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LABOR VOTE WILL LINE UP FOR TENER

Republican Nominee Popular
With Workingmen.

FROM MILL BOY TO GOVERNOR

Former President of Amalgamated
Iron and Steel Workers Tells of Interest of Candidate in Wage-earners.

[Special Correspondence.]

Pittsburg, Aug. 30.

Although the gubernatorial campaign in Pennsylvania has hardly gotten well under way, one fact has been demonstrated, and that is that John Kinley Tener, the Republican nominee for governor, is going to be one of the most popular candidates with the workingmen that ever ran on a state ticket.

This is not surprising to those familiar with his record and who have followed his course both in private and public life.

His whole history is that of a man who has worked hard himself and who is in full sympathy with labor by reason of his associations with the wage earners from his boyhood days.

Any one who, like Mr. Tener, had to begin at the very bottom of life's ladder and depend upon his own energy and resources to win success can appreciate his concern for the welfare of his fellow men, especially those who make up the great industrial army of this state and nation.

"From Mill Boy to Governor."

"From Mill Boy to Governor" is a slogan already heard among the enthusiastic admirers of a former worker in one of the great steel plants of western Pennsylvania, and as the canvass shall progress and the great body of the voters shall become more intimately acquainted with the career and the policies of the Republican nominee for governor, it is predicted that he will grow in popularity and strength with the inevitable result—an overwhelming victory at the polls on Nov. 8.

An idea of the enthusiasm with which the nomination of Mr. Tener is being received and of the reasons for the interest shown in his candidacy by representatives of organized labor may be had from a chat with M. M. Garland, a former president of the Amalgamated Iron and Steel Workers, who has known Mr. Tener for many years.

Appreciation of a Co-Worker.

"John K. Tener is essentially a self-made man," said Mr. Garland. "He has ever been interested in the cause of the workingman, and today classes among his very best friends men who have been and are high in the ranks of labor organizations.

"Tener's first occupation was as an errand boy and then as assistant shipping clerk at the mill of Lewis, Oliver & Phillips, South Side, Pittsburg. He was then advanced to pay roll clerk. His associates were the men of the mills, and it was while he was employed at the plant of the Oliviers, at South Tenth street, he formed very close friendships with Miles P. Humphreys, who had just retired as president of the Amalgamated Iron and Steel Workers, then in charge of the puddling and muck iron departments; the late William Weihe, then a puddler; "Jack" Davis, a well known boss roller, and others who were high in labor circles.

Once Ran a Locomotive.

"Tener spent most of his spare time in the mills and mill yards, and as a result he obtained a thorough knowledge of the practical end of the business. He soon mastered locomotive engineering and was often found on

the engines in and about the plant, and when a regular engineer was off duty on account of sickness he would take his place for weeks at a time.

"When Tener left the industrial field to take up base ball he was a firm believer in organization, and during the closing months of 1889 he, with several other base ball players, joined in a movement which resulted in the Brotherhood of Base Ball Players, and which had for its object the betterment of the conditions then imposed upon the players, and the extent of this move has had its effect ever since.

"Tener became a resident of Charleroi at its inception, and is known to nearly every man, woman and child in that town, and as the men pass by they address him as 'John,' and he in turn salutes them as 'Hello, Bill,' or 'How are you, Sam?' as the case may be.

As a Friend of Labor.

"For several years he was engaged in the glass business at Buckhannon, West Virginia, where only union men were employed, and in all business in which he has been engaged or has had a controlling interest, the very highest wages have been paid. At the beginning of the strike at the Macbeth-Evans glass factory at Charleroi, the men appealed to Tener, and he was instrumental in securing a conference between representatives of the workmen and their employers. He was again called upon during a strike at the works of the Charleroi Coal company to intercede in behalf of the miners, and in this he was successful in assisting in an agreement satisfactory to both sides and winning the praise of the wage earners.

"Tener was sent to congress with the unanimous endorsement of the labor organizations in the Twenty-fourth district, he having declared for an eight-hour law. At the second session of the Sixty-first congress he introduced a resolution calling for an investigation of labor conditions in the mills and factories in western Pennsylvania, which went to the committee on rules, which body as every one knows, was soon after the center of a bitter fight, resulting in the delay of this and other creditable proposed legislation. He is a firm believer in arbitration, as his close friends well know.

"Tener's political enemies have unsuccessfully endeavored to make political capital out of the story that when the Hughes Injunction amendment was before the house of representatives he was recorded as 'not voting,' but they failed to add that at that time he was paired with Representative Taylor, a Democrat, of Alabama, who was absent from Washington, as will be shown on page 9224 of the Congressional Record, and it would have been the height of discourtesy and dishonesty to have acted otherwise.

