

Republican News Item.

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LAPORTE, SULLIVAN COUNTY PA. THURSDAY SEPTEMBER 23, 1909.

75C PER YEAR

\$24,000—\$44,000 Which Do You Prefer?

The average man earns about \$1,100 a year. He works 40 years and earns a total of \$44,000 in a life time. The average day laborer gets \$2.00 a day or \$600 for a year of 300 days. He earns \$24,000 in a life time. The difference between \$44,000 and \$24,000 is \$20,000. This is the minimum value of a practical education in dollars and cents. The increased self-respect cannot be measured in money. Why not stop plugging away at a small salary when the International Correspondence Schools, of Scranton, Pa., can give you an education that will make a high salaried man of you? No matter what line of work you care to follow, this great educational institution can prepare you in your spare time and at a small cost to secure a good-paying position. Our local Representative will show you how you can triple your earning capacity. Look him up today. He is

C. F. BRENNAN,
I. C. S. Representative. TOWANDA, PA.

COLE'S HARDWARE.

No Place Like this Place
For Reliable

STOVES and RANGES, COAL OR WOOD. HEATERS;

ONE OF WINTER'S GREAT DELIGHTS.

House Furnishing Goods, Tools of Every
Description, Guns and Ammunition.

Bargains that bring the buyer back.
Come and test the truth of our talk.

A lot of second hand stoves and ranges for sale cheap.
We can sell you in stoves anything from a fine Jewel Base
Burner to a low priced but satisfactory cook stove.

Hot Air, Steam and Hot Water Heating and
General Repairing, Roofing and Spouting.

Samuel Cole, Dushore, Pa.

The Shopbell Dry Good Co.,
313 Pine Street,
WILLIAMSPORT, PA.

Black Dress Goods

Black is always dignified and genteel. We believe this will be a black goods season. The result of our belief is magnificent in an overflowing stock—an abundance of handsome fabrics at prices unprecedented for cheapness. We show an absolutely new fabrics.

PRIESTLEY'S TUSSAH ROYAL

A brilliant material of Mohair and Worsted for \$1.50, \$1.75 and \$2.00 yard.
We have a fine assortment of all wool black fabrics in plain and fancy weaves that range in price from 50c to \$2.00

New Autumn Tailored Suits

Are being shown in a large variety of models. The trend of the new styles is reflected in these fall garments. The materials are the newest and the colors the most favored. Every woman will be interested not only in their styles but in their very low prices.

HOSE FOR SCHOOL WEAR,

Fast black ribbed Hose in all sizes for Boys and girls heavy black ribbed hose 10 and 12 1/2 cents. splendid values for 15 cents.

We have a full line of the celebrated Black Cat and pony ribbed Stockings for boys and girls. They are the very best wearing hose made for 25c.

ART DRAPERIES AND SILKOLINES

The new fall designs have come in. Never have shown before such a handsome lot of patterns.

SILKOLINES in plain colors and ART TICKING in fancy stripes and fancy designs for 10 cents. figures, special qualities for 25c.
CREPONE in a new lot floral effect GENEVA CLOTH, a new Persian patterns for 12 1/2 and 14 cents. effect material for draperies for 18 cts.

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PENNSYLVANIA TO BLAZE THE WAY

Citadel of Republicanism to
Uphold Protection.

TO ANSWER "SIDESTEPPERS"

Stalwart Citizenship of Keystone State Will at the Polls Indorse the Action of Penrose and His Colleagues in Congress in Defeating La Follette and His Free Trade Allies.

[Special Correspondence.]

Harrisburg, Sept. 21.

Republicans of Pennsylvania have accepted the challenge of the opponents of a protective tariff and propose to assert themselves at the coming election by rolling up a great majority for the Republican ticket.

In the recent tariff debates in Washington men of the type of La Follette, Dooliver, Cummings and others who voted with the Democrats against the Payne bill, warned Senator Penrose and his stalwart Republican colleagues from the Keystone state that they "would hear from the people at the next election" if they did not desist in their efforts to pass the measure as agreed upon by the protectionists.

