

Republican News Item.

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LAPORTE, SULLIVAN COUNTY PA. THURSDAY OCTOBER 14, 1909.

75¢ 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. O. 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 10 and 12½ cents. Boys and girls heavy black ribbed hose 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 fancy designs for 10 cents. ART TICKING in fancy stripes and figures, special qualities for 25c. CREPONE in a new lot floral effect patterns for 12½ and 14 cents. GENEVA CLOTH, a new Persian effect material for draperies for 18 cts.

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MUST KEEP BENCH FREE OF POLITICS

Munson, Democratic Nominee
For Supreme Court, Criticised.

HIS TACTICS CONDEMNED

Touching Elbows With All Kinds of Politicians In Tour of the State and With a Pathetic Appeal For "Complimentary" Votes From Republicans.

[Special Correspondence.]

Harrisburg, Oct. 12.

Members of the judiciary and lawyers generally throughout Pennsylvania are commenting adversely upon the remarkable campaign that is being conducted by C. LaRue Munson, the Democratic nominee for associate justice of the supreme court, in his own behalf.

This ambitious gentleman has cast aside all regard for precedent and has ignored traditions of the legal profession in making a political canvass for election to the highest judicial tribunal in the commonwealth.

It has apparently not occurred to Mr. Munson that the proprieties of the situation should prompt an aspirant for an office of this exalted character to respect the sentiment of the people which has been manifested upon many an occasion in absolute hostility to anything calculated to bring the judiciary into the game of politics or to besmirch the judicial ermine with the contaminating influence of a personal political campaign.

Pronounced Public Sentiment.

In Pennsylvania, probably more than in any other state, has it been agreed that candidates for the supreme bench should refrain from any act that might be construed as appealing for or soliciting votes or to influence a political campaign in any particular.

That an aspirant for the greatest office of a judicial nature in the gift of the people of the state should be found going from county to county, from borough to borough, from ward to ward, in a mad hunt for votes, touching elbows with all sorts and manner of men, good, bad and indifferent, with no evidence of a realization of the undignified, unwholesome and dangerous character of the canvass, has called forth a storm of protests such as would startle a man of ordinary sensibilities.

A Judge's High Ideals.

Judge Robert von Moschizsker, ever since he was honored with a unanimous nomination for the supreme bench, has refrained from taking any part whatever in the political campaign. He spent the summer in Nova Scotia, and since his return has been industriously engaged in the performance of his judicial duties in the court of common pleas of Philadelphia. He has declined every invitation to address meetings, to attend receptions of a political character or to participate in public dinners where any reference might be made to his candidacy.

In his speech of acceptance of the nomination, Judge von Moschizsker showed how much he respected public sentiment. Among other things he said:

The candidate for judicial office occupies a different position from other candidates. Under our customs he is nominated by the party convention and may reasonably look for the usual party support, but he is not in a position to discuss politics or the policies of his party, for the reason that when elected to the bench he has nothing whatever to do with politics or the carrying out of party policies. In fact, it becomes his duty, when elected, to forget that he was a candidate of any particular party and to proceed to administer the law for the whole people without regard to any principles or policies, save the principles of the law as he is given the power to understand them. Fortunately, these ideas have become fixed in Pennsylvania, and it is not my desire to make any departure therefrom.

Not a single word or a single act of Judge von Moschizsker since that day can be pointed to that might be even twisted into a suggestion of an appeal for a solitary vote.

Policy of a Politician.

How different with his opponent, Mr. Munson. Mr. Munson is now on a tour of the state, shaking hands with all who will honor him with an opportunity to do so. A complete political machine, entirely independent of the regular Democratic state committee has been running in his special interest ever since he entered the race. Canvassers are out in the state, letters are being written to Republicans soliciting their support for his candidacy, and individual appeals are being made for "complimentary" votes for Mr. Munson from men of the majority party.

Every precinct politician understands the old "complimentary vote game."

It has been worked time and again to fool the unsophisticated, and it has time and again been successful.

What is a complimentary vote? It is just the same as any other vote, only that it is usually a vote gotten under false representation. The theory of the man who goes after votes of this character is that the man from whom he asks a complimentary vote is so ignorant that he does not know

that he is voting against his party, his party nominee and his party's principles, just as positively and just as effectually as the man who has always been out in the open as an avowed political enemy of the party from whom the complimentary vote is solicited.

