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Regular Terms of Court.

Third Monday of February. Third Monday of May. Third Monday of September. Third Monday of November. Regular Meetings of County Commissioners 1st and 3d Tuesdays of month.

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. H. L. Dunaway. Preaching in the F. M. Church every Sabbath evening at the usual hour. Rev. M. E. Wolcott, Pastor. Preaching in the Presbyterian church every Sabbath at 11:00 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Rev. H. A. Bailey, Pastor. The regular meetings of the W. C. T. U. are held at the headquarters of the second and fourth Tuesdays of each month.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

THE ESTA LODGE, No. 369, I. O. 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.

CAPT. GEORGE STOW CORPS, No. 137, W. R. C. Meets first and third Wednesday evening of each month.

T. F. RITCHEY, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, TIONESTA, PA.

M. A. CARRINGER, Attorney and Counselor-at-Law. Office over Forest County National Bank Building, TIONESTA, PA.

CURTIS M. SHAWKEY, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Warren, Pa. Practice in Forest Co.

A. C. BROWN, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Office in Arner Building, Cor. Elm and Bridge Sts., Tionesta, Pa.

FRANK S. HUNTER, D. D. S. Rooms over Citizens Nat. Bank, TIONESTA, PA.

DR. F. J. BOYARD, Physician & Surgeon, TIONESTA, PA. Eyes Tested and Glasses Fitted.

DR. J. B. SIGGINS, Physician and Surgeon, OIL CITY, PA.

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CENTRAL HOUSE. R. A. FULTON, Proprietor. Tionesta, Pa. This is the most centrally located hotel in the place, and has all the modern improvements. No pains will be spared to make it a pleasant stopping place for the traveling public.

PHIL. EMERT. FANCY BOOT & SHOE MAKER. Shop over R. L. Hasler's grocery store on Elm Street. Is prepared to do all kinds of custom work from the finest to the coarsest and guarantees his work to give perfect satisfaction. Prompt attention given to mending, and prices reasonable.

KEELEY TREATMENT. Successfully used for 34 years. REMOVES ALL DESIRE FOR DRINK—OR DRUGS. 4246 FIFTH AVE., PITTSBURGH, PA.

CHICHESTER'S PILLS. THE DIAMOND BRAND. Ladies! Ask your Druggist for Chichester's Diamond Brand Pills. They are the only pills that are made in the U. S. and are sold in every drug store. They are the only pills that are made in the U. S. and are sold in every drug store.

WOMEN ARGUE SUFFRAGE. All phases of the woman suffrage question were presented to the house judiciary committee accompanied by cheers, jeers, hisses and applause. Anti-suffragists told the committee that women suffrage would be harmful, "not only to women, but to the country."

STANLEY RELEASED. No Evidence Against Suspect in Mercer Murder Case. The Cuyahoga county (O.) grand jury reported no bill against Norman A. Stanley of Wheeling, W. Va., under arrest in Cleveland for the murder of Robert E. Mercer of Pittsburg in this city Dec. 21, 1913.

WOMAN AGED 102 DIES. At the age of 102, "Anni Polly" Sheehy died in the home of Mrs. James Hamilton, near New Castle, Pa.

CHAMBERLAIN'S COUGH REMEDY. Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. Cures Croup and Whooping Cough.

TOLLS REPEAL VICTORY SEEN

Congress Ready to Meet Wilson's Wishes, It Is Said

MESSAGE CREATES COMMENT

Analysis of Language Used by Chief Executive Makes Washington Ponder—Wilson Appeals For Good Faith.

Prompt response was made by the house committee on interstate and foreign commerce to President Wilson's recommendation for the repeal of the free tolls clause of the Panama canal act. By a vote of 14 to 2 the committee reported favorably the Sims bill which proposes the repeal of the objectionable clause.

Representative Knowland of California, who led the opposition in the committee, was given three days to file a minority report and Chairman Adamson was authorized to urge the rules committee to report a special rule to hasten the bill through the house. The matter will be pressed at once and it is expected a rule will be brought into the house, probably by Thursday of next week.

