

# SORDID TALE OF T. R.'S FUND

Treasurer Sheldon and J. P. Morgan Tell of Millions Subscribed in 1904.

## BIG FAVORS IN RETURN.

Frick, Gould and Morgan Gave \$100,000 Each—Corporations Gave 73 1/2 Per Cent of Entire Amount Received.

John D. Archbold's statement that the Standard Oil company contributed \$100,000 to Mr. Roosevelt's campaign fund in 1904 was confirmed by George R. Sheldon, who succeeded Cornelius N. Bliss as treasurer of the Republican national committee.

Not only did the Standard Oil company give \$100,000 to elect Mr. Roosevelt president, but J. Pierpont Morgan & Co. gave \$100,000. H. C. Frick gave \$100,000 and George Gould gave another \$100,000. Mr. Sheldon testified that 73 1/2 per cent of Mr. Roosevelt's total campaign fund was contributed by corporations.

Naturally these people gave their money freely to the Roosevelt campaign fund.

Testifying that he had contributed \$150,000 to the Roosevelt campaign fund in 1904 because he was "especially interested," Mr. J. P. Morgan added, "The only interest we had was in the welfare of the public."

Mr. Morgan emphasized his devotion to Mr. Roosevelt's political fortunes by the further statement that J. P. Morgan & Co.'s usual contribution to Republican campaign funds was only \$100,000; that he never heard of any donation by his firm to the Democrats; that when Mr. Taft was a candidate in 1908 the sum subscribed was \$30,000 and that this year neither he nor his banking house had subscribed a dollar.

### How It Was All Done.

To grasp these pregnant facts we have only to recall a little modern history. In 1904 Mr. Roosevelt had his bureau of corporations in working order. Mr. Cortelyou, lately in control of it as secretary of commerce and labor, had been made chairman of the national Republican committee. He and Cornelius N. Bliss, treasurer, were collecting money. As George R. Sheldon, Mr. Bliss' successor, says, 73 1/2 per cent of the funds received came from the menaced corporations.

If we do not find in these disclosures a sufficient explanation of J. P. Morgan & Co.'s "special interest" in Mr. Roosevelt's election, it is possible that later events may reveal it.

Mr. Roosevelt never prosecuted J. P. Morgan & Co.'s steel trust. He emphatically stopped the proceedings instituted by others against J. P. Morgan & Co.'s harvester trust. When the panic of 1907 was at its height he turned the resources of the treasury over to J. P. Morgan & Co., who used them and made money and reputation by the process. He met Gary Frick, representing J. P. Morgan & Co.'s steel trust, before breakfast one morning and licensed them, in violation of law, to absorb the Tennessee Coal and Iron company, thus giving J. P. Morgan & Co.'s steel trust a monopoly of high grade iron ore. He put Mr. Bacon, a partner of J. P. Morgan & Co., into the state department and the diplomatic service. He made Herbert Satterlee, J. P. Morgan's son-in-law, assistant secretary of the navy. In a letter to Attorney General Bonaparte he testified feelingly to the virtues of the "Morgan interests which have been so friendly to us." Never before was the "public welfare" so cheaply protected.

### Extent of Morgan Interests.

The "Morgan interests" are not confined to J. P. Morgan & Co. by any means. The Morgan interests comprehend life insurance companies, banks and trust companies, railroads and manufacturing enterprises. If the parent house increased its regular Republican contribution in 1904 because of its "special interest" we may easily imagine that the policy was widely imitated by affiliated corporations and individuals. Perhaps in this almost unexampled favor of the Morgan interests we shall find an explanation of the Roosevelt administration's hostility to the Standard Oil interests, which have not always agreed with J. P. Morgan & Co. concerning "the welfare of the public."

It may be that the senate committee will be able to throw more light on this point, but it can hardly add anything to the scandal of the Morgan-Roosevelt alliance. It was Mr. Roosevelt who opened up to J. P. Morgan & Co. the possibilities of government by big business. It was Mr. Roosevelt who persuaded J. P. Morgan & Co. to plunge deeply into politics. It was Mr. Roosevelt who, consulting "the public welfare," registered the decrees of J. P. Morgan & Co. in the White House.

