

Ink Stings.

Did you get your share of the white meat yesterday or did some one else do the carrying?

—JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER on the witness stand makes a spectacle very like a pious old fraud.

—Pity us poor Democrats! If CARNEGIE succeeds in having his party filch free trade from us what will there be left to stand on?

—“There are more important things than massing money,” says JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER. One of them in his life probably was dodging subpoena servers.

—After all which is best, the fifty cent dollar that bought one hundred cents worth of provisions or the dollar that buys only twenty-five cents worth of them?

—Labor evidently wasn't sore at GOMPERS for having tried to elect BRYAN, as the American Federation has just re-elected him its president, with only one dissenting voice.

—Mr. BRYAN'S declination to go on a jaguar hunt while in Mexico makes it look as if the Tammany tiger had made him a little skeptical as to his prowess with the family felis.

—CARRIE NATION has gone to Europe. Poor CARRIE! There was only one other thing she could have done to keep herself in the public eye and that was to have lost her diamonds.

—It is too bad, but KATHARINE CLEMENS GOULD will simply have to worry along on twenty-five thousand a year; since her husband refuses to worry along with her any longer.

—Brother JOHN D. will doubtless resent Mr. CARNEGIE'S becoming a mouth piece for him. ANDY may be ready to have the tariff on iron and steel cut off, but JOHN hasn't said so about oil.

—The record of foot ball fatalities for the year is thirteen to date, with one hundred and twenty-nine seriously injured. Any one of those Central American States can pull off a good sized war with far less casualties.

—Why shouldn't Governor STUART plan his new Trans-State road so that it touches State College. Such a route would not be devious and it would open a great state highway to the State's one great institution of learning.

—Sheriff-elect HURLEY has appointed Mr. HARRY GOSS, of Philadelphia, as his deputy; an appointment that will doubtless be very satisfactory to people of Philadelphia, since we have never heard Mr. GOSS speak of in any other than a complimentary manner.

—After all it is rather fortunate that Mr. BRYAN was not elected else he would have been blamed with the plague of the mouth and hoof disease that has gotten hold of Pennsylvania and New York cattle. You will remember that a certain wise (?) man named SHARPLESS had poor BRYAN booked to put all the cows dry.

—Your Uncle JOSEPH CANNON seems to be willing to roll over, jump through and eat out of everybody's hand just now so that he can get back into the Speaker's chair, but your Uncle JOSEPH is so much like the devil when he got sick and wanted to be a monk that we fear if he gets back to presiding over the House he will not just like the devil again.

—Senator CHANDLER, of New Hampshire, believes that when we die our souls go off to some distant star and are there re-invested with a new physical body so that in eternity we may “see and hear and have the sense of taste, smell and touch and perhaps other new and more joyous senses.” We don't know what Senator CHANDLER hopes for in those “other new and more joyous senses,” but probably he has in mind the thought that there won't be any souls re-invested with the “big stick” on the star that he is going to, nor any calling one another liar!

—The Hon. ANDREW CARNEGIE has come to the conclusion that iron and steel ought to be put on the free list. In other words, now that the Hon. ANDREW has grown so rich on a protective tariff that he don't know what to do with his money he thinks it is time to cut out the protection. It was time, long ago, and everybody knew that the United States Steel Co., the greatest Trust we have, could scarce longer be called “an infant industry,” but whether it will be done or not remains to be seen. We fear that the other fellows in the Trust who haven't gotten as much as the Hon. ANDREW will make such a holler as will completely drown the effect of his forthcoming article in the Century Magazine.

—The new five dollar gold coin that is being minted at the Philadelphia mint is the crudest and most unattractive looking piece of money that we have ever seen bearing the stamp of the United States government. It is a replica of the twenty and ten issued last year, with the exception that it bears the motto “In God We Trust,” and is so imperfectly stamped as to make it look more like the brass button on my lady's coat than a government coin. It is not milled at all, consequently the relief of the Indian head and the eagle that are the only redeeming features of the larger coins is lost entirely in an apparently indiscernible jumble of feathers, stars and lettering. It will pass, however, and notwithstanding our disapproval of it, artistically, we will receive it on subscription.

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Let Us Try Our Old System With New Safe-guards.

The thousands upon thousands of votes that were lost to district and county tickets, at the recent election, by voters marking in the square at the head of the electoral ticket in place of the square designating a straight party ticket, has pretty effectually convinced the people of the necessity of a change in the form of our ballot, or at least some simplification of it.

