

FOREST REPUBLICAN.

VOL. XLVII. NO. 12.

TIONESTA, PA., WEDNESDAY, MAY 13, 1914.

\$1.00 PER ANNUM.

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FOREST COUNTY OFFICERS. Member of Congress—W. J. Hullings. Member of Senate—J. K. P. Hall.

Regular Terms of Court. Third Monday of February. Third Monday of May. Third Monday of September.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

TIONESTA LODGE, No. 369, I. O. O. F. M. E. 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. RITCHIEY, 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. BOVARD, Physician & Surgeon, TIONESTA, PA. Eyes Tested and Glasses Fitted.

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HOTEL WEAVER, S. E. PIERCE, Proprietor. Modern and up-to-date in all its appointments. Every convenience and comfort provided for the traveling public.

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 & SHOEMAKER. 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 AND DRUGS. 4246 FIFTH AVE., PITTSBURGH, PA.

CHICHESTER'S PILLS, Ladies' Pink Pills for Pale People. Sold by druggists everywhere.

PATENTS, Promptly obtained, or REFUND. 20 YEARS' EXPERIENCE. OUR CHARGES ARE THE LOWEST. Send model, photo or sketch for expert search and full report on patentability.

D. SWIFT & CO., Opposite U. S. Patent Office, WASHINGTON, D. C.

Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. Cures Cough, Croup and Whooping Cough.

NATION HONORS VERA CRUZ DEAD

Tribute Paid to Valor of Heroes in New York

MOURNERS CROWD STREETS

New York Looks on in Sorrow as Calissons Carrying Victims of Mexico Occupation Rumble in Streets.

The bodies of the seventeen American bluejackets and marines slain during the occupation of Vera Cruz, each in a flag-encased coffin carried on a gun caisson, were borne from the Battery to the Brooklyn navy yard in New York Monday.

The cortege passed through streets lined with sorrowful and bare headed crowds, gathered to pay silent tribute to the valor of the men who had given their lives for their country's flag.

The bodies were taken ashore in the morning from the cruiser Montauk which brought them from Vera Cruz. The coffins were at once placed on caissons and the funeral cortege moved from the Battery to the Brooklyn navy yard.

Detachments of bluejackets and marines from the Montana and the battleships Wyoming and Texas, G. A. R. veterans, the New York naval militia, Spanish war veterans and numerous civilian bodies had places in the line which escorted the bodies.

At the City Hall plaza the funeral procession halted while massed school children chanted hymns in honor of the Vera Cruz heroes.

When the procession stopped at the city hall for five minutes the mayor placed a wreath on the caisson that happened to be opposite to the entrance to the city hall.

President Wilson rode in a carriage immediately back of the last caisson. He made the only address at the navy yard service, paying tribute to the valor and sacrifice of the bluejackets and marines. He said in part:

"The feeling that is uppermost is one of profound grief that these lads should have had to go to their death. But yet I feel a profound pride and envy that they should have been permitted to do their duty so nobly.

"Their duty is not an uncommon thing. Men are performing it in the ordinary walks of life, but what gives these men peculiar distinction is that they did not give their lives for themselves, but gave their lives for us because we as a nation called upon them.

"Are you sorry for the lads? Are you sorry for the way they will be remembered? I hope to God none of you will join the list, but if you will you will join an immortal company, and while there goes out of our hearts an affectionate sympathy for them we know why we do not go away from this occasion with our hearts cast down, but with confidence that all will be worked out.

"We have gone down to Mexico to serve mankind if we can find the way. We don't want to fight the Mexicans, we want to serve them. A war of aggression is not a thing in which it is proud to die, but a war of service is a war in which it is a proud thing to die.

"War is only a sort of dramatic representation, a symbol of a thousand forms of duty. I never was in battle or under fire, but I fancy it is just as hard to do your duty when men are sneering at you, for when they shoot at you they take your natural life and when they sneer at you they wound your heart.

"As I think of these spirits that have gone from us I know that the way is clearer for the future, for they have shown us the way."

Prayers were said by Chaplain Casard of the Naval Academy, Rabbi Wise of New York and Father Chidwick, the chaplain of the first earlie, battleship Maine, concluding the simple service. The national salute was then fired by the navy yard guns.

The secretary of the navy, the secretary of agriculture, the committee from the United States senate and from the house of representatives, senators and assemblymen from the New York state legislature, officials of the army, navy and affiliated branches of the service and distinguished guests followed in carriages immediately after the caissons.

