

Ink Stings.

—Right at the particular moment we are feeling as though the hook worm has a hook on us.

—Picking the Thanksgiving turkey at the market isn't half as hard a job as picking it at home.

—The TAFT jacket is over and we haven't yet seen many fingers pointing to the great good it did.

—The weather man has been acting very much as though he intends to give us snow when it really should be rain.

—So poor JOHN D. is still struggling! What for, pray? Since a public having nothing left to give up but the hook worm ought not to cause much of a struggle on his part.

—The result of the last two years, following the lapse of athletic relations, seems to indicate that State has permanently left the class of foot-ball teams to which Book-nell belongs.

—The edict has gone out against rats in the public schools of Philadelphia. This does not mean that the rodents are to be exterminated but that the girls must leave them out of their hair.

—The fact that the treasurer of the "Big Four" was able to embezzle a clean million dollars before he was caught looks a little as though one rail-road corporation, at least, needs an injection of modern business methods.

—Mrs. JOHN JACOB ASTOR has been granted a divorce which carries with it fifteen million dollars and the custody of her daughter. That ought to be enough, but then you know those LEACHES were born with gold spoons in their mouths.

—Dr. COOK, if he is a faker, is certainly the smoothest one we have ever seen operate. What will it matter to him, after he has gathered in all the dough on his lectures, whether that Copenhagen society decides he found the pole or not.

—What has become of the amendments? Twelve days have elapsed since the election and the results of the vote on them is not known yet. Can it be possible that the machine made city returns are being held back with a view to padding them to whatever extent may be necessary to overcome the vote against the amendments in the county districts.

—Hypnotism will receive a boost through the death of a subject at Somerville, N. J., on Monday night. The victim had been put into a state of total catalepsy from which the operator was unable to arouse him. While a post mortem has disclosed that death was due to natural causes it has resulted in bringing to public attention the danger of permitting amateurs and unskilled operators to practice hypnotism, and it should be followed up with laws that will prevent the exercise of hypnotic suggestions except in the pursuit of scientific research.

—While in Philadelphia a few days ago Col. W. FRED REYNOLDS submitted to an interview for the Philadelphia Record and as an outcome of it the Colonel is proclaimed by the Record as "the Republican leader and champion peach farmer of Centre county." While it is not our desire to question either of these titles that the Colonel evidently modestly assumed to stand up under yet we do feel a little curiosity to know how the Hon. BARCLAY, of Sinsamobing, will negotiate with the Colonel when it comes to getting Centre county's endorsement for his third try for Congress. You know that the Colonel is being groomed for that place by some of his lieutenants and a private or two.

—The Republican seems to be working itself into a veritable spasm because some Republicans in Centre county voted for the Hon. C. LARUE MUNSON for Supreme Court Justice. What if they did, that isn't going to make Pennsylvania a Democratic State. Though we fancy that the Republicans who had the interests of the State so much at heart that they preferred to support Mr. MUNSON that corrupt Philadelphia gang's candidate would not feel badly if Pennsylvania were to go Democratic once in a while. They are of the class who hold government above partisanship and would far rather see a good Democrat elected to office once in a while than to continue having their Republican principles trampled by a crowd of crooked grafters who have no further interest in elections than to secure plunder for themselves and their henchmen.

—No sooner has labor found itself with plenty of employment than it talks of strikes for higher wages. While the time seems most inopportune there is no controverting the fact that labor will have to have higher wages if it hopes to subsist. The crying need of the country just now is an economic adjustment whereby the great disparity between the price of necessities and wages may be equalized. Conditions almost convince us that food stuffs will never be materially lower in price than they are now and if this should prove to be the case labor must either receive a higher wage or starve. PAYNE and ALDRICH tariff measures, Central banks, and presidential junkets through the country will not help the situation. It is a condition, not a theory that confronts the American laboring man, when he has to pay present prices for meat and groceries and finds that his pay envelope is no fuller than it was when all the things he eats and wears were twenty-five per cent. lower in cost.

Democratic Watchman

STATE RIGHTS AND FEDERAL UNION.

VOL. 54

BELLEFONTE, PA., NOVEMBER 12, 1909.

NO. 45.

False Pretense Revealed.

