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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 10:00 a. m. Preaching in M. E. Church every Sabbath evening by Rev. H. L. Dunlavey.
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 on the second and fourth Tuesdays of each month.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

TIONESTA 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 Counsellor-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.
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Physician & Surgeon,
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Eyes Tested and Glasses Fitted.

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Shop over R. L. Haslet'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.

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REMOVES ALL DESIRE FOR DRINK AND DRUGS
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Cures Colds, Croup and Whooping Cough.

MEDIATION PROGRAM ARRANGED

United States and Mexico Willing to Talk Peace

NATIONS MAY ESCAPE WAR

Good Offices of Diplomats of South American Republics Accepted and Dark Clouds Are Dispelled—Some Officials in Washington Do Not Believe Diplomacy Can Bring Huerta to His Knees.

Spanish Ambassador Riano announced he had received official advices from Mexico City stating that General Huerta had accepted the offer of Argentina, Brazil and Chile to use their good offices to bring about an amicable settlement of the difficulty between the United States and Mexico.

This means that all hostilities between the United States and Heurta will cease at least pending the mediation proceedings.

So far as was learned no word has yet been received from Carranza, but there is no doubt in Washington that he will be forced now through public sentiment in Mexico to become a party to the mediation.

The acceptance of the offer of the South American republic to mediate does not mean that the entire Mexican problem has been solved. It does mean, however, that a crisis has been averted and that the chances are very much in favor of some development which will prevent a renewal of the hostilities into which the United States has been forced.

There is nothing in the mediation proposal as submitted to Huerta which indicates the conditions imposed by President Wilson. These conditions are:

That Huerta be eliminated and that constitutional government in Mexico be restored.

When it comes to the working out of these fundamental problems in the Mexican situation there may be insurmountable difficulties but all Washington drew a deep breath of relief when the news flashed from the Spanish embassy that at least temporary suspension of the trouble was assured.

If Huerta finally accepts the conditions imposed by President Wilson and consents to his own elimination he will reverse himself from his previous defiant stand.

In the present emergency, however, Huerta will find himself under tremendous pressure not only from the European powers but from practically all of the Latin American countries.

The attitude of all the Central and South American governments was indicated when several of them signified their willingness to join with Argentine, Brazil and Chile in urging Huerta to accept the present opportunity to give peace to Mexico.

The three A. B. C. governments of South America have based their representations to Huerta on the ground not only of peace in Mexico, but upon the broader ground of the effect upon all Latin America. This latter plea offers Huerta an opportunity to yield without the humiliation that arises from a consideration of his own political fortunes and the immediate future of Mexico.

It must be acknowledged that official Washington is skeptical in regard to the mediation negotiations under way. In fact it was learned that several of the leaders of the administration have little hope that any settlement will be affected.

All are agreed, however, that the United States would have been unjustified in declining to avail itself of this last opportunity for a peaceful termination of the crisis.

All agree, too, that the breathing spell will give this government a chance to strengthen its position through the arrival of troops at Vera Cruz and through the removal of refugees from Mexico.

It was learned that Chile, Argentina and Brazil are not the only Latin American countries that brought pressure to bear upon Huerta to accept the present opportunity. The diplomatic representatives of several of the Latin countries, one or two of them in Central America, expressed a desire to add the weight of their influence to the efforts being made for a peaceful adjustment of the situation.

Entirely aside from the mediation situation the administration was more encouraged over the news from Mexico than it was for some time. Not only were the conditions in Mexico City reported more favorable, with refugees leaving freely on every train, but also the situation along the border was more quiet.

Texas Militia Out.

An entire regiment of the Texas national guard was ordered to mobilize at Brownsville, Tex., for border patrol duty. Governor Colquitt will order the other two regiments to the border unless a request to Secretary of War Garrison for additional troops for Texas points is granted.

Will Be in Command of Army of Invasion

GENERAL FUNSTON.

TELL OF HARDSHIPS

2,500 Refugees Arrive at Galveston. Quarantined Six Days.