C. LaRue Munson, the Democratic nominee for associate justice of the supreme court of Pennsylvania, nominated in a Bourbon Democratic convention and placed upon a Bourbon Democratic platform, in which every principle of Republicanism is attacked, and particularly the fundamental principle of protection, which is a vital issue in the present campaign, presents a unique spectacle in the present contest in appealing for votes, complimentary or otherwise, from Republicans of the Keystone State.

As the personal director of his own canvass, Mr. Munson should take himself into council and decide to abandon his present political campaign out of deference to the unquestionable and unquestioned public sentiment.

If he shall do this, his standing with the bar of Pennsylvania, after his overwhelming defeat on Nov. 2, will at least not be as low as it otherwise would be.

A great deal is said nowadays about America's heavy debt to Europe. Bankers estimate that this country's unpaid obligations at present amount to \$400,000,000.

There is nothing either new or sinister about this apparently immense sum which the people of the United States now owe. To pay the interest and dividends upon our securities owned abroad and to meet the foreign insurance policies requires several hundred millions annually. Add to this at least \$100,000,000 of good American dollars which are carried out of the country every year by tourists and it will be found that the United States must sell commodities to foreigners worth from \$300,000,000 to \$400,000,000 more than it purchases from them in order to square the balance sheet.

By the great excess of our exports we pay off the debt which is piled up every year against this country. For months past the United States has been busier than usual in importing all manner of supplies—necessities as well as luxuries—an inevitable sequel to the trade expansion at home.

But Europe must and will buy hugely from the United States. It will be obliged to pay a very big price for cotton, corn, and wheat, and it will take all of each of these great staples that our people can spare. Our exports of these products will be limited only by our supplies, as there is ever ready a world market for them.

The United States mines just about the amount of gold which the country annually requires and it is the only great nation which can do this. We have silver to sell, so that in the precious or money metals we have a little surplus every year.

In making the grand international settlement the fact that the United States need not first buy gold in order to pay its debts with that metal is of much consequence. But most of all are we indebted to the farmer for the ease with which this country cancels its great obligations to the outside world and builds up a trade and cash balance for itself.

Arrested for Stealing.

Constable Frank Kellogg arrested Solon Vargason at the Forksville fair on Thursday, on charge of stealing various articles from L. F. Marcy and others. A bicycle belonging to Burton Bennet came into possession of Vargason without the formalities of a deal, and this ambiguous transaction will figure in the trial which will be held in justice court at Monroeton Saturday. Vargason secured bail for appearance at the hearing.

No-To-Bac for Fifty Cents.

Guaranteed tobacco habit cure, makes weak men strong, blood pure. 50c. All druggists.

Horrible Death Lay in Wait for Woman Extinguish Flaming Brush.

Dushore, Oct. 8.—With her clothing all burned from her body and her flesh so badly roasted that it crumbled to dust when touched, Mrs. William Fairchilds, who lived about a mile from this place, was found by neighbors yesterday about noon. She lived for two hours, suffering the most intense agony, before death relieved her. Her clothing had caught fire while she was fighting a brush blaze.

Mrs. Fairchilds was alone at her home yesterday about noon when she noticed that a passing engine had set fire to a pile of brush near the barn. Fearing that the blaze would get beyond control and reach that structure she attempted to beat it out. The wind blew her dress into the flames and in almost a second she was all ablaze. Maddened by the pain she started to run to the house, her every movement only serving to make her rescue more impossible. After running about 100 yards she fell to the ground, a writhing mass of charred flesh, from which every bit of clothing had been burned.

Neighbors who live across the fields were attracted by the woman's screams, and saw her just before she fell. They said that when they first saw her she was one big ball of fire. As quickly as possible they ran to her assistance, but she was beyond human aid, though conscious. In addition to her terrible burns which were over her entire body, she had inhaled fire and through a physician was summoned, it was impossible to do anything except alleviate, to a certain extent, the pain she suffered. She was conscious to the last. Deceased was aged about fifty years and is survived by her husband and five children, two sons and three daughters.

Dangers at School.