That the people of Pennsylvania, who are benefited more than those of any other state, intend to indorse the action of their Republican representatives in congress upon this subject at the November election is manifest upon every hand.

For Great Popular Vote.

It is proposed that there shall be such an emphatic vote of approval of the policy of protection that the whole world shall have reason to know how Pennsylvania stands upon this issue.

On every side there are evidences of a revival of business due to the passage of the tariff bill.

Mills that were closed for years are being reopened, fires are being rekindled in many an idle furnace, many thousands of coke ovens which were long black and silent are now ablaze and roaring joyous notes of prosperity for labor and capital alike. Steel mills and similar plants are working on full time. Labor is generally employed.

The great textile establishments located in various counties of the state are again busy with a splendid outlook for the future, the shipyards along the Delaware are taking on new men daily, not only to help build the great Dreadnoughts, which the federal government has just contracted for, but to also help construct new craft for the merchant marine, which is already feeling the gratifying effects of the revival of trade and industrial activity.

As a practical evidence of appreciation of the work of Senator Penrose in the framing of the tariff bill, and especially his magnificent services in guarding the interest of his constituents of the Keystone state, a series of testimonials will be given him next month.

First, the workmen of Kensington, the great textile district of the Quaker City, propose to give expression to their admiration for his special efforts in their behalf. During the entire discussion of the tariff schedules Senator Penrose kept in touch with a committee of the wage earners of this section, and they were advised as to every move of those advocating a reduction of duties which would have meant disaster to the manufacturing interest of the country.

A delegation of women employed in the mills of Kensington, it will be recalled, made a pilgrimage to the national capital to combat the campaign of the society women, who were seeking reduced duties in order that they might purchase foreign-made goods.

Tributes to Penrose.

At a meeting called by the Workingmen's Protective Tariff League of Philadelphia for Oct. 7, not only will the men of Kensington attend in great numbers, but thousands of women employed in the textile mills have resolved to turn out to cheer Senator Penrose.

There will be speeches, from men from the various mills, and possibly one or more of the women will be given an opportunity to address the gathering and to tell what they know of the work of the Senator and his Republican colleagues in the senate and house at Washington.

A call has just been sent out to the manufacturers of Pennsylvania, signed by some of the most representative mill owners in the state, who are arranging a testimonial banquet to Senator Penrose to be given in the Bellevue-Stratford hotel in Philadelphia on Oct. 16 in recognition of his service to his state and the country in championing the cause of protection to American industries.

This promises to be a memorable occasion.

While these gatherings will be in no sense political, they are indicative of the feeling of the people of Pennsylvania upon the issue that has been squarely drawn by the so-called "downward revisionists" of the La Follette school of western free trade theorists.

The importance of a heavy Republican vote throughout Pennsylvania next November is being dwelt upon by business men and others who were harassed through unsettled conditions during the tariff agitation.

They realize that should the Republican vote in this state in November be small it would at once be commented upon by La Follette and his coterie and pointed to as a verification of their predictions that "the people" would be heard from.

Not only would this be taken as an expression of disapproval of the work of the Republican congressmen from Pennsylvania in support of protective policies, but it would at once give encouragement to the opponents of protection all over the country to reopen the tariff fight and to seek to elect congressmen next year who would vote to change the tariff and thus spread chaos and disaster in every business and industrial center.

The farmers, who are among the main beneficiaries of the new tariff act, whose products have been protected from Canadian and other foreign competition, and who with labor and capital employed everywhere, find a ready and profitable market for everything they have to sell, are taking a deep interest in the present political situation.

Reports from every county in Pennsylvania are to the effect that the farmers will be found supporting the full Republican ticket in November and that they will see to it that their votes shall be cast on election day, Nov. 2.