Driven by armed bands of Mexicans, both federals and rebels, from their homes and from the property which in many cases they have worked years to accumulate and bringing horrifying stories of cruelties inflicted by the natives 2,500 refugees from Mexico are in Galveston, Tex., awaiting the pleasure of the national and state government in sending them to their destinations.

Expecting to at once set foot on native soil and to be sent on to their homes and relations, these half starved, outraged Americans and foreigners who have for ten days slept on the decks of the ships and endured all the hardships of the voyage found that they would have to remain on board or out of the city for six days.

Governor Colquitt has ordered that all refugees be kept in quarantine six days.

Refugees bring with them detailed reports as to the fighting about Tampico and Panuco, the landing of the American marines and the battle in the streets at Vera Cruz. Many of those arriving were in Tampico at the time the news was received that the American marines had actually landed at Vera Cruz.

Posters were at once distributed about the streets and the "Death to the Gringo" was heard from all quarters. Federals and rebels were united at once and began a demonstration which ended after several shots had been fired into the house where the Americans and the American consul were quartered.

The German cruiser Dresden and a British cruiser at once saw the danger of the Americans and the riot was quelled when the commander of the Dresden promptly turned his guns on the crowd and warned the infuriated mob that he would fire. The Americans were taken aboard and kept until the coming of the refugee ships.

Shortly after the Americans got out of the city several hundred armed Mexicans rushed in and began looking for Americans. They fired into the houses vacated by the refugees.

In the rush of the Americans to the water front and ships several children were seriously injured by being trampled on. Five or six Americans were struck by stones hurled from the house tops.

MILITIA FIRST THIS TIME

Lessons of 1898 Remembered by War Department.

Roosevelt will have no opportunity to raise a regiment or brigade and rush to the front this time as he did in the Spanish war. This was made clear to a number of officers of the Massachusetts militia who called upon Major General Wotherspoon, chief of staff, urging that the Massachusetts troops be given an opportunity to get to the front as soon as any volunteer regiment which might be raised.

This time militia regularly organized and with officers who are used to the command of their men and have learned something about how to take care of them in camp and on marches will be given the preference in being sent to the front.

Organizations of Spanish war veterans will not be accepted until all the militia has gone to the front, according to the present intentions.

CITIZENS DELIVER ARMS

Vera Cruz Obeys Proclamation—City Resembled Arsenal.

To the accompaniment of a naval regimental band playing military and patriotic airs hundreds of Vera Cruz citizens complied with the demand of Admiral Fletcher that they deliver all their arms.

Men, women and children appeared in the plaza carrying rifles, shotguns, carbines, pistols, swords and knives of all ages and descriptions. They had the arms wrapped in newspapers as they apparently feared to walk through the streets carrying the weapons.

Fire Entails $500,000 Loss.

Fire swept the plant of the Federal Steel company and the Harris Chemical company at Chester, Pa. The combined loss is estimated at $500,000

VERA CRUZ IN YANKEES' HANDS

City's Capture Cost the Lives of Seventeen Americans

STORY OF THE EASY VICTORY

After Marines and Bluejackets Take Up Positions in City Irregular Firing by Mexican Snipers Is Begun.

Backed by the guns of Rear Admiral Badger's powerful fleet, all ready for action, Rear Admiral Fletcher in command ashore completed the occupation of Vera Cruz, Mex., by the naval forces of the United States.

From the water line on the east to the sand dunes on the west, from sand hill on the north to sand hill on the south the sailors and marines are in complete control of the city. There is no organized opposition anywhere, no danger zone left.

Outside the city on every land side the marines of Major Smedley D. Butler are thrown as an advanced line to prevent any attempt by the Mexican forces of General Maas to attack the city.

Scouts located him at Tejeria, fifteen miles to the south. He is in camp with about 500 or 600 men and announced he is awaiting reinforcements of 400 from Puebla. The United States forces are near enough to watch him, but they do not believe that he will receive any reinforcements.

Up to date the American losses have been seventeen dead and seventy-five wounded. The Mexican losses were placed at 123 dead and 195 wounded.

