

INK SLINGS.

No amount of ice and snow is able to keep new candidates from springing up in the political fields.

The idea of the Democrats in the Legislature fighting is almost as ridiculous as some of those Central American revolutions.

If that nine million dollar chewing gum trust goes through it won't be the gum chews who chew the rag most about it.

Congress, Legislature and Governor all belong to PENROSE now. He owns the government of Pennsylvania, root, stump and branch.

If your New Year is not freighted with good health, good cheer, good deeds and good business it is not because we have failed to wish it were so.

1910 went out claiming a fearful toll from the aviation army. HOXEY and MOISANT both met death by falls from the clouds on the latest day of the old year.

The Legislature is in session and any old law can find its way into the statute books through the log-rolling practices that centre around the appropriation bills.

The fellow who thought Tuesday broke the back-bone of winter hasn't thawed out enough since yesterday morning to realize that "them that wait longest see most."

Again Mr. OLIVER is directed to fill the seat in the United States Senate that should be occupied by a representative for Pennsylvania. BOSS PENROSE wished it so and that's what his being boss means to the bossed.

So little is heard of turning over "a new leaf" now-a-days that one who didn't know better might be led to believe that the world is getting so good that it is no longer necessary to do any of that old-time New Year's day swearing off.

That Michigan man who has discovered a chemical process whereby he can make a three dollar violin sound like one worth three hundred would have pleased the public more had he discovered a way of having a three hundred dollar artist perform on one at the rate of three dollars.

Ohio may hold onto her claim to being the "mother of Presidents," but viewed in the light of those Adams county revelations, it would appear that the old lady has been so busy landing a few of her sons in the White House that she lost sight of the fact that many of them were growing up to be damned rascals.

The new multiplex telephone involves no material changes in the installation of the old systems yet three or more conversations may be carried on over the same line at the same time. Won't that be a boon to some of the subscribers on rural lines who have to wait for hours, sometimes, before they can get to use their own phones.

The deaths of Gen. JOHN I. CURTIN, JOHN I. OLEWINE and SAMUEL RINE, all so sudden, and within the Holiday season, proved a triple loss of no small moment to Bellefonte. It would be hard to name a trio of men better known in their respective spheres than were the three who slipped out so suddenly that we scarcely realize that they are gone.

The WATCHMAN feels particularly gratified over the fact that Hon. J. C. MEYER was picked by his Democratic colleagues in the Legislature as their choice for Speaker of the House. Grati-fied, because we have always advocated the policy of having Centre county ably represented at Harrisburg and gratified because the Democratic Members from other counties have thus acknowledged the eminent qualifications of our present Representative.

Secretary of Agriculture WILSON has doped it out that the telephone is responsible for the high cost of living. While good judgment prevents our going the whole way with him we do agree with the gentleman in the belief that it is part of the cause. The telephone puts producers everywhere in constant communication so that almost at a moments' notice they can fix prices to suit themselves. We do know that the rural lines in Centre county have had this effect on the products of the farm and garden. Before the tele-phones ramified the country districts produce was taken to the markets and the prices fixed there. Now the growers communicate before going to the market and decline to go unless their price is offered.

According to the decision of Park Commissioner STOVER, of New York City, a cow is to be added to the Central park menagerie so that thousands of children who have never seen one may have opportunity to see where the milk supply of the land comes from. It borders on the pathetic to think there are children who have never seen a cow, but if the news item in Monday's papers was inspired it would seem that Commissioner STOVER has devoted far too much of his time to park matters and not enough to the faunal world. It would have you believe that he is going to select a Jersey cow for the menagerie because "Jerseys yield milk twice a day." Up here in the country where cows once were as common as dogs on the streets of the town we never heard of a cow you couldn't milk twice a day.

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NO. 1.

The Congressional Apportionment.

The present Congressional apportionment was enacted during the last session of the Fifty-sixth Congress, was approved by President WILLIAM MCKINLEY January 16, 1901, and fixed the number of Representatives in the House at 386, with a provision that "whenever a new State is admitted to the Union, the representative or representatives assigned to it shall be in addition to the number." New States have since been admitted to the Union sufficiently to increase the membership of the present House to 391, not including delegates. The population, according to the census of 1900 was 75,303,387, so that the ratio was about 194,516.

