is about to assume, is located at Lexington avenue and Eighty sixth street, New York City, in a good residential section.

Two Ways of Doing

In days ago, a builder dealt with a dozen different supply houses. He bought his brick and stone here, lumber there, glass elsewhere, and nails and bolts round the corner. A building that didn't "jibe" was the usual result, but no one person could be blamed for it or held responsible. In THESE days Mr. Builder does it differently. He makes his plan orders everything from one complete supply house and when the material comes, IT SUITS. And you are here now, today, with the B. L. Co.—not yesterday with the dozen. Bellefonte Lumber Co.

Honest Shoes and Honest Advertising. Note the following lines carried-- If there were any better, we would have them-- THE REGAL, DOUGLAS, and BANISTER FOR MEN. COUSINS, QUEEN QUALITY, CARLISLE, FOR LADIES. DAYTON, WATSONTOWN, and HOMERS FOR BOYS. High Cut, Durable, and Comfortable. If you are particular about your Shoes come here-- There are no Shoes too good for our patrons. See our new line of HOSIERY, for Men, Women, Boys, and Children. Bad Boys Stockings--Best Wearing. Mingle's Shoe Store.

FIVE REASONS WHY YOU SHOULD HAVE A BANK ACCOUNT. Because--Your money is safer in Bank than anywhere else. A bank account teaches, helps and encourages you to save, so as to increase your balance. Paying bills by check is the simplest and most convenient method, as well as the safest, as your check becomes a receipt for the debt it pays. A check book is more convenient to carry than a wallet filled with bills and coin, and if your check book is lost you can obtain another without cost, but if you lose your wallet it is a different story. It gives you a better standing among business men to pay by check rather than in cash; it is known as having money in the bank strengthens your credit. The Bellefonte Trust Company welcomes small checking accounts as well as deposits on interest, on which it pays 2 per cent interest semi-annually. Open an account without delay with THE BELLEFONTE TRUST CO. BELLEFONTE, PA.