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Regular Terms of Court.

Fourth Monday of February. Third Monday of May. Fourth Monday of September. Third Monday of November.

Church and Sabbath School.

Presbyterian Sabbath School at 9:45 a. m.; M. E. Sabbath School at 10:30 a. m. Preaching in M. E. Church every Sabbath evening by Rev. W. S. Burton.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

TIONESTA LODGE, No. 389, L. O. F. Meets every Tuesday evening, in Odd Fellows' Hall, Partridge building. CAPT. GEORGE STOW POST, No. 274 G. A. R. Meets 1st Tuesday afternoon of each month at 3 o'clock.

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PROPOSED AMENDMENTS

TO THE CONSTITUTION SUBMITTED TO THE CITIZENS OF THIS COMMONWEALTH FOR THEIR APPROVAL OR REJECTION, BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA, AND PUBLISHED BY ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF THE COMMONWEALTH, IN PURSUANCE OF ARTICLE XVIII OF THE CONSTITUTION.

Number One. A JOINT RESOLUTION. Proposing an amendment to article nine, section four, of the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, authorizing the State to issue bonds for the amount of fifty millions of dollars for the improvement of the highways of the Commonwealth.

Section 1. Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, That the following amendment to the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania be, and the same is hereby proposed, in accordance with the eighteenth article thereof:— That section four of article nine, which reads as follows:—

"Section 4. No debt shall be created by or on behalf of the State, except to supply casual deficiencies of revenue, repel invasion, suppress insurrection, defend the State in war, or to pay existing debt; and the debt created to supply deficiencies in revenue shall never exceed, in the aggregate at any one time, one million of dollars: Provided, however, That the General Assembly, irrespective of any debt, may authorize the State to issue bonds to the amount of fifty millions of dollars for the purpose of improving and rebuilding the highways of the Commonwealth."

A true copy of Joint Resolution No. 1. ROBERT McAFEE, Secretary of the Commonwealth. Number Two. A JOINT RESOLUTION. Proposing an amendment to section seven, article three of the Constitution of Pennsylvania, so as to permit special legislation regulating labor.

Section 1. Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, That the following is proposed as an amendment to the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in accordance with the provisions of the eighteenth article thereof. Amend Article Three, Section Seven. Section 2. Amend section seven, article three of the Constitution of Pennsylvania, which reads as follows:—

"Section 7. The General Assembly shall not pass any local or special law authorizing the creation, extension, or impairing of liens: "Regulating the affairs of counties, cities, townships, wards, boroughs, or school districts: "Changing the names of persons or places: "Changing the venue in civil or criminal cases: "Authorizing the laying out, opening, altering, or maintaining roads, highways, streets or alleys: "Relating to ferries or bridges, or incorporating ferry or bridge companies, except for the erection of bridges crossing streams which form boundaries between this and any other State: "Vacating roads, town plats, streets or alleys: "Relating to cemeteries, graveyards, or public grounds not of the State: "Authorizing the adoption or legitimation of children: "Locating or changing county-seats, erecting new counties, or changing county lines: "Incorporating cities, towns, or villages, or changing their charters: "For the opening and conducting of elections, or fixing or changing the place of voting: "Granting divorces: "Erecting new townships or boroughs, changing township lines, borough limits, or school districts: "Creating offices, or prescribing the powers and duties of officers in counties, cities, boroughs, townships, election of school districts: "Changing the law of descent or succession: "Regulating the practice or jurisdiction of, or changing the rules of evidence in, any judicial proceeding or inquiry before courts, aldermen, justices of the peace, sheriffs, commissioners, arbitrators, auditors, masters in chancery, or other tribunals, or prescribing the effect of judgments, or prescribing the effect of judicial sales of real estate: "Regulating the fees, or extending the powers and duties of aldermen, justices of the peace, magistrates or constables: "Regulating the management of public schools, the building or repairing of school houses and the raising of money for such purposes: "Fixing the rate of interest: "Affecting the estates of minors or persons under disability, except after due notice to all parties in interest, to be recited in the special enactment: "Remitting fines, penalties and forfeitures, or refunding moneys legally paid into the treasury: "Exempting property from taxation: "Regulating labor, trade, mining or manufacturing: "Creating corporations, or amending, renewing or extending the charters thereof: "Granting to any corporation, asso-

