

SNOW SHOE TIMES

Published on Wednesday of
Each Week at
MOSHANNON, PA.

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EDITOR AND PUBLISHER

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.
One Year, \$1 00, if paid in advance.... 75c
Six Months,..... 50c
Three Months,..... 25c
Single Copy,..... 10c

Advertising Rates on Application.

Correspondence solicited, subject
to the approval of the editor.

Entered as second class matter,
March 9, 1910, at the post office at
Moshannon, Pa., under the act of March
3, 1879.

Only a fool, asserts the Philadelphia Record, will get foolish with another fool.

The man who judges simply by what he can see, never hits the bullseye, says Ram's Horn.

Little Miss Canada, suggests the New York American, may now come and buy in our market.

A French writer predicts that in the course of one hundred years very few persons will live in the cities. Cities will be used only for business purposes.

Some men, observes the Atchison Globe, have such an exaggerated notion of their own importance they think they should be promoted fast enough for their salaries to keep up with the increased cost of living.

The San Francisco man who stole a painting explains that he was hypnotized by its beauty into a desire to possess it. If he has sufficient social standing, amends the Philadelphia Ledger, kleptomania is what ails him.

Says the Bridgeport Post: It is difficult to see how the Mayor's proposed change will cure graft, if things are as bad in the New York police force as he asserts. It will be just as easy, if not easier, for the officer who has observed violations to take money not to report them, as it is now for him to take money after the arrest and then have "a bad memory" in court.

Among those present at the Hotel Krantz, in Vienna, on the occasion of the celebration of the eighty-ninth birthday of the Prince Regent of Bavaria by the Bavarian colony in that city was an American, who, in the course of his description of the affair, says: "The speech-making is not deferred here until cigars and coffee are served. The speakers seem to begin whenever the spirit moves them. On this occasion it was after the second course had been served that Freiherr von Tucher, diplomatic representative from Bavaria, who presided, arose and made a three-cornered address. He expressed sympathy at the death of Mayor Lueger, congratulated the Austrians on the eightieth birthday of Franz Josef and then felicitated the venerable Regent Luitpold of Bavaria. There were other speeches, all good, all highly appreciated and all delivered between courses. It was novel to me, but I liked it.

There is no people in the world like the American, boasts the Boston Herald, in the number of men and women who look upon their title to wealth as involving stewardship and disposition of income and principal for public ends. During the last seventeen years the amounts of gifts, in sums of \$5000 or more, to religious, educational, philanthropic and civic causes has been many millions over a billion dollars, the record for the year just closing amounting to \$141,250,000, or \$40,000,000 more than during any previous year. Add to this the enormous sum that is given each year in sums smaller than \$5000, given either as regular contributions to religious, educational and charitable causes, or left as bequests for the same "uplift" ends, and it begins to appear why the agitator against wealth, as in of itself a pernicious thing, finds this country less favorable to his revolutionary propaganda than he wishes it were.

Sometimes a man's best asset, submits the Commoner, is his ignorance.

A young man doesn't have to be so very fast, warns the Pittsburgh Dispatch, to catch up with trouble.

Lots of people, regrets the Philadelphia Record, allow their good manners to get rusty from lack of use.

The tendency to correct all creation, muses the Chicago Tribune, is often mistaken for the creation of correct character.

You all laugh at the rooster for imagining that the sun rises only with his permission and upon being announced by him. How much different are you, demands the Lawrence (Mo.) Journal. Can you conceive of a world without you in it?

The progress which Canada is making in canal building and perhaps in railroad extension and other transportation works may surpass, at least proportionately, that of the United States, admits the New York Tribune, but it is worthy of observation and must be highly gratifying to Americans to observe that the major part of the tools and engines for the construction and equipment of these works comes from the United States.

The desire of American people to have the best the market affords on their tables is doubtless one of the causes—and not a small one—of present high prices of foods, thinks the Chicago Inter-Ocean. We could get along very nicely on chuck roasts and flank steaks. But we will not do so as long as there are sirloins on the butcher's counter. With some forty million out of ninety million people clamoring for porterhouse and sirloins, the prices of such meats would probably go up even if all the trusts were in jail.

