

PUT BERRY UNDER THE SEARCHLIGHT

Democrats and Prohibitionists Charge Him With Hypocrisy.

HIS VERACITY IS QUESTIONED

And His Administration as State Treasurer Is Made the Subject of a Sharp Attack.

Without the Republicans being called upon to fire a shot, William H. Berry, the Keystone Party nominee for governor, has been fairly riddled by the oratorical batteries of the Prohibitionists and the faction of the Democracy which he deserted when he was defeated in the Allentown convention.

From every side, Berry's reputation for veracity has been attacked. He is accused of falsehood, of breaking his solemn promises and of hypocrisy of the rankest kind.

Not only is his word questioned, but serious allegations regarding his conduct while holding the office of state treasurer are being boldly made by some of the most prominent leaders in the Democratic party.

Hot Democratic Declaration.

Berry's refusal to withdraw from the field, after Grim, the Democratic nominee for governor, had expressed a willingness to comply with the request of prominent Democrats and independents, that both Berry and Grim retire to permit of fusion on former Mayor Guthrie, of Pittsburg, called forth further bitter denunciations of the Keystone candidate, who was accused of selfishness and being lacking in patriotism.

In an address to the voters of Pennsylvania the Democratic state executive committee has denounced Berry as insincere. Berry's refusal to comply with the request of the representative citizens who asked him to retire to permit of fusion, they say "is convincing evidence of the fact that his only object is to defeat Mr. Grim and not Mr. Tener."

The address refers to Mr. Berry as "one whose record in financial transactions is, to say the least, not above suspicion," and asks whether the people shall expect good government from Senator Grim or from "one who has been accused in the public press of depositing public funds whilst in an important official position to financial institutions for the promotion of his own enterprises?"

At a mass meeting held in Philadelphia last week, W. K. Meyers, of Harrisburg, in a speech declared that when Berry was elected treasurer a number of prominent Democrats went to him and offered to go on his bond, but he declined the proffer and accepted the services of the president of a Harrisburg trust company. This is the company through which Berry, while he was state treasurer, floated a big loan for the Berry brick yard, and it has been a subject of comment that while Berry was state treasurer the state deposits in this trust company were increased enormously.

Prohibition Nominee on Berry.

In a speech delivered a few nights ago, Madison F. Larkin, Prohibition nominee for governor, paid his respects to Mr. Berry.

"The Keystone Party," said Mr. Larkin, "with W. H. Berry at its head, is nothing more than a lot of disgruntled office-seekers kicked out of other parties. It is nominations and offices they want. They don't want reform! Berry is for temperance today, whisky tomorrow and local option the next day. The Keystone Party people don't know what they want."

"Votes for Berry will come from where his is not known," he declared. "His neighbors will not support him because they say he is too tricky. Berry has had his arms up for years, like lightning rods waiting to be struck by all the party conventions in the state. He comes now with his boss-ridden Keystone Party claiming it is an anti-liquor party, which is only a big bluff. He is not sincere. He has no high principles for the good of the whole people, but he aims to satisfy a personal ambition and to satisfy a grudge against his political enemies."

"Berry got the nomination of the Prohibition party before, but he deserted at the most critical moment and went over to support a whisky candidate and he stumped the state for him just before election. Then he was disgruntled because the Prohibitionists did not honor him with the nomination this year."

Berry's Democratic Allies.

Mr. Berry is a Democrat, but he has no party standing. He does not come as a candidate of a party. He is self-appointed, or, to be more precise, he is the appointee of a handful of self-appointed delegates who gathered together to carry out the Berry wishes and the Berry ambitions.

On the Berry ticket is a host of Democratic candidates for congress and the legislature. These candidates are not there by the virtue of primary elections, but by the grace of the Berry state committee, which assumes to itself the voice of the people.

The Berry pretensions are those of a mere self-seeker. But, then, Berry needs the emoluments of office, for how else is he to make good to the wicked Colonel Guffey, Democratic "boss," the sums of money borrowed from him?

TENER MANFULLY MEETS ACCUSERS

Republican Nominee Fully Answers Bitter Political Attack.

GIVES DETAILED STATEMENT

Ready to Redeem All Stock at Price Paid From Any Purchaser Who Invested Because of His Connection.