That congress will repeal the clause is the prediction of men who have been closely watching the situation. Aside from the bearing of the message on the Panama tolls question some of the phrases used by the president attracted widespread comment as relating to foreign relations in general.

In some quarters there was a disposition to regard some of his statements in the nature of a warning on the difficulties involved in "other matters of even greater delicacy and nearer consequence." The president himself in talking with callers explained that these phrases had no significance beyond their bearing on the need of rigorous good faith in the Panama tolls question, as an evidence of unwavering good faith on all other questions and that nothing critical was pending in foreign relations.

But the language of the message continued to be commented on as having an application considerably broader than the Panama question. Three points in particular were noted:

First, the president's statement that no communication he had yet addressed to congress carried "graver or more far reaching implications to the interest of the country."

Second, that everywhere outside the United States the language of the Hay-Panama treaty was given but one interpretation.

Third, the concluding statement as to "other matters of even greater delicacy and nearer consequence."

The president further told callers that while he never had received any formal communications on the subject he had understood European nations generally took the view of Great Britain that the Hay-Panama treaty was violated by the Panama canal act.

He pointed out that in dealing with foreign affairs nations which believed the United States did not keep a promise on so important a treaty as the Hay-Panama convention would not be likely to be sincere on other delicate questions.

Says Ring Fixes Wheat Prices. The Chicago board of trade was arraigned as a "knight of fictitious wheat transactions" and the weapon of a price-controlling monopoly by Samuel H. Greeley, who for more than twenty years was a member of the board.

Appearing before the house subcommittee in behalf of several wheat growers' organizations of the northwest Mr. Greeley urged federal action against an alleged monopoly maintained by the public warehousemen of Chicago and other market centers.

Through members of the Chicago board and "control of the storage of grain" the warehouse "trust," he declared, had built up an organization "which controls the wheat prices of the world more than any other agency except war scares and financial panics."

The key of the situation was dealing in futures, where no delivery was intended, he declared, and in this business the Chicago board of trade outstripped the other markets of the world combined.

Women Argue Suffrage. All phases of the woman suffrage question were presented to the house judiciary committee accompanied by cheers, jeers, hisses and applause.

Anti-suffragists told the committee that women suffrage would be harmful, "not only to women, but to the country."

At times during the hearing the spectators who crowded the room gave vent to their feelings. Representative Hefflin of Alabama, who spoke against suffrage, was frequently hissed.

To Become Head of Western Maryland Railroad



Photo by American Press Association. CARL R. GRAY.

26 SALOONS FOR BUTLER

Judge Reiber Hands Down Licenses For Dry County.

Judge Aaron E. Reiber of Butler county, Pa., granted twenty-six retail liquor licenses, refused three retail licenses, held over one retail license, refused eighteen wholesale licenses and held over the application of the Independent Brewing company.

Last year the county was dry and two years ago only two retail licenses were granted.

Judge Reiber also handed down the following rules: Closing hour at 9 p. m. Sale by bottle under no circumstances or conditions over the bar. Bottle sale is restricted solely to the proprietors, who are thereby held responsible.

"Treating is not allowed under any circumstances at the bar. "No treating" signs must be displayed in all bars. This rule must be strictly observed.

TURNER CONFESSION DENIED

Erie (Pa.) Man's Relatives Deny He Admitted Old Murder.

Aged John Turner of Erie, Pa., who Rev. J. B. Cook says confessed to him that he murdered his wife in 1855, denies that he ever made any such confession, according to relatives who have been at the house since the announcement of the alleged confession.

One of the members of the family said that Turner told her he does not even know Mr. Cook. The minister has not been at the Turner home since Wednesday, the day on which he alleges Turner sent for him and told him of the crime.

District Attorney Albert Thomas returned to Meadville after spending some time at the Turner home. He will send a county detective to make a further investigation before any definite action is taken.

15 YEARS FOR ELLIS

Chicago Jury Takes No Stock in Psychic Epilepsy.

William Cheney Ellis was found guilty of murdering his wife, Mrs. Eleanor Hoesa Ellis, last October in a Chicago hotel.