The insincerity of the pretense that Republicans in this State favor a non-partisan judiciary was strikingly revealed in the campaign which has just closed. No close observer has been deceived by this false pretense in recent years, for one incident after another has intervened to disclose the truth. In Philadelphia and Pittsburg the Democrats have refrained from making nominations for the bench except in such cases as two vacancies at once when respect for the spirit of the constitution required the naming of a candidate. Four years ago the Democrats nominated Justice JOHN STEWART, a Republican, as their candidate for Justice of the Supreme court, and have never regretted the fact. But the Republicans never manifest the same liberality for they invariably nominate partisan candidates, whether the sitting judge whose term is about to expire be a Democrat or Republican.

In the recent campaign judicial vacancies were filled in Allegheny, Armstrong, Berks, Chester, Fayette and Westmoreland counties. In all except two of these, Allegheny and Armstrong counties, the judges whose seats are to be filled are Democrats. In Berks county, it is true, the Governor had appointed a Republican to fill a vacancy caused by the death of a Democrat who had been elected by the people, and the constituency being overwhelmingly Democratic, the party properly nominated two candidates and elected them. In Armstrong county public sentiment was so apparently against the re-election of Judge PATTON that the Democrats felt it a civic duty to nominate a candidate against him. But in Allegheny county, the only other county in which a Republican incumbent's term was about to expire, the Democrats made no nomination and supported for re-election the Republican nominee.

In Berks county Judge ENDLICH was opposed for re-election though his judicial record is unassailable. In Chester county Judge HEMPHILL, who had twice before been elected on a non-partisan platform and enjoys a reputation for judicial fairness and ability that might be envied by any jurist, was bitterly fought by the Republican machine in the interest of a partisan candidate. In Fayette county Judge UMBLE, who is completing a ten year's service of rare merit on the bench, was fought with all the bitterness that partisan rancor could command and in Westmoreland county Judge DOTY, who is completing twenty years of distinguished service on the bench, was opposed with equal earnestness to the end that partisanship might be enthroned in the courts of that county which already has two Republican Judges. These facts settle the question of a non-partisan judiciary so far as the Republican party can fix it.

An Unenviable Distinction.

It is of record that upwards of 40,000 Philadelphia voters were "assisted" at the recent election. There may have been ten or twenty thousand more than that number of voters in that city who took persons into the booth with them to mark their ballots or see that they were marked as the machine wanted them to be, of whom no record was made. Watchers can't be every place at one time and the chances are that a considerable number of the "assisted" voters escaped notice. In any event it is agreed that upwards of 40,000 bribed voters participated in the election in that city and voted the machine ticket. That number about equals the majority received by ROTAN for District Attorney.

This fact bestows upon the Republican machine candidate for District Attorney in Philadelphia a rare distinction. He was nominated, according to the best evidence attainable, at the June primaries, by stuffing the ballot boxes in his interest. At least it was charged that some three hundred or more ballot boxes had been stuffed in his interest and when it was proposed to open the boxes by judicial process, for the purpose of discovering the truth, the machine nearly went into convulsion fits in its anxiety to avert that operation. If those concerned hadn't known that the accusation was true, they would have promptly consented to the opening of the boxes for investigation. But they exhausted every legal expedient to prevent the examination.

Therefore Mr. ROTAN is a public official, or will be when his next term begins, who was nominated by stuffed ballot boxes and elected by bribed voters. These facts do not convey the sort of notoriety that provokes the envy of honest men and decent citizens. In fact it is a safe proposition that no self-respecting citizen would accept office, the title to which was tainted in that way. But Mr. ROTAN is not likely to be bothered any with companions of conscience. He probably reasons that no man of character and integrity will accept any nomination from the Philadelphia Republican machine for it is so completely saturated with vice and crime that any favor it confers is tainted. Therefore he is no worse than the rest.

Shelby Cullom's Significant Hint.

Senator SHELBY CULLOM, of Illinois, gives the managers of his party a hint that is significant. The Illinois Senator is a veteran politician. He has been in continuous service in the Senate for nearly thirty years and served some time in the House of Representatives, in Washington, before going to the Senate. He imagines that he looks something like LINCOLN and is as cunning as a fox. He is among those who have freely used the colored voters by appealing to their ignorance and superstitions, but now that it seems their help is no longer needed, he is willing to sacrifice them.