Not until Mr. Roosevelt had lost control of the Republican machinery and the law providing for publicity of campaign contributions had gone into effect did J. P. Morgan & Co. disappear from the list of regular contributors to the colossal corruption funds of the Republican party. Are J. P. Morgan & Co. now operating politically under cover of their recent partner, George W. Perkins—New York World.



THE G. O. P.—"EVERYTHING IS COMING MY WAY."  
From "The Philadelphia Record," Monday, September 19, 1912.

# HIGH TARIFF VS. YOUR POCKETBOOK

"Protection" That Increases Price of Everything You Purchase.

## TAXES YOU HAVE TO PAY.

No Escape From Extortion of Republican Tariff Law in Any Corner of the Household or the Farm.

Here are some of the rates of tariff taxation in force as a result of the Republican party's violation in 1909 of its pledge to revise the tariff downward and of President Taft's vetoes when Democrats did reduce these duties.

Does the consumer wonder why the cost of living is high!

TAX ON THE PARLOR.	
Carpet, wool	50
Carpet, cotton or flax	30
Carpet, ingrain	40
Carpet, tapestry	50
Furniture, plush	35
Furniture, wooden	25
Looking glass, common	10
Window curtains	50

TAX ON THE BEDROOM.	
Common wooden bed	25
Common blankets	50
Feather bed	60
Wooden chair	35
Cast iron bed	35
Sheets	40
Mattresses	20

TAX ON THE WARDROBE.	
Flannel underwear	21
Ready made clothing	65
Hats of wool	35
Knitted goods	35
Cloaks	60
Shawls	90
Jackets	65
Suspenders	87

TAX ON THE TABLE.	
Beef	21
Sugar	60
Eggs	35
Cheese	35
Salt	104
Lemons	79
Starch	57

TAX ON THE KITCHEN.	
Commonest glassware	60
Commonest chinaware	50
Average cutlery	65
Commonest stoves	45
Commonest tinware	45
Common yellow ware	45
Scrub brushes	40
Matches	35

THE FARMER'S PLOW HORSE IS TAXED FROM HIS EARS TO HIS TAIL.	
Bridle	25
Harness	25
Backband	25
Hames	25
Plow	15
Bits	17 to 50
Trace chains	45
Flow lines flax	25 to 30
Clevis	45
Washers	5 to 10
Rivets	45
Rings	45
Buckles	45
Bits	45
Grass rod	45
Hoel pin	45
Flow lines hemp	19 to 25
Flow lines flax	22 to 30
Flow lines cotton	25 to 30
Flow lines leather	35
Horseshoes	6 to 23
Horseshoe nails	11 to 23

THIS DRIVER OF THE PLOW IS TAXED FROM HAT TO SOX.	
Hat of fur	47 to 100
Hat of straw	25 to 35
Hat of wool	25 to 30
Leather gloves	60
Sheep gloves	39 to 51

KID GLOVES	25 to 30
Shirt, cotton	50 to 60
Drawers, cotton	50 to 60
Stockings, cotton	30
Stockings, selvedge	50 to 60
Coat, wool	40 to 75
Coat, wool	65 to 94
Ready made clothing	45 to 82
Collar buttons	50
Studs	50
Necktie	50
Diamonds	Free
Pearls	Free
Shoes	25
Bone buttons	50 to 100
Horn buttons	65 to 85
Ivory buttons	50
Pearl buttons	57 to 112

HIS WIFE IS TAXED AS FOLLOWS	
Woolen knit underwear	50 to 98
Woolen cloak	68 to 80
Woolen jacket	68 to 80
Woolen shawl	32 to 108
Woolen plushes	50 to 140
Fannels	35
Belt	35
Dress goods	70 to 120
Gloves, leather	50
Gloves, schwaschen	35 to 60
Gloves, sheep	35 to 60
Gloves, kid	35 to 60
Stockings, knit	30
Stockings, selvedge	50 to 65
Neckwear	50 to 60
Shoes	25
Jewelry	20
Dress facings	52 to 78
Cotton ribbon	45
Silk ribbon	50 to 68
Fur hats	47 to 85
Straw hats	35
Wool hats	35 to 100
Waterproof cloth	54

HIS CHILDREN ON ALL THEIR CLOTHING ARE TAXED AS HE IS—AND ON THEIR DOLLS \$ PER CENT.	
Jumping jacks	35
Marbles	35
Firecrackers	37 to 227
Sugar plums	65 to 100
Chewing gum	29 to 49
False faces	35
Molasses	35
Castor oil	5 to 98

**Last—the Baby.**  
Should there be a baby in the family he or she is not forgotten, but pays 28 per cent under the guise of "infant's food." His coffin pays 35 per cent and the hearse 45; flowers for the grave, 25 per cent, while the Bible and the hymn books used at the burial are taxed 25 per cent.

