

—There are lots of Democrats who will be eager to lend a hand in every department of the reorganization of the party except paying the bills.

—Inasmuch as there will be twelve Democrats in the next Pennsylvania Senate probably Dr. STEWART is just as well satisfied that he didn't make the thirteenth.

—If it is really true that Japan is coming over to lick us we must admit that she has been half way decent in giving us the advantage of fighting on our own dunghill.

—The wholesale price of beef has dropped about twenty per cent within the week. Pork is going down also, but not far enough yet to be within the reach of many of us.

—It would be a very simple matter to decide to sell the Philippines. Quite another thing to find a purchaser. There is only one Uncle SAM in the world and he always has been the "easy money" artist.

—The election being over, the foot-ball season about ended and the corn nearly all in nothing remains to interfere with your beginning work on that Christmas present you are going to make for some friend.

—Isn't it a pity that the Republican newspapers that are now telling the Democrats just what they ought to do with the tariff didn't think of giving their very excellent advice to the last, their own, Congress.

—The women of Bellefonte are getting so actively interested in so many forms of club endeavor that we wonder who will be left to darn the stockings and sew on buttons if a few more traveling organizers happen to come this way.

—The time is drawing nigh when the man with the twenty-five foot front won't look with envy at the two hundred foot property of his neighbor. There will be a vast difference in the amount of snow to be shoveled at the two places.

—That Linn St. tragedy, Wednesday night, must have been as thrilling as a LINCOLN CARTER melodrama. Anyway, it was like most of the Carter productions because all of the principals were killed. Larry ate Bobo's head off then Larry was sent to dog heaven by the chloroform route.

—After all there appear to be some other sons of Yale who know how to snatch victory out of the jaws of defeat better than the Colnel was able to do. We would suggest that he surround himself with TED COY, RICHARDSON and a few others before he goes into his next political fray.

—Now that the Democrats are beginning to plan what they will do when they organize the next Congress we do hope that they will remember that Democratic principles and personal opportunities and claims are very different things. It was the former that the country voted for on November 8th.

—Anent the talk of candidacy of the Hon. GASSAWAY DAVIS for United States Senator from West Virginia, that State nor the Nation do not need rich old men nearly as much as they do strong young men with ability to develop into statesmen of another type than has predominated in the United States Senate so long.

—State Dairy and Food Commissioner FOSTER is to start a war on the vendors of wormy chestnuts. This move will meet with the hearty approval of every person who has crunched some of those nice big, fat, juicy white worms while eating chestnuts in the dark, but we imagine brother FOSTER will have his hands full if he hopes to spy out all the inhabited chestnuts that are offered for sale in Pennsylvania.

—From all parts of the county come reports that the price of meat and food-stuffs have started on a sharp decline. Hogs are selling for a marked percentage less than the top notch price and in some places the retail price of pork has dropped three cents. While live hogs are bringing less money in Centre county now than they did some time ago there is no appreciable difference in the price of pork to the consumer.

—ANDREW CARNEGIE made another gift of a million and a half dollars to the Pittsburgh schools bearing his name a day or so ago. So much to his credit. But should the measure of it be any greater than that accorded the poor laborer who gives a dollar or a dollar and a half to the Bellefonte hospital. We are inclined to believe the latter to be entitled to the most credit because his small gift means far more to him than Mr. CARNEGIE'S.

—In speaking of the reorganization of the Democratic party in Pennsylvania the Harrisburg Patriot says: "There will be no reorganization that will command the respect and support of real Democrats that has any dealings with the men who betrayed the party this year and who have done so every year since they have had it in their power to do so." Very good, but we would like to ask the Patriot a very pertinent question. Were the men who betrayed (?) the party this year—because they could—any worse than the men who could have prevented them from doing so but would not?

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The Question of Reorganization.

The proposition to "reorganize" the Democratic party of Pennsylvania deserves the gravest consideration. Senator DEWALT, chairman of the State committee, urges it in forceful terms and JOHN CADWALADER, of Philadelphia, expresses the opinion that "a new organization of the Democratic party should be promptly made." There is no room to dissent from this view except the difficulty there would be in adopting a plan that would be acquired in by all.