John K. Tener, Republican nominee for governor, in a frank and manly statement, has met the attacks of his political opponents and given a complete answer to every insinuation that has been made in the journalistic assault upon his character.

He has demonstrated that his connections with the companies in question have been straightforward and honorable in every way. He has told of his exact relations with the Utilities enterprise, which he believed when he became identified with it was a feasible project, and he holds that it is still a fact, and he has proclaimed that he is ready to pay in full any amounts that may have been paid into the company for stock, purchased because of his connection with the corporation.

The attempt to discredit Mr. Tener because of his relations with an insurance company that has also been made an issue in the state campaign was upon the face of it so palpably a political trick that no one took it seriously.

Mr. Tener points out that this company has been a success from the start, and that he is still interested in it financially.

Mr. Tener brands the attacks upon him as unwarranted and malicious, and in view of the rumors that have been put in circulation by a coterie of politicians, to the effect that he is to be arrested, Mr. Tener boldly defies them to carry out their plot.

W. L. Chrisman, who is now president of the National Public Utilities company, when shown Mr. Tener's statement, said: "It fully covers the situation."

Mr. Tener's statement reads as follows:

Statement of Fact.

"Ordinarily I would pay no attention to the falsehoods that have been uttered by an untruthful newspaper, but it may be that some fair-minded men have been misled by the way facts have been distorted, and for this reason, and for this reason alone, I desire to make a short statement which covers my position.

"In December of last year I was visited in Washington by William L. Chrisman, Esq., an attorney of Philadelphia, and F. L. Smart, who requested me to become president of the National Public Utilities Corporation. I had favorably known Mr. Smart for sometime, but not knowing Mr. Chrisman made inquiry and learned that he was a lawyer of excellent reputation and with good business connections. I also learned that other reputable men, General Russell Thayer, Colonel William Bender Wilson, Joseph S. Mack, Frederick S. Schoff, William B. Margerum and Simeon Merrill, were directors.

"I was also informed that the company had been incorporated according to law, was properly organized and could legitimately carry on the business for which it was intended, which was the building of a railroad from Astoria to a point beyond Seaside in the state of Oregon. I also made inquiry of those believed to be familiar with the locality as to the practicability of the enterprise. After this I concluded to accept the presidency and served in that office, and as director, during the first quarter of this year, but as my labors in congress were daily increasing, because of important legislation then pending, which required practically all of my time, I resigned from the company. For some reason or other my resignation was not accepted at the time I tendered it, but I received no salary as president except for the months of January and February, although entitled to the salary for March.

"\$50,000 par value of the stock was sent to me and I immediately returned it with a letter stating that I would not accept it as I had not earned it and was not entitled to it. A little later \$20,000, par value, of the stock was sent to me, which I also returned for the same reason.

A Feasible Project.

"I believed the object of this company to be legitimate and notwithstanding the vicious attacks which have been made against it I am not convinced to the contrary, and today am of the opinion that it could be successfully carried out. Charles N. Bennett, a civil engineer of high repute in his profession, whom I sent to Oregon on my election to the presidency, reported favorably upon it and within a week passed has reiterated that opinion, and has stated that if eastern capital could not be had to carry the work through local capital there could be had to do it. I believe that the worst blow the stock holders of this company have received is the result of unwarranted and

ELECTION PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, by the laws of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania it shall be the duty of the Sheriff of every county at least ten days before any election to be held therein (except for township and borough officers) to give notice of the same by proclamations posted up in the most public places in every election district and by advertisements in at least two newspapers if there be so many published in the county representing so far as practicable the political parties which at the preceding election cast the largest and next largest number of votes and to enumerate the officers to be elected and give a list of all the nominations except for election officers and assessors to be voted for in said county so far as may be in the form in which they shall appear upon the ballot and to designate the places at which the election is to be held.

Therefore I, Judson Brown, High Sheriff of Sullivan county, do hereby make known and proclaim to the qualified electors of Sullivan county that an election will be held in the said county on

Tuesday
Nov. 8,
1910.

at the several election districts in the county, to wit:

Bernice Precinct, at the Knights of Labor Hall in Bernice.