Why will the newspapers persist in calling the meetings of the national and state granges "conventions?" That word does not appear in the grange vocabulary.

Taft's Tariff Speech.

President Taft's candid and outspoken discussion of the tariff will carry conviction and win approval through the country. No President or party leader has before so frankly addressed all his fellow-citizens and a president always speaks to all on a vital issue.

President Taft admits the right of a man to separate from his party on a tariff issue. He accepts such an act as a matter of conscience.

But he condemns as a matter of judgment a readiness to keep high duties in operation when lower were offered. The choice was not between duties in the new tariff and higher duties in the old tariff. As President Taft frankly says, the alliance between far Western States growing wool and Eastern States using it made impossible a revision of the wool schedule, which called both for reduction and classification. Democratic votes bared other changes.

Seeing this it was a part of justice and expediency, principle and patriotism, to vote for the best tariff that could be secured and to lower duties as far as they could be lowered and maintain the protection principle, preserving the higher level of wages here.

This was done. If all was not done much was accomplished. No revision is near. None should be. But before the next revision the tariff Commission will gain facts, analyzed rates and make intelligent action possible. The country has had its last tariff on hasty investigation. President Taft proposes to use all the powers of the new Tariff Commission to make luminous future action by Congress when an other revision is needed.

On Saturday Sept. 18th. at Bernice, Mrs. Frank Shaffer entertained at a birthday party and dinner the following guests:

Mrs. Green, Mrs. David Miller, Mrs. Henderson, Mrs. Chapman, Mrs. David Duncan, Mrs. Henry Bailey, Mrs. Anson Weede, Mrs. Abe Gore, Mrs. C. Place Mrs. William Allen, Mrs. James Patton Mrs. Pat McGeever, Mrs. Frank Allen, Mrs. John Brogan, Mrs. Pendergrast, Mrs. Ben Helsen, Mrs. Harrison Collins, Mrs. William and Mrs. Henry Stroppe, Mrs. Henry Brown, Mrs. James Gilligan, Mrs. Charles Bishop.

Big Day at the State Capital.

Until within the recent past the Sunday school was looked upon as a place for the instruction of children but the advent of the organized Adult Bible Class has changed this old fashioned notion and men and women are now found in the Sunday school in large numbers.

The organization of Bible classes for men and women has taken the form of mighty movement in Pennsylvania and the State is feeling the influence of it from one end to the other.

Thursday October 14th. representatives of these classes will assemble in Harrisburg in connection with the annual convention of the Pennsylvania State Sabbath School Association, which meets October 13-15 and hold a big demonstration in the interest of the Organized Adult Class Movement. Governor Stewart will be present and address the evening meeting to be held in the Chestnut Street Auditorium. The building has a seating capacity of 4,000 and will be reserved strictly for members of men's classes. The representative of women's classes will meet in one of the large churches. The afternoon of the day will be devoted to a conference session of the delegates. Three auditoriums will be used to accommodate the audiences.

The mass meeting will be preceded by a street parade in which more than 5,000 men will participate.

The railroads will run special trains for the occasion and many counties are now at work forming their delegations. Some of them have already announced the number they will take as follows: Lebanon, 500; Fayette, 125; Westmorland, 100; Lycoming, 100; Blair, 100, Cambria, 100. Every county will be represented. The delegations will go with bands and banners. It will be a big day at the State Capitol.

Among the speakers advertised are Hon. John Wawamaker, Philadelphia; Rev. David James Burrell, D. D. New York; Bishop Darlington, Harrisburg; W. C. Pearce, Chicago; Dr. Joseph Clark, Ohio, and others.

The State Association will offer four flag awards for classes showing the largest percentage of membership present and the largest aggregate mileage traveled by the delegates. The parade will be reviewed by Governor Stewart, the State Board of Directors and invited guests.

The local committee is planning to have elaborate electric illuminations for the occasion.