Rear Admiral Fletcher worked hard to reassure the municipal officials and to get them to take up the city government. In this they are being assisted by responsible Mexican business men who now understand that they have lost nothing tangible by the change. The mayor is besieged by advisers telling him to resume office.

The collector of customs has been assured by the admiral that the United States does not intend to collect the customs money. He has been told to go ahead and exercise his functions in perfect ease of mind. Consul Canada is giving invaluable aid to the naval authorities in persuading the city officials to resume their duties.

During the night the searchlights of the warships play continuously on the quarters of the city where there is likely to be any shots fired.

It was during the night that the only accidental death of an American occurred. A young sailor on sentry duty became excited when he saw a figure stealing toward him in the shadow of a wall. The boy forgot the order to challenge and shot. He killed an American marine.

Story of the Fighting.

The first news of the fighting at Vera Cruz and the seizure of the city came in this report from Admiral Fletcher received at the navy department:

"Tuesday, in face of approaching norther, landed marines and sailors from Utah, Florida and Prairie and seized customs house. Mexican forces did not oppose landing, but opened fire with rifle and artillery after our seizure of customs house, Prairie shelling Mexicans out of their positions. Desultory firing from housetops and streets. Hold customs house and section of city in vicinity of wharves and consulate. Casualties four dead and twenty wounded."

This bulletin was followed in an hour by another dispatch from Admiral Fletcher, which read:

"Holding the vicinity of the railroad station and yards and desultory firing continues. Also holding the vicinity of customs house and cable office. Light norther is blowing."

Another dispatch from Admiral Fletcher read:

"Our men are firing only when fired at. We prepared a flag of truce with message to General Maas to cease firing or our big guns would be used. Now about 1,000 marines and sailors ashore. All business here suspended."

A later dispatch from Consul Canada at Vera Cruz said:

"Marines and bluejackets landed, immediately taking possession of cable office, postoffice, telegraph office and customs house. Have also railroad terminal and yards with rolling stock. Notwithstanding the firing from housetops we are masters of the situation so far without the use of heavy guns. Firing all around the consulate, several shots having struck the building. Our men simply defended themselves. Some resistance from naval forces soon silenced by guns of the Prairie. At this time reported four men killed, twenty wounded."

Other information received at the navy department was to the effect that American forces in seizing the yards of the railroad from Vera Cruz to Mexico City had taken 100 cars and other equipment.

This equipment will be of the greatest value in transporting troops over the railroad toward Mexico City from Vera Cruz as a base.

Admiral Fletcher in seizing Vera Cruz called upon only about half of the force available for landing service.

Navy departmental officers estimated that General Maas had about 1,000 troops in the city of Vera Cruz and 1,000 more in the province of the same name.

Commands Marines' Outposts at Vera Cruz

MAJ. SMEDLEY D. BUTLER

$500,000 VOTED WILSON

President Asked This Amount to Care For Refugees.

Evidence was given of the spirit that animates the house of representatives toward the war now that hostilities have begun. A message was received from the president recommending an appropriation of $500,000 to be made available to assist American refugees to leave Mexico.

As soon as the message was read a resolution was presented by Representative Fitzgerald of New York authorizing the appropriation of the amount named. The measure was passed by a viva voce vote.

The measure was at once transmitted to the senate. It was acted upon immediately by the senate committee on appropriations and was passed in the senate as soon as that body convened.

This is the resolution passed by both houses of congress authorizing President Wilson to use the full force of the United States to compel Dictator Huerta to respect the American flag:

"In view of the facts presented by the president of the United States in his address delivered to the congress in joint session on the 20th day of April, 1914, with regard to certain affronts and indignities committed against the United States in Mexico be it

"Resolved by the senate and house of representatives of the United States in congress assembled that the president is justified in the employment of the armed forces of the United States to enforce the demand for unequivocal amends for certain affronts and indignities committed against the United States.

NO HARM DONE BUSINESS

Trade Review Finds No Evidence of Disturbance.

Dun's Review of Trade says this week:

"General business is not disturbed by the Mexican situation, but temporary unsettlement prevailed in financial markets. Prices of securities fluctuated sharply at times. Political influences produced some effect upon rates of money, which advanced slightly.