Punishment was fixed at imprisonment in the state penitentiary for fifteen years. The jury reached a decision after deliberating three and one-half hours.

The defense of psychic epilepsy or transitory insanity set up by Ellis apparently was disregarded. Ellis asserted he had been driven to mania by knowledge that his wife had given her love to Fred G. Caldwell of Brantford, Ont., a young dry goods merchant met on a vacation trip to Georgian bay.

MASTER OF BILTMORE DIES

George Washington Vanderbilt Victim of Ap, enditis Operation.

George Washington Vanderbilt of New York died in Washington from the effects of an operation for appendicitis several days ago.

George W. Vanderbilt was the youngest and probably the least known of the sons of the late William H. Vanderbilt. He never took an active part in the business and financial world, where other members of the family gained wealth and distinction. He was a student and a traveler and his chief interest was his magnificent estate at Biltmore, near Asheville, N. C., where he spent the greater part of his time.

STANLEY RELEASED

No Evidence Against Suspect in Mercer Murder Case.

The Cuyahoga county (O.) grand jury reported no bill against Norman A. Stanley of Wheeling, W. Va., under arrest in Cleveland for the murder of Robert E. Mercer of Pittsburg in this city Dec. 21, 1913.

Mercer, who was thackeroper on the new city hall, was found buried in the basement of the city hall three weeks after he disappeared. Stanley had been a night watchman on the job. He was released.

TEXAS RANGERS GO INTO MEXICO

Bring Back Corpse of Vergara, Slain American

MAN TORTURED, THEN SLAIN

Border Aroused Over Invasion of Mexico by Governor Colquitt's Men. Washington Does Not See Trouble.

Texas rangers crossed the international boundary into Mexico, disinterred from the Hidalgo cemetery the body of Clemente Vergara, the Texas ranchman who was lured into Mexico by Mexican federal soldiers, and returned with the body to Texas.

Governor Colquitt, who recently was refused permission by the state department to send the rangers across the Rio Grande to pursue the alleged slayers of Vergara, would not comment on the incident.

The little band of nine heavily armed men, ignoring diplomacy and braving the Mexican federal soldiers, left Palafox, Tex., crossed over to Hidalgo, then by a circuitous route rode by moonlight to the Hidalgo cemetery.

While two men dug into the shallow grave containing the body of the American executed by Mexican federal soldiers the remainder of the band picketed the cemetery to prevent their work from being interrupted.

The body was carried to Perrons and brought across the Rio Grande in a skiff conveyed by other skiffs containing the little armed band. Whether the Mexican soldiers knew of the expedition is not known, but in any event they made no effort to thwart the purpose of the invaders.

The body of the American stockman lies in an undertaking parlor, it having been turned over to United States Consul Garrett. Hundreds surrounded the establishment hoping to get a view of the body, but a guard kept the curious from entering the place.

Dispatches from Austin quote Governor Colquitt as saying: "Some persons might call this 'invasion,' but it is not. We wanted Vergara's body to determine the manner of his death and we have it."

"I do not care to talk further until I have more details."

An examination of Vergara's body showed several bullet wounds. The skull had been crushed and the hands were charred, indicating that the American stockman had been tortured before being beaten and hanged. Numerous other bruises and indignities were inflicted upon him.

News of the rangers' invasion has aroused all Texas and in many parts they are calling for further reparation from the federal government for the killing of Vergara.

It is expected that Governor Colquitt will notify the president of the action. The rangers on their march kept away from the places where United States troops are stationed to prevent international complications and to protect border citizens and little was known of their movements until they returned bearing the body.

No Comment on Texans' Raid. Officials of the state department would not comment on the action of citizens of Texas in crossing the border under arms to recover the body of Clement Vergara, said to have been hanged by federals operating in the district of Nuevo Laredo.

Neither the state department nor the war department had received any official confirmation of the news of the Texans' raid.

It is not seen how the matter can result in the provocation of real trouble for the reason there is no force in Mexico in a position to resent the violation of the border. Huerta's control in the north is almost negligible.

