

Ink Stings.

The hunting they held at Aze Man this week. Proved a regular Doonny-brook fair. For the Irish and Dutch punched both eyes and "beak".

—President McKINLEY says the war in the Philippines ended last spring, but he asks for an army of 60,000 men to make the Filipinos believe it.

—Bellefonte doesn't have to bear the responsibility of having caused Centre county's shrinkage in population during the last ten years for while the total in the county fell off 375 Bellefonte gained 270.

—Fast through trains are contemplated, whereby travelers will be able to go to sleep in Pittsburgh and waken up in Philadelphia, but a feature of the service that is likely to cause real trouble is the guarantee that the traveler will get awake in Philadelphia.

—And now is the winter of our discontent, Made into a season both long and dear, Because in Congress most all Members seem bent, To keep a war tax on tobacco and beer.

—"President McKINLEY's message is long because he has much to say," observes an exchange. And it is in the natural order of things that it should be long. Any President who has promised so much and done so little must necessarily resort to verbosity in order to hide his shortcomings.

—The Boers seem to be doing business at the same old stand. Last Wednesday the British garrison at Dewetsdorp, 400 strong, surrendered to a force of Boers and now the English papers are talking as if the war had only begun. We might be able to have a good laugh on JOHN HULL, but were it not for a little trouble that Uncle Sam has gotten himself into over in the Philippines.

—The Quarter Master General of the Michigan National Guard, who pleaded guilty to the charge of complicity in the state military clothing frauds, got ten years at hard labor in the penitentiary. Poor WHITE, he had far better been in cahoots with EAGAN in the embalmed beef frauds. He would have profited more and suffered less for his shortcomings. There seems to be a vast difference between Lansing, Mich., and Washington justice.

—Standard Oil's will in the sky. And no one knows when it will cease. Perhaps its soaring up so high because its stock, as smooth as grease.

—How the insurgents can hope to make capital out of the fact that Representative WILLIAM T. MARSHALL, of Allegheny, who is a candidate for Speaker of the next House, voted for the obnoxious pipe line bill is more than we are able to understand. Especially when one of the king pines of the insurgents was the Governor who signed the obnoxious bill and made it possible for the great monopoly to control the oil output of the State.

—It is one of the strange things that when a particularly dirty mess is turned up in New York, a Republican is always found at the bottom of it. When the ice trust of that city was exposed, all its officials were found to be Republicans. Now that they are uncovering the vice and immorality that has disgraced its management, Republican captains of police are being turned up as the fellows who have been delinquent in doing their duty.

—The Lancaster New Era and the Philadelphia Press are of the opinion that the buckwheat cake eaters of the country are being flim flammed by the millers. The New Era claims that the buckwheat cake of today is not what it was forty years ago and the Press seeks a proof by stating that while there are from 10,000,000 to 12,000,000 bushels of buckwheat grown annually in the country the flour ought to be all right, unless the miller adulterates it. We don't know how it is in Lancaster or Philadelphia, but up this way the only notable difference we find in the buckwheat cake of today and the dyspepsia generator of forty years ago is the absence of such wholesale attacks of buckwheat teth. And if the millers have been responsible for extracting the scratches from the flour we say: Praise them! Instead of hissing the pure food commissioners out them.

—The first measure presented in Congress when it re-convened on Monday last was a bill "making an apportionment of Representatives in Congress under the eleventh census." The proposed act provides for an increase in the number of Representatives from 357 to 385. Of this increase two will come to Pennsylvania, giving the State hereafter 39 members in Congress, or one for every 196,941 of its population. This, the 29th district, as at present constituted has a population of 201,733, and is probably closer to the proposed ratio than any district in the State. Its people do not need to worry about the passage of the bill presented or bother over re-appointments under it. They have about all the representatives they can get in Congress and are probably better satisfied, and their interests better cared for as they are, than they would be under any new arrangement of counties that is likely to be made.

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But the Beginning.

A Washington dispatch to the daily papers of Monday, complain that "despite the stringent exclusion laws and treaty stipulations, Chinese laborers are coming into the United States in great numbers as before the enactment of prohibitive legislation."