"There has been an insistent continental demand for gold at London and it is the expectation that Paris will shortly begin to withdraw the metal from this side, as sterling exchange is now virtually on an export basis."

MARKET QUOTATIONS

Chicago, April 28.

Hogs—Receipts, 33,000. Light, $8.55@8.80; mixed, $8.55@8.80; heavy, $8.35@8.75; rough, $8.35@8.45; pigs, $7.30@8.50.

Cattle—Receipts, 20,000. Beeves, $7.10@9.40; stockers and feeders, $5.50@8.20; cows and heifers, $3.70@8.50; calves, $6@8.50.

Sheep—Receipts, 23,000. Native, $5.20@6.65; yearlings, $5.70@7.40; lambs, native, $6.15@8.10.

Wheat—May, 92⅞.
Corn—May, 65⅛.
Oats—May, 37⅛.

Pittsburg, April 28.

Cattle—Choice, $8.75@9; prime, $8.60@8.80; good, $8@8.50; common, $6.50@7; heifers, $5.50@8; common to good fat bulls, $5.50@7.75; common to good fat cows, $3.50@7.50; fresh cows and springers, $45@80.

Sheep and Lambs—Prime wethers, $5.50@5.65; good mixed, $5.10@5.40; fair mixed, $4.50@5; culls and common, $3@4; spring lambs, $9@13; veal calves, $9@9.25; heavy and thin calves, $6@6.50.

Hogs—Prime heavy, $9@9.05; heavy mixed, $9.10; mediums and heavy Yorkers, $9.15@9.20; light Yorkers, $9.10@9.15; pigs, $8.75@8.90; roughs, $7.50@8; stags, $6.75@7.

Butter—Prints, 27½@28; tubs, 26½@27. Eggs—Selected, 19@19½. Poultry (live)—Fat hens, 15@19; (dressed) hens, 22@23.

Cleveland, April 28.

Cattle—Choice fat steers, $8@8.35; good to choice, $7.75@8; choice heifers, $7@7.50; milchers and springers, $60@80.

Hogs—Yorkers, $8.95@9; mixed, $8.85@9; pigs, $8.75; stags, $7.

Calves—Good to choice, $8.75; heavy and common, $6@7.50.

MILL OWNERS FOR PENROSE

Stands For Tariff Rates Demanded by Pennsylvania.

UNDERWOOD LAW DESTRUCTIVE

Prosperity of Keystone State Can Be Restored Only by Restoration of Protective System.

Philadelphia, April 20.—"When the very best man available for the place announces that he is willing to take it as a personal sacrifice, why should anybody want to go gunning around for a man not so good?" asked Joseph S. Rambo, at a meeting held in Norristown in the interests of Senator Penrose's candidacy.

Those present at the gathering were manufacturers in Montgomery county who had signed a petition to the voters which was circulated in and about Norristown on behalf of Senator Penrose. Mr. Rambo, who is president of the Globe Knitting Mills, acted as the chairman. Mr. Rambo added:

"Most of us here have reason to know that Senator Penrose is absolutely the best man for his place, particularly in view of the fact that the junior senator from Pittsburgh has announced his intention of retiring at the expiration of this, his first term.

"It is the misfortune of those of us who are in the textile manufacturing business to be obliged to keep a weather eye out for tariff legislation. We do this not because we are fond of it, as some people and newspapers seem to think, but because we have to do it if we want to keep in business and continue to hire American labor at American pay.

Great Business Man in Congress.

"In conjunction with a number of other manufacturers engaged in our line of trade I have spent a great deal of time at Washington within the last few years, and I have had an opportunity to learn first-hand what kind of senator Mr. Penrose is and just what the substantial people, not only of Pennsylvania, but of the entire United States, think of him.

"He is the great business man of congress—a man who has all the varied industries of his state, agricultural as well as industrial, down pat. He knows more about business at large than any one business man I have ever met, and in addition to that he has a facility for making things happen in Washington, which is nothing short of marvelous. The intricacies of national legislation are as an open book to him. What would be a colossal task for another and newer senator is in the primer of Mr. Penrose—a mere trifle to be disposed of in connection with the day's work.

