

Ink Slings.

You talk long and loud of the poor man's day. Of his plenty of work and plenty to eat. But we notice you've little or nothing to say of the prices your Trusts make him pay for his meat.

"ELKIN will not be the candidate," says Mr. QUAY. "Is that so," says Mr. ELKIN.

The water-cure seems to be having about as little effect on Filipino patriots as the KEELY cure has on American inebriates.

Talking about "Captains of Industry" the way the hens are laying these days certainly entitles the barnyard rooster to rank among them.

TEDDY'S Secretary of War may not be the ROOF of all evil, but there is a good bit of bad in the army that is being traced to him these days.

President ROOSEVELT may be a broncho-buster, but his Attorney General doesn't seem to know enough about the "cow punching" business to "round up" the beef trust.

It is altogether likely that the Hon. MATTHEW STANLEY QUAY will discover that he is needed in Washington too badly to spend any time in Florida for a month or so.

The HILL girls, whose papa is president of the Great Northern and said to be the world's shrewdest railroad builder, receive \$250,000 a year for pin money. Most any one could get stuck on such a bunch.

The interrogation: "Is it hot enough for you?" has been regarded as sufficient provocation for the fool killer to get to work, but the QUAY and ELKIN factions should be immune during their little friction.

Uncle Tom's Cabin had much to do with the abolition of slavery in the South. Will there be another HARRIET BECHER STOWE who will bring forth a volume that will liberate the slaves in the base ball profession to-day.

It is a queer condition of things that frothy FUNSTON could be corked up by the President's order of the 23rd, and that up to this time no explosion has taken place. If that order to keep quiet is continued there must certainly be a blowup sometime very soon.

Col. FRED FUNSTON, who swam or waded across a river in the Philippines after one of the COULTER boys of Greensburg had led the way, and has been "hollerin'" about it ever since, has at last been told to shut up. Of course the President didn't use quite those words, but the ones he did had the same effect.

Though there were hundreds of people killed by the earthquake in South America on Monday wasn't near as violent as the political shake-up in Pennsylvania last week. And, since we come to think of it, the latter broke more necks than the seismic disturbance along the Cordillera could possibly have done.

The Secretary of Agriculture, the Hon. JOHN HAMILTON, is said to be organizing a thorough pursuit of the Hessian fly. We confess to knowing very little about it, but if our early day information as to what Hessian meant was correct Harrisburg ought to be very full of these entomological subjects now that QUAY and ELKIN factions are fighting and the Secretary of Agriculture, himself, might be discovered to be a regular old papa fly.

What do you suppose the Somerset Herald means when it says "with CAMERON as the candidate Pennsylvania would come into her own?" We don't know that Pennsylvania was ever robbed of any of the CAMERONS, yet we have often heard that it was the senior CAMERON who laid the foundation for the great Machine that has been robbing Pennsylvania ever since. Perhaps the Herald only intended to imply that the CAMERONS are dear to Pennsylvania's heart. If that be so we want to add, to her treasury also and then say Amen!

The Virginia Judge who declared that a fisherman was justified in shooting another man who disturbed him while he was enjoying himself fishing in his favorite hole displayed good common sense, even if he might have had to strain a few points to find law enough to cover his decision. If ever there is a time in a man's life when he wants to be left alone it is when he is watching for his cork to bob on the placid surface of his favorite fishing hole. When disturbed there the puniest fellow alive could lick his weight in wild-oats and this Virginian shouldn't be censured if he shot a man, especially if the intruder scared "a bite" away.

A few days ago the Atlanta Constitution received the following letter of inquiry from an up-country seeker after knowledge: "Sar an Fren; Do the Carnage library lend Books teachin Mathewmatics Outside your dntie? I want Onlie Books on Mathewmatics, as I am all right on spellin an am a purty good Grammatician if I do say it Myself. I kin spel an Grammarize but Mathewmatics is one too Much for Me." The Georgian's concern about his "mathewmatics" leads us to fear that he might have been a Republican leader in Pennsylvania at one time. They are all poor at "MATHEWMATICS" and seem to know so little about it that none of them can figure out where they are at to-day.

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Don't Be Fooled.