And why shouldn't they? Legislation prohibiting the immigration of Chinese was enacted while we were content with what we had, and made some pretense of protecting our own laboring men against the cheap labor of other countries. Imperialism has changed conditions, and American labor will hereafter be compelled to take its chances along with every other interest and right that this new doctrine imperils.

We are grasping for whatever we can get outside. When we get it we must accept in good faith what our greed brings. It has brought us these Chinese and there is no way of stopping them. In the Hawaiian islands, that are now part of this country and have their representative in the Congress of the United States, there are over 30,000 Chinese laborers, every one of whom has the same right to come to America and crowd an American workman out of his place, that a merchant, a lawyer or any other resident of those islands has.

Guam, another of our recent possessions mid-way between the Hawaiian and Philippine islands, and a spot of sun-dried, earthquake shaken land, serves as a preparing place for Chinese immigration. Its residents have the right of entry into this country. Any Chinaman can become a resident there in six weeks. This gives him landing rights among our own people, and who can prevent him? Guam is now a part and parcel of this glorious, greedy government, and her Chinese population, although they have been there but a few weeks, have all the rights of entry into this country that other people have.

Then we are fighting for the Philippines—lands that are as full of Chinese as a fall corn field is of rag-weed—and they become part of our possessions as our army succeeds and our flag is carried forward. On these islands there are estimated to be 1,500,000 Chinese and Chinese mestizo-half-breeds. For these and a war with the Filipinos we paid Spain \$20,000,000. These Chinamen are ours, just as much as the wheat is, and there is no power under the sun that can prevent those belonging to this government, coming to it and earning a living under it. So that in addition to the 30,000 Hawaiian Chinamen and to the facilities furnished by Guam as a smuggler's nest, there are a million and a half more Chinamen in the Philippines whom we have opened our doors to, by making the country of their adoption a possession of this government.

Under the circumstance is it any wonder that they are pouring into this country? Laboring men, who find their wages going down on account of the surplus of labor now in the country, may growl and whine about cheaper labor coming, and prospects of competing with the cheapest labor that is known as the face of the earth—the Chinese—but they have no reason to. They voted for this condition of affairs, in voting for the policies that MARK HANNA and those whose interest it is to have cheap labor, and they are beginning to get, already, what they said by their ballots they wanted.

Yes, We Have Been Wrong.

We take it all back—acknowledge the error and frankly concede that our commerce is expanding in the Philippines; even in the face of the war we are waging against the people of those islands. Since the government had no more men to ship to Manila, the vessels that have been sent out to return laden with our dead, wounded and fever-stricken soldiers usually left their American ports empty of all kinds of merchandise, except such supplies as were necessary for our army.

Last week a change occurred in this condition of affairs. Commercialism scored a point, and a western paper announces the fact that the last vessel to leave San Francisco harbor for Manila "carried a cargo of 50,000 barrels of American beer—the biggest and most valuable ship load of American merchandise that ever started for the Philippines." How proud the jingo statesmen, who are crying for a continuation of the war, in the interest of commercial expansion, will be, over this fact! How elated the Christian Temperance people will feel when they realize that, far from opening roads for the beer wagon! How thankful the ministers of the Gospel should feel when they discover that their prayers, for a war to civilize the heathen, has been answered to the extent that he already knows a beer saloon when he sees one.

Surely there is hope ahead, and the pulpit and the business house—the church and commercialism—should continue their efforts for the spread of christianity and the beer trade in the Philippines.

—Subscribe for the WATCHMAN.

Closing the "Open Door" and Destroying Business.

Mr. McKINLEY may talk about the necessity of an "open door" to Chinese trade until he grows weary in what he believes to be well-doing, but he will have to change present conditions amazingly if American commerce is to be benefited by it. During October, 1899, with the door to China practically closed against us, our exports to that country amounted to \$1,324,314 while in October, 1900, with the "open door" in our favor our exports amounted to but \$579,000. For the last ten months of the current year our trade with that country has fallen off \$2,196,144.

This fact goes far to prove the illusion of the belief, that "trade follows the flag." There never was a time when our flag was as much in evidence in China as during the past ten months. Over its fortifications, its rivers, its public thoroughfares, its official buildings, its Joss houses and its opium dives, it floated in all its glory, and trade seems to have shriveled wherever it went.

