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LAND AND SEA FORCES ARE TO PUNISH HUERTA

Congress Sanctions Movement Against Dictator WAR NOW APPEARS INEVITABLE

President Wilson's Demand For Salute of American Flag Rejected by Provisional President of Mexican Republic—Coasts of Mexico to Be Blockaded and Ports of Vera Cruz and Tampico to Be Seized.

War with Mexico is imminent. Huerta's final answer to the demand of the United States has been received.

New conditions were proposed by the Mexican dictator at the last moment. These were not accepted and officials announced that negotiations were at an end.

The president appeared before congress and read a message reciting the numerous insults to the United States recently and asked for sanction to the American plan of a blockade of all Mexican ports.

The request was granted and immediately orders were issued for the blockading and seizure of all Mexican ports on the east and west coasts of the southern republic.

This movement while not in itself an act of war is almost certain to involve hostilities and officials in Washington have accepted as inevitable an open declaration of war with Mexico.

The president in his address to congress said that the United States did not intend to go to war with the Mexican people but that the armed movement was against Huerta, who "called himself the provisional president."

He further said he had no enthusiasm for war but he had enthusiasm for justice and for the dignity of the United States.

For the first time the president disclosed that he hopes also through the drastic measures to be taken against Huerta to accelerate the removal of the dictator from power at Mexico City.

It was indicated by the president that the United States will not be satisfied now with merely the firing of the salute at Tampico, but will insist upon a guarantee that there will be no more acts of disrespect such as the Tampico arrests.

The news of Huerta's refusal was flashed by wireless to Admiral Badger, commanding the Atlantic fleet now hurrying toward Mexico, and to the commanders of the American warships already in Mexican waters.

The ports of Tampico and Vera Cruz will be the first to be seized. Railroad communication to Mexico City will be interrupted and an effort made to starve Huerta into submission in this way.

Huerta's defiance came after a day of haggling. It came after President Wilson had again served notice in the most emphatic terms that his demand for a salute were unconditional.

The exact words of the message which the president sent Huerta, which ended all for a modification of this government's ultimatum, were these: "Tell O'Shaughnessy our terms are unconditional in every detail."

Secretary Daniels disclosed that the third division of the Atlantic fleet, including the Virginia, Connecticut and Ohio, now undergoing slight repairs in drydock, probably will go to Mexico April 26 or 27.

The ships will not be overhauled until that time, he said, and so no order had been issued as to their movements yet.

The transport Hancock bearing 800 marines, which sailed from New Orleans on Wednesday, is due off Tampico.

Secretary Daniels said that no additional ships of the Pacific fleet had been ordered to the west coast of Mexico other than the seven ordered to reinforce Admiral Howard at Mazatlan, Acapulco and Topolobampo on Wednesday.

Commander Charles F. Hughes, chief of staff of the United States Atlantic fleet, called on General Gustavo Maas, commander of the federal troops at Vera Cruz, and on the commander of the port, and instructed them to order all American merchant vessels out of the harbor.

Commander Hughes then went on board the Spanish and the British warships anchored off this port and informed their commanders of his action.

William W. Canada, the American consul here, is making arrangements to have the foreigners in the city taken on board the merchant vessels should necessity arise.

No indications of disorder have been seen in the city. It is still believed that the precautions taken will not be followed by drastic action.

American women, acting on official suggestion, are going on board the boats in the harbor.

Consul Canada is endeavoring to inform all foreigners of President Wilson's action. Under instructions from the department of state he is reminding them of a previous warning to withdraw from Mexico.

Orders to repeat these instructions to Tampico and Monterey and to

In Command of Fleet Now on Way to Mexico



REAR ADMIRAL BADGER.

form Tuxpan and Puerto Mexico have been received by the consul there.

Secretary of War Garrison said no definite steps had been taken on calling upon the military organizations of the states to participate in hostilities against Mexico.

The secretary added that General Mills, chief of the division of militia, had been asked to inquire as to the time which would be required to muster the militia but that no other instruction has been issued.

