

Ink Blings.

—Summer on Tuesday, winter on Wednesday. Thus it goes, with a frog in the throat and a drip on the nose.

—Congress will convene next week. Then look out for the parting shot of the mighty marksman whose next crack will be at the African lions.

—If there is anything in that early bird story THAD HAMILTON is going to be the one that gets the tax collectorship worm. He is after it and ought to make a good one.

—The gun that "isn't loaded" is invariably the one that goes off and, we presume, that after all that will turn out to be the only known reason why the Mariana, "the model mine of the world" blew up with such frightful results.

—The nicest Christmas present that you could give a resident of the county or one who has gone to locate afar is to send the WATCHMAN to their address for a year. It is far better than a letter each week and tells them news that you never think of writing.

—Stop and think! What is the end to be if the government is to continue to run behind a million dollars a month? The debt will eventually become unbearable and that eventually, in itself, should be enough to make the spenders at Washington think a little of the future, at least.

—If it is true that Col. W. FRED REYNOLDS is being groomed to succeed the Hon. CHARLES F. BARCLAY in Congress we again tender the unsought and entirely voluntary advice, that we offered at the time he was led into contesting Mr. EXNER's seat in the Republican national convention: Look well before you leap.

—According to the latest diplomatic stroke of the State Department we are now in league with England and Japan for the mutual protection of our Asiatic colonies. That is to say: England and Japan have agreed to help keep the rest of the world quiet while Uncle SAM's millions are poured into that Philippine sink hole.

—Fellows who have nothing better to do than shatter our idols are trying to make us believe now that PAUL REVERE did not make that famous ride on the 14th of April in '75, because it was unnecessary. There's a lot of wise men in the land, but the funny part of it is few of them begin to air their wisdom until those who would be able to shake it are gone.

—Some of the good people of this vicinity are sure that we have done something to displease our Creator for they refer to the scriptural admonition that "I will send droughts upon you and spread a plague among your cattle." It looks like there was something in it, but while we know we are all had enough, yet, just off hand, we are unable to think of anything worse than the ordinary that we have done lately.

—The rumor that Congressman BURTON, of Ohio, is to be made President-elect TAPP'S Secretary of the Treasury may turn out to be more than a rumor. If it does there are some people who will imagine that he has been given a cabinet portfolio in order to take him out of the way of Mr. TAPP'S brother CHARLES, who wants to be United States Senator from Ohio. In fact the appointment would convince most any one that that is the game.

—Aside from the distinguished position he occupied as a citizen of Bellefonte Col. JAMES P. COBURN will be greatly missed in the councils of his party. From the time of the organization of the Republican party he had been staunch, loyal and uncompromising in its support and gained considerable reputation as a ready orator in its conventions and meetings. While every one knows we had nothing in common with that side of his life, yet a gentleman and friend we found him always and his going leaves one less of the good old crowd that fought and forgot when politics were warm in Centre county.

—A general order of the President putting nearly all of the fourth class postmasters under civil service may be very gratifying to some incumbents, but to others it will not mean much. As a matter of fact the free rural delivery of mails has extended so far and centralized the business of the offices so much that the average fourth class postmaster has a job that there is little, if anything in. Add to the requirements of holding such an appointment the necessity of passing a civil service examination to secure it and the fourth class post office will become something that certain people won't be bothered with and others won't have the intellectual attainments to secure.

—It is amusing, to say the least, to read what the men whom ANDY CARNEGIE made have to say about "the old man's" views on the tariff. Most of them would still be hanging over draftsmen's tables or swinging half-empty dinner pails at their sides if it had not been that "the old man" was pleased to point the way for them to millions. He knows this and the world knows it, but if they are too set up with their own importance now to understand it themselves they needn't trouble about airing their superior knowledge about the tariff because it is something that "the old man" has probably helped them to learn but that he has discarded as fallacious and not worthy further consideration.

Democratic Watchman

STATE RIGHTS AND FEDERAL UNION.

VOL. 53 BELLEFONTE, PA., DECEMBER 4, 1908. NO. 48.

Mr. McClain's Great Weakness.

Mr. FRANK B. McCLAIN, who is putting forth every effort in his power to become the next Speaker of the House at Harrisburg, is finding it a difficult proposition to maintain a show of independence and at the same time secure the confidence and support of the bosses. Mr. McCLAIN tried this before. He knows the failure he made of it, and knowing this should have the courage to make his fight one that the bosses would fear and would be glad to avoid.