Among those at the navy yard to honor the dead was a representative of Japan, Captain Takeshi, naval attaché at the Japanese embassy.

Memorial ceremonies, not funeral services, was the way Secretary Daniels spoke of the exercises.

HUERTA SAYS HE'LL STICK

Dictator Has 'Had No Thought of Resigning Office.'

Will Represent U. S. at Mediation Conference



F. W. LEHMANN.

TWO CONFEREES NAMED

Lamar and Lehmann to Represent United States Before Mediators.

The United States and the de facto government of the United States will be represented at the Niagara Falls mediation conference by Supreme Court Justice Lamar and former Solicitor General Lehmann.

This government will have only two representatives in spite of the fact that Huerta already has named three to confer with the A. B. C. mediators at the conference beginning May 18.

The United States and the de facto government of Mexico will be the only parties to the mediation conference besides the mediators themselves, the Constitutionalist having refused to consider the mediation of their differences with the de facto government.

HUERTA'S NOTE CAUSES ACTION

War Preparations Are Resumed With Great Energy

High tension marks the Mexican situation, both on the military and the diplomatic side.

The principal developments are: Probable movement of additional troops to Vera Cruz.

Further inquiry as to preparedness of state troops for service. Protest by Huerta against alleged violation of armistice by the United States.

Chartering of transports for carrying troops to Mexico. Talk of a flying expedition to Mexico City in case Huerta regime collapses.

Huerta protested to the mediators that the armistice had been broken and threatened to withdraw from the conferences. This threat caused more than little apprehension in Washington.

No orders have yet been issued for an aggressive campaign, but the imminence of such a development is clearly suggested by the activity.

Six new transports were chartered for the purpose of moving two more brigades from Galveston in the event of an emergency. This was announced by Secretary Garrison.

Apparently the only way in which the United States can prevent consignments of artillery, guns and ammunition from falling into the hands of Huerta will be through seizing them after they are landed or through the good offices of the German government itself.

It was reported upon excellent authority that President Wilson has settled upon Associate Justice Lamar of the supreme court and Newton D. Baker, former mayor of Cleveland, as two of the three mediators who will represent the United States in the forthcoming negotiations at Niagara Falls, Can. It was also reported that the third mediator would be Frederick W. Lehmann of St. Louis, who served as solicitor general of the United States under President Taft.

A delegation of American refugees from the Tampico district in Mexico arrived in Washington with a vigorous protest against the treatment they have received by this government.

The refugees saw Secretary Daniels but received very little sympathy from him. In fact, they were told they ought to be thankful to the United States instead of uttering complaints against it.

Woodrow Huerta Thompson. Woodrow Huerta Thompson, chaplain by the stork, made his advent in the tent of D. O. Thompson, a Romany chief, camped with about 150 gypsies in Hays borough, near Pittsburg. "I want him to be a fighting man," said the chief. "I'll just name him Woodrow Huerta Thompson.

14TH WEDDING AT WHITE HOUSE

President's Youngest Daughter Is Now Mrs. McAdoo

FEW GUESTS ARE INVITED

Simple But Impressive Ceremony in Blue Room of White House—Many Costly and Beautiful Gifts Received.

The White House staged its fourteenth wedding last Thursday afternoon when Miss Eleanor Wilson, the president's third daughter, became the bride of Secretary of the Treasury William G. McAdoo.

Not even the formality of engraved invitations marked the wedding and less than sixty persons were asked to witness the marriage ceremony. Hundreds of announcements were sent out.

Unlike the marriages of other daughters of presidents Miss Wilson pledged her troth in the blue room. The east room has been the scene of other weddings.

A dias about ten inches high was constructed in the southward curve of the blue room. For the ceremony this furnished a standing place for the members of the bridal party. It was covered with oriental rugs upon which the bride and bridegroom knelt for the prayer and benediction.

Miss Eleanor Wilson was attended by her sister, Miss Margaret, as maid of honor and Dr. Carl T. Grayson, U. S. N., naval aid and physician to the president, served Secretary McAdoo as best man.

The ceremony was followed by a supper of fifty covers in the state dining room. The Marine band played during the ceremony and the supper.

After the bride and bridegroom had taken their departure there was dancing in the east room.

Rev. Sylvanus Beach, pastor of the Princeton Presbyterian church, performed the ceremony.