"When you want to see Senator Penrose, you are amazed to discover that nearly everybody else in the United States wants to see him, too. They beslege him at his office. They congregate at his hotel. They follow him to his room. They waylay him in the streets—always and at all places you will find Senator Penrose the most sought after man in Washington.

Effective Service For Pennsylvania.

"And in spite of it all, he is the most accessible man I have ever seen in a high office. You don't have to be a millionaire to get in to see him. You don't even have to be a Republican. Any man from Pennsylvania, regardless of his politics, who is in need of help or advice concerning national legislation can get it from Senator Penrose for the asking.

"I have often wondered how he stands the strain, and why he should be willing to stand it. It does not mean money in his pocket, for I have understood that it requires his entire salary as United States senator to pay his hotel bill in Washington. He belongs to a family that is wealthy. He could retire tomorrow and live what most of us would regard as an ideal existence; yet he is willing to remain in this galling business and to drag the heavy burden with which we have loaded him.

"I say that it would be foolhardy for the Republican party of Pennsylvania to consider the nomination of any other man so long as Senator Penrose is willing to represent this state in the upper branch of congress."

The petition, which is addressed "To the Business Men and Voters of Montgomery County," reads as follows:

"The Democratic party, through its leaders in Pennsylvania and Washington, have informed us in advance of the primaries that their one and only candidate for United States senator will be Congressman A. Mitchell Palmer.

Prosperity of Keystone State at Stake.

"The Washington party leaders have informed us with equal positiveness that their candidate will be Gifford Pinchot.

"In the judgment of the undersigned, neither of these men is qualified to assume the very exacting and responsible duties which this high office carries with it. We, therefore, declare ourselves to be in favor of the renomination and reelection of the Hon. Boies Penrose, who has for nearly eighteen years represented this state in the upper branch of congress.

"Mr. Penrose typifies those policies of protection and sane government for which all the voters in Pennsylvania who are not Democrats have stood firmly since the organization of the Republican party. He is very much needed in Washington at the present juncture, and it would be a grave misfortune to the people of this commonwealth and to the nation if the influence which he wields by reason of his natural ability and the prestige he derives from seniority were to fall into the hands of some less capable senator from a comparatively insignificant state merely on the grounds of length of service.

For Protection and Sane Government.

"The announcement that the Hon. George T. Oliver, of Pittsburgh, the junior senator from Pennsylvania, has determined to retire at the end of his present term, makes the situation even more critical. The business interests and the wage earners of this state cannot afford to allow the commonwealth and its prosperity to be used as a stepladder by two gentlemen, no matter how brilliant and deserving they might be, who are desirous of climbing into places of prominence and trust without respect to the needs of the situation.

"We, the undersigned, therefore, pledge ourselves to the support of Senator Penrose as the only logical candidate to succeed himself."

The petition is signed by all of the leading manufacturers of Montgomery county.

The manufacturers of Northampton county, called together by H. J. Haytock, treasurer of the Northampton Silk company, met in the Karldon hotel to "sign the roll" for Senator Penrose and urge a speedy re-enactment of protective tariff legislation at Washington. Frederick B. Franks, manager of the Bath Portland Cement company, of Bath, was elected chairman of the meeting and made a ringing speech, in which he handled Congressman A. Mitchell Palmer without gloves.

"If there is a district in Pennsylvania which has occasion to feel more aggrieved than another at the Democratic administration it is the Twenty-sixth Congressional district, now represented—or I should say misrepresented—by A. Mitchell Palmer," said Mr. Franks.

Effects of Democratic Tariff Legislation.

"I shall never forget, and I do not think that the idle men and disappointed farmers in Northampton, Carbon, Monroe and Pike counties will soon forget, an interview given out by Mr. Palmer during the pendency of this nefarious Underwood tariff law. Our distinguished representative said that while he knew the industries of his own district would perhaps be more seriously affected than those of some other sections by the reductions proposed in the Underwood bill, he would, nevertheless, vote for it and work for it, because he believed that he was representing not only the Twenty-sixth Congressional district, but the United States of America. He regarded it as our duty to subordinate our interests to the interests of the people of this country as a whole, and with a generosity quite characteristic of him, he cheerfully laid us all upon the altar of his personal ambitions.

