

INK SLINGS.

—Good Republicans are beginning to wonder whether TAFT or their party is the elephant they seem to have on their hands.

—When the Emperor of Germany and Col. Roosevelt meet there will certainly be an union of twins in every characteristic except looks.

—An early spring is not necessarily fraught with everything to be desired. It brings us flies, mosquitoes and snakes that much sooner.

—Aeronauts have been doing some high and lofty tumbling in Germany during the week. In most of the cases it was their last act also.

—If something doesn't happen soon to carry TEDDY out of the limelight we fear his admirers will be harping for TAFT's abdication by the time he gets home.

—Senator BEVERIDGE put the Washington situation up to his "home folks" in Indiana Tuesday and the result was anything but reassuring for the stand-patters.

—The result of Tuesday's election in many towns and cities of Illinois was a victory for the "wets." Most of the larger places voted old King Booze back into power.

—The man whose needs are the greatest is the one whose return for his labor is least. The common laborer is the real sufferer when high prices put most of the necessities beyond his reach.

—Pittsburg's local government is now administered in the newest and tallest skyscraper in that city. From our view point things governmental seemed pretty much up in the air there before.

—It is the irony of fate that after his life long fight for three cent car fares in Cleveland it should be shown that they will pay in the very first year of the term of the successor of TOM JOHNSON as mayor.

—Under a recent decision of the Supreme court private cars on railroads are subject to demurrage charges just the same as any others. Inasmuch as we don't have ours in commission any longer we do not regard this ruling as a personal slap.

—Peru and Ecuador are fighting over their boundaries and Uncle SAM is invited to intervene. He got his nose so badly nipped by poking it into that Nicaraguan affair that Senator KNOX will probably advise a little more conservatism in this instance.

—Mr. ROOSEVELT's declaration that "after our interview," meaning his meeting with Forester PINCHOT, "I shall have nothing to say and I shall be surprised if PINCHOT has," makes it look like a scheme for conservation of gab. A very desirable end to be accomplished for many reasons.

—All honor to the women of Clifton Heights, Pa. They surrounded a drunken wife beater and after pounding the life nearly out of him were about to finish the job by throwing him into the creek when a policeman rescued him. If there were more women with gumption like this there would be fewer half starved, half naked children in the land.

—If the Hon. THEODORE ROOSEVELT didn't care to have an audience with the Pope under certain conditions; that was his business. If the Pope didn't care to give the Hon. THEODORE ROOSEVELT an audience except under certain conditions; that was the Pope's business. Irrespective of what any of its creatures might say or do the business of the church of God is saving souls. Why make a mountain out of a mole hill?

—The two Atlanta, Ga., deacons who advertised that they would pull off a prize fight in the pulpit of their church say they did so merely to draw a crowd. Their pastor has resigned as a result of the rather startling episode and we would have done the same thing under the circumstances. It would be rather humiliating for a minister of the gospel to realize that people could be enticed to his church only by false pretense.

—The movement, just inaugurated, of the Chicago and Northwestern railroad to curtail wherever possible its Sunday work in order that the employees may have the day of rest for themselves will be watched with interest. Modern industrial development has been along lines that presume one day of the week to be the same as another so that this, the first attempt of a great corporation to work back to a real Sabbath observance, is a step that we hope will prove so satisfactory that they will follow.

—The presence in town during the week of an emissary of the Hon. LEW EMERY, of Bradford, and of Mr. CHARLES PATTON, of Curwensville, in person, makes it look as though Centre is regarded as good fighting ground by the gentlemen who are after the seat in Congress now kept warm by the statesman from Sinnamahoning. There are likely to be big doings in this particular campaign and already a few of the little dogs in the political ten yard over here scent the bar'l. PATTON, EMERY and BARCLAY are all rich, but of the trio the two first named are likely to be the more readily separated from part of theirs. It is a fair guess that the latter would rather give up Congress than much "dough" so those who are after it can be guided accordingly.

Democratic Watchman

STATE RIGHTS AND FEDERAL UNION.

