

The Centre Democrat

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EDITORIAL

Our model congressman, Barclay, has voted with the Cannonites every pop and in the present unpleasantness among the republicans at Washington, he obeys when Cannon whistles and is counted with the Jacobins.

Another suicide by drowning, the other day, to escape a hearing on account of the State capitol theft. This one is Stevenson, who jumped off a bridge into the river. It is the sixth suicide or death on account of the capitol theft investigation.

About a score of rogues in high places in Pittsburgh are marked for prosecution for plundering on a large scale—in other words, fattening upon "prosperity." Already five or six are in the clutches of the law and but a few steps from states-prison.

The attention of all voters, democratic and republican, is called to the time for holding the party caucuses this Saturday, January 22nd, 1910. It is of the utmost importance that all good citizens attend these public gatherings and take an active part in the deliberations. See that none but first class men are named for your community. Don't let the political workers run your caucuses.

William H. Berry, former State treasurer, who uncovered the capitol steal, is an active candidate for the Democratic nomination for governor. Fifteen citizens of Delaware county, Mr. Berry's home, have charge of his candidacy and will open a campaign at once to promote his interests. It is their purpose to endeavor to secure delegates for Mr. Berry from every county. Berry is the one who had the courage to lift the lid and show up the iniquitous capitol steal.

"The wages of the laborer must continue to advance in fair ratio with the steady increase in the cost of living," says President W. C. Brown, of the New York Central. Truer words never were uttered, nor did they ever come from a more significant source. President Brown, representing as he does one of the largest and most influential corporations in the country, this recognizes an industrial condition that is no longer a theory. The wage rate is by no means keeping pace with the cost of living. What does a 10 per cent. increase in income cost against a 25 or 30 per cent. advance in food, clothes and rent? President Brown's entire discussion of the economic condition of the country shows a deep study of surface and underlying conditions, and what he said must have weight.

BLAMES PROTECTION

Cardinal Gibbons Voices Vigorous Protest Against Prices.

In discussing the increased price of foodstuffs Cardinal Gibbons said: "I am persuaded and inclined to believe that our high tariff has a great deal to do with the exorbitant cost of things necessary for household and life. Take, as illustrations:

"First—The cost of sugar. That article is a product of Louisiana, Porto Rico and the Philippine Islands. England does not produce sugar and yet the price of sugar in Great Britain is as low, if now lower than in the United States. "Second—Take the case of tin, a necessary covering for canned fruits and vegetables. The high tariff on tin excludes the foreign article from Wales, and the consumers are obliged to use the domestic, which incurs to the exclusive benefit of the domestic manufacturer. The government receives no benefit from this protection or do the packers themselves. The advantage is conferred solely upon the domestic manufacturer of tin.

The cardinal added that something must be done at once to improve economic conditions in this country.

EYE ON WHITE HOUSE.

Governor Judson Harmon, of Ohio, who is regarded as more than a presidential possibility in many quarters, was one of the state executives who called at the White House on Tuesday to listen to President Taft's address.

Before the Governor lined up to shake hands with Mr. Taft, Governor Harmon was noticed walking up and down the East Room looking out of the window at the scenery and generally sizing things up.

"Well, what do you think of it, Governor?" asked a man.

"It looks pretty good," said the presidential possibility.

"I understand that it is for rent every four years. I think a man ought to consider his wife on matters of this kind, though," he concluded. "My wife is here and I'll talk to her about it tonight."

When this story was repeated to Secretary of State Knox, who also was present, he inquired: "He hasn't seen the upstairs rooms yet, though, has he?"

A social will be held at the home of John H. Beck, at Snydertown, on Friday evening, Jan. 21, for the benefit of the Lutheran church, of Snydertown. A cordial invitation extended to all.

Everybody reads it—over 5500 copies each week—The Centre Democrat.

Your subscription may be cancelled if it becomes over a year in arrears.

Attend your caucus meetings this coming Saturday evening.

HAMILTON VS. JEFFERSON.

