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

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Presbyterian Sabbath School at 9:45 a. m. M. E. Sabbath School at 10:00 a. m. Morning in M. E. Church every Sabbath evening by Rev. W. S. Burton.

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WILSON MADE NATION'S CHIEF

Inauguration in Washington Success in Every Way PAST EVENTS ARE ECLIPSED

Multitude in Capital Cheer Country's New Leaders—Soldiers, Militia Men, Marowing Clubs in Great Parade.

Washington, March 4.—Woodrow Wilson is president of the United States. Followed by the presidential salute of 101 guns and cheering of the greatest throng ever gathered in Washington, he was sworn in today shortly after noon.

Following his trip from Princeton to Washington yesterday, accompanied by 1,000 Princeton students, his reception at the Union station by a committee of prominent citizens, headed by Thomas Nelson Page, the author of his entertainment by members of the Wilson and kindred families from all over the land at the Shoreham and his reception and smoker given in his honor by Princeton alumni at the New Willard, all of which occurred yesterday.

At about half past 10 Mr. Wilson was waited on at the Shoreham by members of the congressional committee and escorted to the White House, where he was greeted by President Taft, and shortly thereafter the president and president-elect were entered a carriage for the trip to the capitol.

Vice President Marshall, who had also been escorted from the Shoreham to the White House, followed in another carriage. Because of the vacancy in the office prior to his qualifying he rode with members of the committee, the event being a sad reminder to many of the death of Vice President Sherman.

Arrived at the capitol building President Taft and Mr. Wilson proceeded at once to the president's room, where Mr. Taft busied himself during the brief remainder of his term by signing bills passed in the last hours of congress. Mr. Marshall repaired to the vice president's room to await the moment of taking the oath of office.

Meanwhile the senate chamber presented an animated scene, for today it held not only the members of the highest legislative body in the land, but the supreme court of the United States, the diplomatic corps, members of the house of representatives, distinguished officials of the government and a gallery brilliant with the presence of the beauty and distinction of the land.

The ancient ceremony of turning back the clock having been attended to in due form, at exactly 12 by this amended timepiece appeared the president and president-elect of the United States escorted by the honorable committee to the chief seats in front of the presiding officer's desk. Thomas R. Marshall was then sworn in by the president pro tem. of the senate, after which there was prayer by the chaplain, the new vice president delivered a brief inaugural address and gave the oath to the new members of the senate, and the stately procession was ready to move to the temporary stand built over the east portico of the capitol.

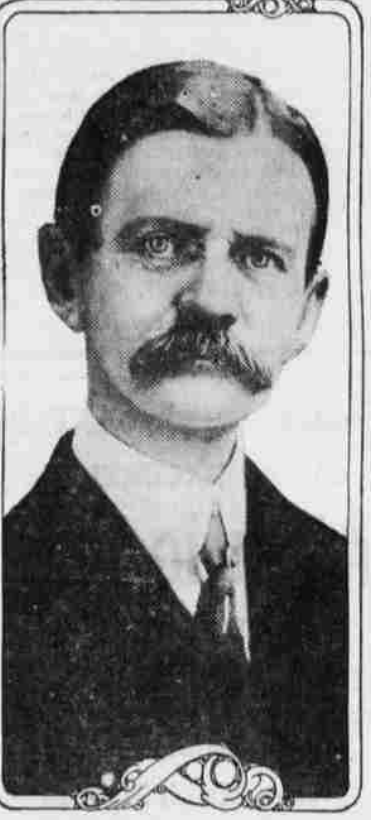
Those who have never witnessed this imposing array of United States officials and representatives of all the nations of the earth move through the rotunda and corridors of the nation's capitol have missed the most impressive formal spectacle known to the republic.

Headed by the sergeant-at-arms of the house, followed by the marshal of the supreme court and the marshal of the District of Columbia, the procession moved in the following order: Chief Justice White and the eight associate justices of the United States supreme court, the committee on arrangements, the president and president-elect, the ambassadors and ministers from foreign nations in all their regalia of office, the vice president and former vice presidents, the president pro tem. of the senate, senators and former senators, the speaker and clerk of the house, retiring members and members-elect of the house, heads of executive departments of the government, governors of states and territories, Admiral Dewey, head of the

President and Vice President of the United States



WOODROW WILSON.



THOMAS R. MARSHALL

navy; Major General Leonard Wood, head of the army; officers of the army and navy who have received the thanks of congress and all other persons who have been admitted to the floor of the senate, followed by the occupants of the senate gallery headed by members of the diplomatic corps.