In order to prevent the increase of the membership of the House of Representatives, under the impending apportionment, to a total that would be cumbersome, the probabilities are that the ratio will be raised to 225,000. At the present ratio the membership would be increased to about 480. The proposed ratio would make the membership about 396, an increase of five. There are not likely to be any new States admitted to the Union within the period to be covered by the census just completed. Alaska, Hawaii and Porto Rico compose the only available territory for use in making new States, unless in the improbable event of the annexation of Cuba, and it is not at all likely that either of these "possessions" will be converted into States.

Under the new apportionment, likely to be made during the present session, therefore, representation of the several States will be about as follows: Alabama nine, Arizona one, Arkansas seven, California ten, Colorado three, Connecticut five, Delaware one, Florida three, Georgia eleven, Idaho one, Illinois twenty-five, Indiana twelve, Iowa ten, Kansas eight, Kentucky ten, Louisiana seven, Maine three, Maryland six, Massachusetts fifteen, Michigan twelve, Minnesota nine, Mississippi eight, Missouri fifteen, Montana one, Nebraska five, Nevada one, New Hampshire two, New Jersey eleven, New Mexico one, New York forty, North Carolina ten, North Dakota two, Ohio twenty-one, Oklahoma seven, Oregon three, Pennsylvania thirty-four, Rhode Island two, South Carolina seven, South Dakota two, Tennessee nine, Texas seventeen, Utah one, Vermont one, Virginia nine, Washington five, Wisconsin ten and Wyoming one.

There will be gains in representation in seven States and losses in eight. The gains will be—in California two, New York three, Oklahoma two, Pennsylvania two, Texas one and Washington two, making a total of fourteen. The States which will lose are Iowa two, Kentucky one, Maine one, Missouri one, Vermont one, Virginia one and Wisconsin one, aggregate nine, leaving a net gain of five. Of the gains seven are in the Western States and three in normally Democratic States. Of the States which will lose in representation five are in the West or near—West and three in the East, while five are normally Republican States and three normally Democratic States.

Of course there will be more or less trouble in making this apportionment for the reason that the States which stand to lose in Representatives will contend for such a ratio as will avert that. But any apportionment that would achieve that result would increase the membership vastly and militate against deliberate and expeditious legislation. In the Congress the eight States which stand to lose in representation have seventy-one Representatives out of 391. Therefore if the other States, in the interest of order and celerity, should determine on the ratio indicated, the opposition would be weak and impotent.

Our friends from Pleasant Gap, the Mummers, gave us the go-by last year but they made up for it last Saturday in the large and excellent parade they made through the town in honor of the new year. All told there were about one hundred and fifty of them, seventy-six of whom were on horseback and the others in vehicles of all kinds. William Noll was the Big Mogul and chief marshal of the parade and looked quite kingly in his high silk hat and frock coat. Another man who attracted his share of attention was Buck Armour, in the guise of a cow boy. While Buck very likely never saw a prairie bigger than the meadow flats at McCoy's works he can give an exhibition of handiness with his fists that would do credit to any old-time cow-puncher. Some of the other features in the parade were the Hornet council, the fat man, fair lady (?) equestriennes and the Pleasant Gap hunting club. The latter, by the way, was one of the real things in the parade and the way the members handled their guns and popped blank cartridges showed that they knew their business. All in all it was an excellent parade, and the best we can say is come again.

Organization of the Legislature.

The Legislature assembled on Tuesday with the machine in absolute control and BOSS PENROSE, booted and spurred, in the saddle. Before those who compose the majority got a chance to get acquainted with each other or had an opportunity to exchange opinions on any subject, GEORGE T. OLIVER, of Pittsburg, was nominated for United States Senator, and WILLIAM E. CROW and JOHN F. COX were catapulted into the chairs of the legislative chambers. There was no trouble in the operation. The machinery worked smoothly, all obstructions had been removed and there wasn't even a hitch in the proceedings. BOSS PENROSE was personally in attendance overseeing the work.

