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EFFECTS OF INTENSE LIGHT.

Retinal Fatigue Depends on the Amount Received.

It is not so much the intensity of the light focused on the retina as it is the quantity received by that sensitive organ that causes retinal fatigue or worse. In the great snow fields of the arctic regions the natives protect their eyes from the glare of the snow by goggles made of hollowed pieces of wood in which they have made small holes to look through. This, says the "Optical Review," reduces the quantity of the light which passes into their eyes with consequent relief from the glare.

So, too, if we look through a minute pinhole disc at the sun we can endure the very bright light much longer than when we look with the naked eyes. If we look at a distant electric arc light there is no retinal fatigue, while if we look at the same light from a short distance there is great discomfort, and yet the two retinal images are of equal brilliancy, only in the first case this image is very much smaller than in the second case; that is the quantity of light is very much different.

Then there is the flaming electric light which is now to be found in all of the large cities of the country. This light is much less brilliant than that of the arc light, and yet its size is so great that this more than makes up for the difference, and it is therefore very glaring and uncomfortable to look at. In skyscrapers it is possible to use a very intense light if it is made small in area, and for the reasons above stated.

Developing A Character.

The late Frances E. Willard said: "There are so many kinds of beauty after which one may strive that we are bewildered by the bare attempt to remember them. There is beauty of manner, of utterance, of achievement, of reputation, of character; any one of these outweighs beauty of person, even in the scales of society, to say nothing of celestial values. "Cultivate most of the kind that lasts the longest. The beautiful face with nothing back of it lacks the staying qualities that are necessary to those who would be winners in the race of life. It is not the first milepost but the last that tells the story; not the outward-bound steed but the one in the home stretch that we hail as victor."

Enemies of Matrimony.

Wedlock seems to be in bad way in the mountains of the Dauphine. The confirmed bachelors of the country decided to meet every month and toast celibacy. Invitations are sent out with the information, "Good feeding, good drinking, much laughter, much dancing." An added insult to matrimony is that the invitations were sent to all spinsters who have "put on St. Catherine's cap"; that is, to say who are over 25 and are therefore presumed to be on the high road to old maidenhood. The confirmed bachelors announced their intention of eating, drinking, laughing and dancing with the old maids every month. But their very hardness may be their undoing.—London Telegraph.

Why a Horse Rolls.

Horses are fond of rolling on the ground and no animal more thoroughly shakes itself than they do. After a roll they give themselves a shake or two to remove anything adhering to the coat. The habit is of much service to horses living in open plains. On being turned loose at the end of a journey an Arab horse rolls in the sand, which acts as blotting paper, absorbing exudations from the body. A shake removes the sand, and the coat soon dries. Cavalrymen in hot climates sometimes put sand on their horses as the simplest and quickest way to dry them.—Selborne Magazine.

Barmains in South Australia.

South Australia is suffering from a barmain famine. Two years ago barmains were abolished in that State by act of Parliament. No more could be legally engaged, but those already employed could remain on condition that they registered themselves. There are now only 400 of them left, and the competition for their services was that their wages jumped from 25 shillings to £3 a week. The hotels that have had to employ barmains report a considerable change for the worse in their receipts.—London Chronicle.

Opium Smuggled in Barrel Staves.

Through some clever work on the part of the customs secret services men 100 cans of opium hidden in the staves of barrels containing lamp blacking were seized and the would be importer and his assistants were arrested. As the staves of the barrels were rather thick just in the centre instead of being hollowed, the smugglers had carved out a small sort of pocket large enough to contain a narrow can of opium in each stave. When the staves were set together it was impossible to see these openings.—Manilla Times.

A War on Wild Pigeons.

A great slaughter of wild pigeons took place all over the Isle of Wight and it was estimated that quite a thousand guns were enrolled for the campaign, among them being land owners, occupiers and shooting tenants who were publicly invited to take part. The guns were stationed in woods and coppices over a wide area. Some big bags were obtained. The farmers have suffered terribly owing to the depredation caused by the wild pigeons.—London Evening Standard.

SOUTH POLE FOUND AT LAST

Road Amundson, Norwegian Explorer, Announces Success.

STAYED THERE THREE DAYS

Sir Ernest Shackleton Says Amundsen and Scott Parties May Have Met at the Pole Itself, So the Honor Would Be Divided.

London.—The supreme honor of planting his nation's flag at the most southerly point of the globe has been won by Roald Amundsen of Norway. Definite news has been received in London by way of Christiania that he reached the Pole between the 14th and 17th of December.

The Chronicle publishes this cablegram from Leon Amundsen, brother of the explorer.