Cherry, Township, at the new township house near Dushore.

Colley Township, at the Colley House.

Davidson Township, at the public house of Harry Basley, in Sonestown.

Dushore Borough, at the town hall in said borough.

Eagles Mere Borough, at Hotel Eagles Mere.

Elkland Township, at the new election house at Eldredsville.

Forks Township, at the election house Forkville Borough, in rooms known as council rooms in said Borough.

Fox Township, at the township house at Shunk.

Hillsgrove Township, at rooms in the old School House.

Jamison City Precinct, at the residence of J. Dean Cole in the Village of Jamison City.

Laporte Borough, at the ladies' waiting room in the Court House.

Laporte Township, at the House of Joseph McIntire.

Lopez Precinct, at public hall known as Lopez Hall.

Mt. Vernon Precinct, at the township house.

Ringdale Precinct, at the house of John Walsh.

Ricketts Precinct, at the P. O. S. of A. Hall in Ricketts.

Shrewsbury Twp., at the Stackhouse Dance Hall.

At which time and place the qualified electors will elect by ballot the following State officers, to wit:

One person for GOVERNOR.

One person for LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR

One person for SECRETARY OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS

One person for REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS

One person for SENATOR IN THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

One person for REPRESENTATIVE IN THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

It is further directed that the election polls of the several districts shall be opened at seven o'clock in the forenoon and continue open without interruption or adjournment until seven o'clock in the evening, when the polls shall be closed. Notice is hereby given that every person except, Justice of the Peace who shall hold an office or an appointment of profit or trust under the United States of this state or city or corporate district, whether a commissioned officer or otherwise, a subordinate officer or agent, who is or shall be employed under the Legislative, Executive or Judiciary Department of this State or of the United States or of any city or of any incorporated district and also that every Member of Congress and of the State Legislature and of the select or common council of any city or commissioners of any incorporated district, is by law incapable of holding or exercising at the same time the office of appointment of Judge, Inspector or Clerk of an election of this Commonwealth and that no Inspector, Judge or other officer of any such election shall be eligible to be then voted for. The Inspectors and Judge of the election shall meet at the respective places appointed for holding the election in the districts to which they respectively belong, before seven o'clock in the morning and each Inspector shall appoint one Clerk who shall be a qualified voter of such district.

JUDSON BROWN,
High Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Laporte, Penn'a.,
October 25, 1910.

To vote a straight party ticket, mark a cross (X) in the square, in the first column, opposite the name of the party of your choice.

A cross marked in the square opposite the name of any candidate indicates a vote for that candidate.

First Column.

To vote a Straight Party Ticket, Mark a Cross [X] in This Column.

REPUBLICAN

DEMOCRATIC

PROHIBITION

SOCIALIST

INDUSTRIALIST

KEYSTONE

WORKINGMENS LEAGUE

GOVERNOR (Mark One)	
Republican	<input type="checkbox"/>
John K. Tener	<input type="checkbox"/>
Workingmens League	<input type="checkbox"/>
Webster Grim, Democratic	<input type="checkbox"/>
Madison F. Larkin, Prohibition	<input type="checkbox"/>
John W. Slayton, Socialist	<input type="checkbox"/>
George Anton, Industrialist	<input type="checkbox"/>
William H. Berry, Keystone	<input type="checkbox"/>

LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR (Mark One)	
Republican	<input type="checkbox"/>
John M. Reynolds	<input type="checkbox"/>
Workingmens League	<input type="checkbox"/>
Thomas H. Greevy, Demo.	<input type="checkbox"/>
Charles E. McConkey, Prohi.	<input type="checkbox"/>
Louis Cohen, Socialist	<input type="checkbox"/>
Wm. H. Thomas, Industrist	<input type="checkbox"/>
D. Clarence Gibboney, Key.	<input type="checkbox"/>

SECRETARY OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS (Mark One)	
Republican	<input type="checkbox"/>
Henry Houck,	<input type="checkbox"/>
Workingmens League	<input type="checkbox"/>
James I. Blakslee, Demo.	<input type="checkbox"/>
Charles W. Huntington, Pro.	<input type="checkbox"/>
Beaumont Sykes, Socialist	<input type="checkbox"/>
James Erwin, Industrialist	<input type="checkbox"/>
John J. Casey, Keystone	<input type="checkbox"/>

