BEATTIE MUST DIE

"I Shall Not Interfere," Says Governor Mann.

HE WANTS NO CONFESSION.

Virginia Executive Ridicules Message From Richmond That He Would Grant Reprieve if Condemned Man Would "Tell All"—To Be Executed Friday.

Richmond, Va., Nov. 21.—"I shall not interfere," were the final words of Governor Mann in reference to the subject of granting a reprieve for Henry Clay Beattie, Jr., whose electrocution for wife murder takes place Friday at the state penitentiary.

Governor Mann was disgusted when his attention was called to a message sent out from Richmond in which it was stated:

"If Beattie will make a full and frank confession he can live until Dec. 24, Christmas eve. If he doesn't he shall be electrocuted at the time now fixed. Let him decide for himself."

The governor did not like to be placed in this position, which might possibly influence a part of the much deceived public. He said in a most emphatic way that he had made no proposition of any sort and would make none.

"I refer you," said the governor, "to a statement issued by me on Nov. 15. I then said: 'To grant a respite in so plain a case would be to set a precedent which I would be called upon to follow, would be to temporize with the law and to encourage appeals to the supreme court with the sole purpose of gaining time. I believe the best way to prevent such crimes as this is to punish them adequately, certainly, speedily. Therefore the judgment of the circuit court of Chesterfield county will be carried into effect without interference.'

"Upon this statement I stand as firmly as when I signed it. I shall not interfere."

Nothing of a new nature has developed at the prison. The prisoner was reported as doing well and received his usual callers, those being prescribed by law and consisting of his relatives and spiritual advisers.

MAY TRY FURTHER DELAY.

Beef Packers' Trial In Chicago Set For Tomorrow.

Chicago, Nov. 21.—In postponing the trial of the beef packers' cases until tomorrow Judge George A. Carpenter in the United States district court announced that he was not disposed to try J. Ogden Armour separately. Armour could have been tried at once, as he was the only one of the indicted packers not included in the blanket habeas corpus proceeding of last week, which Judge Kohlsaat quashed.

The lawyers for the indicted packers refuse to say what their next move will be in their long campaign for delay. They deny any intention of applying to the United States supreme court, even had the court not adjourned. It is thought that a motion for separate trials for the defendants may be made tomorrow, and this will give a chance for such argument, many motions and still further postpone the actual trials.

In the meantime the court machinery is working on the assumption that the defendants, proceedings against whom were begun in 1902, will appear at the bar tomorrow.

FUND FOR OLYMPIC TEAM.

Amateur Athletic Union Holds Annual Meeting In New York.

New York, Nov. 21.—Athletic law makers composing the Amateur Athletic Union of the United States gathered here for the annual national convention, which took place at the Waldorf-Astoria.

The prospects of the Olympic team of Stockholm next year received every attention, and a substantial sum was officially donated toward the fund to defray the expenses of the team.

Gustavus T. Kirby of Columbia university was elected president. The new president is the youngest man who has ever held the office, as he was born at Philadelphia in 1874. He is a graduate of Columbia.

James E. Sullivan was again elected secretary-treasurer.

BLAMES CANNON'S CIGAR.

Rakish Tilt of Ex-Speaker's Stogie Caused Defeat, Clergyman Says.

Rockford, Ill., Nov. 21.—Uncle Joe Cannon's cigar is to blame for Republican losses in recent elections, according to the Rev. T. B. Thompson, a clergyman of this city. He says the rakish angle of the former speaker's cigar must be altered if any hope for Republican success in 1912 is to be entertained. This is the minister's dope:

"It was not the progressive cause primarily that defeated Cannon for the speakership. It was the pugnacious tilt of that stogie. It is the congressional 'red flag.' It is a chip carried on the shoulder of conservatism."

Archbishop O'Connell at Gibraltar.

Gibraltar, Nov. 21.—Cardinal Designate O'Connell, archbishop of Boston, has arrived here in perfect health on the Canopic. He goes from here to

REPORT OF THE TARIFF BOARD ABOUT READY FOR CONGRESS

Findings Will Be Presented Soon After the Session Convenes.