"Christiania.—Following telegram received from Hobart: 'Pole attained fourteenth—seventeenth December, 1911; all well.—Roald Amundsen.'"

Captain Amundsen's brother Leon says Roald will go on a lecture tour of Australia and Europe, after which he will head an expedition to the North Pole. The Fram after making necessary repairs will go to San Francisco where Amundsen will meet her in 1912.

Christiania.—In a special the newspaper Social Demokratist announces that it has received a private cable dispatch announcing that Capt. Roald Amundsen succeeded in his quest for the south pole. Whether he got there before Captain Scott is not stated.

London.—While intense interest has been aroused in the results attained by the South Polar expeditions under command of Captain Roald Amundsen, the Norwegian explorer, and Captain Robert F. Scott, of the British Royal Navy, respectively, which are returning from the Antarctic regions, dispatches which have reached here on the subject are conflicting.

Captain Amundsen has arrived at Hobart, Tasmania, on the steamer Fram, and according to the first word from that port Amundsen declared that Captain Scott had reached the pole.

The first message with the definite statement from Amundsen that Scott had reached the South Pole was received from Wellington, New Zealand, by "The Daily Express."

Sir Ernest Shackleton, who has been predicting news soon from the Antarctic, is not surprised at the report that Scott has reached the goal. He said he was confident that Scott and Amundsen met in the narrow passage through which both were obliged to pass in order to reach the Pole. He thinks if Scott had been successful the news of it would most likely be brought by Amundsen as Scott was obliged to divert his ship's course in returning to civilization in order to pick up a part of his expedition.

Sir Ernest Shackleton in a special article on the discovery, says: "Analyzing somewhat the brief cable announcing Amundsen's attainment of the South Pole, one, from previous experience, would assume the journey was done in extreme rapidity and under very favorable conditions as regards weather, assuming that the latitude of Amundsen's winter quarters was 78:44 south; that is, only 676 geographical miles from the pole. This place was named the Bay of Whales on my expedition.

"If Amundsen did fifteen miles a day and reached the pole on December 14 he would have started south about the beginning of November, but it is much more likely he did not travel at that rate, especially for the first hundred or two hundred odd miles, so we may assume he started for the pole about the beginning of October. There is no indication whether Amundsen followed the route of my expedition in reaching the mountains that guard the approach to the pole. It may be possible he found a new route and an easier one up to the plateau, which lies about 5,000 to 11,000 feet above the sea level.

"Word that the pole was attained December 14 to 17 evidently means on reaching the geographical pole he waited three days, taking the noon observations so as accurately to determine his position."

Shackleton said that if Amundsen left the pole December 17 he would very likely, with a fair wind behind him, return to winter quarters in about forty-five days.

Amundsen had with him on the present expedition a hardy band of Norwegians, who probably were greatly aided by skis in traversing the glacial ice, and he put his faith in a great pack of Siberian dogs for his supply sledges.

ORIENT ROAD RECEIVERSHIP.

Arthur E. Stilwell, Promoter, Blames the "Money Trust."

Kansas City, Mo.—Creditors of the Kansas City, Mexico & Orient Railway filed with the clerk of the Federal Court in Kansas City, Kan., an application for receivers for the road.

E. C. Dickinson, of Kansas City, vice-president and general manager of the road, was appointed a receiver, and another receiver is to be chosen. A. E. Stilwell, promoter, blames the Money Trust.

THE TIONESTA Racket Store

Can supply your wants in such staple lines as Hand Painted China, Japanese China, Decorated Glassware, and Plain and Fancy Dishes, Candy, as well as other lines too numerous to mention.

Time to Think of Paint & Paper.

Before you plan your spring work in painting and papering let us give you our estimates on the complete job. Satisfaction guaranteed.

G. F. RODDA,

Next Door to the Fruit Store, Elm Street, Tionesta, Pa.

THREE MORE WEEKS

PLANS OF THE STATE ORCHARD WORK HAVE BEEN CHANGED.

TAKING OUT STATE LICENSES

Capitol Park Extension Work is Progressing Nicely—Little Difficulty is Experienced in Obtaining Options.

Harrisburg.—More attention will be given to supervision of orchards as a means of practical demonstration of methods for the prevention of the spread of fruit pests this year than heretofore, according to the plans outlined to the orchard experts who are here for instruction under State Zoologist H. A. Surface. The demonstration work in the 900 model orchards of the state will last but three weeks this spring, commencing next Monday, after which the demonstrators and inspectors will work in orchards which have been put under the supervision of the state on condition that fruit growers may be privileged to inspect them.