Mr. Garrison refused to discuss any detail of the plan which has been drawn for operations in Mexico.

No orders putting this plan into effect have been issued and no immediate pursuance of orders is contemplated.

General Wood will assume supreme command of the army's movements in the field once the campaign orders have been issued.

General Wood was present at a meeting of the joint army and navy board at which plans for the co-operation of the two arms were discussed.

Secretary Garrison took no further steps to assure an adequate number of ships of the merchant marine for use as army transports when the movement starts.

He indicated that full preparations were made in this respect and that no hitch need be expected.

CONTEMPLATING WAR TAX

United States Has Plenty of Money on Hand, However.

The United States has a bulging treasure chest that could be drawn upon in case of hostilities with Mexico.

The statement of the treasury is issued at the close of business April 17 shows:

Net balance of treasury funds, \$236,281,688. Cash balance in general fund, \$56,381,588. Gold reserve, \$150,000,000.

Net silver, \$371,815,000. United States notes in treasury, \$5,439,472. Treasury notes of 1890, \$8,750,000.

National bank notes, \$35,893,857. Total receipts this year to date, \$525,511,669.

It was contemplated by the government financiers in and out of congress and the treasury department that sufficient war funds could be raised by the government through doubling the income tax and in imposing a stamp tax.

It was estimated that \$200,000,000 a year could be raised from these two sources. It was known that Chairman Underwood of the ways and means committee was considering a number of other war taxes.

It was the general belief that the war could be carried on with this sum.

WOULD LOWER DIGNITY

So Says Mexican Government Official in Regard to Salute.

The Mexican foreign minister, Portillo y Rojas, announced that it would be impossible to agree to the demand of the United States that the flag of that country be unconditionally saluted because that flag was not insulted, because it was not flying from the launch and because the marines were set free even before an investigation, and the officer responsible for the arrests was himself arrested and held for trial.

The foreign minister further announced that the Mexican government would agree that both flags be saluted, the American flag first, and then the Mexican flag, this arrangement to be made by a protocol signed by the American charge d'affaires, Nelson O'Shaughnessy, and the Mexican foreign minister.

REBELS WILL JOIN HUERTA if United States Fires Shot Against Mexican Territory.

The general attitude of the rebel officers is that if the United States confines its measures against the Huerta government to a blockade of ports held by Huerta the rebels will not resent it, but at the first firing of a shot against Mexican territory the rebels will resent it with arms.

POLICE FIND NO PLOT EVIDENCE

Certain That Mayor Mitchell's Assailant Was Crank

MAHONEY IS SORRY HE SHOT

Bullet Intended For Mayor Plows Into Jaw of Corporation Counsel Polk. Man Not Dangerously Injured.

That Michael P. Mahoney, the man who tried to kill Mayor Mitchell of New York, was a crank with a grievance against the mayor because of the latter's policy and administration, is the positive opinion of the police after questioning the prisoner and going over a diary among Mahoney's effects.

The whole story affords little ground for the rumor that he was in with others in a plot to assassinate the mayor. Mahoney was subjected to a severe grilling by the police.

Last Monday, he said, he went to the city hall to see the mayor and when told that he could not see Mr. Mitchell without a ticket the refusal made him "nearly crazy." Again on Wednesday he went to the city hall and this time, he told the police and Mr. Whitman, he carried a revolver.

"I saw the mayor and Mr. Bruner, his secretary," said Mahoney, "came out at noon, but my thoughts against Mitchell softened and I didn't shoot him then."

Early Friday afternoon, according to his story, he visited a saloon in Park row, drank some whisky and then attended an anarchistic meeting under the statue of Benjamin Franklin in Park row.

He was leaving the meeting when he saw the mayor and his party. He immediately determined it was a good time to kill the mayor. Mahoney said he was sorry he fired.

"I would never do such a thing again," he said. "I am very sorry for Mr. Polk. I hope he will recover."