Davis MacTammany Comments on Characteristics of Great Men. Gradually as the centralization of predatory wealth and its power propagated both directly and indirectly by the Republican party is establishing itself well in the wake of landlords and tenants, Republican instructors through partisan intrigue and in the face of a wide world's fomenting democracy are trying to resurrect the mischievous arguments of kings that the rich, the well born, and the able, should restrict the exercise of our political rights. The centralization of wealth always leads to this argument and this argument leads to the constructive ideas of government as set forth by Alexander Hamilton, and set upon by Thomas Jefferson.

Hamilton was an aristocrat who admitted the stability of the English constitution. Jefferson was a Democrat who put his reliance in the good sense of the people and declared that governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed.

After a century has passed since Hamilton's day, the stability of the English constitution, with her lords, the rich, the well born, and the able (?) present a staggering budget to the world both in taxes and confused lordly robbers, and "down with the house of the lords" is as patriotic as "God Save the King."

Our senate today reflects considerably the constructive idea of Hamilton, and much to the ignorance of the rank and file of Americans, was established to represent the wealth of the nation, and today the election of U. S. senators is being contested on Jeffersonian principles by direct vote, the consent of the governed. The first amendment to the constitution of the United States whereby freedom of speech and of the press was secured and the free exercise of religion, and finally the forbidding of the establishment of a national church and the separation of church and state, must ever be accredited to Jefferson.

The instances in the evolution of democracy, and in the two governments referred to above, ought to convince any ordinary American that the principles of Jeffersonian government were as everlasting as the independent wish planted in the human mind by God.

Under Hamilton's constructive ideas of government, a strong charmed circle of the rich, the well born and the able (?) would have formed a Republican dynasty in this nation and then enslaved American freeman.

They would have given to the people that degree of liberty which they believed them capable of enjoying—a proposition which Lincoln characterized as the arguments of Kings.

Again Lincoln says, "It is the eternal struggle between these two principles—right and wrong—throughout the world. They are the principles which have stood the test since the beginning of time, and they will ever continue to struggle. The one is the common right of humanity, and the other the divine right of kings. It is the same principle in what ever shape it develops itself."

Why quote Lincoln when today the Republican party have no more claims on that great commoner, than Dr. Cook has on the Borealis race. Under Hamilton's constructive ideas there would have been created in this nation two herds of Americans—the common herd and the lordly herd. Lincoln would have been one of the lowest of the common herd, and what a pity it wasn't thus, for had Lincoln advanced in rail splitting, as he did in emancipating the negro, he might have split rails enough to have fenced up every Southern plantation east of the Mississippi. We shade not Hamilton, we shade not Jefferson. Hamilton touched the dead corpse of finance and it sprang to life, and Jefferson tore the holy robe of aristocracy and planted simplicity and honesty under the nations dome, which is still adhered to by true Americans. Hamilton was a great constructive financier, but for a strong centralizer of wealth and dictatorial power. The late Aldrich-Payne bill would sink him into Jonahism.

From Montgomery's Students history of the United States we quote the following: Jefferson regarded his election as a "political revolution." It was, he said, "as real as revolution in the principles of our government as that of 1776 was in form." The Federalists had held control for twelve years; for the next forty years the opposite party was to stand at the helm and, in Jefferson's words, put the ship on her "Republican track." Henceforth there were to be "no more coaches-and-six, no more court-dress," or "half-monarchical state" as in the days of Washington, but only plain democratic simplicity, and has Jefferson not high honor. Does not the average American still love simplicity, or are we ready to swap and become a lordlings slave, and then behold the royal robes of rich robbers and the reeking rags of their haggard victims.

Worse Than a Failure.

They had been married just a month when he lost his position, and during the next eighteen months he jumped rapidly from one thing to another without being at all successful at anything. By this time, of course, her trousseau was getting frayed around the bottom and rusty around the top, and the hope which she had been entertaining that she would some day be the possessor of some new gowns had become a sort of permanent hope, as far as she could see, or, in fact, as far as they both could see together.

"Elizabeth," he said one day, "do you think marriage is a failure?" "Failure!" she said scornfully. "It's a panic!"—Lippincott's.

Life, Love and Death. A little dreaming by the way, A little toiling by the day, A little pain, a little strife, A little joy—and that is life.

A short lived, fleeting summer's morn, When happiness seems newly born, When one day's sky is blue above And one bird sings—and that is love.

A little wearing of the years, The tribute of a few hot tears, Two folded hands, the fainting breath And peace at last—and that is death.