The WATCHMAN last week warned its readers against taking too much stock in the persistently advertised fight among the bosses and managers of the Republican machine. It re-iterates that warning now. There may be a fight among them that is in earnest and means something. If so the good Lord be thanked for the day of deliverance that it promises to the people of Pennsylvania.

But then there are chances and reasons why these pretended difficulties and divisions are but shams to deceive the people. If the machine is to continue in power, it can only be done by deception. This Mr. QUAY and Mr. ELKIN both know.

If there is one thing that Mr. QUAY knows better than he does another it is the science of political trickery. It is through this that he has worked and captured the State, time and again. He wants a Governor of his own now just as much as he did when he tried to elect DELAMATER and ELKIN would suit him just as well as would any other tool—and probably better.

Then why not any trick that would help ELKIN along and put a stumbling block in the way of those opposed to the machine.

If he can lighten the load that Mr. ELKIN must carry, as the candidate of that machine, it would be that much aid.

If he could have the people believe that Mr. ELKIN defied the bosses and was really the candidate of the Republican people, it would be that much more aid to him after his nomination.

If he can prevent a fusion of independent Republicans and Democrats, in senatorial and legislative districts, where such action is contemplated, it would aid his purposes immensely and possibly save him the control of the next Legislature. And how could he do this more effectively than it is being done by this political rookery he has kicked up. Independents and others are waiting to see the outcome and the chances are they will wait until too late to do effective work and that is just what Mr. QUAY may intend to accomplish.

While they are waiting county convective will meet, as they must under their rules, and tickets will be named. After they are once named there will be but little chance to change them to suit a fusion sentiment, where such exists.

If Mr. QUAY can prevent fusion on legislative tickets and remove the weight of the machine from the shoulders of his candidate how could he do it better, or more effectively, than by the very course he is now pursuing?

Again we say, don't bank too heavily on this fight between QUAY and ELKIN.

The Defeat of Antoroary.

The victory of the membership of the House of Representatives at Washington over the coterie which controls the legislation of that body on Friday evening last was the most significant, if not the most important event of the session. For years the power of the Speaker and the authority of the committee on rules have been increasing and the influence and usefulness of the Members diminishing in the same ratio. At the organization of the last and the present Congress an attempt was made to correct this evil but without success. On the occasion in question, without much apparent prearrangement, the result was achieved and every member of the body felt easier on account of it.

It is to be regretted that the Republican insurgents were not influenced by higher motives than revenge in their action, however. That is to say the fact that the principle of equal rights among men and exact justice to each individual Member didn't influence the Republican contingent which bolted from the control of the machine instead of a selfish desire to punish that machine for refusing to yield to it is a matter of regret. If the higher motive had been the guiding impulse it could safely be predicted that antoroary is at an end in the House. But the fact is that within a few moments from the taking of the vote on which the victory was scored the insurgents were back in the ranks supporting the Czar, as usual.

The question was on the Cuban reciprocity bill and the victory on a Democratic principle. The Sugar trust of New York had influenced the committee on Ways and Means to propose a form of reciprocity which helped the New York sugar trust to the prejudice of the beet sugar trust. The attorneys of the beet sugar trust objected and when the Democrats proposed an amendment which touched both trusts alike, the beet sugar men supported it and gave strength enough to carry it. It was a splendid achievement for two reasons. First, it struck a blow at two trusts and secondly, it was a solar plexus to the antoroary of the Speaker. But it was a momentary triumph. On the next vote the insurgents relented.

Gen. MILES has been permitted to remain at the head of the army long enough to prove that the other fellows have been doing the lying and that he has known more than they wanted him to tell.

Mr. Cramp's Notion.

Mr. CHARLES H. CRAMP, president of the Crampship building company of Philadelphia and a ground floor member of the bogus trust organized a couple of years ago to receive the annual installments of the ship subsidy that didn't pass, regrets the formation of the \$200,000,000 steamship trust mainly for the reason, as he feelingly states it, "that the vessels of the combination must, in the main, fly the flag of foreign nations, and that in case of war between the United States and the power whose flag they fly, vessels owned so largely by American citizens can be taken possession of by the enemy and utilized against the country of which their owners are citizens." This is really a grave matter and the only remedy which Mr. CRAMP can suggest for it is a subsidy to the ship companies which compose the trust sufficiently large to make it possible for them to hire the Crampship building company to equip them with ships at its own price.