ciation or individual any special or exclusive privilege or immunity, or to any corporation, association or individual the right to lay down a railroad track: "Nor shall the General Assembly indirectly enact such special or local law by the partial repeal of a general law; but laws repealing local or special acts may be passed: "Nor shall any law be passed granting powers and privileges in any case where the granting of such powers and privileges shall have been provided for by general law, nor where the courts have jurisdiction to grant the same or give the relief asked for,"— so as to read as follows:—

Section 7. The General Assembly shall not pass any local or special law authorizing the creation, extension or impairing of liens: "Regulating the affairs of counties, cities, townships, wards, boroughs, or school districts: "Changing the names of persons or places: "Changing the venue in civil or criminal cases: "Authorizing the laying out, opening, altering, or maintaining roads, highways, streets or alleys: "Relating to ferries or bridges, or incorporating ferry or bridge companies, except for the erection of bridges crossing streams which form boundaries between this and other States: "Vacating roads, town plats, streets or alleys: "Relating to cemeteries, graveyards, or public grounds not of the State: "Authorizing the adoption, or legitimation of children: "Locating or changing county-seats, erecting new counties or changing county lines: "Incorporating cities, towns or villages, or changing their charters: "For the opening and conducting of elections, or fixing or changing the place of voting: "Granting divorces: "Erecting new townships or boroughs, changing township lines, borough limits or school districts: "Creating offices, or prescribing the powers and duties of officers in counties, cities, boroughs, townships, election of school districts: "Changing the law of descent or succession: "Regulating the practice or jurisdiction of, or changing the rules of evidence in, any judicial proceeding or inquiry before courts, aldermen, justices of the peace, sheriffs, commissioners, arbitrators, auditors, masters in chancery or other tribunals, or providing or changing methods for the collection of debts, or the enforcing of judgments, or prescribing the effect of judicial sales of real estate: "Regulating the fees, or extending the powers and duties of aldermen, justices of the peace, magistrates or constables: "Regulating the management of public schools, the building or repairing of school houses and the raising of money for such purposes: "Fixing the rate of interest: "Affecting the estates of minors or persons under disability, except after due notice to all parties in interest, to be recited in the special enactment: "Remitting fines, penalties and forfeitures, or refunding moneys legally paid into the treasury: "Exempting property from taxation: "Regulating labor, trade, mining or manufacturing; but the legislature may regulate and fix the wages or salaries, the hours of work or labor, and make provision for the protection, welfare and safety of persons employed by the State, or by any county, city, borough, village, or other civil division of the State, or by any contractor or sub-contractor performing work, labor or services for the State, or for any county, city, borough, town, township, school district, village or other civil division thereof: "Creating corporations, or amending, renewing or extending the charters thereof: "Granting to any corporation, association, or individual any special or exclusive privilege or immunity, or to any corporation, association, or individual the right to lay down a railroad track: "Nor shall the General Assembly indirectly enact such special or local law by the partial repeal of a special law; but laws repealing local or special acts may be passed: "Nor shall any law be passed granting powers or privileges in any case where the granting of such powers and privileges shall have been provided for by general law, nor where the courts have jurisdiction to grant the same or give the relief asked for."

A true copy of Joint Resolution No. 2. ROBERT McAFEE, Secretary of the Commonwealth. Number Three. A JOINT RESOLUTION. Proposing an amendment to section three of article eight of the Constitution of Pennsylvania.