The flower girls were Miss Sally McAdoo, stepdaughter of the bride, and Miss Nancy Lane, daughter of the secretary of the interior. The members of the president's military and naval staff served as ushers.

Miss Eleanor wore a bridal gown of ivory white satin richly embellished with old lace. She wore also a string of pearls, one of Secretary McAdoo's presents. Mr. McAdoo gave his bride several handsome pieces of jewelry.

The honeymoon of Secretary and Mrs. McAdoo began with a mad dash through the streets of Washington and over eight or nine miles of indifferently Maryland roads to catch a railway train.

The couple were run to the little town of College Park. There standing upon a railway siding was a private car. A Baltimore and Ohio express bound for Philadelphia picked up the car.

Notwithstanding the earnest efforts of the president's family to make the wedding exclusively private the wedding gifts received by Secretary McAdoo and his bride were many and costly.

RESERVE BOARD NAMED

Richard Olney of Boston Chosen Governor of Body.

The federal reserve board selected by President Wilson is as follows: Richard Olney, Boston, governor of board.

Paul Warburg, New York. Harry A. Wheeler, Chicago. W. P. G. Harding, Birmingham, Ala. William Denham, San Francisco. Secretary McAdoo and John Skelton Williams, controller of the currency, are ex-officio members.

Olney in a letter to President Wilson declined the tender of governor of the board.

GIVE UP ARMS TO SOLDIERS

Federal Army Officer Reports that Colorado Is Quiet.

Mr. and Mrs. McAdoo; Bride in Wedding Gown



Photo of Mrs. McAdoo in 1914, by Cline. Photo of Mr. McAdoo in 1914, by American Press Association.

FINE CROP PROSPECTS

Real Feature of Trade Situation. Iron and Steel Doing Poorly.

Dun's Review of Trade says this week: "There is an improved sentiment in commercial and industrial channels, even though actual progress is slow.

The brilliant outlook for the winter wheat crop inspires confidence in the future, and the splendid agricultural prospects, generally, constitute the best feature of the situation.

"Statistics of trade movements are conflicting; gross earnings of railroads reporting for the month of April were 1.9 per cent less than last year. Some encouragement is derived from reports regarding the leading trades and industries. Least satisfactory news is received as to iron and steel, where conditions are slow to improve."

BECKER WANTS TO TESTIFY

May Be Called to Witness Stand at His Own Trial.

Believing that his failure to take the stand in his own defense at the first trial made a bad impression on the jury when he convicted him, Becker wants his counsel to allow him to testify at his second trial.

Becker's determination to take the stand is the result of Mrs. Becker's persistence that he should stand up himself and say to the jury that Rose, Webber, Vallon and Schepps are liars. Becker said to a friend:

"I am on trial for murder, not for grafting. Why should I hang back and endanger my murder case because of a fear that the district attorney will hammer me about graft and bank accounts."

"Vera Cruz Fairly Healthy." "Some smallpox prevails, but the city is in fair sanitary condition and fairly healthy at present," is the substance of a cable received by the Red Cross from Charles Jenkinson, its representative, who has just arrived at Vera Cruz and taken charge of relief operations. Mr. Jenkinson, however, is apprehensive of more sickness with the advent of the rainy season.

MARKET QUOTATIONS

Chicago, May 12. Hogs—Receipts, 35,000; market slow. Bulk of sales, \$8.35@8.40; light, \$8.20@8.45; mixed, \$8.20@8.45; heavy, \$7.95@8.40; rough, \$7.95@8.10; pigs, \$7.35@8.35.

Cattle—Receipts, 18,000; market steady. Beeves, \$7.20@9.50; Texas steers, \$7.10@8.15; stockers and feeders, \$5.60@8.30; cows and heifers, \$3.78@8.60; calves, \$7.69@7.75. Sheep—Receipts, 15,000; market higher. Native, \$5.25@5.50; yearlings, \$5.75@6.90; lambs, native, \$6.25@7.70. Wheat—May, 94¢. Corn—May, 67¢. Oats—May, 35¢.