The present Legislature is anomalous in some respects but it will be obedient. Out of a total membership of 207 in the House 161 are Republicans. But the meager minority is divided into groups. The Democrats supported our own capable Representative, Hon. J. CALVIN MEYER, for Speaker, while the Keystoneers of Democratic proclivities supported Hon. JEROME T. AILMAN, of Juniata county, and those of Republican antecedents voted for ROBERT R. DEARDON, of Philadelphia. There was no reason for this division of strength. If the adherents of the Keystone party had been sincere in their professions of reform they would have unified in support of Mr. Meyer and thus presented a solid front to the common enemy.

Obviously, however, the mission of the Keystone party is to perpetuate the Republican machine and with this purpose in view it seemed desirable to break the opposition into fragments. It makes the work of the machine easier of achievement, the opposition less potent. That the Republican Keystoneers should desire this is not surprising. But that those of them who profess to be Democrats should lend themselves to such an enterprise is inexplicable from any view point. But it has come to that if the action at Harrisburg means anything, The Keystone party has become the ally of the PENROSE machine.

Charles P. Taft Again.

In Adams county, Ohio, 1258 citizens have been indicted for selling their votes and the work goes bravely on. In each case, with few exceptions, the court has imposed a penalty of \$10 fine, forfeiture of the right of franchise for five years and confinement in the county jail for six months, with the jail service remitted for good behaviour during the period. In the excepted cases the jail sentence was enforced for a special reason. No actions have been taken against the bribers of the voters thus far. It had been deemed best to round up the professional vote sellers first. This may be a good plan but the wisdom of it remains to be seen. Vote sellers and vote buyers are equally guilty.

There is probably a substantial reason for this differentiation, however. Some time ago we referred to the fact that the criminal prosecution of those responsible for the Sugar trust frauds was called off as soon as it was discovered that the trail led up to the President's step-brother, CHARLES P. TAFT. The investigation of the purchase of the Panama canal had been previously stopped when it was discovered that this same Mr. TAFT and the brother-in-law of Colonel ROOSEVELT were among the beneficiaries of the gigantic swindle. The investigation of the FRIAR lands frauds in the Philippines was discontinued because CHARLES P. TAFT was involved and the Ohio election bribers are not prosecuted for some reason.

Adams county, Ohio, has been notorious for years as a cesspool of political corruption. The people there have been taught to believe that there is no harm in buying and selling votes. The Judge who has been hearing the cases and imposing the penalties declared, the other day, that "hundreds have taken the money and boasted of the amounts they received." Now it has been discovered that CHARLES P. TAFT is among those responsible for this condition of affairs. When his brother was a candidate for President and he for United States Senator he gave \$8000 to help the election in Adams county. Therefore if the bribers are to be given immunity while the bribed are punished it may be because of TAFT's turpitude.

According to statistics compiled by Col. HENRY DEMMING, geologist, of Harrisburg, the bituminous and anthracite coal beds of Pennsylvania will not be worked out for seventy-five years; if mining should continue at the rate it was carried on in 1910. While it is altogether probable that not many of us will be here to worry about coal in 1986 our posterity will not have kept pace with their ancestry if they have not been able to make solar energy and heat answer all their needs by that time.

An Impossible Proposition.

"Collier's," the so-called National Weekly, in its last issue perpetrates this: "Suppose a man holds the following political beliefs: 1. The tariff should be made generally lower than it is and not made by the big trusts. 2. The National government should have more power than it has in certain matters, as, for instance, conservation of health and injuries done to foreigners in the United States. 3. There should be parcels post. 4. The currency should be reformed, not with a central bank, in the old sense, but with a much more centralized control than at present. Will somebody kindly tell us for our own personal use and information, whether this person would be a Democrat or Republican."

That's dead easy. He wouldn't be either. He would be simply a "dampfool." If he were a Democrat he would favor tariff for revenue and for no other purpose and the big trusts would not make tariff on those lines. If he were a Democrat he couldn't desire more power for the National government for it has ample power now for all proper purposes. If he were a Democrat he would necessarily favor parcels post as a means of checking the extortions of the Express trust. If he were a Democrat he would be opposed to a more centralized control of the currency than that which obtains under existing conditions. These are fundamental Democratic principles. Democrats must adhere to them.