"While Tener has been liberal to all local charities his name has always been found among the contributors to the funds for the widows and children of the unfortunate men killed in the mines and factories, and more than one home has been brightened as the result of his generosity.

"I predict his election by one of the largest majorities ever given a candidate for governor in Pennsylvania."

Leaped From Ocean Pier.

In sight of hundreds of pleasure seekers enjoying the cool breezes on the far end of the Steel Pier at Atlantic City, N. J., Victor Foreman committed suicide by leaping into the ocean fully clothed.

Foreman it is said was a sufferer from some mental ailment and was constantly under the care of a nurse. He went to the pier, and after listening to the band concert for some time excused himself from his guardian for a moment and walked toward the end of the structure.

Word was sent to the hospital tent, and Hall and Davis, life guards, rowed with all possible speed to the spot where Foreman had leaped overboard. They recovered the body, but the efforts to resuscitate the man were without avail.

ROBBERY ON SHIP AT SEA

Chicago Woman Loses \$3430
in Jewels and Money.

WIRELESS CALLS DETECTIVES

Slept With Stateroom Door Unlocked
and Awoke to Find Her Ornaments
Gone—No Trace of Thief.

Miss Ethel May Davis and Mrs. James S. Rodgers, of Chicago, arrived in New York on the steamer Kaiser Wilhelm II, and said the former had been robbed of \$3430 worth of jewelry and money while the ship was on the high seas.

Pinkerton detectives, ordered out by a command from Chicago in response to a wireless sent from the ship, looked about and asked questions, and said the robbery was a sure thing. More Pinkerton detectives, sent by agents of the line to make an investigation, simply shook their heads.

Anyhow, at sun-up on Monday morning, other passengers in the neighborhood of the room occupied by the two young women were awakened by loud screams, and word soon spread that Miss Davis had lost all the jewelry she had been wearing at dinner the night before and some more, together with some money. The list of things said to be missing comprised a pearl ring valued at \$100; a gold chateleine bag, \$180; a diamond ring, \$750; a double diamond bracelet made into a necklace, \$1200; a gold enameled vanity box, \$150; a diamond and sapphire ring, \$600; a gold watch, \$75; an amethyst and pearl brooch, \$60; a gold mesh bag, \$75, and besides there were a 500 franc French note and \$130 in American money.

Miss Davis and Mrs. Rodgers occupied stateroom No. 442, which is just forward of the dining room. The former said that when she went to bed her money and jewels were on a shelf alongside the mirror. Mrs. Rodgers also had a bag of jewels, which were said to represent a value of \$8000 to \$10,000, but the bag was on the sofa. A steward awoke Miss Davis at 2 o'clock in the morning to deliver a wireless message, but this was the only interruption to the repose of the women during the night, though Miss Davis confesses to have had premonitions, and Mrs. Rodgers had a feeling several times during the night that somebody else was in the room.

Mrs. Rodgers got up about 6 o'clock to go to the bathroom, and left the door of the stateroom unlocked. Soon after she came back she awakened Miss Davis, and the two were startled upon discovering that Miss Davis' jewelry and money were gone. The thief had taken everything on the shelf except the chain belonging to Miss Davis' watch, which was of little value, but had overlooked the richer prize that lay on the sofa.

A thorough search was made and stewards and chambermaids questioned, and James G. Condon, president of the Ironquois club, of Chicago, who was a passenger, suggested sending a wireless to have detectives meet the ship. One of these intimated that two women passengers were under suspicion, but nothing developed when the ship docked, although the customs officials kept a lookout for jewelry answering to the description of the missing articles.

R. R. AGENT KILLS MAN WHO SHOT AT HIM

Slays Discharged Employe in
His Office.

C. P. Welsh, a discharged special agent of the Great Northern Railroad company, entered the office of Chief Special Agent Al G. Ray, at St. Paul, Minn., and fired five shots at him, but missed him each time. Ray then shot Welsh dead.

Welsh, who was about forty-five years old, had been discharged by Ray about two months ago for shooting a man at Duluth.

Shortly after Ray entered his office Welsh appeared. As he opened the door to the office he drew a revolver and began to fire at Mr. Ray. At the fifth shot Mr. Ray returned the fire and killed Welsh. Welsh was shot at four times. One bullet went through the head and another through the stomach.

Just before he fell dead Welsh pulled a pint bottle of nitro-glycerine, with a fuse and cap attached, from his pocket, hurled it to the floor and staggered through a door. It failed to explode, due to the fact that it was wrapped in heavy paper.