But the Jingo will say, "it was because of the war." So it was, and this fact and these figures only go to prove that you cannot extend commerce at the point of the bayonet, nor secure the good will and trade of a people by the sword and fire and the cruelties of war.

As it works in China, so it must work in the Philippines, only ten times more to our disadvantage proportionately. We had an excuse for our actions that has stopped so much of our trade with China. We have none, whatever, for the miserable, costly and cruel purposes we are attempting to carry out in the Philippines.

If the Chinaman hates us to the extent that he refuses to deal with us because we sent our flag and our soldiers into his country to protect our own people who were there, what must be the sentiment of the Filipino, whose home we are despoiling, whose people we are murdering, whose cities and towns we are destroying and whose country we are laying waste, towards us? Can any sane man believe that we are building up our trade with that country by the cruelties and desolations of war?

And yet "commercialism" says it must go on.

In the death of Maj. JOHN H. SHERLEY, our friend and contemporary, who for many years had been editor of the Advocate and Press, of New Bloomfield, we have cause for sincere regret. Though in his 73rd year he was genial in his disposition, alive to the advances of civilization and a man to be admired for his sturdy, honest character. For nearly half a century he had been intimately connected with the newspaper, political and general business interests of Perry county and he died, leaving behind him the memory that his life had made for the good of all.

Some Darts.

There is some fellow on the editorial staff of the Philadelphia Record who evidently needs a rest. Some over-worked, or under-fed writer, whose mind seems to have gone daff, and whose intellect must be worn or shattered to the breaking point. We refer to the individual who promulgated the idea, in Tuesday's issue of that paper, that the election of a Democratic United States Senator from Pennsylvania would be "a gross miscarriage of the principles of representative government," and "a denial of the right of the people of this Commonwealth to fair representation in the United States Senate." Surely any one who pretenses to understand the principle of "representative government" and cares for the "rights of the people" who can see a wrong to these "principles" and "rights" in the election of a Democrat, in the face of existing conditions, must have a worn or unbalanced wheel in his head that needs a governor badly.

The last election shows that there are 691,924 Republicans in Pennsylvania and 427,431 voters who are not of that political faith. As appointments are at present arranged, in addition to the one Senator or these 691,924 Republicans now boast of, they have twenty-six members of Congress, giving them one Representative in the legislative department of the government for each 25,626 voters they have in the State.

On the other hand the 427,431 voters, who do not believe in the principles or policies of the Republican party, have but four Representatives, or one for every 106,857 voters that oppose Republicanism; or just one-fourth the representation the party in power has.

"Fair representation" we would take it, means equal representation for all. If it does not, in what does it consist? And if it does, wherein could there be a "miscarriage of the principles of representative government," or a "denial of the rights of the people," in the election of an additional representative for those who are not of Republican faith?

The President's Message.

From the Pittsburgh Post. The President's message is of unusual length. It makes eighteen columns in the press copies sent out from Washington, and it illustrates the growth of the outside interests that nine of these columns are devoted to our relations with foreign powers, the greater part being given up to the Chinese question. If we include the space given to the Philippines and other acquisitions, amounting to four and one half columns, we have a total of thirty-two and one half columns required to discuss in the President's way concerns outside the United States, leaving four and one half columns to matters of a domestic character in close relation to our seventy six millions of population. This is significant of the extent to which the United States is being forced to call a world power, and how foreign questions are dwarfing more important home affairs.

Home affairs are treated briefly and with a few vague surface recommendations. The decision of the Isthmian Canal goes to Congress without recommendation. The army, though advised, should be increased to 100,000 men, with authority to raise a Filipino force of 15,000. On the trust question the President quotes from a former message and urges that "the bad trusts" within Federal jurisdiction be restrained. It was predicted that he was preparing an anti-trust bill, but this amounts to nothing at the present time. The President takes a decisive ground, in his support of the ship subsidy bill; he renews the recommendations of previous messages, and urges "immediate action." There have been signs of Republican dissent to this subsidy scheme, running up to hundreds of millions of dollars, and the presidential boast for it will be likely to force Mark Hanna's job through Congress.

From the Philadelphia Times. Those who look to it for a clear and incisive definition of policy will be disappointed, except as concerns the enlargement of the army.