The reason for this arrangement is that last fall and early winter the demonstrations were carried on almost to Christmas so that practically all demonstrations in the three weeks beginning next Monday will be supplemental for the farmers and orchard owners.

Taking Out Licenses. Insurance Commissioner Charles Johnson's notice of last week to insurance companies that all agents and solicitors must take out licenses and that brokers must not write life insurance has brought prompt answer in the shape of applications for licenses by the score. The notices were issued last week as a result of an opinion given to Mr. Johnson by the attorney general's department and required every person soliciting insurance to take out a license, this being the provision of the insurance act of June 1. The licenses have come chiefly from the large cities, although many men in smaller towns are looking after the required papers.

Park Extension Work Progressing.

The Capitol park extension commission is having little difficulty in obtaining options on properties in the park district and within a short time they will have as many as the allowance for this year will permit. It is possible that if advantageous bargains can be made that the commission may ask for additional funds which can be given if the governor, auditor general and state treasurer agree and there is sufficient money in the treasury above appropriations to justify the allowance.

\$75,450 to Be Redeemed.

Harrisburg.—Less than \$76,000 of the \$1,605,050 of bonds of the state of Pennsylvania called for redemption on February 1 are outstanding and it is probable that the remainder will be presented for payment within a short time. The cancellation of the state debt preceded in February at a rate beyond the expectations of State Treasurer C. F. Wright and steps to obtain the bonds yet unredeemed may be taken soon.

The bonds falling due on February 1 were of the issue of 1882 amounting to \$1,076,800 of a four per cent and \$528,250 of 3 1/2 per cent, the rest of the issue having been bought in from time to time. During the month just closed the state redeemed \$1,001,900 of the fours and \$527,700 of the others, leaving only about \$600 worth of 3 1/2 per cent unpaid.

The state has the funds in hand to pay off all of the remainder of the issue and also to more than meet all other evidences of debt on most of which interest ceased long ago. In a short time the sinking fund will be \$100,000 ahead of the debt remaining unpaid.

Must Observe the Law.

Harrisburg.—Dairy and Food Commissioner James Foust has given directions to his agents to secure samples of all cocoanut candy on the market in the state for the purpose of determining by chemical analysis whether cereals are being used in the preparation of the confection in defiance of the law. The commissioner has lately received a number of complaints that cocoanut candies were so stiff that children could not bite into them and that when wet some of them seemed to be partially made of flour paste. Samples analyzed showed that flour was being used. "Under the state food laws, flour cannot be used in making confectionery any more than it can be used in sausage.

State Capitol Notes.

An outbreak of rabies has caused considerable stir in Lehigh county. A number of dogs in Macungie have been ordered quarantined.

According to the latest gossip, a regiment of cavalry will be established, although national guard officials say they know nothing of it.

The Capitol Park Extension Commission.

The Capitol park extension commission has secured almost a dozen options on properties in the extension district and more are in sight.

AMUNDSEN TELLS STORY OF HOW HE FOUND POLE

Conquering Norwegian Reaches Antarctic Goal in Wide Plateau After Plunge Through Ice.

MOUNTAINS OF ICE BLOCKED THE WAY

Glaciers in Plenty—Norwegian Flag Pitched at Pole on Dec. 17—Named Huge Mountains for Queen Maud—Confirms Scott.

New York.—The New York Times publishes Captain Roald Amundsen's account of this discovery of the South Pole. The interest excited by the news of this great feat was sufficient to keep thousands of persons out of bed until copies of "The Times" could be secured.

Captain Amundsen describes the long journey over the great ice barrier and tells how he followed the outline of South Victoria and King Edward Land. A great mountain range which stretches across this region, the general direction of which he followed, he named the Queen Maud Range. The hardy explorer does not devote many words to his descriptions of his feelings upon arriving at the Pole, but there is just sufficient vagueness with regard to details to suggest that he shared the great discovery with others. He says that he left his winter quarters on the Bay of Whales, on October 20.

After crossing the great ice barrier and following the mountain ranges he arrived December 8 at Shackleton's Farthest South. Following the due southern direction, he came to a great plateau in six days' march. This plateau, which he reached on December 14, was a vast plain, monotonous in its appearance, stretching for miles in every direction.

Observations showed that the party was in latitude 89 degrees 55 minutes South. On December 15 the party travelled nine kilometers in as near as possible a direct southerly line. Observations taken at the point then reached on December 15 and the following day fixed this as the approximate position of the Pole. A hut was erected here and the Norwegian flag hoisted. It remained as the only evidence of the discovery when the trip back began.

The Pole was in the midst of the great plateau, which Amundsen, in honor of the King of Norway, named King Haakon Plateau.