All this does not require much space in the telling, but when it is reflected that some of these divisions represented hundreds of people and that they included all the chief officials of the United States government of all departments, the accredited delegates from all foreign nations and some of the most distinguished men and women in private life, some realization may be had of what it all meant.

Arrived at the temporary stand where hundreds of people were already seated and tens of thousands more were banded in front of the stand, the high dignitaries took the places allotted to them and prepared to solemnize the chief event of the day.

For the first time Chief Justice Edward D. White administered the oath, his predecessor, Chief Justice Melville W. Fuller, having officiated at the last six public inaugurations. In a firm voice the president-elect repeated after the venerable chief justice the oath, bowing to kiss the Bible at its close. The boom of cannon and the cheers of the mighty concourse announced the fact that William Howard Taft was now a private citizen.

The inaugural address was delivered in the easy manner and full voice for which President Wilson is already famous, but the crowd was so enormous that only those nearest the platform could hear. These cheered the telling points, especially the brief reference to the tariff and the striking sentences such as "our work is a work of restoration," "justice and only justice shall not always be our motto" and "this is not a day of triumph; it is a day of dedication." Many complimentary references were made to the lofty tone of the address. In its brevity, pithiness and high moral plane it is likened to the inaugural addresses of Lincoln.

In the journey back to the White House President Wilson and Mr. Taft exchanged places in the first carriage, the new president now on the right hand and the ex-president on the left. Wilson was cheered almost continuously throughout the mile of Pennsylvania avenue extending between the capitol and the treasury building. At the White House luncheon was served to the presidential and vice presidential parties.

Mr. Taft, whose treatment of his successor throughout the day had been the soul of courtesy and good feeling, excused himself soon after the luncheon to take the train for Augusta, Ga., where he will rest for several weeks

before moving to his new home in New Haven, where he is to be Kent professor of law at Yale.

The reviewing stand in front of the White House, to which the presidential party then repaired, seats about 1,500 persons and is crowded with friends and relatives of the new president and vice president. The stand is on the general design of the home of the patron saints of democracy, Thomas Jefferson, just as the stand across the way in Lafayette park is after the plan of Washington's home at Mount Vernon. Huge firs and other evergreen trees are placed about the stands and the court of honor is brilliant with the inaugural colors, green and white. These colors dominate throughout the entire city.

A model for other nations. The gigantic parade is now under way. The first division, led by the famous Marine band, is already passing the court of honor. As this band approached the president's stand it broke out in the strains of "Hail to the Chief" amid the cheering of the assembled thousands. The first parade division consists of some of the finest marching regiments of the United States army and navy and the West Point and Annapolis cadets, perhaps the best drilled body of young men in the world. General Leonard Wood's boast that he would make this section of the pageant a "model for other nations" has certainly been realized.

The scene along Pennsylvania avenue is one never to be forgotten. Practically every inch of space on both sides of the great thoroughfare is occupied. The temporary stands, the sidewalks, the cross streets back for a long distance, the windows of every building along the route and even the trees and house tops are alive with humanity. The decorations, not only of this street but of the whole line of march and in a lesser degree of the entire city, have never been more effective. Great arches and festoons span the avenue at frequent intervals. Those when lighted at night will make the parade a thing to be remembered.

By conservative estimates there are a quarter of a million visitors in Washington today and almost an equal number of the residents of the city who have also turned out to see the show. The suffragists who marched over the same ground yesterday are still in the city and are conspicuous in the crowds with their yellow banners bearing the legend of "Votes for Women."

It is estimated that the parade will last till 6 o'clock or later. Following the regular army and navy and cadet division comes the national guard from the various states, headed in many instances by the governor and his staff. There are more than 20,000 marchers in this division alone. The entire national guard of New Jersey is out in honor of the first Jerseyman to become president of the United States, Virginia, the new president's birthplace, and Georgia, the native state of Mrs. Wilson, are also represented by thousands of troops, while Pennsylvania, New York, Maryland and other nearby states swell the great marching columns.

The third division is made up of the Grand Army of the Republic, Spanish War Veterans and other patriotic organizations. The old soldiers, who hold an honored place in every inaugural procession, are growing fewer each year, and there were not a few suspicious lumps in the throats of those who cheered them today, while eyes grew blurred while looking on. The last division consists of political and civic organizations. In it are marching clubs from all parts of the country.