## FACTS WORTH REMEMBERING.

John D. Archbold, for the Standard Oil company, gave \$100,000 to Roosevelt's campaign fund in 1904, but refused to "come across" with \$150,000 more, which was demanded.

J. P. Morgan of the steel trust and other interests gave the Roosevelt fund in the same year \$100,000, and did give up \$50,000 more.

Mr. Roosevelt furiously prosecuted the Standard Oil company, but he refused to prosecute the harvester trust and the steel trust and gave the steel trust permission to absorb its only serious rival.

George W. Perkins of the steel and harvester trusts gave \$48,000 to the New York Life Insurance company's money to Roosevelt's campaign fund, and refunded it when the fact became public.

**Cornstarch Pudding.**  
Take one pint of sweet milk, the whites of three eggs, two tablespoonfuls of sugar and a pinch of salt. Put the milk in a kettle, and when it reaches the boiling point add the sugar and the cornstarch, dissolved in a little milk. Lastly add the whites of the eggs, whipped to a stiff froth. Beat it and let it cook a few minutes. Set two-thirds in a cool place, favoring it with vanilla. To the remaining one-third add half a cake of chocolate, softened and mashed. Put a layer of half the white pudding into the mold, over this put a layer of chocolate and then the remainder of the white. One-half a coconut or pineapple may be substituted for the chocolate.

# REPUBLICAN HOPE RESTS IN WILSON.

Gov. Burke Declares For Democrat and Gives His Reasons.

By JOHN BURKE,  
Governor of North Dakota.

The election of Governor Wilson is the only thing that can save the Republican party. Four years of President Taft has split it in two. We have no reason to believe that he will be any different or that his second administration, if he is re-elected, will be any more satisfactory to the people than his first. His re-election will mean the division of the Republican party into many warring factions, which can only result in final dissolution of all.

The end will come quicker and just as certain if Roosevelt is elected, for he is no longer a Republican, but is the leader of a new party, at war with the Republican party, as it is with the Democratic party. On the other hand, if Wilson is elected the Roosevelt party will perish; the Republicans will reorganize their party, purge it of the harmful influence of corporate power and greed and make it again the grand old party it was in the days of Lincoln.

**Can You Beat Them?**  
James Oliver Curwood, the novelist, tells of a recent encounter with the law. The value of a short story he was writing depended upon a certain legal situation which he found difficult to manage. Going to a lawyer of his acquaintance, he told him the plot and was shown a way to the desired end. "You've saved me just \$400," he exclaimed enthusiastically, "for that's what I am going to get for this story." A week later he received a bill from the lawyer as follows: "For literary advice, \$100." He paid.

**An Irish Squire's Advice.**  
An upstart Irish squire went to an old squire for advice as to sending a challenge.  
"Healy of Loughlinstown," said he, "has threatened to pull me by the nose whenever he meets me. What would you advise me to do?"  
"Has he really used that threat?" asked the squire.  
"He has."  
"Well," said the squire, "I'll tell you what to do—soap your nose well and it will slip through his fingers."  
Perhaps the most contemptuous declaration of a challenge was that of an Irish gentleman of the old school. "Fight with him!" he exclaimed. "I would rather go to my grave without a fight!"

**The Right Light The Bright Light**  
No odor No soot  
Triple refined Pennsylvania crude oil. The best lamp oil is  
**Family Favorite Oil**  
FREE—320 page book about oil  
WAVERLY OIL WORKS CO.  
Pittsburg, Pa.  
Gasoline Lubricants

# ROOSEVELT BAIT FOR SUFFRAGISTS

Third Term Candidate Was Consistently Their Enemy Till He Needed Their Votes.

## COULD HAVE CARRIED OHIO.

But Big Bull Moose Took to the Vermont Woods—Noted Woman Exposes His Change of Front.