Mayor Mitchell, Police Commissioner Arthur Woods and Corporation Counsel Frank Polk had left the mayor's office and were on the point of starting off in an automobile when Mahoney advanced and fired on the mayor. Polk moved forward in the car at the same time and the bullet crashed through Mr. Polk's jaw, knocking out two of his front teeth and inflicting a serious though not necessarily fatal wound. He was removed to a hospital.

Mayor Mitchell gave this version of the shooting: "The man shot for the back of my head. Frank was leaning forward, at least he told me he was. You know the seat is narrow and there is hardly room for three. I did not see the man who did the shooting, nor did I see the other two fellows who ran away. I am told by a man who claims to have seen them that he heard one of them say, 'All right, go ahead.' If there were two other fellows I wish to God I could have caught sight of at least one of them running away. I would have liked to have taken a shot at him."

"Did you draw a gun?" was asked. "I had one in my pocket and I took it out," the mayor replied.

"What did you do with it then?" "I put it back," Mr. Mitchell laughed.

Asked if he carried a revolver regularly, the mayor said: "Certainly, I have carried one for the last three months. The experience of the last administration teaches us that there are always a few crazy people in every community and no one can foretell what they will do. The mayor is always receiving threatening letters."

"Erratic tendencies," Mr. Mitchell continued, "usually manifest themselves at the beginning of an administration. So I've been a little bit on my guard, that's all. Now that this is over I presume it is over for the administration and we can go ahead."

In the prisoner's pockets were two or three letters and a newspaper clipping relating to the Goethals police bills. One of the letters was a brief one in an envelope stamped and addressed to Mayor Armstrong, Pittsburgh, Pa. It was dated April 14 and read:

"Armstrong: You have done your part and you soon will pay. We will do our part and you will see what part it will be."

A long, rambling letter on the general subject of Mayor Mitchell's record on the police question began: "Mitchell: You never lost some of your old tricks and you never will."

In the prisoner's pockets the police found two bottles containing liquids supposed to be some sort of drugs. A man who said he saw the shooting declared that as the man fired two men who had been with him ran off in opposite directions. This led to the belief that there had been a plot to assassinate the mayor.

The last previous attempt to assassinate a mayor of New York was made by James J. Gallagher, who shot Mayor William J. Gaynor on Aug. 9, 1910, as Gaynor was about to sail for Europe. Gallagher's bullet found its mark and remained in the mayor's throat. Many believed that the wound hastened Gaynor's death. Gallagher was declared insane and was sent to an asylum at Trenton, N. J., where he died of paresis on Feb. 6, 1912.

Beveridge Nominated. Albert J. Beveridge was nominated by the Indiana Progressives for the United States senate.

Death of Truman D. Collins.

Truman Doud Collins, the well-known lumberman, died at his home at Nebraska, Pennsylvania, at 8:35 o'clock Thursday morning, April 16th, 1914, at the advanced age of 83 years.

He had been in failing health for some years, but almost to the last had retained personal control of his large business enterprises. The deceased had been wonderfully active and successful in the lumber business in this section of Pennsylvania through a long business career of over 60 years.

He had accumulated millions of dollars in profits from his extensive operations. Close financial friends state that his property holdings in Pennsylvania alone amount to more than \$5,000,000, while several hundred thousand acres of the best timber lands on the Pacific slope in the States of Oregon, Washington and California conservatively valued at \$20,000,000.

The deceased was noted for his wealth and prominence as a lumberman and known nationally for his philanthropy, being one of the largest contributors in America to the cause of foreign missions. He has given much to this benevolence within the last 20 years, supporting the mission enterprises of the Methodist church scattered through Africa, India, Manchuria, Porto Rico and South America.

It is believed that the major portion of the great income from his extensive holdings of timber land, located at Nebraska, Green township, this county, and put into use the first band saw mill in this district, the second in the State.

Solving the opportunity to acquire valuable tracts of timber property, he now began to acquire property rapidly and the profits derived from his business were steadily converted into extensive holdings of timber land along Tionesta creek and its tributaries. The larger purchases in chronological order were as follows: The Stone & Lindsay tract of 1,800 acres in Howe township, in 1888; the Lacey tract of 7,000 acres in Green township, Forest county, and Harmingtown township, Clarion county, in 1890; the Adams tract of 3,000 acres in Kingsley township, Forest county, in 1891; the Lacey tract of 5,000 acres in Kingsley and Howe townships, Forest county, in 1892; the Jenks tract of 5,000 acres in Kingsley and Jenks townships, Forest county, in 1891. Additional purchase were made, which added smaller tracts of contiguous lands.

