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 treasure, 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 Porty 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?

A NEW BRIBE FUND

Millionaire-Socialist Stokes Tells of Gas Co. Tribute.

WAS FOR "ALBANY EXPENSES"

In Speech Supporting Socialist Ticket In New York City Philanthropist Says He Will Testify Before Legislative Committee.

New York, Oct. 25.—That a prominent officer of a large corporation had admitted that his company was accustomed to put up three-quarters of a million dollars each year for its Albany expenses and that this contribution was charged on the books of the company as "Albany expenses," was the declaration made by J. G. Phelps Stokes, the millionaire Socialist, during a speech in Central Palace hall, 66 Sheriff street.

After the meeting Mr. Stokes told a reporter that the company referred to was the Consolidated Gas Company, but he declined to make known the name of the official to whom the remark was attributed.

It is certain that he will be subpoenaed before the legislative investigating committee at the city hall. He said he would be perfectly willing to lay his information before any legislative committee if called upon to do so.

The meeting was called to ratify the Socialist ticket. Stokes and his wife, Rose Pastor Stokes, were the principal speakers.

STICKS TO SINKING SHIP.

Captain Refuses to Desert Vessel After Crew Is Saved.

Perth Amboy, N. J., Oct. 25.—Even after every man of his crew had been transferred safely to the deck of another vessel and when there seemed no possible chance his own ship would float more than a few hours Captain E. D. Walls refused to desert the sinking four masted schooner Holliswood, which was caught off the Virginia coast in last week's storm. The story of Captain Walls' heroism was made public when the Norwegian schooner Harald arrived in port carrying the seven men saved from the Holliswood.

"She's my ship, boys, and I'll stick to her. You save your lives," were Captain Walls' last words when his men begged him to abandon the sinking schooner. There are few records similar to that of the Holliswood, where the master's love for his ship and his devotion to duty have overcome the human sense of personal danger.

The Holliswood was thirteen days out from Mexico, bound to New York with lumber, when on Oct. 13 the storm hit her.

When Captain Berg of the Harald reached here he at once communicated with Pendleton & Pendleton and gave them Captain Walls' message. He added, however, he thought any search for the captain would be fruitless, as he had in all probability gone down with his ship on the day of the rescue.

CAPTAIN TRACEY DIVORCED.

Naval Officer Abandons Suit For "the Sake of the Service."

Boston, Oct. 25.—"For the sake of the service" Captain James Kennard Tracey, U. S. N., abandoned the fight against the divorce libel of his young factory girl wife, Mildred J. Tracey of Portsmouth, N. H., and allowed her to get a divorce on the grounds of desertion.

Counsel for the officer declined to say how the service would be benefited nor would he tell where Captain Tracey now is. Captain Tracey is to pay his wife $500 alimony and $200 for counsel fees.

Gaynor Home From Washington.

New York, Oct. 25.—Mayor Gaynor of New York who with Mrs. Gaynor has been the guest of the President and Mrs. Taft at the White House since Saturday afternoon, has arrived home. The mayor declared that he had thoroughly enjoyed his visit to Washington and was deeply appreciative of the president's courtesy and hospitality.

The Leaning Tower.

The campaniles of St. Mark and Pisa were built or begun in the same century—viz, the twelfth. The leaning tower is 179 feet high and 51 feet 8 inches in diameter, cylindrical in form, the exterior entirely built of white marble and the interior of Verruca stone.

Argentina Brickyards.

In some Argentina brickyards horses are used to mix the clay by treading in it instead of more expensive machinery being employed.

Soap.

Investigators say that soap has more or less value as a disinfectant.

Onion Juice.

The best way to extract the juice from an onion, when needed for flavoring, is to cut a slice from the root end of the onion, remove the outer skin and press onion on a coarse grate, using a rotary motion.

HILL POLITICAL LEADER IN STATE AND NATION 40 YEARS

DAVID BENNETT HILL, whose death took place unexpectedly at his home, Wolfert's Roost, near Albany, recently, was one of the foremost figures in Democratic politics in New York state and the nation for forty years, making his exit in 1904. He was sixty-seven years old.