Parties' Difference In Principle May Hinder Revision of Schedule.

By JAMES A. EDGERTON.

THE report of the tariff board on schedule K, the woolen schedule, is promised on Dec. 1. The report on schedule I, the cotton schedule, will come later, probably in December or January. The board has been working on other schedules and may report on the chemical, the steel and possibly one or two more during the coming session of congress.

Especial significance attaches to these forthcoming reports for several reasons. Chief of these is that the president vetoed the tariff revision bills of the extra session because the board had not been heard from, but in effect promised that he would approve measures based on its findings as soon as these were made public. That will make certain a reduction of the cotton and wool schedules, provided the Democrats and progressive Republicans can get together on the passage of bills based on the board's recommendations.

The second factor that renders the new method of tariff legislation important is that it has long been advocated by the manufacturers' association, by the progressives and by other elements in and out of congress. The objection urged by these to the old omnibus tariff bills is that they were unscientific and were subjected to congressional "log rolling."

It should be observed in this connection that the present tariff board does not come up to the demands of those advocating a permanent tariff commission. The commission bill was killed by a filibuster in the house during the closing hours of the Sixty-first congress. The Payne-Aldrich law contained a provision empowering the president to appoint a board to assist him in arranging the maximum and minimum schedules with foreign nations, however, and he seized upon this opportunity to have the board investigate the difference in cost of production at home and abroad, thus doing practically the work that a commission would have done. For this purpose he increased the board from three to five members. Congress gave him an appropriation to cover the cost of the work. The board reported on the wood pulp and paper schedule during the extra session, and it is worthy of note that this is the one schedule on which the tariff was then reduced, the reciprocity agreement providing that the provision concerning pulp and paper should go into immediate effect regardless of the action of Canada.

A Commission Thirty Years Ago.

It should be explained further that there was a tariff commission back in the eighties, beginning, I believe, in 1882. The tariff reformers charged that this body was captured by the high protectionists. At any rate, it passed out of existence, and little more was heard of the commission plan until the agitation arose resulting in the present board.

The one great difficulty that stands in the way of tariff revision at this session is the difference in principle between the two political parties, the Democrats demanding a revenue basis and the Republicans standing for protection. The theory on which the Republican revisionists will work is that the duties should equal the difference in cost of production at home and abroad. The theory of the Democrats, or at least of most of them, will be that the tariff should be laid with the sole purpose of producing revenue. It is certain that a large element of the Republicans will favor no reduction at all, so that these can be left out of the calculations. The factors that remain to be considered are the progressive Republicans and the administration group who will follow the president. These two elements will probably be near enough together in the pending struggle to be classed as one. At least they agree in theory as to tariff revision, however far apart they may be politically.

There then remain two factors to be considered—the Democrats and the president himself. The problem will be to frame bills that will be approved by these three elements. Can the Democrats contrive a bill that will be acceptable to the Republican revisionists and the president? Can the La Follette insurgents, the administration senators and the Democrats of the senate get together on amendments that will pass muster in the Democratic house? And if the two houses of congress do agree on legislation, as they did during the extra session, will it be signed by the president?

Practical Statesmanship Needed.

Considering the fundamental differences between these groups and in view of the fact that all of them will be engaged in playing presidential politics up to the bent of their natural capacity, it must be admitted that the outlook is doubtful. The only thing that will save the situation is practical statesmanship. Fortunately the special session revealed the presence of considerable practical statesmanship in the Sixty-second congress. There has seldom been more need for it than in this first tryout of the plan of one schedule at a time revision.

The chairman of the tariff board is Professor Henry Crosby Emery of the chair of political economy, Yale. He has held that chair since 1900, prior to which time he was instructor and professor of political economy at Bowdoin. It will thus be seen that on the political economy stage he was the boy in the middle of the spot light. He had John Stuart Mill for breakfast, Adam Smith for lunch and Ricardo and all the others for dinner. He knew the science of government as a musician knows the scale or a member of the legislature knows the grafters' brigade. Professor Emery was born in Maine in 1872. He was educated at Bowdoin, Harvard and Berlin.