With reference to the Philippines, the message is much less explicit than Mr. McKinley's letter of acceptance. It gives no information beyond a vague statement that progress has been made. It repeats at length the instructions given to the civil commissioners and expresses a hope that civil government may sometime be established, without stating the ground on which the hope is based. It is evident that the President does not yet see his way out in the Philippines and prefers to let things drift. Doing is the policy suggested also for Porto Rico and for Cuba.

One positive recommendation the message does contain. In spite of the promise of civil government for the Filipinos, who are ominously called the "wards of the nation," the President says we must keep 200,000 without counting the native soldiers it is hoped to enlist. Troops are required also in Cuba and Porto Rico and the coast garrisons should employ 26,000 men. It is evident, therefore, that we need an army of at least 60,000, which "the President should have authority to increase" to 100,000. This is a large increase of power to enable the government to "adhere to its foundation principles."

Of course the President winds up with a plea for "wise economy" and some more pretty sentiments about liberty and peace, but the only positive features of the message are found to be a large increase of the size of the discretion of the President, and some new forms of expenditure to benefit private interests. It is true, as the President says, that "the foundation of our government is liberty, its superstructure peace." His military policy serves neither purpose. The one clear and un-mistakable idea we get from this long message is the call for "more troops."

From the North American.

President McKinley devotes several thousand words of his message to the Philippines, but it is to be regretted that he gives us no definite formulation of the policy to be pursued in fixing the final status of the islands.

He declares that our forces have successfully controlled the greater part of the islands, overcome the organized forces of insurgents and "carried order and administrative regularity to all quarters." And then comes the assertion that in the spring of this year "the effective opposition of the dissatisfied Tagals to the authority of the United States was virtually ended."

But until Congress shall decide that is to be done with the Philippines, the President's last spring is to go on, and from 45,000 to 60,000 soldiers will be needed to prevent the Filipinos from forgetting that they "are under our fostering care" and under the flag which is the revered symbol of liberty, enlightenment and progress. Therefore the President asks for authority to maintain an army of 100,000.

The President having passed the responsibility for settlement on the Philippine question up to Congress, it is to be wished that Congress would so deal with the islands that 60,000 bayonets should not be required to demonstrate to the inhabitants the justice, generosity and benevolence of our intentions toward them.

Portable annexation is an expensive operation, and the profits are not discernible. It costs more in dollars than the islands are worth, not to speak of priceless lives. The business sense of the country must condemn, as an unprofitable investment, the expenditure of hundreds of millions to obtain by force the trade advantages which we could secure by amicable agreement, and the nation's sense of justice is offended by the policy which seeks to inculcate reverence for the symbol of liberty by shooting it into the hearts of a people with Krug-Jorgensen bullets.

Unexplainable Neglect.

From the Greensburg Argus. So far as is known no petition has been addressed to Senator Hanna asking him to reconsider his decision not to be a candidate for the Presidency in 1904.

Where the Difference Comes In.

From the New York Journal. A comparison is made between the dividends paid by the Standard Oil company of this country and the J. & P. Coates company of England. A \$100 share of Standard Oil stock sells for \$815. This year a 60 per cent. dividend was paid. The English company also paid a 50 per cent. dividend on its stock, which sells at a price even higher than the Standard Oil stock. These two companies are both referred to as monopolies and as fair objects of comparison.

We cannot see the similarity except in the fabulous size of the profits. The Standard Oil trust is a monopoly. It has killed practically all opposition and can fix prices at its pleasure. The Coates company, on the other hand, has not a monopoly, but holds the trade in an open market. There is not the slightest objection to any concern doing as well as it pleases and making as much money as it can, provided it has no special privileges which enable it to ask unwarranted prices. The Coates company proves that big profits can be made by legitimate business without a monopoly of natural product, without special railroad rates and without tariff protection—without injury to the public and the artificial obstruction of trade.

Tail and Dog.