The trust with its colossal capital can see its way clear to large profits without a subsidy though every man connected with it has been knocking at the door of the treasury for many years begging like a mendicant for the bounty. It will have plenty of money to renew its equipment and as the Crampship building company has been able to defeat every competitor for the construction of war and merchant ships for foreign purchasers it will no doubt be able to get a fair share of the construction work for the new trust, if it wants it. But Mr. CRAMP will prefer, probably, to occupy his establishment in building ships for foreign customers at a less price than to build for home purchasers at any price. At the beginning of the Spanish war he held up the government for months because the authorities wouldn't pay him an extortionate price for ships and he only yielded when an order was issued to buy wherever vessels could be found for sale.

If Mr. CRAMP had brains enough to manage a blacksmith shop with one fire he would know that the remedy for the danger to which he refers is not in paying unearned bounties to ship building trusts. The repeal of our antiquated navigation laws and the substitution of a code which would enable American ships, or ships owned by American citizens and operated by Americans to register and carry the American flag, no matter where it was built, would achieve the purpose. Every other commercial nation in the world long ago enacted such laws and the flag of every such nation is floating in every port of the world. But in order to preserve a monopoly of the business in this country for the CRAMPS and other favorites we still maintain a system which requires a ship to be built in this country in order to register and as the CRAMPS charge more for building for Americans than for foreigners the Americans have gone abroad for their ships with the result to which Mr. CRAMP refers.

Quay Has Decided.

In his declaration that "ELKIN will not be nominated for Governor" Senator QUAY for the first time asserts his real self. When two weeks ago he indicated that it would probably be dangerous to nominate ELKIN, but added that if he had the power to appoint a Governor he would select ELKIN, he simply perplexed the people with doubts as to whether he was for or against the candidate of the STONE administration. But when he states, in plain, unequivocal terms, that ELKIN won't be nominated, he points out to all the federal officers and everybody else who takes orders from him that it is against ELKIN and that they would better be of the same mind.

This is the quintessence of bossism and the essence of QUAYISM. It is a proclamation to the followers of the boss that no matter what the people think on the subject the gentleman from Indiana can't be nominated. Happily in this instance no deserving man is wronged. Fortunately no one who has been an advocate of the rights of the people is outraged. ELKIN has been in the habit of giving his moral support to the same sort of thing when some one else than himself was concerned, so that it is only giving himself a dose of his own medicine. But that in no respect changes the fact that it is an odious and unjust system. It merely emphasizes the atrocity of such incidents.

A week ago there was a chance of ELKIN's nomination, notwithstanding the declaration of QUAY that he preferred some other candidate, unnamed. But now there is no more chance of the nomination of ELKIN than there is of the resignation of QUAY, that is, if the old man is sincere in his latest utterance. The change in the probabilities for the nomination is the result of the change in the attitude of QUAY. It is in the assertion of QUAYISM expressed in the sentence that "ELKIN will not be nominated." Every QUAY adherent in the State understands that and will act on it. It is, moreover, in the fact that the Republican organization is completely and irrevocably under the control of QUAY and that he intends to hold onto his power.

The Lajoie Decision.

The decision of the Supreme court of Pennsylvania on the LAJOIE case may have been good law but it represents bad morals, figuratively speaking. That is to say while preserving the obligation of a contract of doubtful character, it restores a system of slavery which is disgraceful in its severity. The lower court refused to endorse a contract without the essential of mutuality and for the reason that it bound one party and not the other. The Supreme court reversed that judgment and sustained a contract without mutuality, because it had the appearance of having been voluntarily executed.

LAJOIE had been a player on the Philadelphia National League team his contract, made in 1900, binding him to refrain from engaging to play with any other team unless released by the club to which he had been previously attached. In 1901, when the American League was organized he was offered a place on the Philadelphia club of that League, he asked the old club to release him which it refused to do. He then asked it to fix his salary and place for the new season and it refused to do that also, which it had a right to do under the contract. Then LAJOIE jumped the contract and signed with the new club.