Four years ago when the same loss of votes, from the same cause, was noted, it was explained that the method was new and that as voters became acquainted with the ballot they would soon learn to mark it properly and that at future elections there would be no cause of complaint.

Since then we have had four years of experience and the same old trouble and the same old complaints are here to wrestle with.

Surely a people who want to do right, who mean to do right, can adopt some system of voting that will enable the ordinary citizen to express his choice of candidates without having to go to a voting school to learn how, or be compelled to rely on some one else for assistance in voting properly.

Seventeen years ago we had the old vest pocket system of voting. No one lost his vote then nor did we have to have aid or assistance to show the many how to cast their ballots. It was a simple system, a system that enabled any one to vote for whom he desired without instruction, manipulation or the oversight of either the onlookers or the clerks.

Since that change after change in the ballot has been made, and with each change greater complications have been added, until now only the practical politician is absolutely certain that he knows just how the right marking should be done.

What we should have is an inexpensive, simple and secret method of voting. One that will allow any qualified citizen to cast his ballot without aid and in entire secrecy, and this, a return to the vest-pocket ballot, with proper safe-guards about the voter while depositing his ballot, would bring us back to the simple and secret method of voting that we had before.

The Greater of Evils.

The information which comes from Hot Springs in regard to the purposes of the President-elect with respect to the organization of the Sixty-second Congress are conflicting. It has been alleged that Mr. TAFT will intervene to prevent the re-election of Speaker CANNON on one hand and asserted with equal positiveness that he will not interfere on the other.

Of course the inference to be drawn from that is that the new administration will be hostile to the re-election of CANNON. The Speaker represents what President ROOSEVELT anathematizes as the “reactionary element” of the party. The reform legislation which ROOSEVELT has so harmlessly insisted upon during the last two sessions of Congress is inimical to the interests of those who are behind CANNON and all the obstructions that have been put in the way of their passage are the work of CANNON. In a speech delivered during

the campaign, and as yet uncontradicted, Mr. CANNON declared that he was acting in the matter at the request of ROOSEVELT, and probably he was. But if TAFT wants no obstructions during his administration, he will necessarily defeat or discipline the Speaker.

Every American citizen who favors just government and opposes special privileges will hope for the defeat of JOSEPH G. CANNON for the speakership of the Sixty-second Congress. He has been the enemy of progress, the shelter of corruption and the champion of corporate greed in the legislation of the country for many years. He has prevented the consideration of just and needed measures for no other reason than that the predatory interests of which he was and is the servile instrument, opposed such legislation. But we doubt the expediency of executive interference in the organization of Congress even for the achievement of so desirable a result.

The fundamental law of the land forbids the encroachment upon one department of the government by the other and when the President projects himself into a fight for the speakership of the House he is violating his oath of office and the fundamental law of the country.

The Sign of A Small Man.

It is not that anybody cares particularly what his opinions are, or what his purposes may be, State Treasurer SHEATZ is adding nothing to his reputation as a man or to the dignity of his office by his continuous and dirty insinuations about the management of the State Treasury by his predecessor, the Hon. WM. H. BERRY. Ever since he assumed the duties of that office, Mr. SHEATZ has been persistent in his efforts to advertise his own notions and by insinuations attempts to leave the impression that he alone was entitled to the credit of abolishing methods and reforming systems that had brought disrepute upon the department. He has gone so far as to claim credit, through the newspaper press, for nearly every reform inaugurated in that office, whether it was in systematizing the manner of keeping the accounts, the collections and settlements of corporation taxes, the prompt payment of the school fund or the care taken to know that bonds, held for the guarantee of State deposits, are good and sufficient.

When it is stated that since Mr. SHEATZ has taken charge of that office not a single reform, additional to those inaugurated or enforced by Mr. BERRY, has been made in its methods or management, the littleness and gall of the man in claiming that all the reforms that have taken place are to be credited to him will be understood and appreciated. No one wants to detract a particle from any good work that he may be doing, but when he is advertising his own actions it would be much more manly in him to do it without attempting to cast reflections upon his predecessor, whose record for careflessness and inefficiency has never been questioned by even his bitterest enemies.