In the recent campaign the party was defeated though it had an unassailable candidate and occupied an impregnable position in the political life of the Commonwealth. Senator GRIM was nominated just as other candidates of the party have been chosen from the beginning. If an independent candidate had run against ROBERT E. PATTISON in 1882 or 1890, that sterling chief magistrate would have been defeated. Yet in both those years Mr. PATTISON was nominated precisely as GRIM was nominated this year. His majority was much less than Mr. GRIM'S would have been had there been no Keystone party organized.

But the Democratic organization was unable to hold the Democratic voters to the support of Mr. GRIM. Either the organization is inadequate, therefore, or the Democratic voters are perverse—largely the latter as shown by recent acts. But in either event, there exists a condition which requires a remedy and the consensus of opinion appears to be that the remedy lies in "reorganization." That being the case let the work proceed. In the language of SHAKESPEARE "if 'twere done 'twere well 'twere done quickly."

But how? The Democratic organization is a body chosen by the Democrats of the several counties of the State, each one acting under the written rules that they have made for their own government and which are now recognized and enforced by the law of the State. It can neither make nor unmake itself. As a body it has not the power to choose or change a single member no matter how unworthy or unqualified he may be. It simply has to accept as members, whoever the individual counties indicate and do the best it can with the kind of men that are chosen under the rules of the different counties.

This official or that might resign but the action would involve no change. The chairman of the State committee is elected by the chairman of the several county committees, acting as a central committee, and in the event of his resignation the same men who elected him would choose his successor. What reason is there for expecting that they would elect a different man or a different type of man?

The Democratic State Executive Committee is composed of the chairmen of the Democratic Division Committees and its members are elected by the County Committees within the several divisions. If they should all resign the same persons who elected them would select their successors unless all the chairmen of County Committees should resign simultaneously. And even if that improbable event should happen the vast majority of them were elected by members of the County Committees who would, in the nature of things, proceed to re-elect the same men or to elect other men of precisely the same type, so that little change and no progress would be made by the complex operation. Each of these committees are, moreover, protected in the title of the office they hold by the letter and spirit of the law and the courts are bound to support them. Half a dozen men in each county could, therefore, defeat any plan of reorganization that has been or may be proposed.

So far as we are concerned any plan of "reorganization" or any scheme of rejuvenation of the Democratic party which conveys a hope of improvement will be most cordially welcomed. It is a shame that in this year of Democratic triumph Pennsylvania alone should stand out as reactionary. We can't see, however, that it is the fault of the organization. The State Executive Committee, the State Central Committee, and the officers of those bodies in the organization have fulfilled their obligations to the full measure, or, at least a large majority of them did. They exhausted every resource, invoked every expedient and bent every energy to achieve a reconciliation of the differences which divided the believers in civic righteousness in the campaign.

But their efforts were defeated by selfish ambition supplemented by the voice of irreconcilable malcontents who have been fighting the organization for years.

These are the forces of evil to combat. —The Bellefonte Academy will close for the regular Thanksgiving vacation next Wednesday.

Great Victories Menaced.

The recent Democratic victories in Ohio and West Virginia are glorious but can be spoiled. In Ohio the re-election of Governor HARMON, in itself a grand achievement, was supplemented by the conversion of the Legislature into a Democratic body, thus guaranteeing the election of a Democratic United States Senator in the event that the majority is just to itself and to the party it represents. In West Virginia there was no election for Governor, the present Republican incumbent's tenure running to 1913. But we got four out of the five Congressmen and a majority of the Legislature on joint ballot, making the election of a Senator in Congress to succeed SCOTT, one of the worst in the lot, possible.

These splendid results can be neutralized, however, if not entirely defeated, by the election of improper candidates to the Senate. In Ohio, for example, JOHN R. McLEAN, of Washington, D. C., is a candidate. He owns property in Cincinnati, claims a residence there and probably votes at long intervals. He also claims, now that the State has gone Democratic, to be a Democrat, but he is not that and hasn't been for twenty-five years. On the contrary he is among the most offensive and pestiferous trust emissaries in the country. His father was a Democrat and left him as a heritage a Democratic newspaper. But he has prostituted it and betrayed his party in dozens of ways.