By IDA HUSTED HARPER.

The Progressive party had its first opportunity to show its loyalty to the woman suffrage plank in its platform when the vote was taken in Ohio on a new constitution. Forty-two amendments were on the ballot, and all were adopted except the one for woman suffrage.

Ohio is one of the "banner" Progressive states, and Mr. Roosevelt expects to secure its electoral vote. In order to do this a plurality of the electors must be Progressives, and they could therefore have easily carried the suffrage amendment if all the others had voted against it, as the vote on the constitution was very light, only a few hundred thousand out of more than a million who were eligible. Did he issue any orders to this effect? Did he say to his followers: "Now, here is our first chance to show the women that we mean business. Of course if we win in November we will give the franchise to all in the United States, but just now we can make good by giving it to those in Ohio, so let every Progressive vote for the woman suffrage amendment?" Did he do this? On the contrary, he completely ignored the matter, although he passed through Ohio the very day of the election.

A few days before, at St. Johnsbury, Vt., Mr. Roosevelt had devoted a large part of his speech to showing how strongly he believed in the ballot for women and how anxious he was for them to get it. The question was not an issue there or likely to be, but it was a vital issue in Ohio, to be settled in four days, and yet not by spoken or written word did he show to the people of Ohio that he knew of its existence.

Two days after the Progressive party in Ohio permitted the defeat of this amendment its state convention met. If any women were elected delegates the press dispatches failed to mention it, and in the platform a woman suffrage plank was conspicuous by its absence. "The Progressive party pledges itself to the task of securing equal suffrage to men and women alike," says its national platform, and Ohio has just given the first example of the way it apparently means to keep that pledge.

In Mr. Roosevelt's second term the suffragists determined to make every possible effort to secure an indorsement from him. As Miss Susan B. Anthony's most eloquent letters to him received no answer, she went in person to see him in November, 1905, just four months before her death. With all her powers of persuasion she pleaded with him to recommend in his forthcoming message some recognition of woman's claim to a voice in the government. Laying her hand on his arm, she looked up into his face and said, "I beg of you to be the emancipator of woman as Lincoln was the emancipator of the slave." He was not resembling Lincoln so much in those days as he is at present, and he remained totally unmoved by her appeals.

**Scant Courtesy at White House.**  
Shortly before he left the White House several officers of the National Suffrage association, realizing his great influence on public opinion, made one last effort to have him speak a favorable word. He came into the outside lobby of the executive office, required them to state their business before the crowd waiting to see him and would hardly give them a chance to speak, but kept saying, "Go and get another state." He shrugged his shoulders and turned on his heel, and then he said, "If we will get up a petition of a million names will that influence you?" "No," he replied, "not one particle."

That was in 1909. The next year a letter from him was read at an anti-suffrage meeting in the Berkeley theater, New York, in which he said: "I am very tepid on woman suffrage."

The cause of woman's enfranchisement has no more implacable enemy than the Outlook, and Mr. Roosevelt is on the editorial staff. Last February he had in that magazine a ten column article entitled "Woman's Rights," but the only right considered was that of the suffrage. The article was such an excellent exposition of the attitude of women who do not wish to vote that the Anti-suffrage association ordered copies for distribution. In this article he said again, "In our western states where the suffrage has been granted it women I am unable to see that any great difference has been caused as compared with neighboring states."

And yet just four months after this publication, when Mr. Roosevelt had definitely decided to make the contest for the presidential nomination, all his scruples about forcing suffrage on a hostile and indifferent majority vanished in this air because a million and a half already had votes and the color he wanted them, and he knew they wouldn't stand for any nonsense about a referendum.

# Household Economy

How to Have the Best Cough Syrup and Save \$2, by Making It at Home.

Cough medicines, as a rule, contain a large quantity of plain syrup. If you take one pint of granulated sugar, add 1/2 pint of warm water and stir about 2 minutes, you have as good syrup as money could buy.

If you will then put 2 1/2 ounces of Pinex (50 cents' worth) in a pint bottle, and fill it up with the Sugar Syrup, you will have as much cough syrup as you could buy ready made for \$2.50. It keeps perfectly.

And you will find it the best cough syrup you ever used—even in whooping cough. You can feel it take hold—usually stops the most severe cough in 24 hours. It is just laxative enough, has a good tonic effect, and taste is pleasant. Take a teaspoonful every one, two or three hours.