Section 1. Be it resolved by the House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania (if the Senate concur), That the following is proposed as an amendment to the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in accordance with the provisions of the eighteenth article thereof:—

Section 2.—Amend section three of article eight, which reads as follows: "All judges elected by the electors of the State at large may be elected at either a general or municipal election, as circumstances may require. All the 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 municipal election day; namely, 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 elections shall always be held in an odd-numbered year," so as to read:—

Section 3. All judges elected by the electors of the State at large may be elected at either a general or municipal election, as 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 municipal election day; namely, 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 elections shall always be held in an odd-numbered year," so as to read:—

Section 4. All judges elected by the electors of the State at large may be elected at either a general or municipal election, as 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 municipal election day; namely, 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 elections shall always be held in an odd-numbered year," so as to read:—

Section 5. All judges elected by the electors of the State at large may be elected at either a general or municipal election, as 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 municipal election day; namely, 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 elections shall always be held in an odd-numbered year," so as to read:—

lar terms of service, shall be held on the municipal election day; namely, the Tuesday 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 elections shall be held in an odd-numbered year: Provided further, That all judges for the courts of the several judicial districts holding office at the present time, whose terms of office may end in an odd-numbered year, shall continue to hold their offices until the first Monday of January in the next succeeding even-numbered year. A true copy of Concurrent Resolution No. 3. ROBERT McAFEE, Secretary of the Commonwealth. Number Four. A JOINT RESOLUTION. Proposing an amendment to section one of article nine of the Constitution of Pennsylvania, relating to taxation.

Section 1. Be it resolved by the State and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, That the following is proposed as an amendment to the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in accordance with the provisions of the eighteenth article thereof:—

Section 2. Amend section one of article nine of the Constitution of Pennsylvania, which reads as follows: "All taxes shall be uniform, upon the same class of subjects, within the territorial limits of the authority levying the tax, and shall be levied and collected under general laws; but the General Assembly may, by general laws, exempt from taxation public property used for public purposes, actual places of religious worship, places of burial not used or held for private or corporate profit, and institutions of purely public charity," so as to read as follows:—

All taxes shall be uniform upon the same class of subjects, within the territorial limits of the authority levying the tax, and shall be levied and collected under general laws, and the subject of taxation may be classified for the purpose of levying graded or progressive taxes; but the General Assembly may, by general laws, exempt from taxation public property used for public purposes, actual places of religious worship, places of burial not used or held for private or corporate profit, and institutions of purely public charity. A true copy of Joint Resolution No. 4. ROBERT McAFEE, Secretary of the Commonwealth. Number Five. A JOINT RESOLUTION. Proposing an amendment to the Constitution of Pennsylvania.

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, That the following is proposed as an amendment to the Constitution of Pennsylvania, in accordance with the provisions of the eighteenth article thereof:—

Section 15. No obligations which have been heretofore issued, or which may hereafter be issued, by any county or municipality, other than Philadelphia, to provide for the construction or acquisition of waterworks, subways, underground railways or street railways, or the appurtenances thereof, shall be considered as a debt of a municipality, within the meaning of section eight of article nine of the Constitution of Pennsylvania, or of this amendment, if the net revenue derived from said property for a period of five years, either before or after the acquisition thereof, or where the same is constructed by the county or municipality, after the completion thereof, shall have been sufficient to pay interest and sinking-fund charges during said period upon said obligations, or if the said obligations shall be secured by liens upon the respective properties, and shall impose no municipal liability. Where municipalities of counties shall issue obligations to provide for the construction of property, as herein provided, said municipalities or counties may also issue obligations to provide for the interest and sinking-fund charges accruing thereon until said properties shall have been completed and in operation for a period of one year; and said municipalities and counties shall not be required to levy a tax to pay said interest and sinking-fund charges, as required by section ten of article nine of the Constitution of Pennsylvania, until after said properties shall have been operated by said counties or municipalities during said period of one year. Any of the said municipalities or counties may incur indebtedness in excess of seven per centum, and not exceeding ten per centum, of the assessed valuation of the taxable property therein, if said increase of indebtedness shall have been assented to by three-fifths of the electors voting at a public election, in such manner as shall be provided by law. A true copy of Joint Resolution No. 5. ROBERT McAFEE, Secretary of the Commonwealth.

Wiley's Accuser Resigns. Dr. F. L. Dunlap of the United States bureau of chemistry and associate chemist under Dr. Harvey W. Wiley while the latter was chief of the bureau, resigned to accept a commercial position in Chicago. Dr. Dunlap was a member of the pure food board and came into public notice as one of the authors of charges of irregularity against Dr. Wiley.