VOL. 55. BELLEFONTE, PA. APRIL 8, 1910. NO. 14.

Malady Without Remedy.

Nearly two months ago Senator ALDRICH, the Republican leader in Congress, announced that the government costs \$300,000,000 a year more than necessary for a wise administration. He failed to indicate the source of the waste but left it to conjecture. The multiplication of offices, the needless increase of the navy, the useless coast defenses and the extravagance in the executive departments, all contribute to the result. In fact there is a perennial orgy of profligacy in Washington, for which the Republican party is responsible and from which the people suffer. Nobody knows this better than Senator ALDRICH and in referring to it on the floor of the Senate he performed a public service.

But what's the use of diagnosing a malady without suggesting a remedy? Of what use is it to point out an evil unless a cure can be proposed? Ever since Senator ALDRICH made his statement we have been patiently waiting for a word from him that would indicate his purpose to introduce the business methods to which he referred. But not a sound has come from his lips. The profligacy goes on without interruption or even further protest. In fact the signs point to greater expenditures. Instead of one new battle-ship of the largest type and most expensive pattern, the administration demands two of a still greater capacity and expense. Besides the multiplication of offices continues.

Does Senator ALDRICH imagine that the people are fools that they can be thus imposed upon? When the billion dollar mark was first reached in the matter of appropriations, TOM REED, then Speaker of the House of Representatives, declared that we have a billion dollar country and the people, flattered by the boast, let it go at that. But ALDRICH's statement puts a different face on the affair. He plainly tells us that whatever kind of country we have we are wasting the money of the people at the rate of nearly a million dollars a day and then fails to take steps toward checking the robbery. This is a crime against the public and the party in power is responsible for it.

Taft's Nerves Affected.

Recent political troubles appear to have got into President TAFT's nerves. Since the congressional election in Massachusetts he has changed his mind again on the tariff question. Two days before that event he made a speech in Rhode Island in which he re-expressed the opinion that the PAYNE-ALDRICH tariff bill is the best piece of tariff legislation ever enacted into law. A few days later he sent a special message to Congress asking for an appropriation for the purpose of further investigation of the question. In this message he quotes from his previous message recommending tariff revision downward and plainly intimates that if the people are dissatisfied with the present law it ought to be changed.

In November, 1908, the Republican candidate for Congress in the Fourteenth district of Massachusetts had 14,000 majority. In the election of ten days ago the Democratic candidate had a majority of 6,000, a difference of 20,000. The same ratio of change in Pennsylvania would give a unanimously Democratic delegation in the next Congress. Last fall Mr. MUNSON, Democratic candidate for Justice of the Supreme court, carried nine congressional districts at present represented by Republicans, and the malign influences of the tariff had not then revealed themselves.

We do not expect to gain nine Congressmen in this State this year but we have more than an even chance to gain six or seven and there is a possibility of gaining ten. Last fall the Democrats failed to take advantage of their opportunities in Pennsylvania. Our entire State ticket ought to have been elected and if that had been the result of the vote there would have been an exodus of Republican politicians unprecedented in the history of politics. The grafting in Pittsburgh is nothing to what has been going on in the State government of other cities. Next fall there will be a better understanding among the voters and we shall be surprised if the result is not vastly different.

—Nine times out of ten the first step a man takes on the road to dishonesty is when he finds himself unable to pay a bill that he expected and wanted to pay when he contracted it. Sickness, loss of work, a thousand reasons there are for his getting behind so far that the thought of catching up is hopeless and take hope out of life and there is nothing left of it.

The Logic of Two Incidents.

Senator BENN CONGER, of New York, who made the charges upon which Senator ALLDS was convicted of boodling, has been forced to resign his seat. ALLDS was the Republican leader of the New York Senate and some years ago demanded a money consideration for supporting or opposing certain legislation in which CONGER was concerned. When he became a candidate for the office from which he has recently been deposed Senator CONGER opposed his elevation and gave, in confidence, the reason that ALLDS was corrupt. The confidence was betrayed, the charge became gossip in the corridors, and ALLDS denied the accusation and demanded an investigation. CONGER was compelled to make good or stand condemned as a falsifier.

