

Storm Delays Traffic on Pennsy Near Wilkes-Barre

Wilkes-Barre, Sept. 19.—Last night's heavy rain storm played havoc with railroad traffic in this section of the State. There were washouts and landslides on four roads. Traffic was resumed on the Wilkes-Barre and Sunbury division this morning after the wrecking crews and every available repairman had labored all night to get the tracks in shape. The passenger train leaving here at 6:25 last evening did not reach Sunbury until 3 o'clock this morning. It ran into a big landslide at Stony Creek. No one was injured. Heavy washouts did considerable damage on the Delaware and Hudson road and traffic was delayed several hours.

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THE NEWS ITEM

Prospecting For Iron Ore
During the last few years the United States Geological Survey has received so many inquiries with regards to methods of prospecting for iron ore, that suggestions regarding prospecting for certain types of ore, such as hematite and limonite, have been published in an advance chapter on iron ore from "Mineral Resources of the United States for 1911," by Ernest F. Burchard, a copy of which may be obtained free on application to the Director of the United States Geological Survey at Washington, D. C.

Prospecting by pits, drills and magnetic surveys is discussed, but owing to the variety of ores and to the differences in local conditions of climate, topography, geologic associations, and structure, the suggestions given are very general. It is hoped, however, that a few of the fundamental principles at least may be made clear.

Kills Girl Who Rejected Him And Then Shoots Self

Wilkes-Barre, Sept. 20.—A double tragedy occurred at Leonardsville, two miles out of White Haven, at an early hour last evening, when Frank Savage shot and killed Margaret Kresge, when she refused to marry him, and then turned the gun upon himself and committed suicide.

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"THE SCUM OF THE EARTH"



THE PRESIDENT SIGNED MOST WILLINGLY

The industrious circulation of the falsehood that President Taft threatened a veto of the Sulloway bill was one of the chief plays of his opponents and worked some injury to his popularity, as his adversaries had planned. That there was no truth in this every senator, representative and other public man could have known if he cared to inquire. "Yet it was a good enough Morgan till after the nomination."
Now these same men are with equal industry and untruth circulating the report that President Taft signed the act of May 11 most unwillingly and only coerced into it at the last moment. Nothing could be more untrue.
There had been an overwhelming popular demand for additional pension legislation. The people were most earnest in their wish that the veterans who had saved the nation should be properly cared for during the years that remained to them. The national encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic had asked for such legislation. The remarkable fact of the indorsement of the Sulloway bill by the legislatures of twenty-seven states was an astonishing development of depth and wide extended feeling on the subject.
Could any president be expected to disregard such a manifestation? Certainly not William H. Taft, whose great heart has always appreciated the service of the veterans and who has ever been quickly responsive to the popular will.
No one doubted at the beginning of congress that he intended to approve a pension bill. This knowledge had to be used with the utmost discretion, however. The presidential campaign was opening. There was a general expectation that the Democrats would make a strong effort to "put the president and the senate in a hole" on the pension question. The fear was not allayed until within a few days of the passage of the act of May 11. This required the greatest circumspection on the part of the president and his friends. But as soon as the act of May 11 began to take shape in the senate and months before it actually passed there was no real doubt that the president would sign the bill which would be finally formulated.
At the invitation of senators I was a constant visitor to the capitol while the bill was going through its various stages. I was also made a means of communication with the members of the invalid pensions committee of the house. With me went most frequently Past Commander in Chief John R. King, less frequently Past Commander Slayback of Potomac, Commander E. S. Godfrey, Arizona; Commander Granville C. Fiske, Massachusetts; Commander N. H. Kingman, South Dakota; Commander N. P. Kingsley, Pennsylvania, and other prominent comrades who happened to be in the city and whom the senators wanted to see and counsel with.
We met Senators Crane, McCumber, Curtis, Smoot, Burnham and others of the president's closest friends and advisers. They were confident in their assurances that the president would sign the bill. The comrades named felt no doubt of the result at least two months before the bill was signed.
As we all know, President Taft put himself to great personal inconvenience in order to sign the bill and let it begin at once its beneficence to the veterans. The bill was not ready for his signature when he left for Princeton, N. J. He made the journey back to Washington expressly to sign the bill. He reached the White House a little before 11 p. m., Saturday, May 11, affixed his signature seven minutes before midnight and had to leave Washington again the next day. Of these facts I was personally cognizant, as I was present when the bill was signed.
JOHN MELROY,
Editor National Tribune.

I fully concur in the foregoing.
There is absolutely no truth in the statement that the president was opposed to any pension bill. On the contrary, we were assured, as set forth above, that he would give his approval to the bill when finally passed, which was evidenced by his hasty return to Washington for the purpose.
JOHN R. KING.
—From the National Tribune.

—From the National Tribune.