In West Virginia HENRY C. DAVIS has announced himself as a candidate for election to the Senate to succeed SCOTT. He is the father-in-law and business partner of STEPHEN B. ELKINS, who occupies the other seat in the Senate for that State. He was a Senator some years ago and betrayed the party whenever his corporate interests and those of his son-in-law required treachery. He did as much as any other man in the State to convert West Virginia from a Democratic stronghold into a sure Republican State and it is a safe guess that any Senator or Representative in the Legislature who votes for him for the office at the coming session is bought by his money or that of some corporation.

The Democrats of Ohio and West Virginia must prevent the election of McLEAN and DAVIS at any hazard. There are plenty of capable and courageous Democrats in both States to choose from and neither of these political mercenaries will do. The Democrats in all sections of the country feel deeply upon this subject. Ohio and West Virginia must be true to the traditions of the party and faithful to the obligations of their consciences.

Not a Good Suggestion.

Auditor General Sisson has discovered, as he thinks, a new source of revenue, or at least one which has hitherto been practically neglected. It is the savings bank deposits. Most of these are in the names of children or working people of meagre incomes. Wash women, servant girls and in some instances young men and women who have been prudently saving their earnings "with a view to matrimony," have been depositing their wages in saving institutions on time deposits. Auditor General Sisson imagines that a great hardship is imposed upon the State by this operation. At the rate of a few mills on the dollar the taxing of this increment would add considerably to the treasury surplus farmed out to favored bankers.

We have not the exact figures at hand but presume that in this State there are several millions of dollars of that sort of money invested in that way. But it looks to us like a mighty poor way of raising revenue, especially as we can see no reason for adding to the revenues of the Commonwealth. There is at present a surplus of eight or ten millions of dollars deposited in the various banks of the State and it is safe to say that this vast sum might be increased considerably without reaching out for a portion of the savings of widows, orphans and children. Taxes that are levied on poverty are too expensive even though they might be easier to collect than those levied upon wealth.

The expenses of the State government have nearly doubled within the last quarter of a century while the population has not increased in that ratio nor has the efficiency of government improved in that proportion. Therefore, to our mind, the Auditor General might better cudgel his brain to find out how to diminish the expenses of the government rather than in discovering new sources of revenue. In other words it would be infinitely better for the people if less money were taken out of the earnings of the State's industrious to meet the profligacies of administration. In the last analysis all taxes come out of the pockets of wage earners and there is no use in searching for new devices to extract more therefrom.

Value of Mr. Morgan's Friendship.

The recent campaign revealed a good many surprises and none of them was more startling than the letter written by THEODORE ROOSEVELT, then President of the United States, to his Attorney General, in which he asked the question "whether we can afford to throw away the great influence of the MORGAN interests which have been so friendly to us." The thinking public was aware that ROOSEVELT is a falsifier, a traducer and a hypocrite. All men who read and reflect had information of his sinister relations with HARRIMAN and his secret conspiracy to rob the insurance companies of campaign funds. Everybody was familiar with his utter contempt of law and the obligations of his oath. But nobody even suspected his estimate of the value of the MORGAN friendship.

It has cost the country immensely, however, not only financially but morally. It was this friendship with MORGAN which impelled ROOSEVELT to revoke an act of Congress in order to enable the Steel trust, MORGAN'S greatest achievement, to absorb the Tennessee Iron and Coal company and acquire a monopoly of the ore beds and the Steel industry of the country for all time. It was this friendship which supplied the corruption fund that purchased the election of ROOSEVELT in 1904. This friendship has been at the bottom of every iniquity that has been perpetrated under the administration of ROOSEVELT and TAFT from the moment that an assassin elevated ROOSEVELT to the Presidency of the United States nine years ago.

It has worked automatically both ways during the years that have elapsed since the assassination of WILLIAM MCKINLEY. On the MORGAN side it has supplied the corruption fund necessary to finance any infamous transaction that ROOSEVELT'S turbulent mind fancied and on ROOSEVELT'S side it has given MORGAN control of the domestic as well as the foreign policies of the government since the fatal shot was fired at Buffalo. MORGAN'S partners have dominated the Department of State in Washington and the Embassies abroad at every seat of government in which MORGAN had financial interests. It has cost this country millions in treasure, vast numbers in human life and great oceans of shame. But it has served the purposes of ROOSEVELT and MORGAN.

Tariff Tax and Expense of Living.