From the New York Journal. The Congressional Record affords an interesting commentary upon our progress from a civil to a military form of government. A few years ago the list of nominations sent to the Senate at the opening of Congress consisted almost entirely of appointments as postmasters, collectors of customs, consuls and the like. This week the roll began with appointments in the army. First there were 82 second lieutenants in the infantry army; next 5 in the cavalry army; and then 62 more in the infantry. These were followed by the nominations of 64 graduates of the Military Academy to be second lieutenants. Next were 33 promotions in the staff; then 4 in the cavalry army; then 28 in the artillery, and then 44 in the infantry. After these came 65 promotions and 130 appointments in the volunteer army. Following along in the rear were 51 nominations for the petty civil positions we still have to keep up, such as First Assistant Postmaster-General, Indian Agents, Secretaries of embassies, Consuls and United States Attorneys.

Evidently the civil branch of the Government is a very small tail to a very large military dog.

A Horse on the Horse Show.

From the Franklin Spectator. That aristocratic and fustian frolic, the New York horse show, is a grand dress affair, in which affluent swells affect stunning turf apparel and swell to pass judgment on the points and merits of horses. It is set forth and assumed that only the bluest blooded of equine stock can pass muster at these highly fashionable exhibitions. Thereby hangs a wicked and shockingly funny joke. A clever rascal named Hughes bought a street car horse for \$11.50, fed her up with tonics of strichnia, iron and arsenious acid, docked her tail clipped her mane and entered her in the saddle horse class under the name of "Pulchra orphan." She was placed in a richly upholstered stall, attended by two grooms in gorgeous livery, and the judges, on inspection, found her eligible to compete in the thoroughbred saddle-horse class. "Twas too good a joke to keep, and the shock that followed the discovery of the fraud was painful. Its bitterness was not mollified by the suggestion that "Pulchra orphan" is but an amended form of the legend, "Pulled a car often."

No Need for Ship Subsidies.

From the Indianapolis News (Ind. Rep.) If we could start with the idea that the way to create a business is to take the shackles off and allow individual enterprise and capital to find its own channels we should soon have an ocean carrying trade. But we propose still to forbid the buying of ships abroad, and mean still to hamper the trade by obsolete navigation laws, and yet American enterprise has triumphed in spite of it, and when American manufacturers are underbidding those of Great Britain on steel rails and on bridges and locomotives for the use of the British army in the Sudan it will not do to say that they cannot build iron steamships as cheaply as the British. We have only to leave American enterprise alone, take from it the hindrances which an abnormally high tariff has created, and we shall beat the world.

The Time for Subsidies is Past.

From the Chicago Tribune (Rep.) While commerce was carried on in wooden vessels, which could be constructed more cheaply in this country than anywhere else in the world, Americans had a large percentage of the carrying trade of the world, though no subsidies were paid. When iron replaced wood, and it was impossible to construct iron vessels here so cheaply as in England, the American merchant marine decayed. But now steel and iron can be built as cheaply in this country as in England, and there are many who believe that this cheapness, without the aid of subsidies, will lead to the restoration of that merchant marine, and that it is better to wait a while before embarking in the dangerous subsidy business, which France is trying with such poor results.

Thanksgiving in the Philippines.

From the Columbus (O.) Press-Post. We trust that nowhere in those islands mothers' hearts turned to stone over graves that contained their best and dearest, torn from them by a cruel war. We trust that nowhere a Filipino father raised his hands to heaven and on the ruins of his home cursed a flag that in all other parts of the world for a hundred years had invited only the benedictions of people struggling to be free.

Spawls from the Keystone.

—Officers of the Pittsburg district are trying to organize all the bituminous miners into a single body.

—Two hundred delegates attended the eleventh annual convention of the Northumberland county Christian Endeavor Union at Shamokin last week.

—All records for two days' issuance of marriage licenses in the local Orphans' Court were broken Wednesday and Thursday of last week, when the overworked clerk issued the grand total of thirty-five.

—The flow at the Pine Creek Oil and Gas Company's Cedar Run gash has increased until it is now a million feet a day, with every indication of being permanent. Commercially, this means much for Williamsport.

—Hugh Brolley, aged 21 years, a well-known young man of Crescon, disappeared from his home on November 19th and since then nothing has been heard of him. His parents and friends are endeavoring to locate him.

—About five acres of valuable coal land caved in on the Robert Gibson farm, near Blairsville, Tuesday morning. Fifteen miners were at work in the heading, but all escaped uninjured, losing their tools. The Isabella Coal and Coke company controlled the farm.