The following is that part of Amundsen's narrative, copyrighted by the New York Times, which tells of his actual attainment of the South Pole:

The Pole Attained. "That day was a beautiful one—a light breeze from southeast, the temperature minus 23 Celsius, (9.4 degrees below zero Fahrenheit), and the ground and sledging were perfect. The day went along as usual, and at 3 P. M., we made a halt.

"According to our reckoning we had reached our destination. All of us gathered around the colors—a beautiful silk flag—all hands taking hold of it and planting it.

"The vast plateau on which the pole is standing got the name of the 'King Haakon VII. Plateau.' It is a vast plain, alike in all directions; mile after mile during the night we circled around the camp.

"In order to observe the pole as closely as possible, we traveled as near South as possible, the remaining 9 kilometers.

"On December 16 there we camped. It was an excellent opportunity. There was a brilliant sun. Four of us took observations every hour of the day's twenty-four hours. The exact result will be the matter of a professional private report.

"This much is certain—that we observed the pole as close as it is in human power to do it with the instruments we had—a sextant and an artificial horizon.

"On December 17 everything was in order on the spot. We fastened to the ground a little tent we had brought along, a Norwegian flag, and the Fram pendant on the top of it."

Captain Amundsen sums up the principal results of the expedition as, first, the determining of the extent of the Ross Barrier; second, ascertaining the apparent connection of South Victoria Land and King Edward Land and the huge mountain ranges therein which probably continue across the Continent. He named them Queen Maud's ranges; third, the exploration of part of King Edward Land; fourth, confirmation of the discoveries of Captain Scott.

"RECALL IS REVOLUTIONARY."

President Taft Denounces Attack on Courts as Cruel.

Toledo, Ohio.—President Taft made a direct reply in a speech at a mass meeting in the Coliseum here to the recall of judges and of court decisions advocated by Colonel Roosevelt in his Columbus speech. Although Mr. Taft mentioned no names, his references were plain. The President characterized the recall propositions as "cruel, revolutionary, stupid and unstable."

Threatened Suits Over 83 Cents.

Franklin, Pa.—A difference of 83 cents each between eight men who served as special policemen on Hal loween and the city of Franklin is likely to involve the city in eight lawsuits. The men went to work with the understanding that they would receive \$5 each for their services, but Common Council is willing to pay them only \$2.17 each, that being the amount a regular officer receives daily.

The eight specials have left their accounts with a justice of the peace to collect, with instructions to commence suit if the bills are not paid.

Will Make Work for More Men.

St. Clairsville, O.—Work will be commenced next month on the opening of a new mine at Fairport, Belmont county, to employ about 600 men. The Provident Coal Company of Cleveland purchased several hundred acres of coal lying along the Cleveland, Lorain & Wheeling division of the Baltimore & Ohio railroad and will spend about \$500,000 in equipping and opening the mine.

Date Set Long Way Off.

Tarentum, Pa.—Evangelist "Billy" Sunday will conduct meetings here during September or November, 1913 is the announcement made by the Allegheny Valley church workers. A delegation conferred with Sunday at Wheeling, W. Va., where he is conducting meetings and he promised to come to Tarentum.

Followed Wife After Sixteen Years.

Washington, Pa.—Just 16 years to the day since the death of his wife, John Newman, aged 82, died here on Friday night. He spent most of his life on a farm. Five children survive.

E. H. Harriman Left \$100,000,000.

Newburgh, N. Y.—The final appraisal of the estate of the late E. H. Harriman of Newburgh is determining the amount of the state transfer tax, will be fixed at Goshen on March 13. Present indications are that the value of the state will be in the neighborhood of \$100,000,000. Of that sum one per cent will be turned into the state treasury. The estate is the largest ever probated in New York.

President Taft now has 106 delegates pledged to vote for his re-election.

PRICE OF COAL BOOKED TO RISE

Will Scenes of a Decade Ago Be Re-enacted?

UNCERTAINTY IN SITUATION

Mills Store Large Quantities of Coal in Anticipation of Labor Troubles. English and German Situation Cause to Foreign Demand.

Pittsburgh, Pa.—Prices of coal, both hard and soft, are expected to reach an unprecedented height within the next few weeks. Uncertainty exists as to whether there will be trouble with the miners April 1, when existing wage contracts expire. This has led railroads and mills throughout the country to store large quantities of bituminous and anthracite coal. Last week's run of mine coal sold at \$1.50 a ton in Pittsburgh, a jump of 10 cents. Furnace coke at the ovens took a leap from \$1.75 and \$1.80 a ton to \$2.