TAFT'S APPEAL TO REPUBLICANS

Tells Why Party's Congressmen
Should Be Elected.

TO REDEEM ITS PLEDGES

Give Party's Record in Congress and
Says More Important Measures Are
to Be Enacted.

An urgent call for all Republicans to forget their differences after the nominations of their party have been made and to unite in trying to elect Republican nominees and thus insure the further carrying out of platform promises is made in the letter which President Taft has written for use in the Republican campaign textbook.

The letter was addressed to Chairman William B. McKinlay, of the Republican congressional committee, at the headquarters of the committee in the St. James building in New York. The letter virtually takes the place of a party platform in the campaign for congress this fall, and it is evident that the president intended it for such.

Only a brief and guarded reference is made to any factional strife within the party and that in the very beginning of the letter. Assuming that party candidates will have already been selected by the time his letter is published, which, however, is not the case, the question will be, says Mr. Taft, "not what complexion of Republicanism one prefers, but whether it is better for the country to have the Republican party control the legislation for the next two years and further redeem its promises or to enable a Democratic majority in the house either to interpose a veto to Republican measures or to formulate and pass bills to carry out Democratic principles."

Only twice does the name of Mr. Taft's predecessor appear in his letter, and that is in reference to conservation. To Mr. Roosevelt Mr. Taft gives the credit for arousing public interest in this subject.

A large part of the letter is a summary of the legislation of the last session as evidence of desire of the Republican party to fulfill its promises.

Among the measures yet to be enacted and for which he asks the return of a Republican majority, Mr. Taft places the measure to curb the injunction power. He declares that the Democratic substitute "would create a privileged class of lawless workmen and would seriously impair the power of the courts of equity to do justice."

The regulation of stocks and bonds of railroads, a ship subsidy measure and a national board of health are other promises which remain to be kept, the president asserts. Those who wish for such legislation, in which Mr. Taft uses the word progressive, should vote for Republican candidates, the president insists.

The principal points in the letter are as follows:

It is better to have the Republican party in power in order further to redeem its promises.

The Republican party should forget its differences in the coming election.

All Republicans who believe in the platform principles of 1908 should give loyal support to candidates.

The legislative program could not be carried out by one congress.

More reductions than increases were made in the Payne tariff law.

The tariff is not responsible for the increase in prices of necessities.

The importance of the tariff commission.

Deficit turned under new law to surplus of \$26,000,000.

Advantages of the corporation tax law.

Interstate commerce law amendments beneficial.

Epoch created by enactment of postal savings bank law.

Creation of the bureau of mines and legislation for safety devices on railroads a boon to labor.

Revision of conservation legislation.

Bond issue of \$20,000,000 for reclamation.

Passage of river and harbor and statehood bills.

Economies in conducting government departments.

Republican party that of construction and progress; Democratic that of obstruction and negation.

Lion Chokes to Death on Meat.
Rajah, the big tiger of the Bronx zoo, in New York, choked to death on a piece of meat while being fed. Rajah had the reputation of being the ugliest tiger in the country as well as the finest.

Real Luck.
You may not believe in luck, but just the same you are lucky to be in luck.—New Haven Times-Leader.

URGES WATCH OVER COAL LANDS

Roosevelt Warmly Praises the
Forestry Service.

TAKES RAP AT BALLINGER

Colonel Gives His Idea on the Conservation of Natural Resources in Vigorous Language.

Colonel Roosevelt arrived in Denver, Colo., on Monday and was greeted by a salute of twenty-one guns. The ex-president received the most enthusiastic reception of his tour and was kept on the move all day. He first reviewed a parade and then attended a banquet given by the Denver Press club. In the afternoon he addressed the Colorado legislature.

At a mass meeting in the Auditorium he was wildly cheered by an audience numbering 12,000, when he gave his idea on the conservation of the nation's natural resources, and in doing so made some references that had a bearing on the bitter controversy between Gifford Pinchot, the former chief forester, and Richard A. Ballinger, the secretary of the interior.

Neither was mentioned by name, but the forest service, of which Pinchot was so long the head and the mouthpiece for the promulgation of the Roosevelt conservation policy, received unstinted praise. On the other hand, what was considered by many of the former president's audience a direct slap at Ballinger came in his discussion of the Alaska coal lands.

"These coal mines," declared the colonel, "should be leased, not sold, and those who mine the coal should give back part of their profit to the people." Then he added:

"It is the right and the duty of the people to demand the most vigilant trusteeship on the part of that branch of the federal government in charge of the fuel resources of the United States."