He never smoked a cigar, never took a drink of anything stronger than soda water and, if all reports be true, never loved a woman. Nevertheless, except during the last six years, he enjoyed very little home life. He was a ward politician in Elmira before he became of age. A few years after he was admitted to the bar he was sent to the state legislature. After that he made political history fast, eventually passing from the governor's chair to the United States senate.

Great Ambition Foiled.

Hill was possessed of a mighty ambition. He had his eyes on the presidential nomination and, failing to satisfy his ambition in that drection, returned to his native state to be snowed under as the Democratic candidate for governor. But he remained in the Democratic foreground for ten years more. Then he settled down to a few years of legal practice at Albany and to the quiet of his bachelor hall.

It was early in the seventies that Hill, who was in Buffalo on legal business, met the then sheriff, Grover

DAVID B. HILL.

Cleveland. The young lawyer and the sheriff became good friends. They dined together, and the sheriff, acting as host, escorted the visitor about the city.

It would have been a prophet indeed who could have told them how the political destinies of the two young men were to be interwoven, how they were to move from stage to stage until the nation should supply the setting for them. Perhaps it would never have happened had Hill preferred to stick to state politics and remained steadfast in his determination not to become a mayoralty candidate.

If Cleveland the year before had not accepted a similarly supposedly empty gift from the Buffalo Democrats history would have been changed, but fate ordained otherwise. In 1882 the attention of the state was attracted to Cleveland, elected mayor in a Republican stronghold, just as the same year the former legislator attracted attention by succeeding in Republican Elmira against a personally popular man.

Became Enemies Later.

Later the two men were enemies within their own party, Hill being credited with defeating Cleveland in New York in 1888, though carrying the state for himself. The culmination was the national convention of 1892, when Cleveland won on the first ballot, the vote being: Grover Cleveland, 617 1-3; David B. Hill, 114; Horace Boies, 103; Arthur P. Gorman, 36½; Adlai E. Stevenson, 16 2-3; John G. Carlisle, 14.

CAREER OF DAVID B. HILL.

Born Havana, N. Y., Aug. 29	1843
Admitted to bar	1864
Elected to legislature	1871
Elected mayor of Elmira	1882
Elected lieutenant governor	1885
Succeeded to governorship	1885
Made "I am a Democrat" famous	1885
Elected governor	1885
Re-elected governor	1888
Elected United States senator	1891
Defeated for presidential nomination	1892
Defeated for governor	1894
Convicted Albert T. Patrick	1900
Retired from politics	1904

The famous phrase "I am a Democrat" was enunciated in 1885, when Hill was making his first canvass for governor.

The meeting was held at the old Academy of Music in Brooklyn, and an endeavor had been made by securing the attendance of Senator Voorhees of Indiana, Governor Abbett of New Jersey and other prominent Democrats from outside the state to give the Hill candidacy the stamp of national approval. Yet the audience seemed listless, and even when Hill rose to speak the applause that met him was largely perfunctory. He walked quietly to the front of the platform and stood there for a moment without speaking. Then he said in a clear voice that reached every part of the hall:

"I am a Democrat."

Won a Governorship.

At the utterance of this sentence, simple and ordinary as it was, the hitherto lethargic audience burst into a storm of applause. It was the keynote of the succeeding days of the campaign. Hill followed it up with an impassioned speech, calling on every Democrat to rally to the support of the ticket and stand by the national administration.

It is related that after the meeting Hugh McLaughlin, the Brooklyn boss, put his hand on Hill's shoulder and exclaimed:

"You've won it—you've got it."

This proved to be the fact. Hill's chances improved, the tide set in strongly in his favor, and he was elected over Davenport by a substantial majority.

For the rest of his life Hill was cartooned in a little silk hat bearing a long feather, on which was the inscription "I am a Democrat."

Senator Hill had a dry humor, and many anecdotes are related about him.

At a Democratic state convention held in Albany Hill was busy every moment of the day. Toward evening he thought he would secure a few moments' respite and a little rest while being shaved. As he climbed into the barber's chair he handed the tonsorial artist a quarter of a dollar.