We recall two of his numerous instances of glorifying himself and at the same time reflecting upon his predecessor. Last summer when closing up the business of paying out the money due to the various school districts of the State, it was loudly heralded, as the only time in the history of the Treasury, that such promptness had been shown. It was Mr. BERRY that inaugurated that reform and enforced it during both years of his terms. Mr. SHEATZ in making these payments promptly was only following the example that had been given by his Democratic predecessor. A few weeks ago when the wreckage of a Pittsburg bank threatened to lose to the State a half million dollars of its money, that a Republican board of Treasury managers had placed on deposit in it, Mr. SHEATZ hurriedly got into print to assure the public that if any loss was sustained by the State it would be due to Mr. BERRY'S manipulation of the guarantee bonds, although these had been accepted by Mr. SHEATZ six months previous and held by him all that time as entirely sufficient security for the amount at stake.

It is little things like these that show the calibre of some people.

—A new counterfeit five dollar bill is in circulation. It is an Indian head silver certificate and if you notice that the Indian's eyes are crossed cross your fingers and don't take the bill.

The Why of It with Mr. Carnegie.

Mr. CARNEGIE has evidently grown tired of doling out organs to impecunious churches and libraries to communities that are willing to tax themselves to maintain these evidences of his much advertised generosity. He has doubtless sickened of the labor of distributing other people's money and concluded that henceforth he will rest from these labors. For after all, the money he has given to the public was taken from the people and he wakens up at this late day to discover that holding his bags under the hopper of the tariff mills brings more duties and more trials than the mere lugging away the loot that runs into them.

Through the operations of a protective tariff he has grown rich beyond the dreams of avarice. Its continuation is the continuation and increase of his immense fortune and now when the question of how to care for, or what to do with, this great wealth confronts him he sensibly awakens to the fact that American manufacturers have no further need for protection and that a revision of the tariff should be made as quickly as possible that will reduce it to a revenue basis alone. In his argument for a reduction of duties he states explicitly, that with conditions as they now are in this country our manufacturers can profitably compete in any line with the productions of any country on the globe, and consequently to continue tariff taxation for the purpose of protection is simply taxing the consumers of the country to swell the profits of the favored few.

Others have seen and known this simple truth for years. It is a knowledge of this fact that has given the impetus and strength to the demand for tariff reduction which has taken such hold upon the entire country. It is the recognition of this truth on the part of thinking Republicans that has split that party into “stand-patters” and “reactionaries” and threatens to continue that split until it is beyond the hope of future harmony.

What effect Mr. CARNEGIE'S action and advice may have upon the law makers of his party would be difficult to forecast. But, why that gentleman, after the many years he has been an advocate and beneficiary of the protection that he now decries unnecessary and consequently wrong, has taken the trouble to publicly demand its reduction might be easier to guess.

It is not that Mr. CARNEGIE'S conscience troubles him for he gives no intimation that even a cent of the people's money that “protection” has taken from them and given to him will be returned. It is not that he finds fault with the policy of the party that he defends and will continue its protective system, for his contribution of \$25,000 to its recent campaign fund is evidence of that, nor is it because of the wrongs and fallacies of the principle, for he finds nothing to condemn therein.

What then can be the cause of his sudden and surprising awakening to the needlessness of protection other than that he is surfeited with the immense wealth it has brought him—weighed down with the loads of money he can neither use nor enjoy, and that he seeks relief from the accumulating troubles that the distribution of his vast and continuously increasing fortune imposes.

And what a commentary is this, his condition, upon a governmental policy that has made such a thing possible? What an illustration of the wrongs and the robbery of the protective system. Tens of thousands of honest laborers in this country who have been compelled to pay tariff taxes for years upon years are wondering today where their next meal is to come from. Tens of thousands of others from whom the same iniquitous taxes have been wrung, are being fed at public soup houses or kept in the charity homes that are more numerous and have multiplied faster than our “protected” industries.

Could a graver lesson on the iniquities of the tariff be furnished?

—Pennsylvania Day at State College has certainly given a forward impulse to the uplift which is daily making itself more manifest about that splendid institution, in that it demonstrated that the whole people of the State are behind it with active interest and good wishes because of its recognized value and importance to the common people. The presence of so large a number of the Senators and Members-elect of the General Assembly, and their abounding and unstinted praise for the institution and its great work, was a most interesting feature of the day. These Legislators were greatly impressed with the equipment of buildings and appliances which they found there, and much more so by the personnel of the really great instructing force and officers, and the splendid array of stalwart, mature, manly students and their work in the practical and on the drill ground. And they were outspoken in their assurance of a more liberal policy than has obtained heretofore in its financial support which the State assumed nearly a half century ago.

Carnegie Would Cut Tariff.