Prior to the session of 1905 Mr. McCLAIN announced himself as a candidate for Speaker for that Session. He had, two years earlier, allied himself with the ELKIN faction as against QUAY. He was accepted and supported by what was known as the reform Republicans, but was badly defeated by the bosses who demanded the election of HENRY F. WALTON. His defeat, it was hoped by his friends, would so closely align him with the reform forces that his influence and efforts could be relied upon to oppose the schemes and designs of the ring that had turned him down. In this, however, they were bitterly disappointed.

While that session opened the way for Mr. McCLAIN to make a reputation for himself by simply taking the lead of those who had supported him and secured his opposition to the vicious and notorious legislation that was proposed and enacted, he willingly became the tool of the Machine that had turned him down and aided it to force upon the people legislation so rank and rotten that an extra session of the Legislature had to be called, within a year, to change or repeal a greater portion of it.

Had he asserted his manhood, and while standing by his party, actively and earnestly demanded the defeat of the obnoxious and outrageous legislation, the ring Machine under the ruling of the creature it had put in the Speaker's chair, enacted into law that year, there is little doubt that Mr. McCLAIN would now be the Governor of Pennsylvania, in place of a suppliant for re-election to the position this same Machine gave him, two years later, in return for his abject submission to their demands during the notorious session of 1905.

It was then and during that session of the Legislature that Mr. McCLAIN lost his grip on the political situation in Pennsylvania. One year later the bosses needed some one with a record for regularity and a reputation as a reformer as a candidate for Governor. McCLAIN had the former but had failed at the opportune time to earn the latter, and the nomination was handed over to an unknown but respectable citizen of Philadelphia, who has allowed the bosses to have their way, politically and otherwise, and has attempted to satisfy the "reformers" with the "respectability" of his administration.

It is the fact that Mr. McCLAIN now so vociferously proclaims his "regularity" and at the same time announces his determination to abide by whatever decision the Machine, through its henchmen it has elected may make, that weakens his chances and practically leaves him without effective support. Those who are opposed to the Machine fear a repetition of the acts of 1905. Those who are with it, feel that if the bosses want or need him, they can have his services whether he is Speaker or not.

This paper would be glad to see him elected to the position. He made a reputable and fair presiding officer during the last session of the Legislature, and no doubt would again. But he will need to show more sand, to exhibit more independence, and prove a greater menace to the purposes of the gang that is in opposition to him than he has yet done, if he is to succeed himself in the Speaker's chair.

—We have always understood that the constitution of the State of New York—like that of Pennsylvania—made it a duty and a prerogative of the Legislature of the State to choose and elect its United States Senators. In this we must have been mistaken. From recent actions about the White House and the way New Yorkers seem to look at it, this job is evidently one for the President to attend to. It is needless to add that he's going to do it or bust a belly-band in the attempt.

Must Pay the Piper.

When President ROOSEVELT retires from the presidential chair at noon on the 4th of March next, he will go out of office with the well earned reputation of having conducted the most costly, the most extravagant and the most reckless administration, in the expenditure of public moneys, ever known in this or any other government. Beginning with a reserve in the treasury of over two hundred millions, and having during each year of his administration almost doubled the income formerly enjoyed, with abundant harvests, unparalleled prosperity and everything calculated to increase the government wealth and add to its financial strength, he will vacate the high office he holds with a treasury deficit of over one hundred millions, the annual expenses more than doubled and the country in a condition that extra taxation will have to be resorted to to meet the ordinary and every day expenditures for governmental affairs.

It is an old "saw" that "he who dances must pay the piper." As a people we have been dancing to every fool tune that Mr. ROOSEVELT has piped for seven years past. We have squandered hundreds of millions upon battle ships that it is now discovered are protected by imperfect armor plate and can be distanced, in speed, by the vessels of any nation on the globe. We have purchased islands from those who had no title to them for the sole purpose of having an excuse for maintaining a useless and expensive standing army, and keeping up an interminable war scare. We have multiplied officials until the government pay-rolls exceed in amount the entire governmental expenditures of fifty years ago, and we have added in one way or another to the ordinary outlays for administrative purposes until the increased expenditures now amount to more than double the original, and we are still, and it is probable will be compelled to continue for all time, dancing to these extravagant tunes.