Physicians, parents, and school teachers are aware of the fact that the dangers which confront the child who attends the public schools. Some of these dangers are: Too violent exercise, liability to accident while at play; injuries to eyesight through neglect to have their eyes examined, and the menace of fast driving of vehicles on the streets over which children must pass on their way to school. With proper care these dangers may be avoided or minimized, but there is another and a graver danger which it seems cannot be guarded against successfully—that of coming into contact with and contracting contagious or infectious diseases, a danger which is almost constantly present.

Parents are sometimes accused of carelessness in sending their children to school when they are afflicted with contagious disease, but the parents are not always to blame. It is sometimes impossible for a physician to correctly diagnose a case of sickness until after it is too late to prevent the sick child from mingling with her school mates, hence it is not surprising that parents cannot always know what is wrong with their children when they are indisposed. Because of this uncertainty during the first stages of sickness cases of contagious diseases are found among children who have been attending school regularly.

Many children have contracted contagious diseases while at school and the only preventive which can be suggested is that parents, when they discover that their child is ill, keep her at home until a physician has thoroughly examined her and ascertained the nature of her illness. This might be regarded as a foolish proposition, but as no parent desires that other children may be made seriously ill through her neglect to take every precaution against the spread of contagious disease it would be displaying wisdom on the part of parents to be sure their child is not afflicted with such disease rather than to be too anxious to have their child attend school while ill.

To Cure Constipation Forever.

Take Cascarella's Candy Cathartic. 10c or 50c. If C. C. C. fail to cure, druggists refund money.

Union County Family Poisoned.

Charged with attempting to poison his mother-in-law, Mrs. Anna Stetzer, of Laurelton, near Lewisburg and her entire family, by placing arsenic in medicine and flour which they used, Jacob Baughman, 35 years old, of Cass, West Virginia, is under arrest here. Baughman and his wife had a disagreement and she returned to her mother's home in Laurelton. He followed and made an effort to effect reconciliation. In this he was unsuccessful, and after another disagreement left the house. Shortly after his departure members of the family who partook of some of the medicine became violently sick. Others of the family and some neighbors who ate some bread baked with flour that was in the house during Baughman's visit, also became ill with symptoms which indicated arsenical poisoning.

An analysis of the bread, flour, and medicine disclosed arsenic. C. B. Booth of troop B, state constabulary, was detailed to make an investigation. He arrested Baughman in a lumber camp near Phillipsburg, Center County. He was brought to Lewisburg and given a hearing and held for the January term of court.—Ex.

Talk an Optimist.

President Taft is an optimist. He is one of the many millions of American citizens who believe that the world is much better and brighter today than it was 50 years ago; "that each man has a greater interest in his fellowmen than was the case fifty years ago." There is a whole lot of truth in that latter statement. Men of wealth today are doing more for those who need help than the rich did a half century ago. This help is given in many ways—in endowing colleges and schools of learning; in affording opportunities to the worthy man to increase his ability of earning a living; in giving him a chance to rise in the world and become one of its great and influential powers.

Men and women on every side are striving to uplift those who show a disposition to get out of the rut. A helping hand is extended and men who are possessed of ability are lifted into position of prominence and responsibility, no matter whether they be rich or poor. The people take an optimistic view of things and in their mind's eye see the great possibilities which loom up largely in front of them. The world is becoming more a place of pleasant living than a temporary abiding place for those who are hopeless. President Taft is an optimist because he has mingled with the people and has read in their faces that happiness which comes only to a contented people.

The Gun May Be Used After October 15.

The woodcock season opened Friday, Oct. 1st. Bear came in at the same date.

Under the rules relating to woodcock but ten may be killed in a day, twenty in a week and fifty during the season by one person. The number of bear is unlimited.

On October 15th, the season opens for pheasant, quail wild turkey and squirrel (fox black or gray.)

The new game law as interpreted in the "Digest" published by the secretary of the game commission, provides that of English Mongolian or Chinese pheasant ten may be killed in a day, twenty in a week and fifty during the season by one person.

Of ruffed grouse, commonly called pheasant, five may be killed in a day, twenty in a week and fifty during the season by one person.

Of quail or Virginia partridge ten may be killed in a day, forty in a week and seventy-five during the season by one person.

Of wild turkey one may be killed in a day, two during the season by one person.

Of squirrels six of combined kinds may be killed in a day by one person.

The season for rabbits opens on Nov. 1st. Ten may be taken in a day by one person.

Rabbits are said to be very plentiful this season.