Leaves Bed in Nick of Time. Alarmed by a severe electrical storm Mrs. Jennie McCombs of Oil City, Pa., arose from her bed and went into another room. A bolt of lightning struck the dwelling and shattered the bed in which she had been sleeping. The family escaped injury and the house was not set on fire.

NO PRECEDENT FOR INVASION

Mexican Situation Serious; Hands of U. S. Tied UP TO CONGRESS, TAFT SAYS

War Department Ready at Moment's Notice to Dump Soldiers into Republic, But No One Hopes to See Order. Intervention in Mexico and the possibility of President Taft calling a special session of congress to determine whether American troops should be sent across the line were discussed in Washington by public men and in diplomatic circles.

It is known that the government has been pressed on many sides to take such a step and various accounts of what influences were being brought to bear and the objects sought to be accomplished are related among those interested on both sides of the question. President Taft and the state department are holding to the principle that no such action should be taken without authorization of congress.

That American soldiers have been sent into China or that American naval forces are engaged in Nicaragua without authorization of congress is held not to be a precedent for sending troops to Mexico. In China, American missionaries are besieged and in danger of torture and death. In Nicaragua the rebels had shelled the American legation and endangered the lives of American citizens by bombarding an unfortified city in violation of the rules of international law. No such situation has been reported in Mexico.

The news that President Taft has given thought to the expediency of placing the matter before congress is expected to bring out the usual crop of reports of troops under orders to move and plans completed by the general staff of the army for campaigning in Mexico. It is perfectly proper to say that the war department is ready to invade Mexico at a moment's notice. But it is no more ready to invade Mexico than it is to repel invaders from across the ocean.

While they are apprehensive of the situation army officers hope there will be no intervention. Juan Didapp, who claims to represent the rebel factions in Washington, published a statement to the effect that Zapata, leader of rebel bands in the state of Morelos, threatened measures of reprisal if the United States were to intervene, "on the ground that it would be impossible for commanding officers to restrain their soldiers from doing acts never done before."

Representatives of the Madero government declare there are no Americans in Morelos to suffer from Zapata's bands and that the relation of Zapata's forces to the City of Mexico is the same as would be the relation of Washington to marauding bands in North Carolina.

Forty-six is toll of death Millions of Dollars of Damage Done by Storm. Death and desolation accompanied the terrific rains, violent electrical storms and cloudbursts that encompassed and overcast southwestern Pennsylvania, the Panhandle district of West Virginia and a section of eastern Ohio. The last reports say forty-six persons are dead. Many towns were submerged in water from four to six feet deep. The financial loss will run into the millions. All traffic has been suspended in the devastated regions and thousands of men have been made idle.

Chosen to Run For Governor by Progressives of Ohio



A. L. GARFORD. A. L. Garford, the Progressive nominee for governor of Ohio, is a manufacturer at Elyria. He was a candidate for nomination in the Republican convention on July 2, but was defeated by Judge E. B. Dillon of Columbus.

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While the attack caused much indignation among the residents of Princeton the lynching of the negro is deplored by the more conservative residents. Expressions are heard on the streets there that the lynching was a mistake and a reflection on this community.

Mayor Pennington received a message from Governor Glascock saying that all money and men necessary to be used in apprehending and prosecuting the persons engaged in the lynching were at the disposition of the officials. Gordon White, father of Nita White, was arrested on a warrant charging him with first degree murder. It is said he was the first man to shoot Johnson.

LIGNONIER ROAD BLAMED. Coroner's Jury Finds It Responsible For Fatal Wreck. The Ligonier Valley Railroad company was blamed for the disaster which occurred in Wilpen, Pa., July 5 last by the coroner's jury at the close of the inquest. Twenty-four lives were lost in the wreck.

Did Washington Do It? Inquisition, "G. W. 1768." Found on Stone at Old Headquarters. Near Waterford, Pa., F. G. Botsford unearthed a stone bearing initials believed to have been carved by George Washington.