On the other hand a Republican is bound by the tenets of his party to favor a tariff for protection and only the big trusts take sufficient interest in it to give it the necessary attention to produce results. As a Republican he would favor the increase of the power of the National government without restraint and he would favor all the centralization of the currency that Wall street might demand. The principles of the parties are diametrically opposite on these subjects and it would be impossible for any man to split up in the way suggested by our esteemed contemporary. Of course a fool may change his views with every change of the wind but he is neither Democrat nor Republican.

Champ Clark's Election Assured.

The decision of the Ohio Democrats in the Sixty-second Congress to vote as a unit for CHAMP CLARK for Speaker probably settles the question of the successor to Speaker CANNON and it may be said that it has been wisely settled. Mr. CLARK is thoroughly equipped mentally and temperamentally for the office and he is absolutely sane and safe politically. A Democrat of the best type he will conserve the interests of the party as well as foster the interests of the country. His election to the Speakership will be accepted by the public as a portent of good intentions safely lodged in authority.

The certainty that CANNONISM will disappear with CANNON's retirement from the chair is also guaranteed by the election of CHAMP CLARK to the Speakership. He has already expressed his desire that the system of making assignments to the committees shall be changed with the change in the political complexion of the body. It would not be just to say that the system which has always obtained in the past is responsible for the abuses which have developed in recent years. That system properly employed might be as good as any other. But during recent years it has been abused to such an extent that it has become odious and it is well that there is to be a change.

Under the new order of things committee assignments will be made by election and each member will have a voice in the matter. It is not certain that the fittest men will always be chosen under this process for even among Congressmen personal considerations are potent. But it is sure that the personal and selfish moment of the Speaker will be checked the moment the power of making committees according to his fancy is taken away. Therein has been the fault of the old method. But it began before CANNON became Speaker. The late Speaker REED was the original offender and the mistake was in allowing him to get away with it.

Rev. S. C. Stover began his work on the Reformed charge, Boalsburg, on December first, 1910. Since that time he and his family have been busy putting the parsonage in order and arranging their new home comfortably. The members of the charge have received their pastor very kindly and have done everything possible to make his welcome a cordial one. The stable on the parsonage property was repaired and a stock of corn, oats and hay placed therein for his horse. On Christmas the members of Boalsburg congregation presented him with a very fine spring and top sleigh, which the reverend gentleman appreciated very much.

Senatorial Luxury.

From the Johnstown Democrat. It cost the people \$2,012,374.52 to maintain the United States Senate during the fiscal year 1910. Some of the reasons why it cost that much are interesting.

Vice President James S. Sherman drew on the people for \$7,000 to maintain a touring car. The "sunny" officer of the Senate kept track of every puncture during the year and saw to it that the people stood the damage. It might be inferred that after the government had presented a limousine car of the latest model to the genial V. P., he at least would supply the driver. The vice President, however, not only allowed the taxpayers to stand the expense of his chauffeur's salary, but permitted the people to reimburse him for the chauffeur's railroad fare back and forth between Washington and Utica, N. Y., the vice President's home. But this isn't all. The vice President made the people pay for the chauffeur's coat and pants.

Senator Simon Guggenheim, of Colorado, one hundred times a millionaire and then some, had his daily newspapers and all the telegrams for the year charged up to the government. Senator William Lorimer, of Illinois, apparently had urgent business with a man named Browne, of Ottawa, Ill., and charged the telegrams up to the people. Lee O'Neill Browne, who was charged with having a hand in bribing legislators to vote for Lorimer, lives at Ottawa, Ill., and it is more than barely possible that the two Brownes are the same. Such is fate.

Senator Lorimer also did considerable telegraphing to the Chicago beef barons at the expense of the people. The nature of the business is not revealed.

The report intimates that when Senator Tom Carter, of Montana, escorted the members of the irrigation committee on a trip to the west to investigate irrigation projects, the party traveled like kings, using private dining, drawing rooms and tipping the porters and attendants everywhere with a lavish hand—using the people's money.

For automobile side trips Senator Carter paid handsomely. For a two days' side trip in three automobiles from Casper, Wyo., to Pathfinder Dam, September 7th, 1910, the Montana Senator spent \$150 for transportation alone. Leaving their luxuriously appointed cars on a siding at Seattle, August 29th, Senators Carter, Warren and Paynter, with their "employees" (number not stated), made themselves comfortable in the big hotels. Although no one knows of an irrigation project at Seattle, the party managed to spend \$125.30 for board and lodging alone in two days. Senator Carter must have been a good spender. "Fees and porters" and "incidentals" for which no vouchers were obtained, ran into a thousand dollars.