The tariff adds to the cost of every article precisely the amount of the tariff tax. If it happens to be a foreign product the expense to the American consumer is the market price abroad plus the tariff tax and the cost of carriage. If it is produced in this country the price is fixed by adding the tariff tax and the cost of carriage to the value in the foreign market. No reasoning man will pay more for the domestic product than the price of the foreign commodity, but most men are willing to pay as much. But the tariff tax figures as much in fixing the price as the cost of labor or the charge for raw materials. All elements of expense must be taken into account in regulating prices.

In the economy of the household the expenses of all articles used must be taken into account in reckoning the cost of living. There must be furniture, carpets, kitchen utensils, cutlery, crockery, bedding, linen and various other articles to make up a home. If these articles are tariff taxed from forty to one hundred per cent. the expense of procuring them is increased in the ratio of the tariff tax. A stove to cook on and a bed to sleep in are quite as essential to comfortable existence as food to eat or clothing to wear. Necessarily, therefore, the tariff tax on these essentials increases the price and enhances the cost of living to that extent. Nobody outside of an asylum will dispute this.

If a husband buys a Brussels carpet, upon which the tariff tax is sixty per cent., and the entire cost fifty dollars, he pays twenty dollars for the carpet and thirty dollars for the tariff tax. If it is an imported carpet, which is rare, the tax, less the cost of collection, goes into the treasury. If it is of domestic make, which is usual, twenty dollars are for the carpet upon which the manufacturer, the wholesaler and the retailer have already had a profit, and the thirty dollars go as unearned bounty and unjust tribute to the manufacturer who subsequently contributes part of it to the Republican corruption fund. But the purchaser of the carpet is robbed mercilessly in either event.

—The first consignment of granite tiling for the court house porch and steps was unloaded on Monday. Whether the tiling and steps will be put in place this fall will naturally depend entirely upon the condition of the weather after the granite has all been received.

Where Credit is Due.

From the Harrisburg Star Independent. If anybody tells you that the corporations in this State "pay all but an inconsiderable portion of the State taxes" and that Pennsylvania is "free from debt owing to the wise and economical administration of Republicans" you can reply that that is all bosh and tommyrot, and you can give excellent Republican authority for so doing. There is no better Republican authority in this State than former State Treasurer Sheatz. He was an honest and capable State official and he did not wear anybody's collar. He was the kind of official who placed honesty and honor above factional or party advantage.

Several times while he was Treasurer Mr. Sheatz said that the corporations paid less of the State tax than they were accredited with paying. For example, he addressed the State bankers in session at Bedford Springs last year, and in the course of his remarks he said: "Corporations pay a little more than one-half the revenue collected by our Commonwealth."

Mr. Banker and Mr. Workingman, do you believe Mr. Sheatz, then State Treasurer, who had no interest in distorting facts and who would not have distorted them? Or do you believe the Machine organs and spellbinders? Go back to your newspaper file for last September and read the address of Treasurer Sheatz. It will make you think. The claim that the disappearance of the State debt is due to Republican legislation was entirely destroyed by Mr. Sheatz, who said: "The statement of the sinking fund at the end of the fiscal year, November 30, 1909, shows \$7,117.94 in excess of the Commonwealth's indebtedness, a most satisfactory condition due to the foresight exhibited by the members of the General Assembly in the session of 1858 who enacted the sinking fund law, and to Gov. William F. Packer, who approved their acts. The people of the present day rest under a lasting obligation to those officials for that wise business precaution which has slowly led the Commonwealth from an indebtedness of \$39,488,243.07 into an excess of \$7,117.94 over and above all liabilities November 30, 1909."

Tariff Taxers and the Home.

From the New York World. The table is being laid for a meal. It is a pleasant sight. And not a stage of the operation but has received the eager attentions of the Payne tariff tax law. It begins right with the table itself, which is tariff-taxed 35 per cent.