Senator CULLOM discerns the fact that the Republican party can no longer depend upon the "solid" North for party victories. With almost any other candidate than the distinguished gentleman who was nominated by the Denver convention, the vote of Northern States would have been split in two in the election of 1908. In the election of 1912 the Middle West and most of the Middle Northern States are practically certain to vote for the Democratic candidate and the Republican party must look to the South for support to give it even a fighting chance for the election. It is for this reason that President TAFT is working so desperately to break up the solid Democracy in the South.

Under these conditions Senator CULLOM, of Illinois, comes forward with the suggestion that his party offer the negroes as a sacrifice. In other words he proposes that his party take the initiative in a movement to disfranchise the negroes both in the North and the South for the reason, as he states it, that in the event of the elimination of the colored vote from the political equation some of the Southern States could be beguiled over to the Republican party. The protective sentiment has been growing among the selfish element in the South and Mr. CULLOM imagines that if the danger of negro domination were removed some of those States would vote the Republican ticket.

The chances are that the Illinois veteran is mistaken in this conjecture but even if he is accurate in his judgment his party would derive no advantage and get nothing for its treachery but popular contempt. Louisiana and Georgia might possibly vote with the Republicans on the tariff question but the change of action on the negro question would work such disaster to his party in the North, that the gain in the South would be no benefit. The negro vote is the balance of power in Pennsylvania, New York, Massachusetts, Ohio and a dozen other Northern States and without it the Republican party would be helpless.

Roosevelt Shields the Sugar Trust.

The inquiries of the Sugar trust are now coming into public notice. Of it the New York World says: "Through sworn testimony taken in court, in legislative and congressional investigations and in other proceedings," it is shown to have been guilty of "bringing political committees, seeking to influence United States Senators by stock tips, accepting rebates in violation of the Interstate Commerce law, stealing from the United States government through weighing frauds, conspiring to ruin independent sugar refiners, violating the SHERMAN anti-trust law, using short-weight scales, blacklisting grocers who handle independent sugar, importing cheap contract labor and violating factory and health laws."

All these offenses against the law were perpetrated during the entire period of the first ROOSEVELT administration and nearly two years of his second term. In ample time to have prosecuted and punished those responsible for these offenses against the laws of the land President ROOSEVELT and his Attorney General were informed of all the facts. Mr. EARLE, receiver of one of the refineries which had been ruined by the trust, begged both the President and his absurd Attorney General to prosecute the trust magnates and save the shareholders in the concern victimized from further suffering. But no prosecutions were undertaken until after the statute of limitation had run and immunity for the "male-factors of great wealth" was thus guaranteed.

The reason for this official delinquency is well known. The Sugar trust had contributed liberally to the ROOSEVELT campaign of 1904 under an implied if not actual agreement that it would be permitted to rob the public in violation of the law until reimbursement was complete. It was part of the work performed by CORTELYOU, as chairman of the Republican National committee, and it stamps THEODORE ROOSEVELT as the most unconscionable grafter who has ever disgraced the public life of this country.

It was Senator SISSON's efforts and influence, possibly—more than those of any other individual, that defeated the soldiers State Pension bill. And yet at the recent election he was given a majority of over 150,000 for Auditor General, which is pretty substantial evidence that the soldiers as well as the Republicans generally endorsed his opposition to that measure.

Reform Leaders to Blame.

The so-called reformers of Philadelphia are blamable for many blunders but it is a question whether they should be censured or pitied. That they are themselves to blame for most of their disappointments is true. They proceed on such silly lines that the chances are they are they would be defeated if they were ten times as strong as they are. But it is not because they want to be defeated. On the contrary they believe that they are as sincerely anxious to win as it is possible to be and that the reason they make such egregious blunders is because they don't know any better. If it were a matter of leading a German or planning a coalition they would probably be all right.