The demand for coal at present is said to far exceed the supply. In addition to the threatened strike of miners, the northwest has experienced a coal famine, due to a paralysis of transportation facilities resulting from frozen lakes and snowbound trains. Dealers say the labor trouble in England and possible trouble in Germany have also increased the demand, which had the effect of raising prices.

With the next two weeks dealers will know whether the operators and miners can reach an amicable settlement of wage scales. This week in New York, representatives of 180,000 anthracite miners will meet operators. The miners are asking an increase in pay of 20 per cent. It is understood the miners would be willing to accept a reduction on this figure.

Representatives of bituminous operators and miners in Western Pennsylvania, Ohio, Illinois and Indiana will meet in the Hollenden hotel, Cleveland, O., March 29. The miners want a flat rate increase of 10 per cent. If any agreement can be reached at this conference it is thought there will be no danger at labor conflicts in other states when wage contracts expire.

Following the conference between bituminous operators and workers, President John P. White of the International Union, United Mine Workers, will call a meeting of representatives of a scale committee of the different districts. This will be held in Cleveland on March 25.

Each bituminous district has a scale committee. These committees were authorized at the recent international convention in Indianapolis, Ind., to negotiate a wage scale subject to the approval of the workers themselves.

Should the operators and the workers at the first conference arrive at an agreement as to wages, the matter will then be submitted to the scale committee representatives. If it receives their "O. K.," the scale will next be placed before the miners at a general meeting for their ratification. In case no agreement is reached, the miners will outline a policy to govern the United Mine Workers and decide whether or not they will resume work April 1.

Iron and steel industries in the Pittsburgh district have had in big supplies of coke. Most of the mills own their own coal mines, and the operation of the plants would not be affected if the men were to walk out. Such a condition might, however, make it more profitable for the industries to sell the coal on the open market than use it themselves.

Should no agreement be reached, it is probable the railroads which need vast quantities of coal would seize a fuel on the tracks, as they did ten years ago.

Should the anthracite miners quit and the bituminous miners continue work, dealers expect a heavily increased demand for soft coal. During the last anthracite trouble, many consumers became accustomed to using the soft variety, and from that time there was a permanent increase in the demand for bituminous.

Will Make Work for More Men.

St. Clairsville, O.—Work will be commenced next month on the opening of a new mine at Fairport, Belmont county, to employ about 600 men. The Provident Coal Company of Cleveland purchased several hundred acres of coal lying along the Cleveland, Lorain & Wheeling division of the Baltimore & Ohio railroad and will spend about \$500,000 in equipping and opening the mine.

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Immensity of Industries Pictured as Gigantic Engine and Fly Wheel.

Pittsburgh, Pa.—A gigantic steam engine of 791,047-horse power with a cylinder half as long as a city block, a driving rod as thick as a church steeple, and a flywheel as high as the Henry W. Oliver building would be required to generate power that would be required to operate the different plant, and industries in the Pittsburgh district. This exemplification of the magnitude of Pittsburgh's industries has been made from the figures compiled by Director E. Dana Durand of the United States Census Bureau.

It is estimated that the power used by Pittsburgh's industries could drive every battleship and armored cruiser of the United States navy at top speed, and there would be enough power left to draw 10 express trains from the Atlantic to the Pacific.

The census bureau, at the suggestion of the Industrial Development Commission, compiled a list of all mills and plants which belong to the Pittsburgh metropolitan district. The industries thus listed represent an investment of \$642,327,046. The value of the annual product for 1910 was \$578,815,493, and the total yearly payroll was \$115,949,924.

CLEARFIELD JURY'S RECORD

Awards Damages of \$338,728.20 Against P. R. R.

Clearfield, Pa.—Again has a Clearfield county jury broken all records for awarding damages to an injured coal operator in a discrimination case against a common carrier. The jury in the case of the Beulah Coal Company against the Pennsylvania Coal Company brought in a verdict for the plaintiff for \$338,728.20, or three fold the amount it found the company had suffered by reason of the alleged discrimination.

The claim covered several years from 1902, during which period the plaintiff alleged the defendant company refused to furnish cars and otherwise discriminated in favor of certain shippers to the injury of the plaintiff. A new trial will be asked for by the railroad.

New Equal Franchise League.

Washington, Pa.—At a meeting in the assembly room of the court house here the Washington County Equal Franchise League was formed with about 50 members, men and women. The officers are: President, Mrs. Louis Lybe; vice president, Mrs. Minnie Bercher; Mrs. Edwina Linton, Miss C. C. Thompson, the Rev. Pressly Thompson and Mrs. Henry Head; secretary, Miss Margaret Alexander, and treasurer, R. S. Mariner.

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