The table cloth, if a cheap cotton one, is tariff-taxed 40 per cent; if it is of linen damask it must never be tariff-taxed less than 50 per cent. Should it be of drawn work that is woven in a little European village or a convent it pays 60 per cent. tax. The plates for each member of the family are tariff-taxed 55 per cent. if they are plain white; if they are ever so slightly decorated the duty is 60 per cent. The knives at each place are tariff-taxed 14 cents each and in addition to that 15 per cent. of their value. The forks are tariff-taxed 14 cents each and in addition to that 15 per cent. The spoons are tariff-taxed 45 per cent.; the wooden salad spoon only 35 per cent. Better use wooden spoons all around; it's cheaper. The carving knife is tariff-taxed 10 cents, the carving fork 10 cents and the steel 10 cents, and in addition to that they are all taxed 15 per cent. The salt cellars are tariff-taxed 45 per cent. The cruet for oil 60 per cent. and the cruet for vinegar also 60 per cent. Or do you still combine them all in a castor? It makes no difference—the Payne tax law taxes metal castors 45 per cent. and glass ones 60 per cent. The glass water jug or decanter is tariff-taxed 60 per cent. and the wine or water glasses also 60 per cent. If they are cheap pressed tumblers it is 45 per cent. The meat platter is tariff-taxed 55 per cent. and the cups and saucers 55 per cent. If there is soup, the soup plates are taxed 55 per cent. That is, if they are plain; any decoration makes them taxed 60 per cent. The coffee or tea pot is tariff-taxed 40 per cent. The straw mat it rests on 35 per cent. Are you setting the table for dinner? The candelabra is taxed 45 per cent. the candles 25 per cent. and the little shades 35 per cent. The cotton napkins are tariff-taxed 40 per cent., or napkins of linen never less than 50 per cent., so says the Payne tariff tax law—never less than 50 per cent.

The Only Thing They Could Do.

From the Philadelphia Record. The Massachusetts commission which made a report on the increased cost of living acquitted the tariff, of course. A commission created in Senator Lodge's State by a Republican administration, could not do otherwise. And yet, pledged to acquit the tariff as it was, it admitted facts which enable Henry Wade Rogers, dean of the Yale Law School, to refute Mr. Roosevelt's proposition that the cost of living has advanced everywhere, and State by a Republican administration, therefore our tariff can have nothing to do with it. Dean Rogers quotes from the Massachusetts report that the cost of food in Massachusetts has increased 60 per cent., while in England it has advanced half of that or less. If the cost of living has increased under conditions that exist all over the world, why, asks the dean, has the cost increased in Massachusetts so much more than in England?

SPAWLS FROM THE KEYSTONE.

—As a result of yawning too vigorously Miss Anna Ayers is now in the hospital at Connellysville with her right jaw bone dislocated.

—The Lewistown foundry and machine company has the contract for furnishing the structural iron for a new railroad station at Northumberland and already has made a shipment of material.

—The next annual encampment of the Second brigade, National Guard of Pennsylvania, may be held at Indiana next year. Prominent officers are favorable to the site and Indiana business men are pulling for the camp.

—The board of directors of the Annie H. Ross library at Lock Haven, have decided to throw the institution open to the public on Thanksgiving day. There are at present between 4,500 and 5,000 books in the library and this will soon be increased to 5,000.

—Alexander Best, a well known resident of Danville, was burned to death Saturday afternoon when his house burned. He tried to start a fire in a kitchen range with the aid of kerosene which exploded, injuring him so that he was unable to make his way out.

—Charles Irwin Moore, a Lancaster county lad, was shot and killed by a companion who was shooting at a mark. The lad was kicked in the face by a horse three weeks ago and a few days later a heavy bell struck him on the head, rendering him unconscious for hours.

—Moses Millington, a well known farmer of Slocum township, Luzerne county, and his 4-year-old son, Joseph, died Monday from poisoning. They ate buckwheat cakes which were supposed to have contained the poison. Two other members of the family were made ill also, but they will recover.

—Alonso Meyers, of Robersburg, Clinton county, had a fine fat porker that died. To ascertain what was the cause of its death, a pig post mortem was held, and this is what was found in the hog's stomach: A half pound of rusty iron nails, three tin cans, baking powder size, and several links of cow chain.

—J. W. Hinkle, a car inspector in the employ of the New York Central Railroad company, was under a car in the yard at Avis, Lycoming county, making some repairs, when a draft of cars crashed into the cars and Hinkle was caught. His body was cut almost in two. Deceased was 40 years of age and is survived by his widow.