Some Vast Enterprises. The larger portion of these lands were acquired at very low prices, before the increase in prices of lumber. Mills were erected at various convenient places to manufacture the timber into lumber. The town of Nebraska continued to be the base of operations, but even larger plants were erected at Kellettsville, Gojuzza, Mayburg, Hastings and other places some of which are flourishing. Shipment by water became too slow and uncertain to meet the requirements of these vast operations and a railroad was completed in 1890, first connecting with the W. N. Y. & P. railroad at West Heikory over the Hickory Valley railroad, but later, in 1898, this road, thereafter known as the Sheffield & Tionesta railway, was extended up Tionesta creek to Sheffield with an outlet there to the P. & E. It has since been constructed to Tionesta from Nebraska, making a complete line of road along the Tionesta creek valley, touching at all the mills and villages for over 40 miles.

During all these busy years there was a steadily increasing demand for lumber and with the timber supply constantly diminishing, combined to swell the value of his holdings many times over. The profits from the local mills were regularly invested in stamps in the States of Washington, Oregon and California, just as rapidly as they be-

came available, until at this time their value is almost fabulous.

The responsibilities of this great business required the attention of more than one mind and Mr. Collins associated with himself in various enterprises a number of men who have assisted him in carrying his great plans to success, among whom are G. F. Watson, Tionesta, Pa.; Hon. F. X. Kretzler, Orion Siggins, O. W. Proper, A. M. Douth, G. F. Watson, G. G. L. J. Hopkins, E. L. DeWoody, J. A. Small, F. E. Allison, James Smith, George Klinefister.

Active—K. L. Haugh, H. P. Potter, S. H. Secor, James Thomson, I. E. Allison, F. H. Klinefister, F. E. Hunter, Wilbur McKean. All were employees of the deceased. Before being placed in the mausoleum the body was viewed by the largest number of persons ever gathered in the county on a like occasion. The committal services were conducted by his pastor, Rev. H. Lee Danly and District Superintendent A. R. Kich. The benediction was by Bishop J. F. Bicy.

ARMY USES STREET CARS But "General" Coxey Makes Salem, O., in Phaeton.

Because of a heavy downpour of rain when it left Alliance General Coxey's army of unemployed arrived in Salem, O., Sunday on street cars, the roads being unfit for marching.

General Coxey and Miss Laura Kelly, who accompanied Rosalia Jones on her suffrage like to Washington recently, drove here in the old phaeton, accompanied by Coxey's son on a pony.

It took five hours for General Coxey to drive from Alliance, ten miles distant.

When the army of fifteen, six having deserted in Alliance, arrived they went to the Hotel Metzger, where they were served with a chicken dinner. Coxey later paid the bill. The army was met at the outskirts of town by a crowd of more than 500 persons and a line of automobiles and escorted into town.

Chaplain H. S. Wilson made an address and attacked Senator Boies Penrose, Allegheny county Commissioner J. Denny O'Neill and "Billy" Sunday. The army left later for Leetonia.

Cigaret Causes Murder of Man. The police are searching for Frank Sims, a negro of the Philadelphia city hospital, who is charged with having beaten to death with his fists William Dougherty, a patient of the institution, while the latter was doing temporary guard duty. After the killing, which was committed in the presence of 100 patients, Sims sealed a ten-foot wall and made his escape. Dougherty endeavored to prevent Sims from smoking a cigaret and a quarrel followed.

Turkish Brigands Busy. Turkish brigands held up and robbed American teachers, wounding one. The holdup occurred near the Sea of Galilee.

MARKET QUOTATIONS Chicago, April 21.

