

Republican News Item.

State Library

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LAPORTE, SULLIVAN COUNTY PA. FRIDAY, MAY 13, 1910.

75C PER YEAR

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W. C. FRONTZ President.

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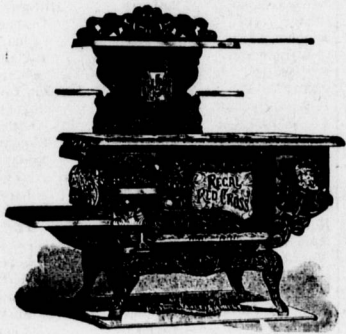
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There's nothing lacking in our Dress Goods Department. We can't imagine how you can fail to find what you want here at any price from 50c to \$2.00. Stocks are large and varied; fabrics are new, many of them are exclusive. The prices are down to the lowest notch. Serges, Henriettas, Batistes, Wool Taffetas, Panamas, Diagonals, Striped effects, Tussah Royal and neat Fancy Suitings.

Ladies' Kid Gloves.

In all the wanted styles of Gloves and fashionable new shades for spring wear. Good gloves for \$1.00. The very best for \$1.50

Ladies' New Suits and Gowns.

From scores of shoppers, "buyers" would be more accurate, we hear expressions of delight at the attractive styles we are showing at the low prices they are marked.

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In the new desirable styles for all sorts of gowns and waists are here in full force. Black, white and colored bands and appliques in rich designs. Gold and silver effects in bands and all-overs. Fancy yoking, etc.

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And Foulards in all the newest colorings, neat designs in light and dark shades. Cheyney's shower-proof Foulards are the most serviceable made. Beautiful patterns, 23 inches wide for 85c a yard.

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At the News Item Office.

EDWARD VII. DEAD; GEORGE V. IS NOW PUT ON THRONE

England Mourns Her Beloved Ruler; Eu- rope Shares Grief

ONLY SON SUCCEEDS HIM; ROYAL FAMILY AT DEATHBED

British Sovereign Expires from Bronchial Pneumonia After a Short Illness

The Life of Edward VII. at a Glance.

Born in Buckingham Palace on November 9, 1841. Christened in St. George's Chapel on January 25, 1842, and baptized Albert Edward. Created Prince of Wales and Earl of Dublin when four weeks old. Studied at Edinburgh University, Oxford and at Cambridge. Visited Canada and the United States in 1860. Betrothed to Princess Alexandra of Denmark on September 9, 1862; married on March 10, 1863, in St. George's Chapel, Windsor. Ascended the throne on the death of Queen Victoria on January 22, 1901, and was crowned in Westminster Abbey on August 9, 1902. Died on May 6, 1910, aged sixty-eight years, five months and twenty-seven days. Reigned 9 years, 3 months and 14 days.

London, May 10.—King Edward VII. is dead and King George V. reigns. The Prince of Wales succeeded to the crown the moment of his father's death, according to the laws of the Kingdom, without official ceremony. The following day the Privy Council met, and Earl Crewe, the Lord President, announced the death of the King, and the new monarch took the oath of accession and declared his title.

The King's death will transform the London society "season" into mourning. Plans for Mr. Roosevelt's visit will be sweepingly altered, and it is believed the latter will shorten his projected stay in England and deliver his address at Oxford and visit friends quietly.

All racing will be abandoned for weeks and the theatres in London and the provinces will close.

Dispatches from Berlin indicate that the Kaiser is preparing to leave for England immediately.

All evening immense crowds, silent save for occasional sobs, were grouped about the newspaper bulletin boards with tear-stained faces strained to catch the first glimpse of the dread tidings.

The social life of the city was stilled. The usually brilliant theatre district was dark and lifeless.

The great restaurants were almost deserted and in the clubs there were but hushed groups of anxious-eyed men gathered about the news tickers.

London, May 8.—King Edward VII., who returned to England from a vacation ten days ago in the best of health, died in Buckingham Palace at 11.45 p. m., in the presence of his family, after less than a week's illness, which was serious hardly more than three days.

The Prince of Wales succeeded to the Crown immediately, according to the laws of the Kingdom, without official ceremony. His first official act was to despatch to the Lord Mayor the announcement of his father's death, in pursuance of custom.