—Raymond Brant, the 2-year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. H. Brady Brant, of 635 Grove avenue, Johnstown, was the victim of a remarkable accident Wednesday. The child fell from the attic window of his home and alighted on his head on a concrete sidewalk. His fall was broken to some extent by his striking a porch. The remarkable thing about the affair is that he escaped with the exception of a few bruises.

—Washington Treasler, night watchman at Elklick No. 1 tipple of the Consolidation Coal company near Meyersdale, Somerset county, was shot to death by an unknown person Wednesday morning. Six rifle bullets were found in many parts of his body. No motive is assigned for the murder and the murderer is unknown. Treasler was aged 50 years and is survived by a widow and a number of children.

—The Altoona Motor Club announced it had received a communication from J. D. Dysart, a wealthy resident of Blair county, saying he will again offer \$500 in cash prizes to the township supervisors making the most improvements on their respective roads during the year. The offer last year proved an incentive to road building. It is said the Judges will inspect the 802 miles of public highways in the county within a few days and award the prizes.

—Three dwelling houses, all the property of J. H. Steele & Co., of Dagus Mines, Clearfield county, were destroyed by fire Sunday last. The loss on the buildings will amount to about \$1,200. The fire originated in the residence occupied by Frank Brocius. His wife and himself were painfully burned and they lost all their household goods. The other two houses were occupied by Thomas Walsh and Jacob Mossmiller, and Mike Shinkinger, the two latter "batching."

—Buried beneath tons of flaming cinders and red hot ashes, stunned by the flow of cinders upon his head and shoulders, Frank Myers, an employe of the Mosser tannery, Williamsport, whose home is on Water street, in the West End, was horribly burned Sunday morning as he was superintending the cleaning out of the tannery boilers. Myers was imprisoned beneath the molten crust for nearly five minutes before Clarence Bernstone and George Kirk dug him out.

—The brick industry at Watonsontown is surpassing all expectations. While the projectors of the plant were fully aware from the very start that they had a most valuable proposition in the vast acres of raw material and that the product must prove satisfactory, not one of them entertained the idea that the product would so soon forge to the front as a real leader in the local brick world. It has reached that point, and the perplexing question is what to do to supply the orders pouring to the office from every quarter.

—Totally ignorant of the danger that surrounded her and under the impression that she was carrying water, 11-year-old Mildred Anderson Monday tripped along, having in each hand a pail of nitro-glycerine, which had been prepared for shooting an oil well on the Cameron farm near Washington, Pa. As she carelessly swung the pails half a dozen oil drillers came within a hundred yards away fearing every moment to see the child hurled into eternity. At a command from her father, the child sat the pails down, and was taken out of danger. The men, unnerved, suspended work for the day.

—S. M. Heisey, of Lock Haven, had an odd experience recently while in the orchard of his brother at Haneyville, Clinton county. He was picking apples when his attention was attracted by a strange noise in the bushes. Suddenly a doe leaped to its feet and stood gazing at him. Then a fawn followed and took its stand by the side of the doe. Last but not least a large buck was aroused and when it saw Mr. Heisey started leisurely away, followed by another fawn. The quartette passed along the fence for some distance, did not appear to be at all frightened and finally disappeared in the woods.

—Wilmer Meares, aged 24 years, of Dixonville, on Saturday was out hunting when he was accidentally shot and perhaps fatally injured. With his father, two brothers and a brother-in-law he left his home and the party had considerable good luck, but late in the afternoon when preparations were being made for the return home, the young man accidentally knocked his gun against a stump. The weapon was discharged, the shot tearing through the lower jaw, knocking out all the teeth and burying itself at the base of the nose. The paper was located near the left eye. Meares was removed to the hospital at Dixonville.

—By the will of the late Hon. Simon P. Wolverton, the First Presbyterian church, of Sunbury, receives a legacy of \$1,000, which is to be placed on interest and the income devoted to church needs. At the time of his death and for years previous, Mr. Wolverton was president of the board of trustees of the church. The Rush Presbyterian church, which he attended when a boy while being raised on his father's farm, also received a similar bequest. The Rush Baptist church received a legacy of \$500, which is to be used for the care of the graves of the grandsons of the deceased man, which are in the church cemetery. The rest of the fortune remains in the family, which consists of his wife, his son and two daughters, after a few other legacies are given to others of his relatives. Senator Wolverton's fortune is estimated at from \$300,000 to \$500,000.