In the recent campaign, for example, they strengthened the machine immeasurably on local issues by relieving the Republicans of all danger of defeat on the State ticket. No party ever nominated as unworthy a ticket for State offices as that of the Republican machine. But for the reason that the reformers in Philadelphia refused to fight these execrable candidates, the machine in Philadelphia felt that it was safe and not only diverted all the money they could command but all the energy they could acquire, toward the election of the local ticket. Half a million dollars raised throughout the State were expended in Philadelphia, whereas if the Philadelphia reformers had fought the machine State ticket enough money would have been spent in other parts of the State to make the result on the Philadelphia ticket a matter of doubt.

Four years ago the reformers in Philadelphia set out to conduct the same sort of a campaign as that of this year but a few practical politicians who had gone into the movement for revenue, probably prevailed on them to change the plans. The result was a diffusion of energies and effort and the machine lost both in the city and State. Of course the election of a machine District Attorney in Philadelphia is important to the gang. But the election of machine men for Auditor General and State Treasurer is of infinitely greater importance and if the entire reform force hadn't been afflicted with paresis, they would have divided the forces this year as they did in 1905 and defeated the machine candidates local and State as they did in that instance.

The Constitutional Amendments.

The result of the vote on the constitutional amendments is involved in doubt. The most objectionable of the lot, the one which contemplated the abdication of all civil power by the people, is probably beaten for the reason that the majority against it was so great that it couldn't be altered by false counting. It is more probable that the others were defeated, also but the computation of the vote has been held back in Philadelphia and a few other places for the palpable purpose of changing the result. The machine is anxious to outwit the power of the people and its managers imagine that the adoption of the amendments will promote that sinister result.

On the night of the election the Associated Press, as scoury an instrument of the PENROSE machine as can be imagined, announced that the amendments were adopted by a large majority. Obviously "the wish was father to the thought," for every intelligent observer of events knew that public sentiment was so decidedly against the amendments that if they were adopted at all, it must be by a close margin. But the Philadelphia agent of the Associated Press, learned in the school which teaches its pupils to "claim everything" promptly "sipped the wink" by a bogus dispatch, claiming that the amendments were adopted. The actual returns whenever they were made promptly, flatly contradicted the claim, however.

As a matter of fact the amendments were all defeated though some of them may be counted in. One or two of them had sufficient merit to make the question of their adoption debatable. That is to say there is some reason for the opinion that we have too many elections and some sense in the proposition that uniformity in the tenure of the various offices might be of public advantage. But these propositions were simply masks for the major iniquity which proposed to take from the people the greatest of all their constitutional rights, that of selecting their own election officers. Happily this great evil has been averted because the proposition has been beaten so badly that it can't be reversed by false counts or fraudulent returns.

A majority of over 1200 against the Philadelphia gang's candidate for Supreme Court Judge in Centre county, puts the curious heresabout to wondering whether the effective praise of that nominee by the new editor of the Republican, who aspires to be the boss of his party, or the disgruntled and jealous silence, as to his fitness, exhibited by the editor of the Gazette, who thinks he is the boss, had most to do with the result.

Better Advice Needed.

From the Lancaster Intelligencer. Senator Aldrich made a speech before the Chicago Commercial club on Saturday evening which appears to mark the beginning of a movement for a central and exclusive bank of issue under government control as the foundation of a new American financial system.

There is pretty general agreement that we need a system. It is frequently asserted by those who should know most about it that our financial methods considered in their broader and national aspect are obsolete; that we have not properly protected ourselves as other nations have from panics or crises.

Two years ago there was a striking example of this lack in a banking of the financial machinery and a scarcity of ready cash where it should have been most plentiful. The situation would have been absurd if it had not been so suggestive of serious peril. The only fruit of that experience produced at Washington was the appointment of a monetary commission. Senator Aldrich speaks for that body in his suggestion of a central government bank. He is somewhat discredited as an economist by the growing evidence of the feebleness of the Aldrich-Payne tariff revision and evidently realizes that very convincing reasons must support anything that he now champions.

In his Chicago speech the senator rather timidly referred to "the dead political issues of three quarters of a century ago" and to "the ghost of Andrew Jackson," professing no fear of either, but the force of such lessons may not be entirely lost. It is true that the change and progress of the times warrant the doing of some things that might shock that much respected ghost it is also true that certain principles and truths remain unchangeable and that unless we are on the right track the greater progress may only mean the greater danger.

How to Get Rid of Weeds.