It is doubted too whether Carranza will show any resentment over the incident as it did not occur in the territory over which he is presumed to exercise jurisdiction.

MARKET QUOTATIONS

Pittsburg, March 10. Cattle—Choice, \$8.50@9.00; prime, \$8.50@8.85; good, \$8.25@8.50; common, \$6.50@7.75; heifers, \$5.50@6.50; common to good fat bulls, \$4.50@7.50; common to good fat cows, \$3.50@7.75; fresh cows and springers, \$4.50@8.00.

Sleep and Lambs—Prime wethers, \$6.15@6.25; good mixed, \$5.75@6.10; light, \$5.65@5.75; culled and common, \$2.45@4.50; lambs, \$5.50@6.00; veal calves, \$11.00@11.50; heavy and thin calves, \$7.50@8.00.

Hogs—Prime heavy, heavy mixed, mediums and heavy Yorkers, \$9.10; light Yorkers, \$8.50@8.90; pigs, \$8.55@8.75; roughs, \$8.25@8.55; stags, \$7.00@8.25.

Butter—Prints, 33@34; tubs, 32@33; Eggs—Selected, 28@29; Poultry (live)—Fat hens, 19@20; spring, 19@20; (dressed), chickens, 27.

Cleveland, March 10. Cattle—Choice fat steers, \$8.15@8.40; good to choice, \$7.85@8.25; choice heifers, \$7.75@8.10; milchers and springers, \$6.00@8.00.

Hogs—Yarkers, \$8.95; mixed, \$8.95; heavies, \$8.80; pigs and lights, \$8.75; stags, \$7.

Sleep—Mixed, \$5.75@6.00; bucks, \$4.00@5.00; culled, \$3.50@4.00.

Calves—Good to choice, \$7.75; heavy and common, \$6.00@9.50.

Chicago, March 10. Hogs—Receipts, 30,000. Bulk of sales, \$6.00@8.70; light, \$8.50@8.75; mixed, \$4.85@8.50; heavy, \$6.75@8.40.

British Consul Probing Death of Benton



Photo by American Press Association. A. CHARLES PERCEVAL.

SNOW HURT BUSINESS

Big Storm Was Retarding Influence to Trade.

Dun's Review of Trade says this week: "Further interruption to business was caused this week by the greatest snowstorm the east has experienced in a quarter of a century. Trade was seriously handicapped for a time and transportation and wire facilities temporarily demoralized, while the property damage was considerable. Suspension of freight movements retarded distribution of foodstuffs and fuel and resulted in higher prices for various commodities."

"Recovery from the blizzard was comparatively prompt and the lifting of railroad blockades and resumption of telegraphic services brought a more normal condition. Reports from leading commercial centers, however, continue of a mixed character, increased activity in certain directions contrasting with dullness in others."

WON'T STAND FOR RAISE

Governor of Massachusetts Declines Increase of \$4,000 a Year.

Governor Walsh sent to the Massachusetts legislature a special message saying that he would refuse to accept an increase in his salary from \$8,000 to \$12,000 a year.

While conceding that the present salary is inadequate the governor said that the verdict of the election constituted a binding contract with the people at a fixed sum.

Alter Not Candidate For Governor.

George Alter, speaker of the Pennsylvania state house of representatives, who had been urged by his friends to become a candidate for the republican nomination for governor at the May primary, announced that he had decided not to run. He says that he is not a candidate for any office.

"Affinity" Earle Found Guilty.

Ferdinand Pinney Earle, the American artist, and Miss Charlotte Herman, charged with kidnapping Earle's son, Harold, from a school near Paris, were found guilty after a two days' trial in Romorantin, France. The child was given to the mother.

PENROSE OUT FOR SENATOR

Formally Announces Candidacy For Fourth Term.

STATES VIEWS ON BIG ISSUES

Places Tariff to the Front and Attacks Bossism in Pennsylvania.

Washington, March 9.—Placing the tariff to the front as an issue and attacking the Mexican policy of the Wilson administration, Senator Boies Penrose today made formal announcement of his candidacy for re-election to the United States senate.