Emery on "Cost of Production."

That Professor Emery does not take either himself or the tariff board too seriously is indicated from a speech made by him at a banquet of the American Association of Woolen and Worsted Manufacturers in New York on Dec. 8, 1910. Here is a portion of his speech as quoted in the Worcester Evening Post and reprinted in the New York Evening Post:

"There are certain things that are very difficult to get, and one thing, that, according to the platform of the Republican party—and incidentally that does not mean anything to me, except that I have been given the job according to that platform—is to try to get the cost of production. I thank you all, gentlemen, that you did not laugh. [Laughter.] * * * I frankly say right here that this idea of settling things on cost alone by any mathematical or algebraical or geometric ratio or problem or theory is all nonsense. You must not think I am joking about this thing, but there is a joke about it, and the joke is this: I have no powers whatsoever. The tariff board has no powers. There is really no such thing as a tariff board. The law says that for certain purposes the president may employ such persons as he sees fit. I am one of such persons. That is all." [Laughter and applause.]

As yet there has been little or no indication of what kind of a report the tariff board will give. This quotation would indicate that on the one important subject the board was expected to illuminate—viz, the cost of production at home and abroad—it has met difficulties. Some authorities have said that it would be impossible to find any reliable data as to such cost, that it fluctuates in different years and different localities and that manufacturers would not give true figures. If it is impossible or impracticable to obtain such information the report should make this point plain once and for all. That in itself will clear the atmosphere.

The facts that are known, however, indicate that the cost can be determined, that the tariff board has had experts going through the wool growing districts and the woolen mills both at home and abroad, that the wool growers and manufacturers have cooperated with these men and that the report on Schedule K will be the nearest to a scientific and reliable presentment on comparative cost of production that has ever been made.

Burton, Not Bronson.

James Burton Reynolds, the second member of the tariff board, was originally a newspaper man who got into politics. He was born in New York state in 1870, graduated from Dartmouth, was Washington correspondent for a Boston newspaper two years and later an editorial writer on the New York Press, was secretary of the Republican state committee of Massachusetts for nine years and then was made assistant secretary of the treasury at Washington. In this capacity Mr. Reynolds had especially to do with the custom service, so that he became an expert on the tariff. During the sugar trust disclosures in New York attacks were made by some of the investigators on Mr. Reynolds, but nothing came of them beyond newspaper talk.

Because of the similarity of their names Mr. Reynolds has been confused with James Bronson Reynolds of New York, who has also been in politics. During the Roosevelt administration James Bronson Reynolds was one of the investigators of the Chicago packing companies, making a somewhat scathing report thereon. Most of the pictures printed of James Bronson at that time were in reality those of James Burton. A few years later the aforesaid James Burton was scheduled to speak at a Chicago banquet and in the beginning of his remarks was careful to explain that he had nothing to do with investigating the beef trust. He felt this statement was necessary on the score of personal safety.

Alvin H. Sanders, the third and last member of the original tariff board, is the controlling owner and editor of the Breeder's Gazette of Chicago. He was born in Iowa in 1860 and was educated at Cornell, at the Union College of Law and at the University of Illinois. In the last named institution he was made a doctor of agriculture. He practiced law in Chicago for a short time, then began work on the Breeder's Gazette, with which he has been connected ever since. He was for three years secretary of the National Cattle Growers' association, United States commissioner to the Paris exposition in 1900, president of the International Live Stock Exposition association of Chicago in 1908 and chairman of the American Reciprocal Tariff league from 1905 to 1909.

