

# FOR PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

## TEN REASONS ASSIGNED BY INDEPENDENTS, PROGRESSIVES AND REPUBLICANS FOR SUPPORTING WILSON.

President Wilson has kept the United States out of the most terrible war in the History of the World. Patiently enduring criticism and abuse from hot-heads, and partisans, he has asserted the essential rights of American Citizens without sacrificing the lives of American Soldiers.

I shall vote for Mr. Wilson because of all the world's statesmen he has been most successful in serving his country. I believe that a vote against him is a vote against the best interest of America.

It cannot be denied that this is one of the most critical periods in the world's history. Neither can it be denied that the United States has ever been so prosperous or so powerful. I should feel myself an ingrate or a fool if I failed to sustain an administration that had brought us so safely through such perilous days.

Under ordinary circumstances I should vote for Mr. Hughes, but I dare not risk a change of pilots in these critical times when we prosper so greatly while the other powers are deluged in debt and death. The United States is more prosperous under Wilson than any nation has ever been in the history of the world.

Wilson finessed the United States into the enviable position of holding the balance of world power, and my admiration and gratitude is such that I would vote for him against any American, living or dead.



WOODROW WILSON

The greatest tribute to President Wilson's statesmanship is to be found in the fact that he asserted every essential right of the United States, while handicapped with an inadequate army and navy.

Even if Mr. Hughes would tell us what he would do were he President, I could not vote for him, because these are not the times to give an untried man the reins of the Government. We know what Wilson will do by what he has done, and I am content with conditions in this country as they are.

Candidate Hughes said recently in a public speech: "You couldn't get a decent protectionist measure out of a Democratic Congress sectionally organized any more than you could get a revival sermon out of a disorderly house." Any man who can so far lose his head as to insult half of his countrymen with such an uncalled for and obscene comparison cannot be safely trusted to conduct the niceties of diplomatic negotiations between great nations.

In 1912 Justice Hughes said, "The man who, being on the highest judicial tribunal, would consider another office, is fit neither for the one he holds nor the one to which he aspires." I agree with him, and shall vote for Wilson.

I believe if Justice Hughes is successful that in the future there will be many justices who, either consciously or unconsciously will write their opinion for what they consider popular approval. And whether they do or not, they will be suspected of doing so. Therefore, I am in favor of not making the Supreme Court the grooming ground for Presidents.

'PEACE WITH WILSON'  
'WAR WITH HUGHES'

**"I am willing, no matter what my personal fortunes may be, to play for the verdict of mankind."** Woodrow Wilson.

Political Adv.

## THOUSANDS OF MINERS HEARD PRESIDENT WHITE'S SPEECH IN THE COUNTY

The Following Is One of the Speeches Delivered by John P. White, President of the Mine Workers of America, in County, While En Route to Pittsburg.

The history of the United Mine Workers of America should be an inspiration to every worker and to every true believer in social and industrial justice. This organization, the greatest in the history of labor, has worked wonders in securing improved conditions for its members. But it has done much more. It has raised up men from a condition of subservient little better than that of the slave, it has carried the torch of freedom into Darkest America, it has created a concrete force for political and industrial democracy that no power on earth can destroy.

Less than twenty-six years ago, easily within the memory of the youngest member of the organization, the coal miner was not only in abject poverty, but he dared not call his soul his own. Cheated out of the coal he dug by petty pilferings at the company's scales, robbed of his wages by "scrip" and "pluck-me" stores, facing death throughout every day's toil in the unprotected, unventilated shaft or drift, denied the right of organization, he was brow-beaten by company guards and coal and iron police to quench the spark of rebellion that these conditions inevitably lighted in his breast.

None but the bravest dared talk of organization. Union meetings were held at dead of night in abandoned drifts with every man sworn to secrecy. Organizers were threatened with death and at times shot down in cold blood. The mind of the public was poisoned by talk of anarchy, and no public man cared or dared to lift his voice for justice.

By their own collective efforts alone, the miners have raised themselves from this condition of serfdom to that of respect in the eyes of the whole community. There are many today who hate the United Mine Workers because of its very success, but there is none who does not respect it.

Much has been achieved, but even more remains to be accomplished before the miners come into their own. But no one who has viewed the progress of the last twenty-six years can doubt the early dawning of the day when the miner will reap the reward in comfort, in freedom, and in security to which his great part in the production of the world's wealth entitles him.

In 1890, the year when the United Mine Workers of America was established, we find that the membership was 20,912. It now numbers more than 400,000. In the past five years the membership has increased more than 125,000, and 1,055 local unions have been organized.