The physicians soon afterward issued their official bulletin announcing the King's death.

King Edward's last words were to Sir Edward Laking, his body physician, to whom he said:

"I know this is the end. Tell the Queen."

He seemed then to have reached a full realization that his end was fast approaching.

The King was sixty-eight years, five months and twenty-seven days old. His death was peaceful. The end came after an illness of less than a week and which was serious less than three days.

Pneumonia, following bronchitis, is believed to have been the cause of death. Some of the King's friends are convinced that worry over the critical political situation which confronted him, with sleepless nights, aggravated, if it did not cause the fatal illness.

The number of sick and injured cannot be counted, many of them having been removed to adjoining towns and villages, and since the disaster scores have died from their injuries.

chair throughout the day, according to reports from the palace. He suffered from frequent and violent attacks of coughing. During his quiet intervals, however, he was fully conscious and made inquiries about state engagement, and even asked about the success of his horse at the Kempton races.

As the evening advanced he experienced difficulty in breathing, which greatly affected the heart.

The new King emerges at the age of forty-five from the obscurity of a quiet, domestic life at Marlborough House to rule the British Empire, a man practically unknown to his fellow countrymen. No other British Prince ever ascended the throne surrounded by so much mystery. All that is known is that his life has been blameless and colorless. Whether he will be able to meet the present crisis is a problem.

George V., the new ruler of the world's greatest empire, would rather command a warship or collect postage stamps than administer the affairs of a nation. He is to-day undoubtedly the saddest man in Great Britain, not only because of the death of his father to whom he was deeply and sincerely devoted, but even more because he must put behind him his harmless fads and hobbies to which he was hitherto devoted and plunge into the maelstrom of politics, having at the outset of his reign the most perplexing and intricate crisis that has ever menaced an empire.

The King's death leaves the empire in a grave political situation. It is believed that the struggle between the Lords and the Commons will be temporarily abandoned.

Messages of grief and sympathy have been received from all British dominions and from foreign nations which have heard the news of England's loss.

EXPLOSION KILLS MANY.

Fifteen Dead and Fifty Injured at Powder Plant Near Ottawa.

Ottawa, Ont., May 10.—Five tons of an explosive in a magazine exploded at the works of the General Explosives Company near Hull and at least fifteen persons were killed and scores were injured. Many of the victims had formed part of a crowd at a ball game and persisted in watching the fire at the works after having been warned of the peril if the big magazine exploded.

Everything within a radius of a mile and a half of the works was torn and shattered. Giant trees were snapped off close to the earth, barns and houses were converted into kindling wood. Many small houses were wrecked in Hull and larger buildings were damaged, while in Ottawa four miles away, the Government and other buildings were shaken and many windows were smashed.

The Known Dead.

The known dead from the explosion are:

AGH, ROBERT, 63 years old.
ANDERSON, HORACE.
BEDARD, JOSEPH.
BLASHFIELD, JOHN, struck by a stone as he was sitting on the doorstep of his home surrounded by his family.
CARRIEREE, ROSALIE and YOLANDE, struck by a stone, which came through the roof of their house.
CERVANTE, ANTOINE, 12 years old.
GAGNE, THEODORE.
JARDINE, LEONARD, badly crushed.
LAURIN, FERDINAND, 3 years old.
LEBLANCE, ALBERT.
McCANN, LOUIS, a boy, struck by a big stone.

SABAIRIN, WILLIAM, 24 years old. BOY and GIRL, found together, and too badly crushed to be recognized.

There were two stunning detonations. Everything within a radius of a mile and a half was torn and shattered. Giant trees were snapped off close to the earth; barns and dwelling houses were converted into kindling wood and even in Ottawa, four miles from the scene, hundreds of plate glass windows were shattered to fragments.

The scene where the crowd from the ball field, stood resembled a battlefield. Headless, armless and legless bodies were lying about among scores of unconscious forms. To the few who retained a flicker of consciousness it appeared as though more than a hundred had been killed. The strange silence which followed the final death dealing blast was more terrifying than the cries and moans which came with a return to consciousness of the badly injured.