Hogs—Receipts, 33,000. Bulk of sales, \$8.60@8.70; light, \$8.50@8.70; mixed, \$8.50@8.75; heavy, \$8.25@8.75; rough, \$8.25@8.40; pigs, \$7.25@8.40.

Cattle—Receipts, 25,000. Beeves, \$7.05@8.45; Texas steers, \$7.15@8.20; stockers and feeders, \$5.50@8.05; cows and heifers, \$3.65@8.60; calves, \$6@8.75.

Sheep—Receipts, 23,000. Natives, \$5.40@7; yearlings, \$5.80@7.60; lambs, native, \$6.25@8.30.

Wheat—May, 91 1/2. Corn—May, 62 1/2. Oats—May, 36 1/2.

Pittsburg, April 21. Cattle—Choice, \$8.75@9; prime, \$8.50@8.80; good, \$8.50@8.80; common, \$6.50@7; heifers, \$5.50@8; common to good fat bulls, \$5.50@7.75; corn to good fat cows, \$3.50@7.25; fresh cows and springers, \$4@8.90.

Sheep and Lambs—Prime wethers, \$5.75@6.90; good mixed, \$5.30@6.55; fair mixed, \$4.80@6.25; culls and common, \$3@4; spring lambs, \$9@12.50; veal calves, \$9.00@9.75; heavy and thin calves, \$6.50@7.

Hogs—Prime heavy, \$8.75@9; heavy mixed, \$9; mediums and heavy Yorkers, \$9.05@9.07 1/2; light Yorkers, \$8.80@9; pigs, \$8.50@8.75; roughs, \$7.50@8; stags, \$7@7.25.

Butter—Prims, 28 1/2@29; tubs, 26 1/2@27. Eggs—Selected, 19@19 1/2. Poultry (live)—Pat hens, 20@21; dressed hens, 22@23.

Cleveland, April 21. Cattle—Choice fat steers, \$8.50@8.50; good to choice, \$7.75@8; choice heifer, \$7@7.50; milchers and springers, \$6@8.90.

Hogs—Yorkers, \$8.90; mixed, \$8.90; pigs, \$5.50@8.60; stags, \$7.75@8.75. Calves—Good to choice, \$9.25@9.50; heavy and common, \$6@8.

THE FUNERAL SERVICES Services in memory of Truman D. Collins, the multi-millionaire lumberman, were held in the Nebraska M. E. church Monday morning commencing at 10:30 o'clock and attended by a large congregation in which his vast army of employees, together with representatives of the religious organizations to which he has been a liberal contributor, were largely represented.

The services were in the following order: "Prayer"—Rev. W. B. Crawford, president of Allegheny college, Meadville.

"Scripture reading"—Rev. W. S. Burton, Glensdon, Pa.

"Funeral Oration"—Bishop Oldham, secretary of Board of Foreign Missions, New York city.

"Early Life of Mr. Collins"—Dr. Barker, president of Boston University.

"Life Work of Mr. Collins among the Missionaries"—Vice President King of the Pekin (China) University.

"Treatment of Employees by Mr. Collins"—Victor Hendrickson of Kellettsville.

Following the services the funeral party, numbering about 600, left for here in a special train of eight coaches arriving at 1:30 o'clock Monday afternoon. A large number of the residents of Tionesta and surrounding countryside met the train, joined the cortege and marched to the Tionesta M. E. church where the funeral rites were concluded. These services included prayer by District Superintendent A. R. Kich, reading of the scripture by Rev. Smallenberger of Kellettsville; funeral oration by Bishop Joseph F. Berry of Philadelphia, followed by the reading of personal recollections of the attractive character and virtues of the deceased from Dr. W. H. Crawford and Rev. Danly, pastor of the Tionesta M. E. church.

The commitment was in the Collins mausoleum in the Mt. Collins cemetery here with the following friends acting as pall bearers: Honorary—Hon. F. X. Kretzler, Orion Siggins, O. W. Proper, A. M. Douth, G. F. Watson, G. G. L. J. Hopkins, E. L. DeWoody, J. A. Small, F. E. Allison, James Smith, George Klinefister.

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