Wholly unwarranted, with nothing to justify its rule, asserts the Baltimore American, anger yet occupies the loftiest throne and wields the most tyrannous power. So far from having an unchallenged rule, its pretensions are more vigorously and constantly contested than the claims of any other principle of human conduct. It ranges its battalions of venom and malice, of misrepresentation and injustice, its cohorts of criminal aspersion and libelous allegation, its even darker minions to support its sway over humanity. It does no good simply to arraign anger, for more indictments have been made out against it in every court of human opinion than have been brought against any other conspiracy for high crimes and misdemeanors. It is enough to quote the familiar adage that "whom the gods would destroy they first make mad."

One of the few useful results of the rising scale in the cost of living is the impetus it has given to the search for new articles of food. Scientists declare, notes the New York Mail, that many vegetable growths hitherto neglected contain highly nutritious properties which, properly utilized, will considerably simplify the problem of subsistence. One of these is cottonseed, which in addition to its yield of rich and palatable oil is now said to be convertible into flour far superior to that made from cereals. This new use for cottonseed was discovered in Texas by a young man who proposes to try it on his amiable uncle, Jacob Dickinson, secretary of war. Accordingly he has sent to Uncle Jacob a large consignment of bread, cakes and other plain and fancy articles made of cottonseed flour with a request that he partake of them and report results. Having an excellent digestion, and an accommodating disposition, Uncle Jacob will oblige. The particulars as to the merits of cottonseed flour are interesting. We are advised that while costing a fourth less than wheat flour it contains seven times more nutriment, though somewhat lacking in carbohydrates, which, however, can easily be supplied by the addition of sugar. This discovery, if it be as represented, is one of vast importance, for if a cotton plantation can produce food and raiment in a single crop the problem of existence will be somewhat easier than it is at present. Wherefore Uncle Jacob Dickinson's report on those samples is awaited with impatient interest.

INDIANA DEMOCRATS CHOOSE JOHN W. KERN

Governor Marshall's Proposition Was Accepted—Taggart Turned Down.

THE FACTIONS ARE UNITED

Convention Startling With Récious Indications Ends in Harmony and Enthusiasm.

Indianapolis, Ind.—Opening in discord and closing in enthusiastic harmony, the Indiana Democratic convention adopted Governor Marshall's proposition that it should indorse to next year's legislature a candidate for the United States senate, and named John W. Kern, who was the party's candidate for vice president in 1908.

This action means that Kern should be elected to succeed Senator A. J. Beveridge, provided the Democrats have a majority in the next state legislature and that majority adheres to the indorsement made. The opposition made a grim fight under the leadership of Thomas Taggart, a candidate for the nomination for senator, but, defeated, it joined heartily with the element headed by Governor Marshall and John E. Lamb of Terre Haute, vice chairman of the national committee, also aspirant for the senatorship, in a shouted acclamation of Kern as the party's candidate.

This issue overshadowed the adoption of a platform and the naming of a state ticket. Eleven names of leading Democrats were presented as candidates for the senatorship. On the first ballot Taggart led with 228 votes, Kern receiving 200. On the second ballot there was a slump from the other candidates to Kern.

"Machine" in Scrap Heap.

"The Taggart machine is on the scrap heap," said Mr. Taggart to the convention, giving up the struggle with broad smile, "I am going to say something most of you won't believe, but I would rather see Kern in the senate than be there myself." He then delivered the 183 votes of the Marion county delegation to Kern, though Kern had declared, in the course of the first ballot that his name had been presented without warrant and "he was in no sense a candidate."

The voting proceeded, Kern gaining more and more, until the fourth ballot, when, all the other candidates having withdrawn, he was nominated unanimously.

During the vote on whether the convention should indorse a senatorial candidate, the delegation from Indianapolis, Taggart's home, cast 180 votes against and three votes for the plan. There was a dispute and the negative voters rose to be counted. An enthusiastic supporter of Lamb pressed his way through the crowd to shake hands with the Indianapolis "insurgents," but was met with a blow in the face before he reached them. A general fight between the two delegations impended, but the police forced their way between them and order was restored.

Little Interest in Platform.

Little interest was manifested in the platform except the tariff and liquor planks, both of which the Republicans evaded in their convention. The resolution denounced the Payne-Aldrich tariff act as a masterpiece of injustice, "involving exactions from the many to enrich the few, through the trusts and monopolies which it fosters."

The following state ticket was named: Secretary of state, Louis C. Ellingham of Decatur; auditor, William H. O'Brien of Lawrenceburg; treasurer, William H. Vollmer of Vincennes; attorney general, Thomas Honan of Scottsburg; clerk of supreme court, J. Fred France of Huntington; superintendent public instruction, Robert J. Aley of Bloomington; state geologist, Edward Barrett of Plainfield.