FIND MONEY TRUST EXISTS

Majority Report of Pujo Probers Given to House

The Pujo committee's report and two bills embodying most of its radical and comprehensive recommendations were introduced in the house. All seven of the Democratic members signed the Democratic report. Two minority reports were filed. The bills if enacted into law will not only revolutionize the great banking systems of the country, but will work far reaching changes in the management and clearing houses throughout the United States. The committee accepted all of the suggestions made by Samuel Untermyer, its counsel. The committee says it has found the existence of a money trust as defined under the resolution which authorized the investigation. The money power is pyramided on J. P. Morgan & Co. and allied interests through groups of bankers in Boston, Philadelphia and Chicago.

Webb Liquor Bill Law. The Webb liquor bill, prohibiting the shipment of liquor into dry states, was re-passed in the senate over President Taft's veto within two hours from the time Taft's disapproval was received. A short debate, in which the advocates of the bill voted down a motion to postpone action and in which they reaffirmed their belief that the measure is constitutional, ended with the repassage of the bill by the large majority of 63 to 21. The house also re-passed the measure over the veto.

WOMEN MARCH FOR "THE CAUSE"

Washington Sees Most Brilliant Pageant of Suffragettes SEVEN SECTIONS IN PARADE

Fully 7,000 Women Brave Chilling Atmosphere in Capital to Impress on Country That They Want to Vote.

Fully meeting all the advance claims 7,000 women, accompanied by dozens of brass bands and floats, swept down Pennsylvania avenue in Washington in one of the most brilliant and impressive pageants Washington has ever witnessed. The below freezing temperature did not diminish in the least degree the enthusiasm of the equal suffrage marchers.

Pennsylvania avenue was crowded to its utmost capacity by the inaugural crowd and the suffragette host was cheered repeatedly. The novelties furnished by the parade will be sufficient to keep those fortunate enough to witness the pageant talking for many months.

The parade was headed by officers of the National American Woman Suffrage association including Dr. Anna Howard Shaw, president.

Mrs. Richard Coke Burleson was the grand marshal of the parade and Miss Inez Millholland of New York its herald. Sections of the parade represented the progress and meaning of the suffrage movement. The first section typified the "worldwide movement for woman suffrage," and was headed by Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, president of the International Suffrage alliance. Women from all countries where suffrage prevails marched in this section.

The second section represented "seventy-five years' struggle for freedom, or justice conquering prejudice," and was exemplified in a series of floats piloted by Mrs. Harvey W. Wiley, Miss Grace Ross, Miss Katherine Hitchcock, Miss Hazel Roberts and a mounted brigade of suffrage women.

The third section was to portray the idea that "man and woman make the state; man alone rules the state." Floats here revealed woman in the field, the farm, the home, in patriotic service, in education, medicine, law, labor, government and other fields of endeavor.

"The appeal of business and the professions," was the motto of the fourth section; the "appeal of states," that of the sixth section. The fifth section comprised ununiformed women marchers and the seventh section consisted of delegations from states where suffrage has been wholly or partly granted.

Among the men who marched in the parade were Congressman Richmond Pearson Hobson, hero of the Merrimack; Senator-elect Shaforth of Colorado and Representative E. R. Taylor of Colorado.

AGED MAN'S SKIN REFUSED

M'CREA DANGEROUSLY ILL

Doctors Hold Out Little Hope For Former Railroad President. Former President James M'Crear of the Pennsylvania railroad is ill with kidney trouble at his home in Ardmore, Pa. Specialists who have examined him admit that his recovery is questionable.

His former superb vigor and constitution were shaken under the strain of his term as president of the great corporation from which he retired the first of the year.

Wagner Resigns as Chairman. General Lewis Wagner of Philadelphia sent to Governor John K. Tener his resignation as chairman of the commission on the fiftieth anniversary of the battle of Gettysburg.

Slashes Throat With Razor. Miss Mary Singer, aged forty-six, of Pittsburg, slashed her throat with a razor at her home. She died almost immediately.

Thaw Wants Out Again. A new movement was begun to secure the release of Harry K. Thaw from the Matteawan asylum.

1913 MARCH 1913. S M T W T F S. 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29

COCKING MAIN SPOILED

Only Fifty Prisoners Taken by Officers—Fine Collection Rounded Up.