That the ordinary income from revenue, tariff and other sorts of taxation, relied upon to keep governmental offices going, is not sufficient to meet the annual necessary expenditures is made certain by the monthly deficiencies that are reported by the treasury department, and which now aggregate over \$100,000,000. How these will be met is one of the problems for those whose duty it is to solve them. In the end, however, the people must pay them. This is certain. It is the only thing certain in the whole range of governmental affairs.

When pay time comes—which must be soon—the public will understand the benefits of ROOSEVELTISM. It is when "paying the piper" that they will discover how costly has been their dance.

Pennsylvania's Officials at Last.

The cold and undispated figures of the recent election so far as the vote on President here in Pennsylvania goes, are not nearly so bad or discouraging, for the Democracy, as most people thought the morning after. Then nine-tenths of us felt as if we had the worst lickin' of our lives. Now it is shown that "in any off year" the vote polled by the Democrats would have given us a glorious victory. As it was, the Democrats polled 110,795 votes more and the Republicans 95,170 less than they did at the presidential election four years ago.

The total official vote as returned to the office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth for 1904 and 1908 being as follows:

1904  
Roosevelt, Republican..... 840,949  
Parker, Democrat..... 447,785  
Swallow, Prohibition..... 35,717  
Debs, Socialist..... 21,893  
Corregan, Socialist Labor..... 2,211

Promises Unfulfilled.

And now it is announced that the 150,000 ton steel-trail order, which we were told two days after the election was to be given the steel mills about Pittsburgh at once, has not yet been placed and that the probabilities now are that no such order will be given until after the Holidays, if then. Mob of the evidence of returning prosperity that was so positively announced and so persistently paraded, at that time, has proved to be of the same kind. Some few industries have started up, others are hoping that they will soon be able to start, but on the whole, the general betterment of business conditions has been so little that these after election promises and expectations only prove how effectively and cruelly the people have been and can be fooled.

Why these boastful and magnified reports about the return of prosperity were so generally made and so loudly heralded it is difficult to conceive. The election was over and no votes could be made in that way. The Republican party had won and there was no need to lie to the people then. The cupboard of the working man was empty, but these stories furnished nothing to fill them. The people knew and felt that a panic was upon them, and tales of this kind, while they give promise of bettering conditions, in no substantial way changed conditions for the better for any one.

It Will Save Disappointment.

Within the past few days conditions about Washington are taking on such an appearance that great hope is given that some kind of tariff revision will come, notwithstanding the efforts of the stand-paters to prevent it. How much of a change will be made, or along what lines these changes will come no one would pretend to predict. Until more is known than the mere promise now held out, it will hardly justify a man in buying a farm because of an expectation that the tariff revision that is looked for will be such as to enable him to purchase American manufactured implements at home as cheaply as they are sold to the English farmer; nor to increase his family because the price of blankets and clothing and shoes will be cut down. While he is watching and hoping for these things to come, through a general reduction of duties, it will be just as well for him to keep humping himself and struggling to the extent of his ability to pay the extra prices the present tariff imposes upon him. These extra taxes are on everything he uses now, and they will be there for some time to come.

Under any circumstances it is a long time between a political promise and its realization, and there is no probability that there will be any exception in this case. Consequently it will be just as well for us all to continue at our jobs as if nothing is expected. If tariff revision comes, and it is in the interest of the masses, so much the better. If nothing but a change comes, that benefits none but a few—as is most probable—the disappointment will be so much the less.

Don't count on much for the people so long as you have to look to a Republican Congress and a Republican administration for it.

Official Vote on Judges.

The official vote for Superior Court Judge in this State has just been announced to the Secretary of State and is as follows:

Mr. Adams As a Thief.

Charles Francis Adams, in a letter to Congressman McCall, sarcastically calls himself a tariff thief with a license bearing the broad seal of the United States, and known as the "Dingley tariff," to steal. He says: "I stole under it yesterday; I am stealing under it to day; I propose to steal under it to morrow. The government has forced me into the position, and I both do and shall take full advantage of it. I am, therefore, a tariff thief, with a license to steal. And—what are you going to do about it?"