From Harper's Weekly.

In view of the present prices of food products and the outlook for the future, it may be some comfort to the American citizen to know that several of the most common weeds are good for table use. Wild chervil is bitterly hated by the farmer, but it will make a delightful salad, tender and wholesome. The virtues of the dandelion in this respect are now well known. Wild mustard, or charlock, another bane of the farmer, gives a delicious flavor to soup, as will pokeweed, which in France is cultivated as a vegetable, taking the place of bay leaves, sage, thyme and the like. Dock weeds are astonishingly hard to discourage, so in Europe they use both the broad-leaved and curly-leaved varieties as table vegetables. Nettles are much used in Scotland, Poland and Germany as greens when young and tender. Parsnips are boiled with other vegetables to give the dish a piquant flavor. Sorrel is looked upon as a great pest by most farmers, but choice leaves picked from sorrel "weeds" make a splendid salad for a game dinner. Most people think milkweed poisonous, but it is, in fact, a medicinal vegetable with flavor all its own. The young leaves seem a cross between spinach and asparagus, and in a salad are delicious.

President Taft's Sincer at Oklahoma.

From the Chicago Public.

In view of his judicial training, his alleged knowledge of the principles of government and his asserted ability to look into the very marrow of great public questions, President Taft should not have contented himself with throwing an epithet at the Oklahoma constitution when he spoke at Phoenix, Arizona. It was worth the presidential while to explain the dangers of the Oklahoma constitution—to make a definite bill of complaint. Still, one need not marvel that the president who praises Aldrich as an unselfish statesman, and the Taft-Aldrich-Payne tariff law as a good law, stands in Arizona and throws a brick at the people of Oklahoma because they knowingly adopted a constitution that enables them to govern themselves.

An Insurgent Who Insurges.

From the Portland Journal.

Senator Bristow of Kansas has the courage of his convictions. His insurgency is not a mere feint or pretense. He does not profess one thing and practice another. He does not say the Republican leaders are wrong and then support them or men who will support them. In the coming campaign he will take the stump in Kansas against all Republican nominees who are in favor of or who will give any support to Cannon or Aldrich, or the Payne-Aldrich-Taft tariff. In brief, he is a Republican who will openly and aggressively oppose the Republican party until it reverses its policy and sees itself about serving the people instead of the trusts.

Abolish Grade Crossings.

From the Williamsport Sun.

Bellefonte, which is wrestling with the question of abolishing a grade crossing over the Pennsylvania railroad at Bellefonte avenue, has balked at the proposition of the railroad company to build a subway to accommodate both the pedestrians and the travel, paying the entire cost of construction out of its treasury, provided the borough would take care of claims for property damages. The citizens are objecting on the score of costs and also on the cost of keeping the under crossing free from water on account of shallow sewers. The crossing is said to be one of the busiest within the borough limits.

The annual donation to the Bellefonte hospital will be lifted as usual this year on Thanksgiving day, November 25th. Paper bags will be distributed in due time and everything in the way of provisions, supplies and linen will be appreciated. Money to help complete the new building is also badly needed and liberal contributions in cash would come in handy at this time.

Spawls from the Keystone.

—A trustees' sale of the property of the Pittsburg Industrial iron works which is located at West Huntingdon, brought \$10,000.

—Rankin Edwards, a respected farmer seventy years old, was shot and instantly killed Tuesday night at his home near Muncy, by Ellis Deeter, a quarryman.

—Twenty-two thousand, seven hundred, forty-three tons of coal were transported over the Huntingdon and Broad Top railroad during the week ending October 30th. This is a decrease of 1,143 tons.

—Raymond Patterson, of Clearfield, who was injured in an explosion in the State College chemical laboratory when he was making a test, will retain the sight of his left eye but may lose that of his right.

—It is thought by those interested in the company that the Fitzpatrick glass plant, at DuBois, will be put into operation this winter. All the machinery has been removed and the works will be run on a hand basis in the future.

—Fifty thousand dollars' property loss was caused by a freight wreck near Stroudsburg, on the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western railroad. There were sixteen cars in the wreck, which was the result of a side-swipe in a cut.