The report of the secretary of the Senate covers 786 closely printed pages. It shows that during the year some of the things the people paid for were: Eight olive oil canisters, one dozen manicure scissors, two dozen cork screws and bath brushes. Under another head come: Twenty-six boxes of lemons, 2 barrels granulated sugar and 32 cases White Rock water splits. Then come 1,000 2-grain quinine pills, soda mint tablets, olive oil, castor oil, glycerine, Colgate extract rose, nail brushes, 2,000 more quinine pills, Seidlitz powders, vaseline, listerine and 1,000 calomel tablets.

The Connecticut Idea.

From the New York World. Says Gov.-elect Baldwin of Connecticut, in the valuable interview elsewhere published:

"Here in Connecticut we want free raw material for our manufacturers and free food for our workmen. That is what tariff reform means to us."

That is what tariff reform means in every manufacturing and commercial State. Such tariff reform menaces no great American staple of the farm, the forest, the mine or the ranch. Our cotton, our gold, our wheat, our timber are sold abroad at free-trade prices. Our steel, Carnegie says, needs no protection. Our beef barons are outlaws, plundering the farmer as well as the consumer. Free meat, with jail for the lawless engrossers of meat, would leave the farmer better off than before.

Much better off—if he could get cheap clothing, binding twine and hardware; and if American farm machinery were sold in Wichita as cheaply as in Cape Town or Teheran.

Relieve the farmer, the manufacturer, the workman. That is tariff reform, not for Connecticut, but the entire country.

The One Thing Certain.

From the Springfield Republican. One thing is certain. The Democrats cannot follow Bailey in leading away from the party's tariff position of recent years without disaster to themselves. The Cleveland policy of free raw materials and commensurate reduction toward a revenue basis of duties on manufactures is the right one, and for the party now to abandon it and go racing after some scheme would only impress the country anew with its instability, insincerity, unreliability and donkey-like perversity.

A Light That Failed.

From the Emporia Gazette. Homer Davenport, who used to be one of the most distinguished American cartoonists seems to have lost his grip. He is drawing pictures for the New York Globe, and prints a column of stuff under each one explaining what it means. The picture that has to carry plans and specifications with it is not likely to interest people.

Subscribe for the WATCHMAN.

SPAWLS FROM THE KEYSTONE.

The Indiana Lumber and Supply Co. recently received a large contract for mill work to be shipped to New Jersey towns. It means plenty of work for the men.

The Columbia Plate Glass company, of Blairsville gave each of its more than 400 employees a Christmas gift of a \$5 bill.

The Brubaker Coal company last week had the deed of Colonel J. L. Spangler for 250 acres of fine coal land recorded at Ebensburg. Consideration, \$55,000.

The proposed rehabilitation of the affair of the Pennsylvania Coal and Coke company is anxiously looked for by Cambria and Indiana county business men.

There are twenty applicants for liquor licenses in Indiana county. This is a decrease of four over the present year. Saturday last was the last day for filing of applications.

The Pittsburg and Susquehanna Valley railroad recently filed a \$2,000,000 mortgage at Ebensburg, a move which is taken to mean a new railroad for northern Cambria county.

The Pittsburg-Buffalo Coal company gave a suitable Christmas gift to all the widows of the victims of the Mariana explosion. All that could be found were forwarded a check for \$100 by the Jones company.

Charles Schrum, of Gladfelter Station, York county, has complicated relationships by marrying Miss Minnie Beck, his step-sister. There is no actual relationship, yet the girl's mother is also her mother-in-law.

The assertion is made that no less than five score men, young and old, living in Berks county, do nothing in the world but follow their traps every day, and make a comfortable living out of the pelts they secure.

The Methodist church at Kylertown, built twelve years ago at a cost of \$2,000 and only a month or two ago repaired, repainted and otherwise improved at no little expense, was destroyed by fire on Sunday afternoon.

Charles Kreamer, a pioneer lumberman, died at his home in Lock Haven on Monday last. He was for nine years a member of the council of that city, was a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and is survived by three daughters and two sons.