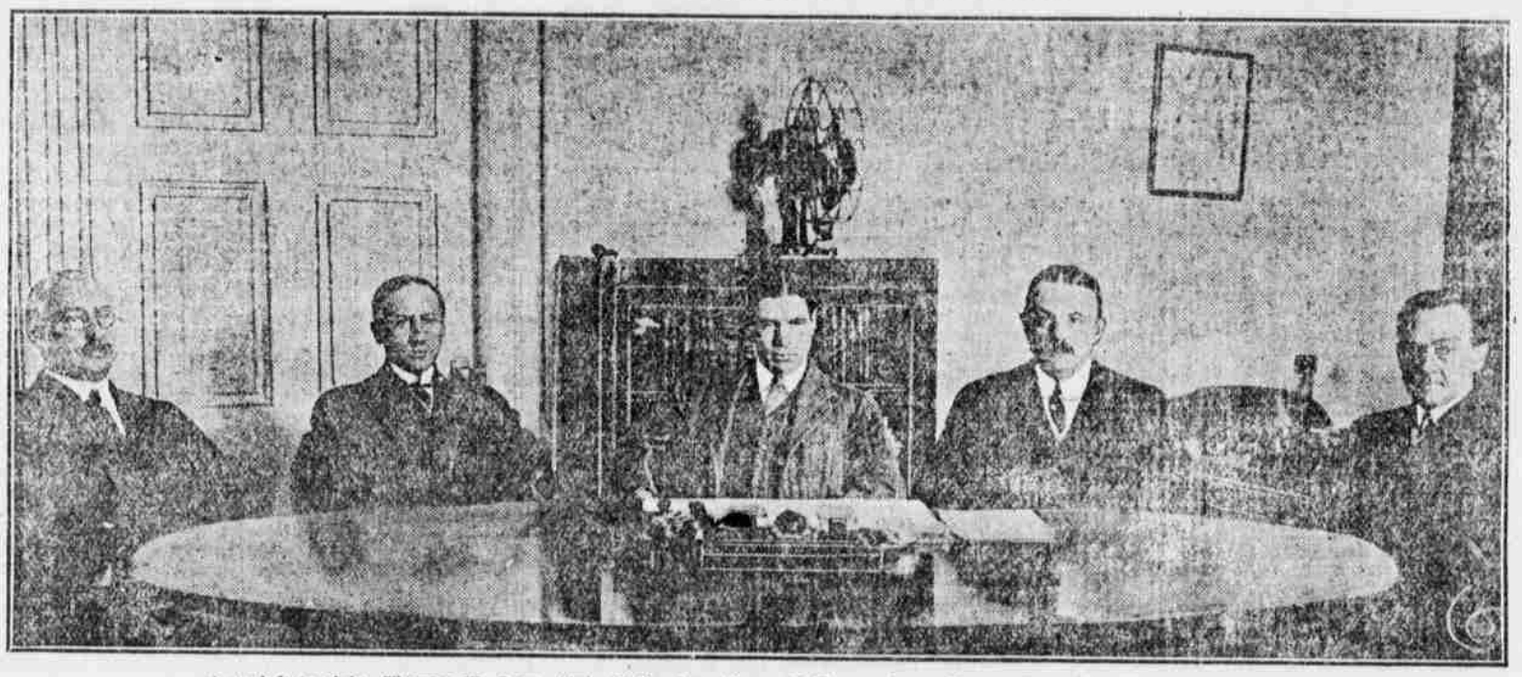
Two New Members.

Within the last year the president appointed two additional members of the board. They are William M. Howard, formerly a member of the house of representatives from Georgia, and Professor Thomas Walker Page, professor of history and economics in the University of California.

Mr. Howard was born in Louisiana in 1857 and was educated in the University of Georgia. He began the practice of law at Lexington, Ga., and was for eight years the solicitor general of the northern circuit of the state. He was a member of congress for fourteen years, but was defeated for renomination in 1910. Uncle Lon Livingston went down at the same time. One of the charges urged against both was that they had voted for the Cannon rules.

Thomas Walker Page was born in Virginia in 1867 and was educated at Randolph-Macon college, at the University of Virginia and at Leipzig, Oxford and Paris. He was dean of the college of commerce, University of California, for two years, then head of the department of economics of the University of Texas and since 1904 has been in the same position in the University of California.

THE TARIFF BOARD



From left to right—Thomas W. Page, Alvin H. Sanders, Henry C. Emery, James Burton Reynolds, William M. Howard.

RESIGNATION OF BALFOUR

He Led British Conservative Party For Many Years.