That he made good is proved by the practically unanimous vote of the Senate condemning ALLDS. But it didn't do CONGER any good. On the contrary he was ostracized by his Republican colleagues and Republican politicians not only in Albany but elsewhere. At first he imagined that it was on account of a misunderstanding of the facts and believed that in the course of a few days his service in the cause of political morality and official integrity would be appreciated. But this expectation was disappointed. The antipathy to him increased until finally he determined to resign. He discovered that an attempt was to be made to expel him.

Three years ago Congressman LILLY, of Connecticut, asserted on the floor of the House of Representatives in Washington that the builders of submarine boats had attempted to corruptly influence Congress to buy that type of naval equipment. An investigation was ordered but instead of directing the inquiry toward the ascertainment of the facts an attempt was made to discredit LILLY. Both he and his wife were shadowed by detectives employed by the government and in the end he was able to escape expulsion only by a dangerous illness which ultimately cost him his life. These cases taken together prove that it is more dangerous to expose crime than to participate in it while the Republican party is in power.

—J. W. CHASE, of Clearfield, spent several days in Bellefonte the latter part of last week in the interest of Lewis EMERY Jr.'s candidacy for Congress. His particular work at this time was securing a list of the Republican voters in the county and it doubtless would be quite interesting to know just how he classed some of them.

Reaping the Whirlwind.

From the Wall Street Journal.

When the Republican party last year kept its tariff promise to the ear only, achieving a result which the beneficiaries fondly hoped might stand for another 10 years, almost every reputable newspaper in the United States pointed out that it was taking a dangerous chance. Such criticism was unavailing. The interest of the Rhode Island woolen manufacturers weighed more than that of all the people of the United States. The tariff passed into law and, with a fatuity which would be ludicrous if it were not so exasperating, we were defiantly asked what we were going to do about it?

That question is being answered, as it always has been answered sooner or later in this country. The time comes when American people take a day off to squelch their Cannons and Aldriches, and they usually make a thorough job of it. The first muttering of the coming storm is audible. The result of the congressional election in the 14th district of Massachusetts is the most deliberate and explicit comment upon the Payne-Aldrich tariff which has yet been heard. It is in a form which the most venal politician can understand. The electorate is out of hand, and there is every probability that at the coming congressional election all the money of the protected manufacturers of cottons and woollens will be unavailing, because the politicians will be unable to "deliver the goods."

Doubtless President Taft is doing his best, but that best does not seem to be meeting with any enthusiastic appreciation. No part of the country is more interested in Canadian reciprocity than New England, and here is the New England criticism on the outrageous position in which the maximum and minimum clauses of last year's tariff measure have put us.

Of all the devices of greed framed in that indelure of Republican suicide, these were the meanest and worst. We were put in the position of bulldozing our best customers, and all the diplomacy of the President and the governor-general avails nothing to restore a tolerable basis of exchange.

Congress has done little enough work this session, but it has yet time to knock a little sense into the heads of the stand-patters. Our relations with our neighbors can at least be restored to a condition of decency by a few reasonable amendments, pending a real downward revision of the tariff. Party policies so far developed little of real value to the industry or commerce of the country and much of risk. There is yet time for Mr. Taft to restore his seriously weakened prestige and he will probably not find his followers quite so ready as they were last year to snap their fingers in the face of the American people.

W. HARRISON WALKER Esq., who recently announced himself as a candidate for the Democratic nomination for Congress in this district, this week withdrew his name and will not make the run. His reason for so doing is that his large and increasing practice demands his entire attention and he considers it best to devote all his time to it in preference to making the run for Congress.

Mr. Carnegie's Mental Distress.

MR. ANDREW CARNEGIE'S heart bleeds, we are told on account of the graft revelations in Pittsburgh. The "Smoky City" is beloved of the Laird of Skibo and it breaks his heart to hear that any of the people there have been doing anything wrong and been discovered. Mr. CARNEGIE may have had suspicions, in the past, that all was not exactly right in the municipal affairs of Pittsburgh. He didn't mind it so much, however, while the facts were kept "under the rose." But he can't endure the shame of exposure. The odium of being found out is simply intolerable to his reason. It indicates a mental as well as a moral slovenliness which is most reprehensible.