Senator Penrose has been in public life for more than thirty years. When his present term in the senate expires on March 4, 1915, he will have completed a continuous service of eighteen years in that body. Interest in his candidacy will not be confined to Pennsylvania. For many years he has held a position of commanding influence in the senate and he is now the recognized leader of the republican party as represented there.

Because of his prominence in the enactment of republican tariff legislation; his uncompromising opposition to protectionist tariff legislation and his connection with every measure of national importance that has come before the senate in recent years, his candidacy will attract the attention of the entire country.

In the event of his re-election and the return of the republican party to control, Mr. Penrose will resume the chairmanship of the Committee on Finance, the body which passes upon all proposed tariff legislation before it is considered by the senate, a position now held by a southern Democrat.

State-Wide Primary in Pennsylvania.

In announcing his candidacy, Senator Penrose discusses political conditions in Pennsylvania as well as national issues. This is his statement: "Within recent years there has come into politics a tendency toward broadening the scope of the primary election, all parties and candidates to recognize the representative system of government has been materially abridged. Work previously done by the convention has been taken over, to a very large extent, by the individual voter. Whatever difference of opinion may have existed in the past, it is evident that this change has come to stay and should be cheerfully acquiesced in by every one as the final decision of a majority of the people."

The popular primary should be established in spirit and in letter. On May 19 the electors of the various parties in Pennsylvania will be called upon for the first time to nominate a full state ticket, including candidates for governor, lieutenant governor, secretary of internal affairs and congressmen-at-large. In regard to this state ticket, I have studiously avoided any expression which might be interpreted as an attempt to override the letter or the spirit of the state-wide primary act. I have in good faith and sincerity advised my constituents and have hoped that several candidates would announce for the nomination at the republican primaries for the several offices to be filled in November. Open and free discussion of candidates among the republican electors of the state would tend to bring out a large republican vote at the primary election in May, and would further tend to strengthen the party for the general election.

Candidates Slated by Boss' Orders.

It would seem that the Democratic party and the so-called Washington party in Pennsylvania have not as yet awakened to the need of a primary election in Washington and by direction of the president have proclaimed a state wide primary election. As though the popular primary were a mere formality unworthy of consideration.

Such presidential interference many years ago caused the defeat of a republican candidate for governor of the state of New York and would, up to a recent period, have prevented the electors of any party. So far has this system of coercion been carried that it has been intimated that another candidate who presumes to exercise his privilege of running for the office of governor, might not be supported should he succeed in getting the nomination.

In the same way a few members of the so-called Washington party, under the leadership of a notorious municipal contractor, have met at Harrisburg, have proclaimed their state, issued instructions as to who should be nominated for senator and have declared that no other need apply.

It remains for the republican party electors to show fidelity to the principles of the state-wide primary law which has been so lightly cast aside by the leaders of the other two parties. If the opportunity for discussion and decision presents to the people is to be real and bona fide, if the popular primary election act is to be anything more than a false promise to selfish agitators who change but do not improve conditions, we must see to it that no faction and no leader shall be permitted to dictate a single one of the nominations to be made next May.

Thirty Years in Public Life.

However contemptuously the demagogue faction in the other two parties may defy the intent and purpose of the primary act, I sincerely hope that the republican party will welcome the advent of any and all republicans who possess the requirements prescribed by law and who desire to become candidates for any of the offices to be filled.

At the urgent solicitation of many persons in all walks of life I have consented to become a candidate to succeed myself as United States senator. I invite full discussion as to my record during eighteen years of service in

the senate of the United States, and as part of that discussion I welcome the candidacy of any republican who may aspire to the distinction of the republican party for the office of United States senator at the approaching primaries.

When I shall have completed my present term in the senate I will have served continuously in legislative office for a period of thirty years. As a member of the house of representatives and senate of Pennsylvania, and the senate of the United States, I have given the best years of my life to the public service. During that time I am confident it will be found that my vote always has been upon the right side of every public question and that it will be admitted generally that my door has been open to my constituents as freely to the poor as to the rich, and to all men, regardless of distinctions.