The Ottawa hospitals are crowded with injured, and it is almost certain that some of these are so badly hurt that the list of fatalities will grow.

OVER 800 BODIES FOUND.

Cartago's Dead May Exceed 1,500—Paraiso Suffers.

San Jose, Costa Rica, May 10.—Eight hundred bodies have been taken from the ruins of the houses, which were overthrown in the earthquake at Cartago. The estimate of the dead last evening placed the number at fifteen hundred, but it is possible that this will be exceeded.

The number of sick and injured cannot be counted, many of them having been removed to adjoining towns and villages, and since the disaster scores have died from their injuries.

INCOME TAX LOST BY ONE VOTE

New York Assembly Fails to In-
dorse Measure Giving 75
Votes to 67

REPUBLICAN DEAL WITH TAMMANY

Perkins Changes Front — Friend of
Governor Hughes, Previously
Against Resolution, Acts in Its
Favor.

Albany, N. Y., May 10.—The Murray resolution pledging the Empire State, the incomes of whose citizens equal the aggregate of those of all the other States combined, to the Federal income tax amendment, died in the Assembly, receiving seventy-five votes, one less than the required majority, to sixty-seven in the negative.

The vote was upon a motion to reconsider the vote of two weeks ago, when the measure failed of passage by seventy-four to sixty-eight. While parliamentary procedure would permit the resolution to be brought up again, its most ardent advocates concede that it has not a shadow of hope of passing in this session.

Assemblymen Delano and E. Young Republicans, and Friend, Democrat, who voted aye when the resolution first was considered, changed to the negative. Assemblymen Perkins and Roberts, Republicans, changed from negative to affirmative. Assemblymen Hearn, Rozan, Wendo, A. J. Levy and Graubard, all Democrats, voted aye. They were absent at the first roll call. Absentees were C. F. Brown, Garfein, MacDonald, Parker and W. G. Miller, Republicans; Gerhardt and Herrick, Democrats. Former Lieutenant-Governor Chanler, Shortt and Friend were the only Democrats recorded in the negative.

One of the striking incidents of the debate on the proposition was a speech by Assemblyman Perkins, of Broome, who fathered the anti-oral bookmaking bill in the House and was counted as one of Governor Hughes' staunchest supporters.

"When this resolution was considered on this floor a fortnight ago," Perkins explained, "I voted against it. But deeper consideration of the question in all its aspects, general and legal, has convinced me that apart from all considerations of party it is my hearty support. I am proud of the privilege of changing my vote from the negative to the affirmative."

Stung by the taunts of Minority Leader Frisbie and other Democrats that the leadership of the Assembly is out of tune with the policies of President Taft, Republican Leader Merritt said:

"It makes no difference to me what the President advocates. We are not here to legislate for the Federal Government. We are here in the service of the great State of New York, and for one I refuse absolutely and emphatically to do anything that in my judgment threatens to violate the rights of its citizens and the integrity of its institutions. They call it an emergency measure. That emergency is the opportunity it gives the National Government to fatten at the expense of New York State."

STANDARD OIL FINE STANDS.

Court of Appeals Sustains View That
Company Accepted Rebates.

New York City, May 9.—The Standard Oil Company of New York lost on appeal in the Government's suits against it for violation of the Elkins law. The case was tried by jury at Buffalo. The jury found against the company and a fine of \$20,000, with costs, was imposed. That verdict was affirmed by the United States Circuit Court of Appeals here in an opinion written by Judge Noyes.

The indictment of forty counts charged the acceptance of a concession or rebate from the published tariffs on shipments between Olean, N. Y., and places in Vermont. The allegations involved the Pennsylvania Railroad and the New York Central, which, it is charged, unlawfully transported oil at a rate under the published rate. The defendant company knowingly accepted the rebate.

JUDGE BARLETT IS DEAD.

Stricken with Apoplexy at Club, He
Sank Steadily.

Albany, N. Y., May 9.—Judge Edward T. Bartlett, of the Court of Appeals, died at the Albany Hospital after an illness of three days. Judge Bartlett suffered a stroke of apoplexy while dining in the Albany Club, and fell gradually until the end.