Mr. O. P. Beckley, of Harrisburg, with an efficient committee is co-operating with the State Association in working out the details. The carrying out of the present plans will surpass anything of the kind ever attempted.

Teachers' Meeting.

Dushore, Pres., J. H. Ballentine; Secy., James A. Bowels, Lopez, Quin, H. R. Henning; Secy., Anna Quin, Sonestown, Pres., J. R. Molyneux; Secy., Victor Bird, Eagles Mere, Pres., D. L. Lovette; Secy., Emma Biddle, Estella, Pres., M. R. Black; Secy., Larue Bird, Hills-grove, Pres., G. W. Portz; Secy., Laura Wagner, Shunk, Pres., D. M. Soper; Secy., C. H. Warren.

The President will take charge of the meeting, appoint an Executive Committee, and a Committee on Program.

The Secretary will send a report of each meeting, together with a list of the teachers present, underscoring all who take an active part in the meeting.

The first meeting will be held at each of the above places, Saturday, September 25th

The Morning session will be devoted to a discussion of the work as outlined in the adopted course of study for the first and second months. The late date at which some of our schools are opening make it necessary to devote some time for the consideration of the work for two months.

The afternoon session will be devoted to general discussion of problems of interest and to the first two chapters of Dinsmore's "Teaching a District School".

Morning session opened at 9 o'clock; afternoon sessions, at 1:30. J. E. Reese Killgore, County Supt.

Taft on Railroads.

Railroad managers will read with mingled feelings the amendments to the interstate commerce law proposed yesterday by President Taft.

The only recommendation with which every railroad man will agree Congress has never been willing to accept. For four years President Roosevelt urged repeatedly that railroads should be permitted to make agreements on rates, etc., subject to approval and regulation of the Interstate Commerce Commission. Congress flatly refused. No better prospect exists that the House and Senate will accept this proposal next Winter than in the past.

Shippers as a whole are against it. So are the plain people. The opinion of experts and railroad men have no effect. What President Roosevelt could not secure President Taft may accomplish, but the chances are against him.

Railroad managers will oppose any increased powers for the Interstate Commerce Commission, such as President Taft urges, but they should be enacted. The commission should have power to supervise railroad rules or regulations, rate classification and the issue of new shares and bonds. Shippers suffer today because the commission cannot reach either rate tariff classifications or railroad rules. Yet the field of freight classification is so great and railroad regulations enter so intimately into railroad operation that railroad management will have small discretion left between labor organizations on one side and the commission on the other, when this additional power is granted by Congress, as it probably will be.

Control by the commission over the ownership by railroads of the shares of competing lines, and supervision over the issue of new shares and bonds are needed. Mr. Harri-man's railroad Empire and fortune could never have been created if this power had been vested in the commission and the improvements he made in the Union Pacific Railroad system would not have been prevented by this control. States have passed laws controlling consolidation and new capitalization. Congress should.

A new Court to pass on railroad issues is almost a necessity. The commission is swamped with cases. The Federal Courts, to which appeals now go, have for twenty years been unfriendly to a commission possessing powers that trench on judicial territory. Congress always favors new offices, new courts and new functionaries.

Three years' experience have shown the need of the changes in the Hepburn act which President Taft proposes, but their passage will depend on the extent to which public opinion demands them.

Ban on Small Checks.

Washington D. C. Sept. 21.—If you should write a check for less than \$1 after January 1, 1910, you will subject yourselves to the possibility of a fine of \$500 or being imprisoned for six months in jail.

Protests by the hundred are being filed by merchants, retail houses of all kinds, especially those doing mail order business, and by all business men in general, against Section 178 of the Penal laws, which was approved March 4, 1909, and which provides that no person shall make issue, circulate or pay out any note, check, memorandum, token or other obligation for a less sum than \$1, intended to circulate as money or to be received or used in lieu of lawful money of the United States.

Though this law will not take effect until January 1 next, business houses are busy sending protests to their Congressmen that the section should not go into effect at that time.

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