—Mayor E. F. Giles, of Altoona, has issued strict orders to the police there to enforce the curfew law and arrest all children found on the streets after the hour of 8:30 each evening as specified by an ordinance passed by council a number of years ago and never yet repealed.

—At a firemen's fair in Cortland, N. Y., last week, Major Page, the famous night weighing but 49 pounds and 31 inches high, was wedded to a stately Shamokin maiden, Miss Mary Weikel, who is six feet tall and weighs 150 pounds. It was a case of love at first sight.

—Tuesday morning Mrs. Shrum, and two daughters, Minnie and Florence, of Latrobe, were badly burned at their home by the explosion of a hanging lamp. Mrs. Shrum was pulling the lamp down when it exploded, throwing the oil over her, and her clothes were burned off her. Minnie and Florence were also badly, but not seriously, burned.

—Saturday night between 9 and 10 o'clock fire destroyed the tobacco shed belonging to John Scheid, on what is known as the Ames property, in the southeastern section of Lock Haven. The shed with the stripping room was 112 feet long. Hanging in the shed on poles was all of the past season's crop of tobacco raised on six acres, about 7,000 pounds, which went up in smoke in short order.

—While butchering on Friday, Amos Stevens, a farmer residing along the Brobst mountain road, in Lycoming county, had a terrible experience. He entered a pen containing three hogs and in attempting to drive one into a corner fell and was attacked by the whole three. He struck the animals with a short stick but couldn't drive them off. Finally his son and another man heard his cries and came to the rescue. The old gentleman was badly injured. One ear is almost torn off and over his face, arms and legs are gashes and bruises.

—A remarkable discovery was made when the remains of Luigi Petrolio, an Italian burned to death in the wreck on the Carrollton branch of the Beech Creek road, were taken from the ruins. Everything of the man was consumed with the exception of the lower part of his body. His head, arms and legs were gone, not even a semblance of them being left. Around a portion of the trunk had been destroyed by the merciless flames which had so quickly deprived the unfortunate man of his life, was a leather belt. In the belt, showing no signs of injury or disfigurement, was the sum of \$150.

—Trains are being run over the immense cut-off above Huntingdon on the Middle division of the Pennsylvania railroad. The cut-off takes out a dangerous curve on that section of the road and gives the company a better entrance to the town of Huntingdon. It contemplates a long line of straight track and is a great improvement. The road now enters Huntingdon several hundred yards to the west of the old line, which is still in use and comes into the station by way of the yards and close to the old turn-table. The company has been at work on the changes west of Huntingdon for a number of years and thousands of tons of earth has been used in making the "fill" which now cuts off the low lands formerly overflowed by the Juniata river when it became high.

—Although it is a tremendous task to contemplate, says the Pittsburgh Post, the engineers of the Pennsylvania railroad have in view the straightening of the main tracks at the famous Pack Saddle, curves in the deep gorge of the Conemaugh. At this place there are three bad curves skirting a high embankment. It is almost eighty feet from the top of the rails to the water, and a wreck at such a place would be disastrous. In order to continue the four track work a great stone retaining wall will have to be constructed at Pack Saddle, and this will be built to provide for the elimination of the sharp curves. No definite time for the beginning of this big job has been set, but it is understood that the preliminary plans have been prepared by the engineers of the Pittsburgh division.

—Leonard Soller, an aged and respected citizen of Altoona, and his wife, Anna Mary Soller, died Friday evening, at their home in that city, between 9 and 10 o'clock, within a half hour of each other both having been apparently in good health up to a short time before their death. Mr. Soller died first. He had busied himself during the day doing chores about the house and lot and was in his usual health, except that several times during the afternoon and evening he complained of cramps. He ate a hearty supper and shortly afterwards complained of not feeling well and retired to his room. He soon became very ill and before a doctor, who was summoned, could arrive he passed away, death being caused by apoplexy. Mrs. Soller was completely prostrated by the sad event. She was assisted to her room by her son and it soon became apparent that the shock was too great for her to withstand and she died a half hour after her husband, having expressed a desire to go with him. Mr. Soller was 72 years old and his wife nearly 73. They were both natives of Germany. Mr. Soller served during the Civil war in the One Hundred and Fourth Pennsylvania volunteers.