Judge Bartlett came of New England ancestry, his father having been a physician in New Hampshire. The dead jurist was born in Skaneateles and was in his sixty-ninth year. He was practicing law in New York City when he was nominated for his seat on the Court of Appeals bench in 1893.

WORLD NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Covering Minor Happenings From
All Over the Globe

DOMESTIC.

The Carnegie Hero Fund Commission, meeting in Pittsburgh, awarded thirty-two medals and over \$18,000 in cash for acts of bravery.

Andrew Carnegie and his wife and daughter sailed for Europe.

Citizens all along the New Haven Railroad's suburban lines joined to fight the increase in passenger rates.

In a speech before the Farmers' Convention at St. Louis B. F. Yoakum urged that the farmers and the railroad work together to cut middlemen's profits.

Mrs. Ruth Bryan Leavitt, oldest daughter of W. J. Bryan, was married to Lieutenant Reginald A. Owen, of the British army, at Lincoln, Neb.

The racetrack lobby's amendments to Senator Agnew's bill drawn to prevent oral bookmaking were lost in the Senate at Albany, N. Y.

The Assembly at Albany, N. Y., effectively killed the bill for the inspection of abattoirs and meat markets.

President Taft praised Mr. Knox in speech devoted to the State Department at banquet in Pittsburgh.

George W. Wickersham told New York Republicans it is time for them to get together.

WASHINGTON.

The regular Republicans of the Senate proposed to surrender on the Taft Railway bill and head off radical legislation by an insurgent-Democratic coalition.

The regular Republican leaders in Congress still believe that a part at least of the President's legislative programme can be enacted.

Administration supporters assert that only an aggressive fight by President Taft can save his railroad bill from defeat.

President Taft returned after spending a day visiting his "home folk" in Cincinnati.

The traffic agreement section was stricken out and a long-and-short-haul clause was adopted in the House.

Charles E. Hughes, Governor of New York, was confirmed as Associate Justice of the United States Supreme Court by the Senate.

Republicans lost control of Mr. Taft's railroad bill in the Senate through efforts of "insurgent" Senators.

FOREIGN.

Advices from Peking say that two thousand rebels from Hu-Nan have crossed the border of Hu-Peh province; owing to the popular belief regarding foreign interference, the Hankow and Canton loan may meet further delay.

King Haakon met Mr. Roosevelt at the railway station in Norway's capital and the two men nobnobbed most familiarly all day.

Count Ismael de Lesseps and Count Just de Poligny after some sword play exchanged six shots and left the field in Paris unconquered.

Sir Christopher Furness was unseated for Hartlepool, the London court holding that his agents had violated the election law.

The French army is reported to possess a dirigible balloon of the semi-rigid type capable of making fifty miles an hour.

J. A. Drexel, a new aerial recruit, made successful monoplane flights in England.

Theodore Roosevelt and his family were welcomed to Denmark by Crown Prince Christian, at Copenhagen.

KING'S TOMB TO BE AT WINDSOR.

Body to Lie in State in the Old Nor-
man Hall of Westminster.

London, May 10.—The tomb of Edward VII. will be beneath the Albert Memorial Chapel at Windsor, where the body of his eldest son, the Duke of Clarence, has a sepulchre. The funeral probably will be held on May 20. It has practically been decided that the body of the King will lie in state in Westminster Hall, under the houses of Parliament, which was last the scene of a similar ceremony when for two days and nights a constant stream of citizens filed past the coffin of Mr. Gladstone.

Before being taken to Westminster the body will lie in state in the Throne Room at Buckingham Palace. King Edward's coffin will be made of oak grown in the royal forest at Windsor. It will first be lowered to the vault beneath the chapel floor of St. George's Chapel, Windsor Castle. Afterward, when the permanent tomb has been prepared, it will be removed to the Albert Memorial Chapel, in the castle.

Foundation Bill Passed.

Albany, N. Y., May 9.—By a vote of 36 to 2 the Senate passed the bill incorporating the "Economic and General Foundation," for scientific, benevolent and altruistic purposes and conferring on the trustees of that body almost limitless powers of acquiring, holding and disposing of property and funds. Not a hint was given of the identity of the mysterious philanthropist who bestows \$2,500,000.