FEW HAVE RISEN SO RAPIDLY.

Was First Elected to Parliament In 1874, When Twenty-six Years Old. Late Marquis of Salisbury Was His Uncle and Helped Shape His Career.

Arthur James Balfour, for many years the recognized leader of the British Conservative party, both in office and opposition and who has just resigned his leadership, was born in 1848. His father was James Maitland Balfour, scion of a distinguished Scottish family, and his mother was Lady Blanche Cecil, a sister of the late Marquis of Salisbury. The boy was educated at Eton and Cambridge university. He was a great favorite of his uncle, the Marquis of Salisbury, who had great faith in his abilities, and in 1874 he was able to enter parliament as a Conservative from Hertford. Four years later he became his uncle's private secretary, and from that moment his upward progress in political life was constant.

In 1878 he accompanied Lord Salisbury to Berlin, and on his return to England associated himself with what was called the Fourth party. He did not prove himself a remarkably energetic member of this revolting association, and in 1884 thought it wisest to sever his active connection with it. He soon became a privy councilor and president of the local government board. In 1886, when his uncle returned to power he found himself a member of the cabinet and secretary for Scotland.

Excelled In Debate.

Meanwhile, he had been steadily establishing his influence in the house of commons, where he was recognized as a fluent, subtle and forcible debater. Soon he was appointed to the exacting post of chief secretary for Ireland.

Thus Mr. Balfour got his foot upon the first step of the ladder. The crimes act and the creation of the congested board were features of his Irish policy. In 1890 he made a prolonged tour in Mayo, Donegal and other western districts of Ireland and met with an exceedingly cordial reception from the peasantry, then in imminent danger of famine. This calamity fell upon them in 1895, and Mr. Balfour issued a public appeal which resulted in the collection of $300,000.

In October of 1891 W. H. Smith (Old Morality), the respected leader of the Unionists in the house of commons, passed away, and Mr. Balfour was called by the unanimous voice of his party to succeed him. A rise so swift is rare in British political annals.

In the general election of 1892 his party was beaten, and when he again entered the house of commons it was as leader of the opposition.

On the return of the Unionist party to power in 1895 Mr. Balfour once more became first lord of the treasury and leader of the house of commons.

In 1905, by which time his government had plainly lost much in public confidence, he resigned, and at the ensuing general election he and his party were overwhelmingly defeated.

Since then he has been in opposition, and his leadership until very recently had never been directly challenged.

Mr. Balfour in his leisure moments has found much delight in philosophic speculation. His best known works are "A Defense of Philosophic Doubt" and "Foundations of Belief." He is also the author of a Romanes lectureship on "Decadence," and he has been the recipient of many honors from various universities.

Mark Site of Libby Prison.

The site of the famous Libby prison, now occupied by an ice factory, has been marked by a bronze tablet unveiled by the Confederate Memorial Literary society.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

Attorneys-at-Law.

H. WILSON, ATTORNEY & COUNSELOR-AT-LAW. Office adjacent to Post Office in Dimmick office, Honesdale, Pa.

WM. H. LEE, ATTORNEY & COUNSELOR-AT-LAW. Office over post office. All legal business promptly attended to. Honesdale, Pa.

E. C. MUMFORD, ATTORNEY & COUNSELOR-AT-LAW. Office—Liberty Hall building, opposite the Post Office, Honesdale, Pa.

HOMER GREENE, ATTORNEY & COUNSELOR-AT-LAW Office over Reif's store, Honesdale Pa.

CHARLES A. McCARTY, ATTORNEY & COUNSELOR-AT-LAW. Special and prompt attention given to the collection of claims. Office over Reif's new store Honesdale, Pa.

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M. E. SIMONS, ATTORNEY & COUNSELOR-AT-LAW, Office in the Court House, Honesdale, Pa.

PETER H. ILOFF, ATTORNEY & COUNSELOR-AT-LAW, Office—Second floor old Savings Bank building, Honesdale, Pa.

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LIVERY.—Fred. G. Rickard has removed his livery establishment from corner Church street to Whitney's Stone Barn.

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