Claims “Infant Industries” No Longer Need Protection. Says Steel and Oil Duties Should Be Abolished, and Urges Tariff for Revenue and an Increase in Taxes on Imported Articles Consumed by the Rich.

From the December Century.

Andrew Carnegie, who built up the steel trust and amassed a huge fortune under protective tariff, claims that there is no longer any need of protecting our one-time “infant industries” which have now grown to lusty maturity; that duties on manufactured articles ought to be greatly reduced, protective duties on steel and oil altogether abolished and “duties for revenue” increased on imported luxuries consumed by the rich.

These amazing statements from a man supposed to be a “dyed-in-the-wool” protectionist, Mr. Carnegie makes in his article, “My Experience with and Views Upon the Tariff,” which will appear in the December issue of the Century Magazine, to be published November 25th, in which, after sketching the development of American protection and relating inside stories of tariff legislation in Congress, he arrays the facts and arguments which convince him that the day of tariff for protection in America is gone, and that, in general, such duties should be greatly decreased, abolished or removed, and duties increased on imported luxuries.

In spite of this radical standpoint Mr. Carnegie maintains he is still as much of a protectionist (where protection is really needed) as he ever was, and that he has not changed one iota since he has formed a clear and definite view in regard to protection. He further states that President McKinley was of “our school of protectionists,” strong for protection where needed, “but equally strong in abolishing the unnecessary duties.” Pointing out that the McKinley bill, generally considered high-protective, really reduced duties on steel rails, beams, structural shapes, nails, forgings, etc., Mr. Carnegie goes on to narrate the part he himself played in making out lists reducing iron and steel duties in connection with the Wilson and other tariff reform bills, and shows how two distinguished Democratic leaders, Senator Gorman and Gov. Flower, helped to defeat the “revolutionary features” of the Wilson bill and yet obtained a thorough and judicious reform, reducing duties on iron and steel one-third.

Regarding the present status of the steel industry, the master of Skibo castle says, “the writer has co-operated in making the several reductions as steel manufacturers were able to bear reduction. Today they need no protection, unless perhaps in some new specialties unknown to the writer, because steel is now produced cheaper here than anywhere else, notwithstanding the higher wages paid per man. Not a ton of steel is produced in the world as an industry for labor as in our own country,” and from his experience as a steelmaker, he arrays facts and conditions that explain the paradox of “high wages” and “lower cost for labor.”

He is as positive on oil as on steel, and concludes his apparently enthusiastic discussion of the protective and retaliatory oil duties with the statement, “The oil producers, like the steel producers, of our country, need no protection from the products of other lands.” “My Experience with, and Views Upon the Tariff” most earnestly champions tariff for revenue, and from Mr. Carnegie's statements and endorsements of this we quote: “In conclusion, tariff for protection, which was the issue forty years ago, should now give place to a tariff for revenue, and therefore the strict maintenance of the present duties upon foreign luxuries, paid by the rich.”

Where Democratic Recovery Can Begin.

From the Newark Evening Star. Democratic reorganization means a definite Democratic policy in national affairs in harmony with approved Democratic principles. Congress will soon meet, and the Democratic minority, fresh from a great party defeat, is likely to be demoralized unless steps shall be taken to reform the party, inspire it with new resolves and make its representatives at Washington feel that they have, indeed, behind them a great organization of 6,000,000 voters, prepared to do battle again and firm in the assertion of party doctrine. Unity by the Democratic minority in Congress at the coming session is the first essential of party reorganization. No policy but Democratic policy should be given recognition by the minority. If there is incoherence in Congress among Democrats, where shall coherence be looked for? If the session is marked by the vagaries and inconsistencies of Democratic members, what can be expected of the party generally? Democratic party recovery should set in at Washington next month. Much can be done by the Democratic members of Congress to revive the party spirit and promote party organization. But something is to be done by the representative Democrats of the country in anticipation of the session of Congress.

Spawls from the Keystone.

—Machinery is being installed for a new hosiery plant at Birdsboro, Berks county.

—The work of clearing away the debris of the Williamsport nail mill, destroyed by fire some time ago, has been begun. The work of rebuilding will be rushed as fast as possible.

—Six young men of Hellerton, Northampton county, passed through a tollgate on the Steubenville pike without stopping to pay the required six cents toll and the trick cost them \$46.68.

—James T. Ormsly, of Philadelphia, who is a bartender at a small saloon at Tenth and Milfin streets, has become heir to \$1,500,000 left him by his cousin of the same name who died in Alaska recently.