In refusing to ratify, such a contract the lower court was clearly right. The contract not only lacked mutuality, but it bound its victim in a slavery more atrocious than that which existed in the South before the war. The "naggates," as the club owners are called, not only own the players but they buy and sell them like mules in market. For example, a player can't accept an offer, however advantageous. If one club desires a man owned by another it doesn't offer him more. It simply puts him at whatever figure is agreed and he receives no compensation for the skill he acquires by experience and effort. It is an outrage and every right thinking man will regret that it has been legalized by a Supreme court decision.

Our Increasing Cruelty.

The information concerning cruelties in the Philippines grows more interesting as it increases in volume. The story told by Major WALLER supplemented by the evidence of civil Governor GARDENER is now again reinforced by a statement of General SMITH who practically admits that he directed Major WALLER to shoot and burn, but declares that it was under great provocation. In other words the General expresses the belief that none but American troops would have shown the forbearance revealed by his force and adds that campaigning in the island of Samar is not a pleasure trip, but a stern reality.

Nevertheless the fact remains that our troops have perpetrated greater atrocities in the Philippines than those of General WEYLER did in Cuba. Yet we estimated their outrages as justifying a declaration of war on the ground of humanity. If we were right then we must be radically wrong now and, moreover, if we were right then any civilized nation in the world would be justified in quartering an army on our territory at present. This is a fearful thing to contemplate. But our Secretary of State stated not long ago in an oration that one basis of our diplomacy is the Golden Rule.

The truth is that we are gradually degenerating into the barbarity of militarism. A military people is a cruel people and the tendency of late in this country has been in the direction of wars and armies. When our conquests were along the lines of peace we were not inclined to cruelty. When our achievements were in the arena of commerce and manufactures our impulses were amiable. But when we abandoned the ambitions to excel along those lines we became at once sinister and unjust. To what are we to attribute this unhappy change remains to be seen, but whatever it is was put upon this people a curse.

Not a Subject of Jollity.

The tariff mongers in this country are greatly elated over the fact that the British ministry has recommended to parliament the policy of putting a trifling impost tax on wheat and bread. It is the opening wedge, they exultantly declare, to the establishment of a complete tariff system and consequently vindicates the wisdom of the protective policy which the Republican party has imposed on this country until the people are hopelessly impoverished.

As a matter of fact the temporary levy of a small war tax on wheat and flour does not indicate that the protective system is growing in popularity in Great Britain. It may safely be said that no system of taxation is popular in any country and the one which is the least burdensome has the most friends there and elsewhere. But war makes taxation necessary and ministers there, as legislators here, put the additional levies that are needed on whatever subjects will provoke the least criticism. As the poor people have the least power of resistance there the article most used by the poor was chosen. But it was only a war expedient at that

and the ministry that recommended it stands pledged to its repeal at the earliest moment possible. Even if it were to become permanent, however, there is nothing for people in this country to rejoice over. The heavier the tax on flour and bread the less will be consumed and as this country is the supply station for foodstuffs for Great Britain the taxing wheat and flour there decreases the volume which will be purchased in our markets.

Here is Something for You All to Smoke Up On.

From the Knoxville, Tenn. Sentinel.

It is astonishing how the public looks upon the newspapers as a free horse to be ridden to death. People will pay money for a band, for lights, jaitour, go to a job printing office and buy thousands of dodgers, pay boys to deliver them, pay performers in the entertainment, if they are professionals, or pay some manager to get up the affair and give him a large percentage of the receipts, pay all their bills—in fact, pay for everything except that which is most valuable to them—to wit, newspaper advertising. And if the newspaper is unwilling to devote more notice to such entertainment than liberal news notices it comes in for much abuse. And yet why should not the newspaper charge for its advertising space just as the owner of the hall charges for its rent, billboard man charges for the use of his billboards, the lithographers charge for furnishing posters, the job printing office charges for the dodgers, and the outside parties charge for their services? The newspaper has only two sources of revenue. One is subscription, the other is advertising. The subscriptions to newspapers are so cheap that they little more than pay the cost of the white paper.

Some Specimens of this Genius in Bellefonte.

From the Walla Walla, Wash. Statesman.