Probably the most sensational raid ever made in Fayette county, Pa., took place when constables surprised 200 men holding a cocking main in an old mill a mile and a half south of Fayette City. Only fifty prisoners were captured.

For the last year the old mill has been used by the United Brethren congregation of Gillespie as a place of worship. Last Sunday preaching services were held in the big room, where the cocking main was held later.

In the crowd were bankers, barbers, policemen, ex-policemen, doctors, detectives in the employ of the county, miners, clerks and others. About the only profession not represented was the clergy. Each man captured put up a forfeit of \$5 for later appearance.

Mother and Three Perish. Mrs. Howard Fisher, thirty-three years, old, and her three children James, two; Arthur, three, and Bruce, five, perished in a fire which destroyed their home in Smithfield, a suburb of Huntingdon, Pa. Mrs. Fisher went to the store, leaving the children in the house. When she returned the house was in flames. Breaking a window, she climbed in. She was overcome by smoke and died with the little ones.

"Father" of House Dies. John H. Riebel, for many years a member of the house of representatives of the Pennsylvania state legislature, died from pneumonia at his home here after an illness of two days. He was sixty-eight years of age and the oldest member of the legislature, having served for thirteen successive terms.

Quits Drinking. John Marionoski of Curwensville, Pa., walked to the railroad track and, placing his head on the rail, awaited the arrival of a freight train to end his life. He had been drinking recently and, having resolved to quit, he used the train to "make good." His head was cut off.

Discharged Laborer Suspected. The new plant of the Scranton Tobacco company, in course of construction at Scranton, Pa., was damaged to the extent of about \$15,000 by an explosion of dynamite. The police are searching for a discharged laborer suspected of firing the dynamite.

Baby Burned; Woman Arrested. Mrs. Agnes Kane, a widow, forty-five years old, of Union City, Pa., arrested after the body of her infant was found burned in her home at Union City, was held in \$500 bail for a hearing on a charge of concealing the birth of the child.

Takes Poison Near Fiancee's Home. Charles R. S. Miller, aged twenty-six, drank a quantity of laudanum in front of the home in Pittsburg of his fiancee, Lellia L. Duffy, aged nineteen. He was taken to the Mercy hospital, where it was reported that he is in a serious condition.

Auto Causes His Death. Paul Harris, forty-five years old, a prominent Mason and well known in German singing society circles in Philadelphia, was killed when an automobile which he was driving skidded and crushed into a telegraph pole.

Ends Life at Grave. Standing on the edge of the open grave into which the body of her sixteen-month-old baby boy had just been lowered, Mrs. Fannie Pollock, twenty-three years old, of Philadelphia, committed suicide by drinking poison.

Find Early Picture of Washington. A portrait of George Washington as a boy has just been unearthed in Philadelphia. It has been in the possession of the city for 100 years. It shows the father of his country in front of his home.

Lad Accidentally Kills Self. Perry Hook, aged eight years of William Hook of Lewistown, Pa., while playing with a revolver he took from a drawer and loaded, shot himself accidentally through the head. He was killed instantly.

Three Children Perish. Three children were cremated and their mother probably fatally burned in a fire which destroyed the home of Hubert Slough, a railroad man, at Oxley, thirty-seven miles from Elkins, W. Va.

Women to Ban Feathers. The women of Beaver Falls, Pa., will go on record in favor of conservation of bird life by openly pledging to abstain from feathers, wings, heads and other parts of the birds on their hats.

Record Collection. The largest single day collection for the Billy Sunday campaign in Wilkes-Barre, Pa., was taken up, the total for two meetings being \$1,200. The collections for five days aggregate \$3,265.

Says Hubby Shot Her. Mrs. Rosella Jack, aged thirty-two is in a hospital in Pittsburg with three bullet wounds in her head which she says were inflicted by her husband, James M. Jack, in their apartment.

1,500 Molders Strike. Fifteen hundred molders and core-makers went out on strike in Erie, Pa., and unless their alleged grievance is settled immediately serious trouble is looked for.

Pennsylvania, 108, Dead. Samuel Nealin died in Lebanon, Pa. He was aged 108 last September.

LIQUOR FIGHT TO BE KEPT UP

Vote in the House Encourages Local Option People

ROCKWELL MEASURE DEFEATED

Encouraged by their showing in the house, although the Rockwell local option bill was defeated on second reading, 83 to 121, the anti-liquor people propose to continue their fight in the Pennsylvania legislature.