Just dreaming, loving, dying, so The actors in the drama go— A fitting picture on the wall, Love, death, the themes! But is that all!

Labeled. A few years ago Miss Ethel Barrymore, the actress, was besieged by a number of artists who begged the privilege of making sketches of her pretty face. Too gracious to refuse she freely granted permission in every case. Among those for whom Miss Barrymore posed was a young artist of the impressionist school, who, after considerable labor, produced a ghastly yellow and green portrait which was supposed by the budding artist, at least, to be a likeness of the actress.

When it was finished the painter bravely took it to Miss Barrymore and asked her to sign it and write something or other—some little sentiment—above her signature.

Miss Barrymore gasped as she looked at the wretched portrait and then quickly pulling herself together, smiled and wrote:

"This is not a sunset; it is Ethel Barrymore."

Did What He Could. The distinction between the parish rector and the curate in the old days in England is illustrated by a story of an old rector. Returning to his parish after his autumn holiday and noticing a woman at her cottage door with her baby in her arms, he asked, "Has that child been baptized?"

"Well, sir," replied the courtesying mother, "I shouldn't like to say as much as that, but your young man came and did what he could."

He Learned a Lot. Once a boy thought he would braid a mule's tail. Later, when his father was trying to straighten up his features so that his mother wouldn't have to get acquainted with him all over again, he asked, "Father, will I ever be beautiful any more?"

"No, my child," said the father, as he delicately pried the bridge of the lad's nose into something like its old-time form. "No, my child, you will never be beautiful, but you'll know a danged sight more."

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PROF. ANGEL, EYESIGHT SPECIALIST

Wednesday and Thursday, Feb. 9 and 10.

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Those who have felt they could not afford to pay former prices to secure proper treatment for their eyes at the lowest possible expense. All patients are advised who have children that go to school who are not bright in learning or their studies, should have their eyes examined and see if they need glasses. You will thereby save lots of trouble and make good scholars of them.

Are You a Moose? A new Lodge of LOYAL ORDER OF MOOSE now forming, invites you to membership. Free Medical Attention! \$100 Funeral Benefits! \$7 per week, Sick or Accident! Regular Initiation Fee, \$25.00. Special Dispensation during the Organization, \$5.00 Charter Fee. Medical Examination Fee, \$1.00. Dues 75c Per Month. NO ASSESSMENTS! This is the Order for YOU to Join. The first class will be instituted soon. If organizer has not yet seen you, call at local headquarters. GARMAN HOUSE, R. C. VALENTINE, State Organizer.

Cautious. "Sir," she said excitedly, approaching the teller's window in the bank, "I am informed that a check I sent out the other day has been returned marked 'No funds.' What does that mean?" "It simply means, madam," responds the courteous teller, "that we couldn't pay the check. There are no funds to pay it. You already have an overdraft of \$90."

"And you can't pay the check?" "No, ma'am. As I say, you have an overdraft of \$90, and we"—

"Well, young man, I'll say this for you: At least you are honest, and it is very kind of you to tell me of the condition of the bank. I will take my overdraft and put the \$90 on deposit elsewhere."

Sympathy. In an emergency the manufacturer of Limburger cheese was forced to use strategy with a shipment. Ordinarily his product went in special cars, but in this instance no car was available, and the order must be filled. Two hundred pounds of the fragrant comestible was put in a rough, oblong box and taken to the railroad baggage room. Then the manufacturer bought a ticket for himself and the box and entered the train. At the first stop he went ahead to the baggage car to see that there was no trouble. He stood by the box in a disconsolate attitude and shaded his eyes with his hand. The baggage man was sympathetic. "A relative?" he asked. "Yes," answered the manufacturer: "It is my brother."

Choosing the Lesser Evil. The proverbial wit of the Irish javey is oftentimes mixed with an undercurrent of stern reality that is as touching as it is eloquent. A gentleman driving through Sackville street, Dublin, the other day on an outside car commented on the wretched appearance of the horse. Said he, "Pat, you ought to be taken up for cruelty to animals, driving such an old screw as that."

"Be gor, sur," was the quick reply, "if I didn't dhrove that, I'd be taken up for cruelty to a wife and six children."—St. James' Gazette.

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