No Trace of Assaultants. After a search of many hours for the highwaymen who near Washington, Pa., assaulted James H. Pollock of Clokeville Junction and robbed him of a New York draft for \$18,000, \$200 in cash, his watch and some valuable papers sheriff's deputies with bloodhounds returned without any traces of the men who committed the crime.

WIFE AND YOUTH HELD FOR CRIME

Confessed to Slaying of Wealthy Contractor, It Is Alleged SHOCK FOR EAST LIVERPOOL, O.

Mrs. Burrows and John Coburns, a Neighbor, Fled After the Body Was Found and Hid in the Woods. Charged by the police with having confessed that they killed Richard Burrows, a wealthy contractor of East Liverpool, O., Mrs. Mary Burrows, aged thirty-eight, the victim's wife, and John Coburns, aged twenty-one, the son of a neighbor, were locked up on a charge of murder.

The body of Burrows was found hidden beneath hay in the Coburns' cow barn early last week by Mrs. Coburns, mother of the young man now under arrest. At first the police thought the man had been murdered by highwaymen on the public road with robbery as a motive. Upon learning, however, that Mrs. Burrows had disappeared following the reported finding of her husband's body a search of the Burrows home was made which revealed bloody clothing and shoes in the furnace and a heavy garbled walking stick stained with blood.

Burrows' skull was crushed and five bullets had entered near the heart and so close together that a silver dollar would cover all the wounds. As the result of a tip given by some person whose name the police decline to divulge, R. J. Marshall, mayor of East Liverpool, and Policeman Jay Fischer went to the home of Mrs. Mary Russell, ten miles from East Liverpool. Here it was intimated that John Coburns and Mrs. Burrows were hiding in the woods.

According to the police a friend of the fugitives told Mayor Marshall that Coburns and Mrs. Burrows could explain the death and declared that the fugitives had a good defense. The go-between plunged into the dense undergrowth and in half an hour returned with the fugitives. According to the two prisoners they will plead self-defense when their trial is called in court. Coburn was employed by Burrows as a laborer and had been raised by the Burrows family since he was a child. Coburn stated that when he entered the Burrows home he saw Burrows trying to choke Mrs. Burrows.

Coburn attempted to interfere. Burrows let go of his wife's throat and started to attack Coburn. Coburn claims that Burrows began striking him and, to defend himself, he picked up a hatpin and threw it at Burrows, striking him on the head. The blow only stunned Burrows and on recovering Burrows again started toward Coburn. At the same time, so Coburn alleges, Burrows pulled a revolver from his pocket and pointed it at him. Coburn then claims that he pulled his own revolver and began firing. After the first three shots Burrows dropped to the floor. Blood was flowing from a wound in his breast.

Mrs. Burrows and Coburn refused to tell the authorities how the body of Burrows was taken to the barn on the farm of the Coburn family nearby. HOUSES LEFT TO TENANTS. Landlord's Will Brings Happiness to Eighteen Families. William Hawken, a wealthy Philadelphia leather goods maker, who died in 1910 at the age of ninety-eight, surprised eighteen Germantown families by bequeathing to them the houses in which they lived and for which for years they paid rent to Mr. Hawken. Although Mr. Hawken had been dead for two years his will was not offered for probate until last week, when the mystery regarding the houses was explained. For two years the tenants of the eighteen houses have been sending their rent regularly to the agent of the dead man only to have it returned by mail with a note saying no rent was due.

Mr. Hawken's hobbies was to ferret out isolated persons in need of assistance and rendering it without letting any person know the identity of the donor. TRADE IS ACTIVE. Dun's Review Finds That Depression Is Fast Fading Away. Dun's Review of Trade says this week: "Continuous advance in trade activity is the tone of the reports from the principal manufacturing and distributing centers this week. The advance is both in actual volume of transactions and in that confidence which is the basis of healthy business. But with this advance there are still certain developments indicative of passing conditions of depression, coupled with other developments indicative of present optimism. "There continues an unusual demand for iron and steel for this season of the year with indications that the bulk of production is going directly into consumption." Authoress Caroline White Dies. Caroline White, the authoress, who was well known in literary circles fifty years ago, died in London at the age of 101.

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