There is no occasion, however, for Mr. CARNEGIE to go into "connipion fits" on account of the turpitude of the public life of his cherished Pittsburgh. The difference between legal and illegal grafting is not so great that it should disturb a conscience which has remained placid under the most exciting conditions. It is true that the legal grafter isn't liable to prosecution and punishment and is free from the danger of forced restitution. But morally one is as bad as the other and the grafting processes which have made ANDREW CARNEGIE "rich beyond the dreams of avarice," are quite as reprehensible as those which simply made fools of some of the Pittsburgh councilmen.

Mr. CARNEGIE is now and has been for years the beneficiary of a system of extortion which has spread desolation among the poor while it was multiplying his wealth with such rapidity that he has been unable to dispose of it. Moreover he has always been a supporter of policies which rob the poor to fatten the rich. Special privilege is the father of graft as tariff is the mother of trusts and ANDREW CARNEGIE is the insatiable searcher after both. His pretended grief over the exposures in Pittsburgh does him no credit. Long ago he set the present day cheap grafters the pace which they were unable to follow, however willing, and the exposure is the inevitable result of their weakness.

Taft Favors a Grafter.

In a few days there will be a special congressional election in the Thirty-second district of New York to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Representative PERKINS. Both parties have candidates in the field and the Republicans will exhaust all their available resources to carry the district. They want no more tidal waves like that which occurred in Massachusetts a few days ago when a change of 20,000 votes was revealed. That result repeated in New York would spread paralysis in the party throughout the entire country.

If the Republican candidate is not defeated in this coming election, however, the result will be an aspersion upon the character of the people. The Republican candidate is GEORGE W. ALDRIDGE, of Monroe county, formerly a conspicuous figure in the Legislature of the State and in the lobby at Albany. A few days ago, during the pending investigation of insurance frauds and the bribery of legislators in connection with insurance legislation, one of the witnesses testified that he had paid Mr. ALDRIDGE \$1000 for his vote and influence on a bill. ALDRIDGE admits the transaction but declares that the money was used for political purposes.

The day that the witness was testifying as to the culpability of ALDRIDGE President TAFT was in conference with that gentleman and was probably arranging to bring him into the field as the candidate of his party for Congress. TAFT unquestionably knew the character of the man he was thus inviting into a larger field of political activity. His venality was notorious about Albany. But the President doesn't mind such things in his own party. He is himself a grafter as is proved by his acceptance of an emolument contrary to the constitution and he favors ALDRIDGE because he is popular as well as corrupt.

Pinchot and Ballinger.

We are all interested in the controversy between Secretary BALLINGER, of the Interior Department, and GIFFORD PINCHOT, former Forester in the Department. It is a bitter quarrel and it involves more than appears on the surface. Mr. PINCHOT is contending for the ROOSEVELT policies, right or wrong, and has practically proved that BALLINGER is an unworthy public servant. He has betrayed the interests of the government in order to promote those of the land pirates who have been preying upon the public domain for years. If that were the only issue involved, therefore, all good citizens would be in sympathy with the dismissed Forester, necessarily.

But PINCHOT is contending for lawlessness and his quarrel with BALLINGER is not because of the recreancy he has since exposed. During the administration of President ROOSEVELT the then President and Forester conceived a scheme of what they called "conserving the resources of the government," without respect to and in actual violation of the law. Mr. BALLINGER, who is a lawyer, refused to pursue this course. He protested that he was in favor of conservation but insisted that it be conducted within the law. In that he was fundamentally and practically right. It is as much a crime against the government to usurp power as it is to cheat in some other way.