It is a splendid remedy, too, for whooping cough, croup, hoarseness, asthma, chest pains, etc.

Pinex is the most valuable concentrated compound of Norway white pine extract, rich in gualacol, and all the healing pine elements. No other preparation will work in this formula.

This recipe for making cough remedy with Pinex and Sugar Syrup is now used and prized in thousands of homes in the United States and Canada. The plan has often been imitated but never successfully.

A guaranty of absolute satisfaction, or money promptly refunded, goes with this recipe. Your druggist has Pinex, or will get it for you. If not, send to The Pinex Co., Ft. Wayne, Ind.

**Thief Yells When Ear Is Pierced.**  
Burglars one morning last week robbed the Adamsville postoffice and the McCormick hardware store at Shannock, Pa. Considerable money, stamps and valuables were taken. Bloodhounds were placed on the trail and followed it for four miles to a barn. A pitchfork was used to prod the hay, and after numerous jumps a man screamed. He was placed under arrest and lodged in jail to await the arrival of the postal authorities. His name is George Carpenter. A large amount of money, a revolver and a complete kit of burglar tools were found in the man's possession. The pitchfork had passed through the man's legs twice and through the ear, but he refrained from screaming until his ear was jabbed.

**Dog Owners Responsible.**  
Here is something that may be of interest to dog owners here. A recent supreme court decision outlines responsibilities of owners of dogs. The decision was a case where action had been brought to recover damages from the owner of a dog that barked and frightened the plaintiff's horse. The plaintiff was thrown and injured and brought suit for \$1500 in damages. The jury gave him a verdict for that amount and the owner of the dog appealed to the supreme court. The supreme court sustained the verdict and said in strong words that the owner of barking and vicious dogs are responsible for all damages caused by such dogs and the owners keep them at their own peril.

**Regarding Contagious Diseases.**  
Under a recent act of assembly it is now illegal to print in newspapers the hour set for interment of persons dying from contagious diseases and the obituary notice must be given newspapers by none other than the undertaker. Under the new law there can be no funeral. The remains must be taken privately to the place of interment and short services held at the grave. This is done to prevent the spread of the disease and was brought about by the gathering of curiosity seekers at funerals and hereafter nothing more definite than the day of interment will be given in such cases.

**King—Smith.**  
Lewisburg Journal: Charles E. King and Miss Beesie Smith, of Bellefonte, journeyed to Lewisburg last Saturday, secured a marriage license from general Ned F. Church, the prothonotary at the court house, and hurried away to find a minister. Their efforts in the search for the clergyman were finally successful and the couple were united for life by Rev. Z. A. Poste, of the Christian church. The young couple are well known in Bellefonte and gave a number of their friends in this place the slip when they journeyed to this place to culminate a pretty love affair which had its inception some time ago.

# FACE DISFIGURED WITH BARBER'S ITCH

Pimples Came Out With Great Itching. Scratching Made Sores. Much Pain, Burning and Loss of Sleep. Cuticura Remedies Cured Him in Three Months.

2121 Moore St., Philadelphia, Pa.—  
"About twenty-three years ago I contracted a severe case of barber's itch. The trouble began on the left side of my face and extended down to the neck and around to the right side of my face. The pimples came out with great itching and I scratched and made sores. They caused me much pain and itching and burning and great loss of sleep. I suffered for four years and tried everything I heard of and different remedies. I had them lance and it caused my face to be disfigured and disgusting to look at."  
"Finally I began using Cuticura Soap, Cuticura Ointment and Cuticura Resolvent. I saw a great change from the first. After using two boxes of Cuticura Ointment, four cakes of Cuticura Soap and the Resolvent I was entirely cured in three months of the terrible disease and there is not one single mark on me." (Signed) Wm. J. Holmes, Apr. 5, 1912.  
A single cake of Cuticura Soap and box of Cuticura Ointment are often sufficient when all else has failed. Cuticura Soap (25c.) and Ointment (50c.) are sold by druggists and dealers everywhere. Sample of each mailed free, with 32-p. Skin Book. Address postcard "Cuticura, Dept. T, Boston."  
#Tender-faced men should use Cuticura Soap Shaving Stick, 25c. Sample free.