"Is this a tip, sir?" inquired the knight of the shears.

"No," replied Mr. Hill; "that's hush money. Now, not a word!"

Race Suicide the Issue.

Just prior to the national convention of 1904, when Hill was mentioned as a possible Democratic choice, he dined with a newspaper man who continually rallied the ex-senator on his confirmed bachelorhood.

Mr. Hill asked what he thought of the political outlook for the next national campaign.

"What will the issues be," he inquired—"tariff, Philippines"—

The newspaper man interrupted by a shake of his head.

"No?" said Mr. Hill in some surprise.

"No," replied the newspaper man. "I think it will be 'race suicide,' with Roosevelt on one ticket and you on the other."

On Hill's retirement from politics he resumed his law practice in Albany, his most notable case being the prosecution for New York county of Albert T. Patrick for the murder of William Marsh Rice, the aged New York millionaire.

HOSPITAL IROQUOIS MEMORIAL

Relatives of Chicago Theater Victims Arrange Gift.

A hospital is being erected by the Iroquois Memorial association in memory of the victims of the great theater disaster of December, 1903. The hospital is to be turned over to the city of Chicago, which will operate it through the health department as an emergency station. It is four stories high, absolutely fireproof and will be equipped in the most up to date manner. The principal feature will be the memorial waiting room on the ground floor, in which will be placed an artistic bronze tablet in memory of the fire victims.

Oroya Highest Railway Station.

The highest railway station in the world is at Oroya, in Peru. It is situated 4,091 meters above sea level, from which it is reached in ten hours.

Gas Area Exceeds That of Oil.

The known petroleum areas of the United States cover 8,850 square miles and the natural gas areas 10,055 square miles.

COCKS COMPETE IN CROWS.

Belgians Have Novel Contests In Voice Testing.

In Belgium cockcrowing competitions are very popular among the working classes. The cocks are ranged in cases, and markers note the number of crows. The chanticleer that has sounded his shrill clarion the most times in an hour carries off the prize. In a competition recently held at Poulseur a cock gave voice 134 times.

Hard Traveling For Silver Seekers.

Gowganda is the youngest silver mining district in northern Ontario and lies nearly west of Cobalt. To reach it requires a rail ride of ninety-four miles, forty miles by steamer and then by road, canoe or portages thirty miles.

Makes One Piece House.

An architect of Chihuahua, Mexico, has obtained a patent on a method for making concrete houses in one piece.

Aden Is Cigarette Center.

Aden makes 10,000,000 cigarettes a year at a very low cost of production. Wages are 16 cents a day.

ECONOMICAL FEEDING OF DAIRY CATTLE

Ration to Be Fed Depends Largely on Milk Production.

To make the dairy profitable with feedstuffs at present prices, the herd has to be one in which every animal shows a good milk test and responds automatically, so to speak, to good feeding. The farmer can determine their qualifications as milk producers by use of the scales and Babcock test.

When it comes to feed he should do some careful figuring on what to feed and how much. Nature has provided that the cow supply herself first and the milk bucket second. True, some high bred dairy animals will keep up their milk flow for a time by depleting their own bodies, but that means serious injury to them. Experiments show that normally about 60 per cent of the food which a cow can eat goes for the maintenance of the body. The other 40 per cent finds its way into the milk pail. The cow is, therefore, entitled to all she can eat and digest properly.

To feed her economically, no dairyman can say feed each cow so many pounds of grain and so many pounds of roughage. The amount of each feed depends largely upon the flow of milk. A cow giving a large flow of milk requires more feed than one giving less. Here is where good judgment is above par. Ofter the cow owner has more grain than roughage or he may be short on grain and long on roughage. He will need to make a close study of the balanced ration to put profit in the pail.

Sometimes we get the idea that the more a cow eats the more milk she will give. If she assimilates all she eats that is a fact, but there is such a thing as overdoing the matter, so that the excess of feed will be an actual hindrance to the production of milk. What we want to do is to feed the cow all she will turn to advantage—and no more. Clean mangers will tell the story as a rule. Anything left over is a pretty good sign that we are feeding too much of some things.—Sylvanus Van Aken in Farm and Fireside.