The Anti-Saloon league proposes to introduce a bill similar to those of 1909 and 1911. Also it intends to present other bills aimed to harass the liquor interests. At the same time it will make plans for the election of representatives in 1914 who will favor their bill, declaring the purpose in placing numerous anti-liquor bills before the present session is to get the members on record as much as possible on all liquor legislation with a view of securing campaign material.

The vote on the Rockwell bill showed a gain for the local optionists over that of two years ago. In 1909 the fight against the bill was made on second reading, the vote being 66 for and 137 against it. In 1911 the fight came to place a negative local option bill on the calendar. This was defeated by a vote of 75 to 121. The liquor men have not gained a single vote in two years.

In neither the election of last fall nor the primaries of April, 1912, was local option made an issue in many of the districts of the state. Many of the men who voted for the legislation were not pledged one way or the other on the subject, but they recognized the fairness of the proposition.

The local option fight was not made a party issue. Members of all parties voted for and against the bill. On the Democratic side twenty members voted for the bill, thirty-five against it and one did not vote.

The second effort to legalize Sunday baseball in Pennsylvania was defeated in the house by a most decisive vote. The test came when Representative Wiltbank moved to have his bill put on the calendar despite the negative recommendation of the law and order committee.

The following is the congressional apportionment bill agreed on by the Republican organization and introduced in the senate by Senator Homsher:

First seven districts, Philadelphia; 8th, Chester-Delaware; 9th, Bucks-Montgomery; 10th, Lancaster; 11th, Leokawanna; 12th, Luzerne; 13th, Schuylkill; 14th, Berks-Lehigh; 15th, Bradford, Susquehanna, Wayne, Wyoming; 16th, Clinton, Lycoming, Potter, Tioga; 17th, Columbia, Montour, Northumberland, Sullivan; 18th, Franklin, Huntingdon, Juniata, Mifflin, Perry, Snyder, Union; 19th, Dauphin, Cumberland, Lebanon; 20th, Bedford, Blair, Fulton; 21st, Adams-York; 22nd, Cameron, Center, Clearfield, McKean; 23rd, Westmoreland; 24th, Cambria-Somerset; 25th, Fayette; 26th, Greene-Washington; 27th, Beaver, Butler, Lawrence; 28th, Crawford-Erie; 29th, Carbon, Monroe, Northampton, Pike; 30th, Armstrong, Clarion, Indiana, Jefferson; 31st, Elk, Forest, Mercer, Venango, Warren; 32nd, 33rd, 34th, 35th, 36th, Allegheny.

DUN'S REVIEW OF TRADE

Change of Administrations Not Noted as Adverse to Business.

Dun's Review of Trade says this week: "Reports from leading trade centers continue satisfactory in most instances. There is a large distribution of the principal products and sustained activity in retail trade particularly in sections favored with good weather.

"Outside of those markets, which, by reason of their larger and more sensitive speculative organization, have been directly affected by the important events happening in various parts of the globe, business sentiment maintains a steady, conservative attitude, even on the eve of the first change in the political control of our government in sixteen years. The exceptional activity in iron and steel is maintained. The copper market, however, is depressed."

20 Years For Slaying Daughter. William Hayes in Philadelphia was sentenced to twenty years in prison for killing his eighteen-year-old daughter.

PITTSBURG MARKETS. Butter—Prints, 28 1/2 @ 29; tubs, 38 @ 38 1/2. Eggs—Selected, 22 @ 22 1/2. Poultry—Hens, live, 15 @ 17. Cattle—Choice, \$8.50 @ 8.85; prime, \$8.10 @ 8.40; good, \$7.90 @ 8.25; tidy butchers, \$7.50 @ 7.80; fair, \$6.25 @ 7.25; common, \$5.50 @ 6.25; common to good fat cows, \$3.75 @ 7.25; heifers, \$4.50 @ 8; fresh cows and springers, \$5.00 @ 7.50. Sheep and Lambs—Prime wethers, \$6.75 @ 7; good mixed, \$6.25 @ 6.65; fair mixed, \$5.50 @ 6.10; culls and common, \$3 @ 4; lambs, \$4 @ 5; veal calves, \$11 @ 11.50; heavy and thin calves, \$7 @ 8. Hogs—Prime heavy, \$9.10; heavy mixed, \$9.10 @ 9.15; medium, heavy Yorkers, light Yorkers and pigs, \$9.20 @ 9.25; roughs, \$7.50 @ 8.35; stags, \$5.50 @ 7.25.