The work of organizing the unorganized and partially organized districts of the country, has secured for us the bitter opposition of the powerful non-union interests. The persecution of our people in some sections where our organization has engaged in industrial strife is without parallel. Particularly do I refer to the great strikes of Colorado, West Virginia and certain sections of Pennsylvania. But the steady entry of our movement into these citadels of oppression is bearing fruit, and the opposition to the establishment of our union is gradually yielding to the enlightening influence of the organization and wage increase and reductions in hours of labor are being accomplished in the interest of these deserving fellow workers.

The United Mine Workers of America has wrought a wonderful change in the life and environment of the miner and the accomplishments of the past have been many and substantial, but the future holds in store for our people great and lasting benefits. Having established the eight hour day universally throughout the jurisdiction of our union and likewise the mine run system, we can well afford to turn our attention in the coming wage conference to a further reduction in the hours of labor, for in my opinion such a move is necessary if we are to conserve the economic and social welfare of our vast membership. This is made almost essential because of the increased use and introduction of machines. The records show that there are more machines used in coal mining than at any time in our history. So widespread has become their use that pick mining in many districts has become almost a lost art.

In the years 1913 and 1914 the annual production in both anthracite and bituminous fields was as follows:

	1913	1914
Bituminous	478,435,297	422,703,970
Anthracite	91,524,922	90,821,507
Total	569,960,219	513,525,477
Value	\$760,416,079	\$681,490,643

There were 763,185 men employed in the coal mining industry in 1914, of whom 179,679 or 23.6-10 per cent were employed in the anthracite mines of Pennsylvania. There were in use in the coal mines of the United States in 1913 16,373 machines, producing 242,421,713 tons of coal. In 1914 this number was increased to 16,507 machines, producing 218,399,237 tons of coal.

Despite the depression that prevailed in 1914, reducing the total output of the mines, the machines in operation increased, as these figures will show. I am, therefore, impressed with the fact that if we prepare our movement for the inauguration of the cardinal reform in our coming wage conference, we will be able to secure it, and its benefits will redound greatly to the advancement of our people. This should result in an eight hour day from bank to bank, or a seven hour day on the present basis.

Surely the great industrial conflicts that our movement has engaged in in the past several years, and which I have touched upon here today, should leave their lessons, and I believe they have. The far reaching effects they have upon the welfare of the citizenship should prompt every one who is actuated by a sincere desire to see the community progress, to do all in his power to eradicate such conditions and everything should be done that it is possible to do to exalt labor. Before we can reach that plane of understanding so much needed there must come a change in the relationship between industry and mankind. It seems to me that the words of Scott Nearing are very appropriate at this time:

### "Masters and Slaves."

"Was industry made for men or was man made for industry? If man was made for industry, then it is just that industry should be the master and man the slave. It is just that 500,000 men and women should be killed and injured annually while they minister to the industrial deity; it is fair that women toil long hours for a pittance; it is right that humanity writ in agony under the goad of the industrial taskmaster.

"If, on the other hand, industry was made for man, then it is just that man should be the master and industry the slave. It is fair that any calling which crushes men's bodies, destroys the souls of women and little children, or takes a toll of life and joy greater than its contribution to the happiness of the community, should be reformed or abolished.

"Two thousand years ago Jesus rebuked the Pharisees and justified His disciples—who had picked corn on the Sabbath day—in these words: 'The Sabbath was made for man, and not man for the Sabbath.' The world listens for the modern prophet who shall proclaim, 'Industry was made for man, and not man for industry.'"

A valuable bay horse owned by Angelo Orlando, of South Bethlehem, ran away and plunged headfirst into a plateglass store window, breaking its neck.

Sixteen bird houses made last year by pupils of Brownsville school, Berks county, are now tenanted by wrens, robins and bluebirds, and one by a bumblebee.

Chauncey M. Dresser, formerly of Company M, Fourth Infantry, Bethlehem, is appointed as dental surgeon in the national guard and assigned to El Paso.

Colonel Coulter, of the "Fighting Tenth" regiment, in western Pennsylvania, urged universal military training at a chamber of commerce luncheon in Pittsburg.

Pleading guilty to having sold second-hand mattresses without having them tagged as such, J. M. Oplinger & Son, of Northampton, were fined \$25 and costs on two counts.

Two more farms aggregating 170 acres will be acquired by the State Institution for Feeble-minded and Epileptics above Spring City, making 900 acres in all—700 in Chester county and 200 in Montgomery.

Thomas Valentine, of Douglassville, who was in Admiral Farragut's flagship Franklin when she made a European cruise in 1867, has retired from the United States navy and purchased a home in his home village.