Dip the Sheep.

A trough for dipping lambs can be made for very little expense, and no sheep raiser should be without one. A tank twelve feet long, four feet deep and three feet wide is big enough for lambs and grown animals.

"I suppose you talk dialect to amuse the summer boarders?"

"I used to," answered Farmer Haw, "but not now. I call the farmhouse a bungalow in this year's prospectus, and everything will be on a high brow plane."—Philadelphia Bulletin.

Lord Courtney's Wit.

Lord Courtney, who recently celebrated his 78th birthday, has a happy wit. During the time he was a member of the House of Commons he was asked at one of the meetings of his constituents whether he was in favor of a bill to legalize marriage with a deceased wife's sister. "May I inquire," he asked, "whether the questioner is married?" The gentleman replied that he was and that his wife had a sister. "Is your wife present?" asked the future peer. "She is not." "Well," said Mr. Courtney (as he then was), "my wife is present, and she, too, has a sister." The meeting saw the member's point and the question was not pressed further.—Tit-Bits.

When One Is Choking.

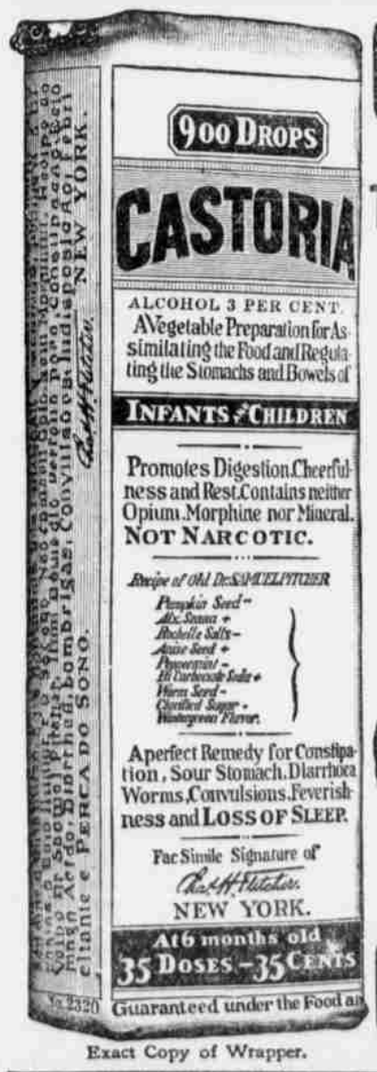
"Raising the left arm as high as you can will relieve choking much more rapidly than being thumped on the back," said one of the resident physicians of a local hospital. "This should be more generally known, for often a person gets choked while eating when there is no one near to thump him or her. Very frequently at meals and when they are at play children get choked while eating, and the customary manner of relieving them is to slap them sharply on the back. The effect of this is to set the obstruction free, so that it can be swallowed. The same thing can be brought about by raising the left hand of the child as high as possible, and the relief comes much more rapidly. In happenings of this kind there should be no alarm, for if a child sees that older persons or parents get excited it is very liable to become so also. The best thing is to tell the child to raise its left arm, and immediately the obstruction passes down the throat."—Philadelphia Record.

A Course in Diving.

The free instruction given by the United States navy at its seamen gunners' school includes a course in diving. Many of the younger bluejackets become very proficient in this work. Besides his regular pay the member of a ship's crew, if a diver, receives an extra compensation of $1.20 per hour for the actual time he is employed under water.

The Diving Bell.

The history of diving reaches back into the dim and distant past. Alexander the Great is said to have descended in a machine which kept him dry while making some kind of submarine investigation. Aristotle mentions a device which enabled men to remain some time under water. In a book published early in the sixteenth century appears a picture of a man wearing a helmet, to which is fastened a leather tube floated on the surface of the water by an inflated bag. In 1538 two Greeks made a submarine trip under an inverted chamber, which kept them dry. This was in the presence of the Emperor Charles V. and some 12,000 spectators.



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