The committee on ways and means is getting largely the protected manufacturers' side of the case; the consumers are widely scattered and disorganized; the rank and file of them are workmen and people of limited means, who do not feel the direct pinch of the taxes from the tariff, and to whom the question of how the government gets the money to pay its bills is largely a mystery. Workingmen cannot afford to pay car fares and expense to Washington to protest against the present tariff rates, although the large part of it comes from their pockets in the long run.

It is the little dribbles that make up the tariff graft. If a corporation can squeeze five cents each from every individual in the United States it means \$4,000,000 or 5 per cent on an \$80,000,000 capitalization, which is not to be sneezed at. The excess in the cost of food, clothes, etc., paid by every family in the United States because of the tariff is estimated to be \$100 a year, which is five cents multiplied 2000 times. When McKinley came into office in 1896, the per capita cost of running the nation was \$6.18, which under Roosevelt has increased to \$8.85. When you say it quickly this \$2.67 increase seems small, but it produces \$200,000,000 extra to be spent at Washington.

The American Dumping Policy.

One of the strongest influences tending to force tariff reform to the front in the United States is the practice of the protected industries, which sell at the normal profits allowed by competition abroad and levy the full protection of the tariff on the consumers at home. If a tariff admits a manufacturer any protection at home it must enable him to get more than the normal price for his goods. He cannot do this abroad, but must sell at the normal profit allowed by competition. The American consumer is shocked into thinking when he learns that the factories he is needlessly sending his money to are selling much cheaper to foreign consumers than to him.

Some time ago the leading dealers in the eastern States sent orders for nails to the adjacent factories from Liverpool. The nails were shipped to Liverpool and brought back under the clause in the American tariff permitting the free return of American products in original packages. The freight charge for two shipments across the Atlantic was less than the overcharge the tariff allowed the nail manufacturers to levy at home. This situation is highly amusing to an onlooker. The spectacle of an intelligent people carrying their money across the Atlantic and finding it more profitable than carrying them across the street reveals with what little wisdom a nation may be governed. But the most amusing feature was the attitude of the manufacturers, who thought they had really suffered a gross injustice. This shows how easy it is to regard privileges, however unwarranted, as rights.

Our Impetuous Office Holders.

It will be a relief to the public from the distressed state of mind which it has labored under since Sun-in-law Longworth imparted to it some years ago the desperate sufferings existing among our underpaid foreign Ministers to learn indirectly from the list of Republican campaign contributors that this painful condition no longer exists. It is sufficient to say that the list discloses the names of eleven foreign representatives, five Ambassadors, five Ministers and one Governor, who contributed in all \$23,250 from their humble stores. The names and amounts on this new roll of patriotism follow:

Whiteley Reid, London..... \$10,000  
William G. Collier, Madrid..... 1,250  
David J. Hill, Berlin..... 2,000  
Charles S. Francis, Vienna..... 1,000  
Thomas J. O'Brien, Tokyo..... 500  
Edwin V. Morgan, Havana..... 3,000  
Herbert G. Squires, Panama..... 2,500  
William G. Collier, Madrid..... 1,000  
Charles P. Ryan, Lieben..... 1,000  
Charles E. Graves, Stockholm..... 800  
Charles E. Magoon, Havana..... 1,000

Total..... \$23,250  
While these modest sums do not indicate that the tide of Republican prosperity has reached our foreign outposts fully as yet, it at least shows that those who occupy them are no longer in danger of immediate inanition.

Spawls from the Keystone.

—It cost the county of Cambria \$8,000 to fight forest fires during the recent period of blazes.

—While eating raw oysters the other day, George G. Gross, of Reading, found a pearl, which a jeweler valued at \$50.

—A large oil portrait of Rev. Dr. W. P. Eveland, the popular president of Williamsport Dickinson Seminary, was unveiled on Thanksgiving day.

—Eggs have reached forty-two cents per dozen in Potstown and even at that price the supply is so small that dealers must limit their sales to customers.

—Rev. Hugh Strain, pastor of the M. E. church on the Lumber city charge, has broken down physically and for the time being at least will have to give up his ministerial work.

—Jesse S. Pfontz, of Sandy Edge, this county, aged 18 years, was run over by a freight train, from which he tried to alight, and died on Tuesday evening at the Cottage hospital at Philipsburg.