—The Bedford Ice and Cold Storage company was organized by Bedford business men last Wednesday evening with a capital stock of \$20,000. An application has been made for a charter from the State.

—The State constabulary found a lot of hides, worth \$100, stolen from Brown's slaughter house, near Osceola, on November 8th, buried in the woods near Phillipsburg. They hope to catch the guilty parties soon.

—Five hundred thousand dollars in gold are being coined every day at present in the United States mint at Philadelphia, to meet the demand which has already set in for the valuable yellow pieces for Christmas presents.

—John A. Aullenbach, of Reading, treasurer of the Socialist party in Pennsylvania, on Monday filed a statement at the State department, availing that the recent campaign expenses of the party in Pennsylvania were less than \$50.

—The Central Pennsylvania conference of the United Evangelical church has purchased a grove of fifty acres at West Milton, Union county, for camping purposes. A large tabernacle will be erected and a site laid out for 150 tents.

—The Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron company has completed arrangements for the washing of the culm banks at the Swatara colliery, near Pottsville, abandoned twenty-five years ago. It is estimated that fully 2,000 tons of coal will be thus secured.

—The postoffice at Wernersville, Berks county, was robbed by thieves sometime during Wednesday night of last week, who secured \$400 in cash and stamps. Suspicion rests on three strangers who were seen in the neighborhood the evening previous to the robbery.

—Chief Burgess Charles B. Clayton, of Waynesboro, recently fined himself \$5 for failing to clean the snow from his front pavement within the allotted twenty-four hours. Fifteen other people, including three ministers, were compelled to fork over for failure on the same thing.

—Attracted by a dog that had barked at one place for four hours, several men found the dead body of Clemence Biggle, aged 20 years, of Reynoldsville, Jefferson county, behind a stump in a woods on Saturday. His gun had evidently been discharged accidentally, causing his death.

—A mammoth saw mill is to be built on Hawk's Run, Clearfield county, to cut the timber on what is known as “the Forney Tract.” The job is estimated as being one that will last for eight years and Phillipsburg merchants are happy over the prospects of the business which the new industry will create.

—The long looked for enlargement of the Pennsylvania railroad shops at Renovo is to be begun by the erection of a new boiler shop, which will be constructed of structural steel and brick, the dimensions to be 280 by 80 feet, and will be equipped with hydraulic machinery, electric crane and all modern machinery necessary for a first class boiler shop.

—Rev. Dr. J. W. Schwartz, pastor of the Washington charge in Armstrong county, of the Pittsburg general synod, Lutheran church, will soon be honored by the celebration of his fiftieth anniversary in the ministry, forty-one years of which he served as pastor of the Worthington charge. During that period he admitted 993 persons to church membership.

—Mrs. Oliver Nace, of near Petersville, Lehigh county, was awakened Saturday night about midnight by a choking sensation and discovered her room filled with smoke and the entire floor below in flames. She quickly aroused the five members of her household and all barely escaped by jumping from the second story windows, arrayed only in their night clothes.

—The epidemic of foot and mouth disease continues to spread among the live stock in the eastern part of the State and now experts are to be called in to help fight the plague. These are federal inspectors and they will make an examination of the different farms in the counties in which the affection has spread. These counties are: Montour, Northumberland, Columbia, Union, Snyder and Lehigh.

—A big slide of rock occurred suddenly Thursday afternoon about three o'clock, at the California quarries of the Pittsburgh-Limestone company, below Tyrone. Thousands of tons of rock, suddenly released by the thaw, crashed down without a seconds warning upon a gang of forty foreign laborers, who almost miraculously escaped a terrible death. Two of the men, however, were caught and slightly injured.

—An epidemic of diphtheria at Muncy has caused the local officers of the State board of health to order all the churches closed. Twenty cases of the disease were reported last week, and there were a number of deaths. Acting for the State department the authorities one night last week, stopped a moving picture show in the opera house and ordered the closing of all nickel shows. The schools have also been closed until further notice.

—George F. Kehrig, of Scranton, gives too much religion as the cause for seeking divorce from his wife to whom he was married seven years ago. He alleges, that so intense is her zeal in church work that she neglected her home duties, and that she would sometimes start out at nine o'clock in the morning and not return until midnight; that in the meantime he had to prepare his own meals, and that his endeavors to convince her that a wife's first duty is to her family had been unsuccessful.