This he urged for the industrial development of the west and the needs of the navy in the Pacific.

Colonel Roosevelt made no direct reference to the Taft administration, but he denounced in strong terms bills that were introduced in the last session of congress with the purpose of transferring water power sites in the national forests and the public domain to the control of the states.

Then swinging rapidly into the discussion of the forest service, of which Pinchot was so long the controlling factor, he said:

"The forest service has enemies because it is effective. * * * Much of the opposition to the forest service, like much of the opposition to conservation, takes the form of direct misrepresentation. * * * Like the forest service, the reclamation service has clashed with certain private interests and has had to pay the penalty * * * in the form of bitter opposition."

New York state politics crept into the speech for a minute, when the former president regretted that he would not be able to attend the sessions of the National Irrigation Congress, the latter part of September, just about the time the Republican convention will meet at Saratoga, N. Y. "I must," he said, "be in the east at that time."

Colonel Roosevelt also aroused considerable interest by a definition of interstate commerce included in his speech.

"All commerce on a scale sufficiently large to warrant any control over it by the government is nowadays interstate or foreign commerce," he said. "Until courts and legislative bodies recognized this, he declared, the interests of the people would suffer."

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Roosevelt's Conservation Ideas.

"I do not believe that a single acre of our public lands should hereafter pass into private ownership except for the single purpose of homestead settlement. This is absolutely necessary on the agricultural lands. It is at least equally necessary on the mineral lands."

"The forest service has enemies because it is effective. Some of its best work has been met by the bitterest opposition."

"Much of the opposition to the forest service, like much of the opposition to conservation, takes the form of direct misrepresentation."

"Like the forest service, the reclamation service has clashed with certain private interests and has had to pay the penalty of its service to the public in the form of bitter opposition from those with whose profit it has interfered."

"This country has shown definite signs of waking up to the absolute necessity of handling its natural resources with foresight and common sense."

"In the first place, the needless waste of the natural resources must be stopped."

"In the second place, the natural resources must be developed promptly, completely and in orderly fashion."

"In the third place, so far as possible, these resources must be kept for the whole people and not handed over for exploitation to single individuals."

Denver Wild Over Roosevelt.

The tour of Mr. Roosevelt through the west is becoming more interesting every day. Denver turned out in large numbers to bid him goodby and godspeed. The capitol of Colorado went wild over Roosevelt. The newspapers

praised the colonel to the skies. Most of the political sharps out here seem to think that if Mr. Roosevelt wants the nomination in 1912 he can have it, but the colonel has expressed no desire yet, unless it is through the frequent use of the future tense. All of the day was consumed in traveling. The first stop was made at Colorado Springs, where about 1000 persons cheered and heard the colonel scold the corporations some more.

Pueblo cleaned the streets and did all sorts of things to make Mr. Roosevelt and his party feel at home. The reception committee that got on the train at Denver handed out regular paper badges that admitted you to any part of the grounds. A string of automobiles was down at the station and the band played.

The forest of Mr. Roosevelt towards every part of this country was illustrated again. He spoke of New Mexico and Arizona. He said that many of his friends had written to him asking that he advise them about the making of the constitutions of the two new states. The colonel has replied that he isn't familiar with conditions to do it. Nevertheless he can hand out a bit of advice on the outside.

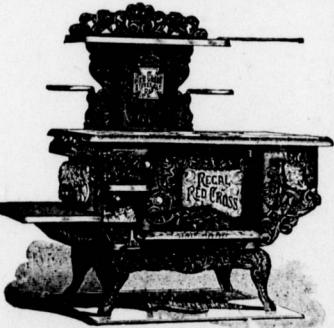
Mr. Roosevelt is strongly of the opinion that the people of New Mexico and Arizona should have a constitution easy of amendment at any time. He declares that not only the doctrinaire but also the designing corporation lawyers are apt to slip into the constitutions matters that aren't thoroughly understood and that will work havoc later on. They ought to look out for that.

Maine Deer Takes a Buggy Ride.

Francis F. Mitchell, a New York man vacationing in Maine, had the surprise of his life, while driving along a road a few miles from Bangor. He was sitting back in the seat enjoying the beautiful scenery, when he was startled to see a frightened deer spring from the forest at the roadside and leap into the carriage, falling between the dashboard and the horse.

The latter kicked until the vehicle was demolished. After both the horse and deer had kicked about for three minutes the child of the forest managed to extricate itself and ran back into its retreat, apparently none the worse for its experience.

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