"Everybody for himself and the devil take the hindmost" seems to be the motto of bossbackism. There is hardly a community where this type of citizenship is unknown. A man lives in town to get and not to give. \* \* \* He is weighing his privileges with pounds and his obligations with ounces.

The progressive city is made by merchants who build in brick and stone, by residents whose mansions correspond with their bank accounts and by improvements which embody the wealth of the surrounding country. \* \* \* The mossback is the man who accumulates vast fortunes by using the opportunities made by others, and who at the same time never raises a finger to increase those opportunities.

"Are we living in this city of trees and sunshine and beautiful homes without sharing in the upbuilding of the same."

Interesting.

From the Lancaster Intelligencer.

A billion minutes and a few over have elapsed since the beginning of the Christian era. The authority of this possibly interesting and apparently useless statement is that the picturesque astronomer and romantic scientist, Camille Flammarion, who made the announcement at a meeting of the astronomical society of France, offering calculations to prove that at ten minutes past six on the evening of January 18th one milliard of minutes would have elapsed since the beginning of the Christian era. It remains to apply this to popular astronomy by naming a star about a billion miles away, and stating that an express train traveling a mile a minute, and starting on John P. Elkin, of Indiana's day of the era would be just over due. And yet we can't wait a minute.

Where are You At, Editor Harter?

From the Philadelphia Inquirer.

We always supposed that editors in this State were men of at least ordinary intelligence. We still believe so, but fear there are exceptions. We read in The Keystone, of Bellefonte, as follows:

"John B. Elkins is a good man—no one disputes that; but his nomination for Governor will throw open the gates of the Republican city and allow the insurgents to enter."

This is interesting, but we should like to know who is this John B. Elkins who is a candidate for Governor. Can it be that there is some one with a name similar to John P. Elkin, of Indiana? And the Keystone is published in a city that has given us three Governors!

Annual Meeting of the Democratic State Editorial Association Held at Harrisburg Tuesday Night.

Different Policy Wanted in the Matter of Furnishing News and Political Opinions to Country Newspapers Throughout Pennsylvania. The Annual Meeting of the Democratic State Committee Meets at Harrisburg To-day.

HARRISBURG, April 22.—The annual meeting of the Democratic State Editorial Association was held here tonight, at which P. Gray Meek, of Bellefonte, was re-elected president. Other officers were chosen as follows:

Vice presidents, J. Irvin Steele, of Ashland, and John F. Short, of Clearfield; secretary and treasurer, William P. Hastings, of Milton; executive committee, D. A. Orr, of Harrisburg; Charles A. Stahle, of Gettysburg; W. W. Bailey, of Johnstown; J. W. Maloy, of Landsford; A. Kneule, of Norris-town, and J. B. Conkston, of Conowing. Messrs. Meek and Short were appointed a committee to wait upon Chairman William T. Cressy, of the Democratic state committee, and urge him to adopt a different policy in the matter of furnishing news and political opinions to country newspapers throughout the State.

The state administration, the last Legislature the Republican state organization and the Harris-Meek libel trial at Clearfield last February, by the Democratic editors, were believed to contain much more important political matter upon which the result of the next campaign will depend than the line of politics now discussed in the weekly letters issued from state headquarters.

Spawls from the Keystone.

A freight train on the Low Grade at Benecette, broke Friday night and running together again, wrecked twenty-four cars. No one injured.

The mind of Theodore Coraman, city clerk of Williamsport, has become unbalanced from overwork. He will be taken to the Danville hospital.

In McKean and Potter counties 53 black bears were killed last winter. The hides sell at an average of \$15 each and when tanned and ready for the market are worth \$50 apiece.

It is expected that the big N. Y. C. railroad yards at Oak Grove will be completed and open for service about June 1st. There will be a storage capacity of over 68 miles of trackage in the yard.

The Goodyear Lumber company, which is cutting timber in the Kettle creek forests, has decided to preserve the home of Ole Bull, the famous Norwegian violinist, leaving intact ten acres around the pile of stone that marks the historic site.

J. D. Ritter and M. C. Westover, of Barnesboro, have been awarded the contract of erecting 50 houses for the Bakerton Coal company, at Bakerton. The buildings are to be neat and substantial, with cellars, stone foundation, etc. Work has been commenced on them.