—The Pittsburg Westmoreland Coal company will erect a coking plant near its Acme mine, ten miles from Monongahela. Contracts have been let for 200 ovens and other improvements which will cost about \$500,000.

—W. C. Tests, a Clinton county hunter, paid dearly for his ignorance of the law that forbids the sale of a deer or any part thereof. He ran into a game warden while endeavoring to dispose of a hide and was fined \$100.

—The barn of Andrew Henderson, near Penbrook, Dauphin county, was burned on Sunday, and afterwards the remains of a man were found in it. It is believed that a tramp had entered the barn to sleep and had set it on fire.

—John Novak, a miner, died at the State hospital at Hazleton, on Sunday, after suffering for five weeks from a broken back, sustained while at work. During his confinement his family moved away and their whereabouts is not known.

—For many years it has been firmly believed that coal exists on the mountains east of McConnellsburg, in Fulton county, and the Magsam brothers have begun to develop the outcroppings on their land. The showings point strongly to anthracite coal.

—George Griffey, a strong colored man who works on a farm in Porter township, Lycoming county, had a desperate battle with a 400-pound hog he was trying to kill. Before he accomplished his purpose his right hand was bitten through and he is suffering greatly.

—Hugh Brown, whose big hotel in Ebensburg was burned a few weeks ago, has ordered plans drawn for a modern three-story brick hotel building which is to be erected on the site of the old structure next summer. The building is to be fitted up in a modern manner.

—W. Frank Quickel, of York, was arrested at his home on Sunday charged with the theft of platinum pens from his employer, the New York Dental Supply company. He conducted his thieving for about three years and it is believed stole about \$12,000 worth of the valuable metal. He has confessed.

—Officials of different coal companies in Cambria county have announced the project of establishing a public hospital at Portage for the accommodation of men who meet injury in the populous mining regions between Johnstown and Gallitzin. In the district that would be reached by the new hospital there are about 6,000 miners.

—Two large barns owned by Jacob Sheasley, a farmer and dairyman, near Franklin were burned on Thursday entailing a loss of \$18,000. Neighboring farmers were aroused by telephone and arrived in time to help save seventy-five cattle and ten horses. M. A. Mangrove, aged 50 years, who ran a quarter of a mile to the fire, dropped dead, after carrying out a set of harness.

—William Montgomery, former cashier of the Allegheny National bank, of Pittsburg, was placed in the western penitentiary on Saturday to begin the serving of a 15-year sentence for misapplying the funds of the institution by which he was employed. He made his first public statement Saturday and said he never took a dollar from the bank for his own use or the use of his friends.

—John Hildebrand and Elmer J. Kline, of Stony Gap, Lycoming county, went to the woods to hunt on Thursday, and at noon while Hildebrand was seated eating his lunch, Kline, who was about fifty yards away, mistook his companion's head and shoulders, as seen through the bushes, for a wild turkey, and fired both barrels of his shot gun. One load tore through Hildebrand's shoulder, and a ball pierced his lung. He was taken to the Williamsport hospital, but is not expected to recover.

—An important merger was effected recently whereby the United Gas and Electric company and the Ironclad Electric Light company, of Bloomsburg, the Standard Gas company, of Danville, the Berwick Electric and Montour and Danville and Bloomsburg Electric Railway company were merged into one corporation. It will go into effect in the near future and power will be obtained from the Harwood Power plant at Harwood, Pa. The personnel of the new corporation is not announced.

—Associate Judge Forest Swyers, of Millin county, had a narrow escape from death on Thursday when a rifle ball crashed through a window at his home at Yeagertown. The judge had been reading at the window, which is in the sitting room of his residence, until shortly before the noon hour, when feeling somewhat fatigued, he decided to lie down upon the couch. Scarcely had he done so when a rifle ball shattered the window, burying itself in the wall opposite. It is not thought that the shot was fired with malicious intent.

—Mrs. Mary Konik, aged 64 years, a German lady residing at Beulah, near Ramey, Friday morning crawled under some coal cars standing on a siding at Eureka mine, No. 7, to pick up some loose pieces of coal lying on the track. While in this position an engine backed up against the cars to do some shifting, and unfortunately she was caught under the wheels, very badly mangle one of her legs. She was taken to the Cottage State hospital, Philipsburg, where it was found necessary to amputate the leg. She is getting along very nicely according to the latest report.