—Thirty looms have been installed to date in the Susquehanna silk mill at Lewistown and operations are expected to begin inside the next two weeks. A large number of operatives will be employed, with promise of permanent work.

—One thousand dollars' reward has been offered by the Ohio Oil company for the arrest and conviction of the person or persons who blew up with dynamite the pipe line of the company on the night of October 9th on the Webster Curfman farm, in Cass township, Huntingdon county.

—Dodd's Day, of Philadelphia, have progressed almost to completion in the line of steel towers that will carry the heavily charged wires of the Lewistown Light, Heat and Power company from the Warrior Ridge power plant to Lewistown. The line is expected to be in operation in fifteen days.

—One hundred and sixty two persons are already on the payrolls of the Whitmer Steele saw mill at Hawk Run, Clearfield county, which will soon begin work. There will be more added when the plant is in actual operation. From this it will be seen the new concern will bring prosperity in that section of the State.

—Samuel Lowry lost a pocketbook containing \$68 in money and a check for the same amount in the woods near Lock Haven. Fred W. Swope found the wallet and returned it to the owner, tracing him through newspaper advertisements. Before the money was found a heavy lumber wagon had passed over one end of it. Lowry is the general superintendent of the Kistler, Tesh & Co., tanneries.

—After being closed two weeks on account of an epidemic of scarlet fever, the Glen Campbell, Indiana county, schools will reopen this week. There have been sixty cases of the disease in the town this fall but none has proved fatal. How the epidemic started is a mystery. It is thought that some of the children remained in school after they had contracted the disease. The danger is now about over.

—All the Juniata valley, including Huntingdon, Mifflin and Juniata counties, is being embraced in a big charity combine the object of which will be to support the Huntingdon orphan asylum. Five thousand people are to be organized and \$1 a year is to be asked from each one. Professor Emmert, the head of the orphan asylum, is the originator of the idea. The proposition was launched at the meeting of the brotherhood connected with the Methodist Episcopal church.

—Santon Grace, imprisoned in the Ebensburg jail for alleged complicity in the hold-up at Portage when the paymaster of the Puritan mines, Patrick F. Campbell, was injured and his driver, Charles Hayes, was killed, is alleged to have made a written confession saying that he and three other Italians made the plot which included the killing of both men if necessary. The original plans miscarried. He says the affair was postponed then and he had nothing to do with the actual robbery and killing.

—In an official statement issued from the executive department at Harrisburg, Attorney General Tood makes these allotments of the reward of \$15,000 offered by the State for the apprehension and conviction of the party or parties who abducted Willie Whittles: Patrick O'Reilly, Cleveland, O., \$5,000; Wm. H. Hunley, Cleveland, O., \$2,000; T. C. Cochran Esq., Mercer, Pa., \$500; Q. A. Gordon Esq., Mercer, Pa., \$500 Martin; Craun, Sharon, Pa., \$100; pension fund, Cleveland police department, \$6,900. Total, \$15,000.

—Proxies are being solicited from the stockholders in the Citizens' Light, Heat and Power company, at Johnstown, who cannot be present at a meeting when the business that comes up will have to do with the proposed merger of the light, heat and power interests of Johnstown. The merger may be completed, but if it does the company will take a risk, as court proceedings are now on to prevent the combine. Action will be taken on the proposed increase of the indebtedness of the merged company from \$655,000 to \$3,555,000.

—Much interest is being manifested in cross suits being heard at Ebensburg by a board of arbitrators. It is between the Cambria Lumber company, of Kayler Station, and Hugh I. Nool, who had contracted with the company to cut lumber, haul it to the mill and then take the cut lumber to the station and pile it. He did not take it to the station, alleging the water was too bad. The company refused to pay the full contract price and Nool sued for \$1,700. The company then instituted suit for \$4,000 and \$5,000 for damage to the lumber.

—As the result of the shooting of the Gumbo oil well in Bald Eagle township, Clinton county, the expected oil was not found. One hundred and eighty-nine pounds of nitro glycerine were put into a tub that extended into the earth forty-five feet and the charge was shot off by a professional shooter. There were a number of Lock Haven business men interested in the affair. Much disappointment is felt over the failure, as it is said that oil lies under the ground in that section. The failure may have the effect of causing no more wells to be shot in that township.