Pittsburg, May 12. Cattle—Choice, \$8.75@9; prime, \$8.60@8.80; good, \$8.50@8; common, \$8.50@7; heifers, \$5.50@8; common to good fat bulls, \$5.50@8; common to good fat cows, \$3.50@7.50; fresh cows and springers, \$45@80. Sheep and Lambs—Prime wethers, \$5.80@6; good mixed, \$5.50@5.75; fair mixed, \$5@5.40; culls and common, \$3@4; spring lambs, \$8@11; veal calves, \$10@10.50; heavy and thin calves, \$7@7.50. Hogs—Prime heavy, \$8.65; heavy mixed, \$8.70; mediums, heavy Yorkers and light Yorkers, \$8.70@8.75; pigs, \$8.50@8.60; roughs, \$7.50@7.75; stags, \$6.50@7. Butter—Prints, 27 1/2@28; tubs, 26 1/2@27. Eggs—Selected, 19@21. Poultry (live) — Fat hens, 15@19; (dressed) hens, 22@23. Cleveland, May 12. Hogs—Yorkers, \$8.70@8.75; mixed, \$8.70@8.75; pigs, \$8.70@8.75; stags, \$6@7.50. Cattle—Good to choice, \$10@10.25; fair to good, \$8@9.50; heavy and common, \$6@7.75. Sheep—Good to choice, \$8.15@8.50; good to choice, \$7.75@8.10; milchers and springers, \$60@80.

FOREIGN GOODS FLOOD MARKET

Statistics Show Increases For March Reaching 719 Per Cent.

TRY TO CONCEAL FACTS

Manufacturers Continue to Organize Throughout State For Purpose of Rolling Up Majority For Penrose.

Notwithstanding the fact that the shipping houses of Bradford, England, alarmed by the storm of protest aroused in the United States by the enormous increase of woolen shipments from Bradford, are declaring their invoices in London to hide the real extent of the trade now being done with this country, government statistics show a continuing increase.

C. H. Brown, chairman of the industry manufacturers' legislative committee, has just compiled a table from official sources which proves that the imports of wool and manufactures of wool for the month of March were the heaviest since the schedule in the Underwood law went into effect on Jan. 1. Increases as compared with the month of March, 1913, averaged 120.7 per cent in the various articles of manufacture, and in the group generally styled "all other manufactures of wool" reached 707 per cent.

How Foreign Goods Are Coming In. Mr. Brown has also prepared a table showing imports for March, 1914, and March, 1913, of twenty-two different articles and groups. This table, published here for the first time, is about two weeks in advance of the report of the department of commerce.

Products, 1914, 1913. Aluminum, mfrs. \$168,500 \$60,767. Watches and parts of... 317,229 295,280. Cotton cloths... 1,492,971 721,992. Stockings... 417,071 241,456. Other knit goods... 395,251 44,675. Linen yarns... 35,248 25,958. Fruits and nuts... 4,012,244 3,988,108. Glassware... 768,349 498,674. Cutlery... 272,469 146,979. Tinplate... 185,139 23,298. Leather and tanned skins... 1,556,342 635,659. Gloves... 999,977 755,242. Paper and mfrs. 2,529,933 1,783,048. Mrs. of silk... 2,695,975 2,694,608. Vegetables... 1,427,533 910,877. Wool, Class 1... 2,881,249 2,881,249. Wool, Class 2... 618,845 383,638. Wool, Class 3... 2,066,913 1,197,512. Woollen cloths... 1,296,910 328,971. Dress goods... 749,928 237,975. Wearing apparel... 170,489 165,087. All other mfrs. 772,544 95,617. Totals... \$29,218,670 \$16,991,865.

The total increase of imports of these selected articles and groups for the month of March was \$12,223,805, or an average of 71.9 per cent. The smallest rate of increase was in wearing apparel, which amounted to only 3.2 per cent, and the largest was in cotton knit goods, which amounted to 719.8 per cent.

Dauphin County For Penrose. "We in Pennsylvania have passed through the fire and we are the better for it. We now see issues clearly, and those of us who were arrayed one against another on personal grounds are prepared to give and take in order that we may stand shoulder to shoulder for the preservation of those political principles which are equally dear to all of us."

In these words S. F. Dunkle, president of the Harrisburg Manufacturing and Boiler company, expressed what appeared to be the sentiment of a meeting of manufacturers held in Harrisburg last week to ratify a numerous signed petition in behalf of the re-nomination of United States Senator Penrose.

"There were men among the signers," says the Harrisburg Telegraph, "who were supposed to be friendly to Roosevelt, and the general applause which greeted Mr. Dunkle's remarks was taken as an indication that everyone present was ready and willing to forget old differences and to get together behind the man who, more than any other in the state of Pennsylvania, stands for protective tariff."