The reunion of the 207th Pennsylvania volunteers was held in Williamsport, April 23rd and 24th. The 207th was one of the fighting regiments under General Cox, and led the charge on Fort Mahone, in front of Petersburg on April 21st, 1865, and alone at Fort Steadman, March 25th, 1865.

About two weeks ago a Union county farmer, living near Lewisburg, was visited by a man selling harness. He bought a set for \$8. The fellow refused the money, but took the farmer's note. A day or so ago the farmer was notified that a note for \$88 against him awaited payment at the Milton bank.

W. H. Denlinger, of Patton, and James H. Allport, Hastings, formerly of Philadelphia, and J. S. Denlinger, of Pittsburgh, on Saturday purchased the Burley Heater Co's, plant at Tyrone and have organized a stock company, taking in several other persons, and the business will now be pushed with greater vim than ever.

The Pennsylvania lines are about to use many thousands of sawed ties. The sawed tie is cheaper than the hewn tie and makes a nicer looking track, but it does not last as long. Scarcity of hewn ties has made it necessary to use the sawed ties on hundreds of miles of track. The steel ties are being gradually introduced and will soon take the place of wood on all the railroads.

Elisha K. Kane, of Kushnequa, has offered a reward of \$500 for the arrest and conviction of the men who robbed and subjected to personal violence, Mrs. Charles Willey, of Mt. Jewett. The assault occurred one night last week when the woman was alone in the house. She was seriously injured by the robbers throwing acid in her face, because she refused to tell where her money could be found.

A new corporation composed of Philadelphia and Pittsburgh capitalists has purchased all the sand manufacturing plants located at Mepleton, Huntingdon county, and will operate the same on May 1st. The capital stock is \$900,000. The transfer includes the Juniata Sand company, Macklin & Stevenson, Columbia Sand company, and in addition one at Hancock, Md. The product of the works is used extensively for French plate, window and bottle glass, and is regarded as the most extensive and desirable in Pennsylvania.

A cowardly attempt was made to wreck the sleeping car section of St. Louis express a short distance east of Aqueduct Monday evening. The train was going at full speed when it struck two pieces of steel rail which had been placed on the tracks. The rails went under the pilot and fastened in the pony wheels of the engine, sliding them along the track until the train was stopped. No serious damage was done and the train was delayed only about thirty minutes, but it might have caused a frightful wreck. Several similar attempts have been made in that vicinity recently and railroad detectives are keeping a close watch.

The Harrisburg Patriot is authority for the statement again that either the Fifth or Fourteenth regiment of the National Guard will shortly be disbanded, the companies retained in the service to be assigned to other regiments of the second brigade to make each one a full twelve company regiment. It says, on the one hand, that the Fifth is in disfavor on account of the bad conduct of some of the men of the Clearfield company on inspection in February last, when Gen. Gobin of the third brigade was present and witnessed the humiliating spectacle; and on the other hand the Fourteenth is weak for the want of army room for the proper handling of the various companies.

The funeral of Mr. and Mrs. George P. Miller occurred at Greensburg on Sunday. Mr. Miller was seventy-six years of age and his wife about the same age. Mrs. Miller died suddenly Friday evening last while kneeling at the bedside of her aged husband, whose term of life she knew was rapidly closing. Ten hours after the death of Mrs. Miller her husband died, unconscious of the fact that she had preceded him. They were among the best known citizens of Greensburg, noted for their charity and hospitality. The couple had many children, grand children, and great-grandchildren. The funeral was the largest witnessed in Greensburg for a long time. Both were interred in one grave.

Ten year old George Dillman recently completed a journey of 4,200 miles by the aid of a tag and a ticket. He was sent from Austria-Hungary, to this country alone and arrived at Mahanoy city with more money than when he started. The lad is an orphan and when his parents died he left just enough money to pay his passage to relatives here who were willing to make a miner of him. He left a farming region about 250 miles from Vienna three weeks ago. Every where he was well treated. Kind fellow passengers gave kreutzers, pfennings and later silver pieces of Uncle Sam's money. He was put on a train and for five hours he sped westward until he was at his destination. His tag was still intact, his ticket was gone, but in his pocket there were many pieces of money, for he had made friends whose sympathy and interest were expressed in cash.