If the issue of the controversy, therefore, happens to be that BALLINGER will be denounced and driven out of the service on one hand and the usurpations of the ROOSEVELT administration will be rebuked and condemned on the other, the proceedings which are now occupying the attention of Congress will be worth while. Of course BALLINGER is impossible. He has acted as an agent for land pirates striving to despoil the government and ought to be prosecuted and punished in the criminal courts. But PINCHOT is equally reprehensible. He set an example which can have no other effect than create popular contempt for law and dishonesty can be no worse than that.

—LESLIE M. SHAW, formerly Secretary of the Treasury, is the latest recruit to the army of jingoes. He is reported as saying that "Japan purposes to dominate the Pacific or make it run red." RICHARD PIERSON HOBSON could hardly do better than that.

Peace is in Sight.

From the Johnstown Journal.

The decision of the miners in this district to return to work pending a settlement of their differences with the operators, is entirely praise-worthy and speaks well for their judgment and their desire to conduct the negotiations in a business-like and fair manner. To arrive at a decision of the many questions involved under the circumstances in time to prevent a suspension was impossible, and if the miners had refused to work in the interim, it would have shown a spirit of anything but conciliation. The indications now are that there will be no serious trouble in arriving at an agreement, and that the mines in this section will not be idle for any length of time. This is most gratifying, for the mining industry is one of our most important sources of wealth, and the number of people affected by a strike is by no means confined to those directly engaged in it.

A Day in Emporia.

From Will Allen White's Gazette.

A great deal of wealth was represented in Emporia the other day. The wife and daughter of J. Pierpont Morgan were here, and Andrew Carnegie and Mrs. Sage passed through. On the same afternoon a Lyon county farmer brought a load of hogs to town and sold them.

SPAWLS FROM THE KEYSTONE.

—Eight thousand dollars has been subscribed by Elizabethtown toward an electrical industry going there from New York.

—Sixteen out of thirty-one cattle owned by A. A. Noel, of Munster township, Cambria county, were slaughtered by the State recently because they were victims of tuberculosis.

—The open season for shooting wild fowl will close in this State next Saturday. Reports received by the state game commission indicate that the season has not been very good.

—Certain Cambria counties accuse the county treasurer, S. D. Gochour, of misuse of the public funds for private purposes. It is announced by Attorney Storey that the sum in question is estimated to amount to upwards of \$20,000.

—Ebensburg, in spite of the fact that it has no policeman at the present time, intends to make autos keep from speeding at a greater rate than the prescribed limit. A three-cell steel cage has been ordered by council for the new municipal building.

—C. E. Reisinger, of Howe township, Perry county, not long ago sold four of the finest pigs that have been raised in that section for some time. Their age was 8 months and their total weight 1,178 pounds. The owner received 12 cents a pound for them, a total of \$141.36.

—Harry Green, who had been imprisoned in the Clearfield county jail on the charge of forgery, was taken before the court and admitted his guilt. He was sentenced to the western penitentiary for not less than two years and a half and not more than six years, and has been taken to the Pittsburg institution.

—The Lochrie-Adams Coal Mining company, a new Windber concern, has received its charter at Harrisburg. The capital is \$30,000 and the incorporators are John Lochrie and Hugh Adams, of Windber, and Charles Bond, of Beaverdale. The concern will engage in mining and the selling of the by-products of the coal industry.

—The ruins of the First Methodist Episcopal church at Huntingdon are being torn down. This building is one of those destroyed in the recent fires and the tottering walls and turret have been blown up with dynamite. Soon only a hole will remain where once stood the beautiful building. Plans are already under way for rebuilding.

—John T. McClure, of Lancaster, a Pennsylvania railroad flagman, received leave of absence Wednesday, to begin at the end of his run, so that he could visit his aged mother, whom he had not seen for a long time. Within half an hour of the end of his trip he fell from his train. Both of his legs were cut off and he died from his injuries.

—Not later than the middle of June will the Duncannon iron works be put into at least partial operation, according to the plans of the new owners, a group of Lebanon iron and steel men headed by Harry H. Light, president of the Lebanon Valley Iron & Steel company. The plant was sold at private receiver's sale to the new owners several weeks ago.