Karl Steward, secretary of the C. Day Rudy company, was elected secretary of the meeting and Mr. Dunkle was made chairman.

"I have always been an admirer of Senator Penrose," continued Mr. Dunkle, "and I was never prouder of that fact than I am today. I believe, and I think everyone who knows him believes that his record as statesman, both at Harrisburg and at Washington, is above reproach."

Who Could Do More? "Is there any other man who might nominate or elect who could do more for the industries of Pennsylvania and for the wage earners employed in these industries?"

"Why, gentlemen, merely to ask the question answers it. We all know that the strength of Senator Penrose in the congress of the United States is by reason of his ability, his long years of service, his strategic position he occupies or the important committees of the senate, and his unequalled familiarity with the varied industrial activities of the commonwealth, is infinitely greater than that of any other man who has been suggested by any party, or faction, or group, as a successor to him."

"If the mutations of politics were to supplant Mr. Penrose with a Mitchell Palmer, I should consider it a calamity, if they were to place Gifford Pin-

chot in the seat of Senator Penrose I should say that while we might not have lost anything in the way of social standing in Washington, we would have sacrificed deliberately our political strength. If Mr. Dimmick were to be nominated and elected I should be thankful that we had a man in the senate whom we could depend upon to vote for protective measures, but I should feel that for a long time to come he was doomed to be only a vote.

A Vote Is Not Enough. "We need and must have in Washington a man who is more than a good vote. We need a senator who not only can vote, but who can work and lead, who has a reputation for getting things done, and who for years has been recognized as the most potent Republican in congress."

"This is no time to be squabbling over the fine points in politics, gentlemen. We want work for our people. We want a market for our products at prices which will enable us to keep in business and to pay American wages. We must have these things before we can discuss purely political reforms with any prospect of finding adherents for those discussions."

"Let us be frank with ourselves. What are the conditions here in Harrisburg? You will remember that the newspapers assured us that no matter what might happen to the rest of the country, Harrisburg was safe, because of the great amount of public work that was to be done. Are we flourishing?"

"An old Harrisburger, who came to town yesterday, told me that when he saw Market street he thought it was Sunday. The city is absolutely stagnant. All that saves it from dire calamity are the same public works and the reparations for a return of prosperity which are being made by the Pennsylvania Steel company. You know that the steel company passed its dividend this year and that it is working only 50 to 60 per cent of its force."

Hard Times in Harrisburg. "The Pennsylvania Railroad company laid off fourteen crews on the middle division last Saturday, and prior to that as many as 500 men at a time have been given indefinite vacation. Only 40 per cent of the railroad men who were in employment a year ago are working today."

"For once in our history, there is no hotel problem in Harrisburg. Instead of being overcrowded, as formerly, our hostilities have rooms to spare. A friend told me yesterday that the secretary of the Y. M. C. A. remarked to him that the Ys they used to turn away traveling men at the association's headquarters who were unable to find quarters elsewhere, they were now turning away the men in search of jobs."

"These are the conditions which Senator Penrose predicted as a result of the Democratic tariff law, and which he strove manfully to prevent. Let us put him back in Washington to help repair the damage. It is the one thing every business man, every farmer, every wage earner is thinking of—the waning back of a prosperity we thought could not be killed."

Secretary Steward made a brief statement of conditions in the stained glass industry, which, he said, was almost totally paralyzed by the Democratic cut in duty.

The Signed Statement. Following is the declaration which was given to the press:

"The time has come when all sober-minded business men must admit that the results which have followed the enactment of the Democratic legislation in Washington are anything but satisfactory. While we are not in the midst of calamity, and the American laborer, who we may never be, it is undoubtedly true that the supreme and buoyant confidence which a few years ago characterized the Democratic party can have no effect upon American business," is entirely lacking.

"We, the undersigned, manufacturers of Dauphin county, are convinced that the policy of protection whereby we were enabled to make our way as earners and as wage earners more money than our competitors in Europe and Asia, and at the same time be assured of disposing of our products at a reasonable profit, was more than a political fetish. We believe, and we think that we are right, that the protection which the American producer, industrial or agricultural, and the American laborer, who we may never be, it is undoubtedly true that the supreme and buoyant confidence which a few years ago characterized the Democratic party can have no effect upon American business," is entirely lacking.

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