ELLIE TELLS HER AGE TO THE CENSUS MAN

But It Takes a Warrant, an Officer and United States Commissioner to Make Her Do It.

Richmond, Va.—It took a warrant and an officer and a United States commissioner to make Miss Ellie Petticoles tell her age to the census man. Miss Petticoles declared she wouldn't, slammed the door in the census man's face and fled to the postmaster for aid.

A warrant was issued and when United States Commissioner Brady told her there was a prospect of a heavy fine and a jail sentence if she didn't answer, Miss Petticoles tearfully surrendered.

Big Coal Interests Merged.

Clarksburg, W. Va.—The Hutchinson Coal Company has taken over and consolidated all the Hutchinson coal interests in West Virginia and Ohio. The property embraces the Hutchinson Fuel and Supply Company mining plant and 1,000 acres of coal at Mount Carey, W. Va., the mining plant and 500 acres of coal of the Meadow Brook Coal and Coke Company at Erie, W. Va.; the Moore's Run Coal Company's plant and tract in Ohio near Wheeling, the Mason City Mining Company's plant and land in Mason county and a small plant near Wolf Summit, W. Va.

CANNIBALS EAT MISSIONARIES

200 DESCEND ON MISSION

Capture 13 out of 20 Native Converts, Who Witness Corroborate—Escape As Captors Sleep.

Seattle, Wash.—Details of the eating by cannibals on February 5, of Rev. Horatio Hopkins and his assistant, Rev. Hector Laurie McPherson, missionaries of the Presbyterian church on Savage Island, were brought by the barkentine Mary E. Winkelman, which arrived at Mukilteo, Wash., from the Tonga Islands in the south seas.

While the barkentine lay at Tanga-tabu, in the Tonga Islands, a canoe load of mission natives from Savage Island arrived at Fua, bringing news of the butchery.

The natives said that Hopkins and McPherson were in the mission building, which stands on the beach in the little harbor of Savage island, when 200 unconverted savages, howling war cries and brandishing clubs and spears, descended on them and took 13 prisoners. The missionaries had 20 converts in training at the time, and only nine of them escaped.

Both missionaries were bound with thongs and left lying on the beach in the tropical sun for several hours, while the savages took the native captives inland.

The cannibals then returned to the beach and carried the missionaries on a litter to the crater of the extinct volcano Van Iue, in the center of the island. There for two days and nights they held a corroboree. At times their dancing and reveling could be seen plainly by the fugitive Christian natives.

While most of the cannibals were sleeping the captive natives escaped. Their going was hastened by the sight of two of the cannibal chiefs donning the missionaries' clothes. The clergyman had already been eaten. The Winkelman brought news of a general revival of the old-time religious customs in the Tonga, the Society, the Solomon and the Cook groups. The natives are holding dances and feasting on human flesh as they did in the days before the white men interfered.

RAILROADS AND MEN DECIDE TO ARBITRATE

Dispute Involving Forty-Seven Companies Will Be Settled by Compromise.

Washington—The interests of 47 railroads west of Chicago and of their engineers and firemen now hinge upon the selection of a third arbitrator by Chairman Knapp, and interstate commerce commission, and Commissioner Neill, of the bureau of labor, the mediators under the Erdman act in labor controversies involving interstate commerce. Through the mediation of Messrs Knapp and Neill the railroads and their employees were brought together on a number of points, and they have decided to arbitrate the questions on which they were deadlocked.

The roads and their employees each have appointed one member of the arbitration tribunal. As they were unable to agree upon a third who would be mutually satisfactory, it devolves upon the Federal officials to make the selection. They expect to announce his name within a few days. The announcement is awaited with interest because of the importance of the issues involved in the dispute.

MINERS' SCALE SIGNED

Dispute Between Operators and Employees in Pittsburg District Settled.

Pittsburg—The operators and miners of the Pittsburg district came to an agreement covering all the main points in their dispute, and as a result 40,000 miners will return to work. Operators signed a wage scale granting an all-around advance of 5.55 per cent for all classes of work in the mines, which brings the pick-mining rate up to 95 cents a ton. They agreed also to pay the miners any difference that the latter may lose in productivity because of the so-called "permissible powders" required by state law in certain gaseous mines.

THAW LOSES CASE

Court Rules That He Must Remain in Matteawan.