"It thirsts and burns for distinction; and, if possible, it will have it. Is it unreasonable, then, to expect that some men, possessed of the loftiest genius, coupled with ambition sufficient to push to the utmost stretch, will at some time spring up among us? And when such a one does, it will require the people to be united with each other, attached to the government and laws, and generally intelligent, to successfully frustrate his design.
"Distinction will be his paramount object, and although he would as willingly acquire it by doing good as harm, yet nothing left in the way of building up he would sit down boldly to the task of pulling down. Here, then, is a probable case, highly dangerous."—From Mr. Lincoln's Speech Before the Young Men's Lyceum, Springfield, Ill.
—From the Omaha Daily Bee, March 19, 1912.

Heavy Frost at Muncy Brings Chestnuts Down

Muncy, Sept. 20.—Frost of sufficient severity to cause the chestnuts to open, visited this section last night and as a result a number of the chestnuts have been found on the grounds. Along the Muncy creek valley many of the buds have fallen to the ground unopened and the cause of this is puzzling residents here as it is feared that some pests have attacked the trees, as no winds have been strong enough to shake them down, and the frost has a different effect on the trees.

Negro Running Amuck With Knife Kills Officer

Philadelphia, Sept. 21.—David M. Simpson, a policeman, was stabbed to death by Robert Henderson, a negro, here early today while he was attempting to subdue Henderson, who was running amuck with a knife. The policeman was off duty and in plain clothes when he happened along where the negro was chasing other negroes and threatening them. In the scuffle in which Simpson received his death wound several other persons were wounded. Henderson was finally beaten into submission.

WHERE THE CASH IS COMING FROM

Women Work at Night to Finance Roosevelt Campaign.

AWFUL FACTORY CONDITIONS

New York State Investigating Committee Found Pale, Worn Women Working in Twine Manufacturing Concern Owned by the International Harvester Company.

Awful conditions have been found by the state factory investigating committee of New York in the mills of the Osborne Twine company, No. 3, at Auburn, N. Y., owned by the International Harvester company, of which George W. Perkins, chief financial backer of Theodore Roosevelt in his scheme to ruin the Republican party, is a director.
"The appearance of the women workers in this plant," said a member of the committee, "was very disheartening. They were worn and pale and their clothes, faces and hands were covered with oil and hemp cloth. Many of these women, so called, are only children in age and they have to lug huge piles of hemp, weighing 150 pounds each, across the floor, the load in some cases being bigger than the women themselves. In the spinning room, where women are employed alone, to the exclusion of men, who would have to receive higher wages, the clatter of machinery is so frightful that a voice below a shriek cannot be heard. The rooms are dark, though for no necessary cause, and no attempt is made to remove the dust, which is kept in constant motion by the line shaftings despite the requirements of the law. This dust is breathed continuously by the women, many of whom complain of chronic coughs and colds. The dust and dirt are so thick upon the clothes of the girls that at the noon hour—which in many cases consists of but a few minutes—and at the close of the day's or night's labor, the girls have to sweep each other clean with brooms."
It is further stated that the custom of working the women all night is permanent, married women being selected for night work, their hours being from sundown until 6:30 o'clock in the morning. Of 400 women employed in the mills, 200 work all night.
When George W. Perkins was asked by a New York Times reporter for an explanation of the conditions in an establishment of which he is one of the directors, he made, in part, the following remarkable reply: "This night work has been rendered necessary largely because of the government's perfectly unreasonable attitude toward large corporations, which has made it impossible for managers of large concerns to know whether they were on foot or horseback, whether they could expand their plans to keep up with increasing demands or not."
The late Mark Twain in his brightest moments never uttered anything more grimly humorous than the foregoing explanation by George W. Perkins of why the company of which he is a director is working women all night under the frightful conditions disclosed by the New York state factory investigating committee.
Meantime it ought to be of interest to millions of Republicans throughout the United States to know where the money comes from to finance Theodore Roosevelt in his campaign of "rule or ruin."

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UP AGAINST THE HURDLES

BOUGHT HIS SOCKS IN SCOTLAND.
Governor Wilson is a free trader and is so recognized by the rank and file of his party. The truth is emphasized a little by the fact that he buys his socks in Scotland.
His apparent indifference to the condition of American laborers may be due to his ability to get along without being obliged to eat bread in the sweat of his brow.
He has been extremely fortunate in this respect. His autocracy has been deeply tinged with aristocracy during his entire career as an educator and dabbler in literature.
He has neither by personal experience or observation acquainted himself with the actual struggles and needs of the ordinary wage earner.
During the trying times that this country was under the blight of free trade in 1894, '95 and '96, Woodrow Wilson was enjoying a liberal income that was in no degree affected by the deplorable conditions surrounding the laborers in this country.
Mr. Wilson is not to be condemned for his good fortune. On the contrary, we should be disposed to congratulate him, but in self interest the less fortunate should protect themselves against the enforcement of his tariff theories and policy, a trial of which has been given more than once with deplorable effect upon the industrial life of this country.—Trenton Gazette.
—From Washington Star.