"There could not have been more convincing proof that Mr. Palmer was out of tune with the whole scheme of American government, which is to determine the interests of the people as a whole through the best and most loyal representation possible of the separate states and congressional districts. We believe that Mr. Palmer is not in a position to know as well what the people of California or New Mexico need as are the congressmen from California and New Mexico, and we certainly did not elect him to look after the interests of business and agriculture in California or New Mexico.

"We thought he was going to attend to Northampton, Carbon, Monroe and Pike counties, which comprise the Twenty-sixth Congressional district, and it was a great shock to us to learn that he did not consider the interests of his own district as being worth looking after.

Dangers of Foreign Competition.

"Unless I gravely misread the signs of the times, his own supporters are as seriously displeased with him and with the policies he has advocated as are those of us who do not belong to his party. For my part, I believe that the voters of this county and district have a better conception of the importance of protection to agriculture and industrial enterprises than they have ever had during the lifetime of this generation of voters. As you know, the cement industry with which I am affiliated is the principal industry in Northampton county. The only thing that enables us to operate now is that the foreign cement syndicates very unwisely curtailed its production in advance of the passage of the Underwood law and thereby brought its prices to a point where we can temporarily compete.

"But when that production is expanded, the men whom we are still employing will be hunting work. It is possible to ship a ton of 2240 pounds of cement from Antwerp to Galveston, Texas, for two shillings six pence, or about sixty cents of our money. It costs us to send a ton of freight to New York seventy-five cents, and it costs us fifty cents a barrel to ship it from New York to Galveston by steamer. Mr. Schwab has told us that it costs him more to send at ton of steel to New York than it costs his foreign rival to ship it from Europe to New York. The ocean freight rates coming this way seem to be especially designed for the annihilation of an unprotected American industry. The Belgian cement manufacturer, paying Belgium wages and setting his product down at any point along the Atlantic seaboard at sixty cents a ton, with the former duty of eight cents a hundred pounds absolutely wiped out, is in a position to put us out of business, and he will do it, too.

Duty of the Pennsylvania Voter.

"Therefore, I say that it is high time we were sounding the alarm to the voters of this state. It is a solemn duty we owe to ourselves, our families and our employes to rally to the support of United States Senator Boies Penrose as the undisputed leader of the protective tariff party in this country, and the one man strong enough through seniority, committee appointments and years of experience in tariff legislation to incorporate our wishes into federal laws. Mr. Palmer has betrayed even the comparatively small trust of congressman. Let us see to it that he is never given an opportunity to betray a larger one."

From the vociferous applause which greeted Mr. Frank's speech it was evident that Representative Palmer was not at all popular among those present.

Following is the declaration for Senator Penrose, which is signed by thirty-nine manufacturers, employing many thousands of wage earners:

"In the judgment of the undersigned manufacturers of Northampton county, no man who has been slated or suggested by any party as a candidate to succeed the Hon. Boies Penrose in the United States senate is so well fitted to occupy that high office or to render the signal service which the state of Pennsylvania will have occasion to expect of its representatives in the upper branch of congress during the next senatorial term, as is Senator Penrose himself.

"Mr. Penrose is not only easily the equal of any and all of his proposed successors in mentality, education and natural ability, but he is equipped with the added strength of seventeen years' service in the senate and of powerful committee positions which would give him a great advantage over any newly elected member.

"The proposed retirement of our junior senator, the Hon. George T. Oliver, of Pittsburgh, merely serves to emphasize this argument and to make it apparent that if we were to fail to keep our senior senator in the harness, we would be conducting the rash and dangerous experiment of trying to break in two colts at one time.

"On behalf of our own business enterprises and industry and prosperity at large in the Keystone State, we endorse the candidacy of Senator Penrose for re-nomination and re-election and petition the voters of this county for their hearty support and co-operation."