New York—Harry K. Thaw must remain in the Matteawan insane asylum. The appellate division of the supreme court in Brooklyn handed down a decision which sets aside the appointment by Justice Tompkins of the supreme court of a referee to take testimony bearing on Thaw's possible transfer.

The court holds in effect that Matteawan is the proper place for Thaw under the circumstances.

FINANCIAL NOTES

The regular quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent on Pressed Steel Car preferred will be paid May 25 to stock of record May 4.

The Norfolk & Western directors declared the usual quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent on the common stock, payable June 7 to holders of record May 30.

Reports of earthquake shocks came from Central Long Island Sunday.

UNCLE SAM GETS FINE OUTFIT FROM BURGLARS

Speaker Cannon Inspects Nickel-Plated "Jimmies" at Capitol.

MANY POSTOFFICE ROBBERIES

Postmaster General Hitchcock Explains That Much Loot Is Recovered From the Thieves.

Washington, D. C.—Postmaster General Hitchcock, Speaker Cannon and Senator Burnham of New Hampshire qualified themselves to give expert judgment in the matter of the use of burglars' tools. An exposition of the use of the burglars' outfit was given to the three eminent statesmen by Postoffice Inspector John R. Harrison in the private office of Mr. Hitchcock.

Inspector Harrison ran to earth Eddie Fay and his pals, who robbed the Richmond, Va., postoffice of \$60,000 in stamps and currency. In addition to capturing the burglars the inspector and his associates recovered practically all of the loot and seized what is regarded as the finest set of expert burglars' tools ever manufactured.

The kit includes "jimmies" of various sizes, "bits," chisels, skeleton keys, nitroglycerin bag, dynamite caps and various other articles in the safe blower's outfit. The tools are made of the most finely tempered steel and are all handsomely nickel plated. Each one is encased in a handsome morocco cover. They will be on public exhibition in the postoffice department in a few days.

By request Inspector Harrison explained to Postmaster General Hitchcock and his distinguished guests the use of each instrument, showing to the surprise of his observers how comparatively easy it is for the expert cracksmen to open a modern safe, provided only that he be left undisturbed for a sufficient length of time.

"How much does the government lose through postoffice burglaries?" inquired Speaker Cannon.

"The loss for which the department was reimbursed by the general government in 1909," replied Mr. Harrison, "amounted to \$131,942."

"I had supposed that the loss was several hundred thousand dollars," suggested the speaker. "Why, there are more than 60,000 postoffices in the country and we read of postoffice burglaries every day."

Postmaster General Hitchcock explained that through the efficiency of the inspectors the burglars usually were captured and much or all of the spoils recovered.

POSTAL COMPANY WILL INCREASE SALARIES

Operators in All Principal Offices to Benefit by New Order.

New York—The Postal Telegraph Cable Company announces that on June 1 it will make substantial increases in the wages of its telegraph operators in all important offices of its system. These offices are to be classified according to their comparative importance.

The increases will be selective, and will run from five to as high, in some cases, as 25 per cent.

Careful examination and full inquiry will be made as to the merits of each operator, ability to be the first requisite; years, experience and other special fitness will count in each man's favor and all will be graded accordingly.

Efficient and deserving operators will receive pay commensurate with the value of the work that they are able to perform; and less experienced and new operators will have greater opportunity to demonstrate their fitness for advancement in pay or promotion in other ways.

WAR CLAIMS FOR THREE STATES

Senate Committee Recommends Favorably Bill Carrying Total of \$2,040,946.

Washington—The committee on claims, of which Senator George T. Oliver is a member, reported to the senate with a favorable recommendation a bill "for the allowance of certain claims reported by the court of claims," carrying a total of \$2,040,946.97. The bill carries \$106,638.30 for Pennsylvania claims, \$33,476.15 for West Virginia claims and \$4,834.75 for Ohio claims. All the claims have been passed upon and awards made by the court of the amounts carried in the bill.

Fast Train Derailed.

Decatur, Ill.—The Banner Limited, a fast passenger train on the Wabash railroad, running from Chicago to St. Louis, was derailed at Saunemin, Ill. According to the division officials of the road here, no one was killed in the wreck and only one man, a waiter, was seriously injured. Both his arms were broken. A relief train was made up at Decatur and sent to Saunemin.

Millmen Share in Prosperity.

Pittsburg—Notices were posted in the Spang & Chalfant Company mills in Etha, that a 10 per cent increase would be made in wages of laborers, May 1. Six hundred men are affected.