Duty to Party and to State.

It is reasonable to suppose that after such a very long period of public service any personal ambition for this kind of labor or distinction would be largely satisfied; in fact, were I to consult my own personal interest and convenience, I could willingly devote my time to my personal affairs and to those studies and pursuits in which I always have been interested rather than to continue to carry longer the very heavy burdens which have been mine. But I feel, and I am also persuaded by a great many men active in the republican party, and in the affairs of the state, that I am under obligations to my party and to the state and have a duty to perform. If the republican party should see fit to recall me from the senate, I will endeavor to serve Pennsylvania with the same singleness of purpose, and the national government with the same devotion to the ideals of the founders of our great party that have characterized my course during the long period referred to.

I believe that the paramount national issue in Pennsylvania is the maintenance of the protective policy of the republican party. I participated actively in the enactment of the Dingley law in 1897, and in 1909 it was my good fortune to have had the opportunity in a peculiar degree of adding the industry of this state. In fact, when the Payne bill was passed I think it was admitted generally that there was not an industry in Pennsylvania which had not a tariff bill opportunity to be considered, and had not been adequately provided for. As the greater part of the industries of the United States are represented in Pennsylvania, the magnitude of this task can be understood.

Low Tariff and Industrial Depression.

This protective system has been temporarily abandoned by the American government. The results of Democratic legislation on the industries of Pennsylvania are daily becoming more apparent to the people. We cannot expect a revival of industrial and business activity so long as conditions remain as they are at Washington.

With an industrial depression gained by so many years of active participation in tariff legislation, I feel I have a duty to perform in doing what I can to bring about a restoration of the protective system.

I might refer to other national issues at this time, but I shall reserve a fuller statement of my views concerning them until later in the campaign. However, as I have mentioned the tariff law, I ought not to omit calling attention to the necessity of simplifying and complicated provisions in the law relating to the income tax.

No one objects to the income tax in principle or to the fact that it may be conceded that this tax in some form has come to stay as a permanent part of our fiscal system. But the method of collection is being subjected to an investigation and intelligent administration by the treasury department has caused anxiety, distress and annoyance among the people who are subjected to the tax and entirely willing to pay it, but to that much larger number of persons who are exempted from payment of the tax, and who had to prove such exemption and were distressed by the unnecessarily harsh methods of collection, and have, without desiring in any way to curtail the efficiency of collection, we should at the earliest opportunity endeavor to amend the law by removing the unnecessarily harsh provisions of the law.

American Diplomacy in Contempt.

I have been strongly opposed to the so-called policy of "watchful waiting" on the part of the present administration in connection with the affairs of Mexico. I cannot detect in this policy any element but ignorance of diplomacy and incapacity to handle the administration of international affairs. In its course the administration has been calumnious to the appeals of American citizens who have been injured by lack of patriotism which has brought our diplomacy into contempt in the eyes of Mexico and of the world. I expressed my views on this matter in a pamphlet in my official capacity, because I recognize the justice of the contention that our government in international dealings. But a time comes when remonstrance and action are inevitable, and these are the proper and pertinent as a campaign approach when the question will be whether the present administration is worthy to be sustained in its policy by American citizens—men and women—have been murdered and assaulted and millions of dollars of American property have been destroyed. Americans have been notified by the state department with brutal indifference that they should abandon the country where they had spent their lives, leaving unprotected their families and their property. I have never advocated political intervention in Mexico or territorial annexation, but I have thought, and my opinion is shared by many others conversant with the situation, that when Americans are interfered with in person or property, our government should send a communique to the person or persons claiming civil or military jurisdiction, notifying them that they will be held personally responsible for such depredations to Americans or their property. And this notice should be followed up by sending American troops to the threatened point to enforce the same. Had such an expression been made early in the Mexican situation it would have been sufficient to have maintained in the Republic of Mexico that high respect for an American citizen which always attached to him until the advent of the Wilson administration.

Rallying to Republican Standard.

All over the state of Pennsylvania the people are quietly but intelligently thinking over these and the other issues presented. As the months go