Robert H. Skelton was appointed rural mail carrier on Route No. 6 out of Cambridge Springs, Crawford county. George W. Louthan was appointed rural mail carrier on Route No. 1 out of Darlington, Beaver county.

Barber J. F. McGorry, of Nesquehoning, has received four horned toads from Neil Gallagher, who is with Company B, N. G. P., on the Mexican border. The toads are thriving and the climate seems to agree with them.

The eighty-seventh annual grand encampment of the Odd Fellows of Pennsylvania and the twenty-third annual council of the Patriarchs Militant was held at Chambersburg.

The Quakake Valley, Carbon county, the favorite haunt of the red men before the advent of the whites, still holds pre-eminence as the greatest field for Indian relics in Carbon county.

The fourteenth annual reunion of the Southern District Association of G. A. R. Veterans was held in Shipensburg, and the town was crowded with hundreds of wearers of fadel blue.

George W. Harrison, fifty years old, of Sharon, committed suicide by lying his head on a rail on the Pennsylvania railroad tracks in Wheeling. He was decapitated by a passenger train.

James Ridgeway, driver for a Salvation Army industrial wagon at Norristown, lost both legs, cut off by a Pennsylvania railroad train, when his horse backed the wagon onto the tracks.

The question of a central high school, with the bond issue necessary, will be voted upon by the districts of Lemoyne, Camp Hill, East Pennsboro, West Fairview and Wormleysburg, November 7.

Miss Ruth Mier, a Bullskin township teacher, was near death when the buggy in which she was driving to school was struck by a Pennsylvania passenger train near Conneville. The horse dragged the wrecked buggy, with one wheel missing, into a field. Miss Mier pluckily held to the reins and escaped injury.

With a gunshot wound in the head, the body of Mrs. Peter Bloom, thirty years old, a former resident of McKeesport, was found in a pool of blood in her home in Bovard, near Slippery Rock. Detectives are working on the theory that the woman was murdered by a former admirer, who, it is said, visited the residence and disappeared.

Reports to the state department of agriculture show that the state's buckwheat crop this year will be less than sixty per cent of last year and that the potato crop will not reach seventy per cent of that of 1915, largely due to weather conditions. It is also reported from many counties that the threshing of wheat does not show as many bushels per acre as last year in some leading wheat raising counties. Stockholders of the Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis railroad in Pittsburg adopted by almost unanimous vote the agreement for the merger and consolidation of the Vandalia Railroad company, the Pittsburg, Wheeling & Kentucky Railroad company, the Chicago, Indiana & Eastern Railroad company, the Anderson Belt Line Railway company, and the Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railroad company.

## SHERRIF'S SALES

By virtue of certain writs of F. I. Pa., Vend. Ex. and Lev. Pa., issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Indiana county and to me directed, there will be exposed to public vendue or outcry at the Court House, Indiana, Pennsylvania, on

Friday, Oct. 27, 1916

AT 1:00 O'CLOCK, P. M.,

the following described real estate, to-wit:

All the right, title, interest and claim of the defendant, parcel of land of the Court of Common Pleas of Indiana, Pennsylvania, near borough of Creekside,

beginning at a post in the township of Washington, county of Indiana, Pennsylvania, near borough of Creekside, thence by land of A. Howard's heirs and along the said road south 27 1-4 degrees east 10.1 perches to stones; thence by land of same north 50 degrees east 15.7 perches to stones; thence by land of Snyder heirs north 27 1-2 degrees west 14 degrees to a post near a white oak; thence by land of J. McPeaters south 33 degrees west 18.7 perches to the place of beginning, containing one acre and 29 perches, on which the said claimant erected, built and furnished, in a good, substantial and workmanlike manner a one-story frame structure known as a hall, of the dimensions of 80 feet by 20 feet, walls twelve feet high, with roof, partitions, doors, windows, chimneys, to be used as a lodge room.

Taken in execution at suit of M. L. Carnahan, Lev. Pa. No. 34, December Term, 1916.

NOTICE—Any person purchasing at the above sale will please take notice that at least \$100.00 (if the bid be so much) will be required as soon as the property is knocked down unless the purchaser is the only judgment creditor, in which case an amount sufficient to cover all costs will be required and the balance of the purchase money must be paid in full or receipt given by the judgment creditor. No deed will be offered for acknowledgment unless purchase money be fully paid. The sheriff reserves the right to return his writ "property not sold for non-payment of purchase money."

H. A. BOGGS, Sheriff, Sheriff's Office, Indiana, Pa., Oct. 4, 1916.

## DR. C. J. DICKIE DENTIST

Room 14, second floor  
Marshall building  
INDIANA, PENNA.

SMOKE  
**ZIRA**  
CIGARETTES  
PLAIN-END.

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