—Franklin has become a city of the third class. Attorney Robert E. Glenn, the first Democrat to hold the office in more than fifteen years, is the new mayor. He was elected on the fusion ticket. Both councils are Republican. The mayor's salary has been increased from \$1 to \$300; the controller, who is clerk of councils also, will receive \$1,600 and the treasurer about \$2,200.

—Governor Stuart has announced the appointment of Brigadier General Wendell Bowman, of Philadelphia, major general of the National Guard, to succeed General Wiley. Colonel C. M. Clement, of Sunbury, of the Twelfth regiment, to be brigadier general. There is now considerable speculation as to who will be selected as Col. Clement's successor, and whether it is just possible the mantle may fall upon Col. H. S. Taylor, of this place.

—Twenty additional machines will be placed in the Netherland shirt factory, at Philipsburg, and in two or three months the output will be doubled, following the selling of that plant by H. W. Sallada to R. K. Spalde, of Hazleton, and R. B. Stauffer, of DuBois. The new firm will assume charge on April 15th. About eighty hands are employed in this industry at present, but it is hoped to increase the output of the plant until 300 are given work.

—State College's school of mines is growing rapidly. A 1,000-pound cyanide plant and ten tons of gold ore are recent acquisitions to its equipment, and it has the finest museum in the United States. The school of mines and metallurgy is now in the seventeenth year of its existence. It was established in 1893 and was reorganized in 1908, when two new courses were offered, leading to degrees of bachelor of arts in mining engineering and metallurgical engineering.

—Tuberculosis Sunday will be observed on April 24th in this State. It was started in Philadelphia and has come to country wide. The co-operation of labor unions and fraternal organizations is sought to make the day notable. Already 215,000 of the 330,000 churches of the country have signified their intention to observe the day. Sermons will be preached and printed matter will be distributed. Ministers may secure literature from state and local organizations and boards of health.

—Sunbury will be the scene of a big gathering of representatives of the laymen of the Reformed churches in Schuylkill, Lebanon, Dauphin, Northumberland, Snyder, Union, Montour, Lycoming, Centre, Berks, Clinton, Luzerne, Columbia, Sullivan, Lackawanna and Mifflin counties, April 12th and 13th. At least 1,000 delegates, representing more than 30,000 communicants, are expected to be present at this, the first district laymen's convention. A strong program of speakers interested in the Reformed and other churches has been prepared.

—The forestry department of the State will make a systematic inspection of Pennsylvania trees for chestnut blight in an endeavor to stop the ravages of the disease. The inspection of the counties west of the Susquehanna river will start before the end of the week. Deputy commissioner E. L. C. Williams, has been placed in charge of the work and every county in Pennsylvania that can be reached to advantage will be included in the inspection. Hundreds of acres of chestnut trees have been planted in the State in the past few years.

—According to the regular monthly report of the Relief Department of the Pennsylvania railroad system, the sum of \$123,598.39 was paid to the members during the month of February. Of this amount, \$159,413.59 represents the payments made on the lines east of Pittsburgh and Erie, and \$54,184.80 on the lines west. Since the establishment of the funds in 1886 a total of \$26,863,364.70 has been paid out. On the lines east of Pittsburgh and Erie in the month of February the payments in benefits to the families of members who died amounted to \$92,869.25, while to members incapacitated for work they amounted to \$95,544.25. The total payments on the lines east of Pittsburgh since the relief fund was established have amounted to \$20,314,449.73.

—Work is to begin on the Juniata Valley Traction company line to connect Huntingdon and Lewistown, within a few days. A car load of grading tools has arrived, the line has been surveyed, and the grades and curves set in, making everything ready to begin work. Two gangs will start, one to work north from Mill Creek to Bellefonte and Reedsville, and the other to commence operations at the west end of Huntingdon and work toward Cold Springs park. The road to the park will be completed early this summer and the place will be made into a pleasant picnic ground. It is probable that a theatre, dancing ground and band stand for concerts will be erected. Subdivisions for building lots are being made along the line and it is expected that real estate will boom.