Representative in Congress (Mark One)	
Republican	<input type="checkbox"/>
John G. McHenry,	<input type="checkbox"/>
Democratic	<input type="checkbox"/>
William Hart, Prohibition	<input type="checkbox"/>
Jacob W. Renn, Socialist	<input type="checkbox"/>
Theodore C. Harter, Key.	<input type="checkbox"/>

Senator in The General Assembly (Mark One)	
Republican	<input type="checkbox"/>
Clyde Charles Yetter, Rep.	<input type="checkbox"/>
Charles W. Sones, Demo.	<input type="checkbox"/>
Joseph H. B. Reese, Prohi.	<input type="checkbox"/>
C. Reightmire, Socialist	<input type="checkbox"/>

Representative in The General Assembly (Mark One)	
Republican	<input type="checkbox"/>
Mandus W. Reeser, Keystone	<input type="checkbox"/>
John B. O'Neill, Democratic	<input type="checkbox"/>
G. E. Bown, Prohibition	<input type="checkbox"/>

malicious attacks through the columns of this hypocritical newspaper.

"I never promoted the National Public Utilities Corporation; was not a participant in its promotion; never sold any of its stock, or solicited anybody to buy any of its stock. My connection with it was entirely honorable and straightforward, as I have above described.

"I am informed that about \$39,000 in cash (not nearly \$2,000,000 as published) have been paid to the company for stock, and to show that I do not wish to evade any responsibility in the matter, if any man, relying upon my being president, or upon my name being used in connection with this company during the time I was president, presents proof to me that he purchased any of the stock and paid cash to the company I will take the stock from him and give him exactly what he paid for it in cash.

"Whatever has been done by this company as respects the taking over of any other or subsidiary companies or enterprises, was before my connection with it, and with which I had

nothing to do, but I believe, and had the right to believe, from the character of those who were in control, and from my investigation, that all had been properly and legally done.

"As to Messrs. Bromley and Haines I never heard of them until I became connected with the company and not until the matter was exploited by yellow journalism did I ever hear any adverse criticism affecting them.

A Successful Company.

"Concerning my connection with the Security Life and Annuity company, with others I sold my stock some years ago and soon after, at the request of the company's president, Mr. W. O. Johnson, of Chicago, I again became a member of its board of directors and still serve in that capacity. The company is and always has been eminently successful.

"In view of the scurrilous attacks I believe it to be no more than just to myself, as an assurance to the people of my business integrity and ability, to say that I am now and have been

for twelve years president of the First National Bank of Charleston, Pennsylvania; I am now and for several years have been secretary and treasurer of the Charlelot Savings and Trust company, and I have several other business connections—all prosperous—all well managed, and all have the confidence of every one connected or having to do with them.

"I know that certain interests are striving to induce some one to be the 'tool' to issue (for political effect) a warrant for my arrest. For the proper condemnation of such conduct I confidently appeal to the sense of fair play of the electors of Pennsylvania and challenge my detractors to proceed. I court any judicial investigation, for I am ready to meet any and all accusers in a court of justice instead of trying to answer hidden foes who are straining every point to accomplish, for political purposes, my business and political ruin."

Dolliver's Death Hits Insurgents.
Hardly recovered yet from the shock

of the sudden death of Jonathan Prentiss Dolliver, the Junior United States senator from Iowa, his family and friends at Fort Dodge, Ia., are ranging for the funeral and answering the flood of telegrams and messages of sympathy that poured in from parts of the country. Particularly he was mourned by the insurgents, whom he was a leader.

The junior senator had been suffering more or less for a week from indigestion and was believed to have recovered, when the attack became acute. He had just returned from walk down town and had no more than said he thought he was better than he collapsed.

An osteopathic physician was summoned. While using an instrument to listen to the heart action, he suddenly discovered that he no longer could hear the heart beats, and at that moment his instrument was faulty. Examination showed his patient dead.

Senator Dolliver was taken ill during his trip through Wisconsin a speech making tour for Senate Follette.