One day last week the governor on the engine in the Thompstonville rolling mill became displaced by the main belt hitting it and the engine attained such speed that the large fly wheel exploded. Considerable damage was done to both building and engine.

The Associated Producers' company, one of the larger oil producers in the Bradford field, has instituted suit against the Buffalo, Rochester and Pittsburgh railroad to recover \$20,000 damages due to forest fires for which it is claimed the defendant company is responsible.

Since October last the family of Charles M. Smith residing on the ridge west of Lewisport, has been sorely afflicted. One member of the family had diphtheria and five typhoid fever. The mother has just recovered from typhoid and two of the children are still sick.

John Stealy, a boy whose home was near Shamokin, was scalded to death on Friday by falling into a tub of boiling water. On the same day Perry Stealy and Norman, his brothers, fell into a swollen creek when a bridge they were crossing collapsed, and were nearly drowned.

At a meeting of the Pottsville school board Friday, George W. Glenn, a member, charged that the diphtheria epidemic, which has prevailed there for several weeks, was due to germs disseminated by the books in the new Patterson school building. He urged that new books be supplied.

At Ebensburg on Monday, while the court of naturalization was in session, one Italian, when asked who was Governor of Pennsylvania responded "Penrose." He received his papers—his other answers being correct. There were between twenty-five and thirty applicants for naturalization.

Members of the committee in charge of the drafting of the school code will hold a meeting in Harrisburg next week at which they will finally consider the bill. It is the plan to have it ready for the Legislature as soon as the committees are named and to urge that the education committee take it up at once.

The replenishing of Lock Haven's water supply by the recent "spell of weather" was not the only benefit that resulted therefrom. The dampness gave the tobacco strippers a new start this season's work. The crop this year is large and many persons find employment during the stripping time.

Mrs. Bertram Lippincott, Mrs. Harrison Morris and Miss Mary Wharton, daughters of the late Joseph Wharton, who was a wealthy iron manufacturer of Philadelphia, have presented to that city for park purposes a tract of land valued at \$100,000. It is located in Germantown and is known as Fisher's park.

Clearfield had a murder on Thursday night, the victim of which was Fred Fulton, aged twenty-three years. The young man had been teasing Si Rizzo, an Italian fruit dealer, who became incensed and fired the fatal shot, striking Fulton in the head. He then made good his escape. His sons are in jail, his wife heart broken and his business wrecked. Fulton's mother is quite ill of heart trouble.

J. A. Hartman, a Perry county resident, had a finger amputated at the Harrisburg hospital recently. He was bitten in September by a copperhead snake that had found its way into a bag of feed at his barn. For a month he was in a serious condition, owing to the spread of the poison through his system, but lately the trouble had become localized and it is hoped the amputation will restore him to health.

State Secretary of Agriculture N. B. Critchfield doesn't take any stock in the Oeler theory. He is now in his seventy-second year and still hard at work. He has been prothonotary of Somerset county, superintendent of her public schools, Senator for eight years from the Somerset-Bedford district and now in his eighth year as Secretary of Agriculture for the Commonwealth. Mr. Critchfield lives in Jenner township, on the Styolestown pike, where he owns a two hundred and thirty-six-acre farm on which he has lived for thirty years, and which has been in still the pride of his life.

Petitions are being circulated by the sportsmen of Blair county in which the signers thereto protest against the proposed bill to be introduced in the legislature, requiring that all persons desiring to hunt or fish shall first take out a license, for which shall be paid a certain amount of money. The petition is addressed to the Senator and Representative from that county. The petitioners consider that the proposed bill is an unfair one and that it proposes to impose a burdensome tax. They also contend that a charge of owning or using a gun would be an infringement on the constitution of the United States. The petitions are receiving a number of signers.

Charles Metzler, of Clearfield, who went from that town to Phillipsburg with the fire department last Friday afternoon, when on the train which was about leaving on the return trip, at 2.30 p. m., began to brandish a revolver, and in the scuffle with him, Ben Hoover and Paul Kerns each got a shot in the hand from Metzler, who was under the influence of drink, and claimed that he had set out to avenge the death of Fred Fulton, who had been murdered the night previous. He was not too much intoxicated to attempt to escape and hid in the third floor of the Continental hotel, where he was captured by Chief of Police Sankey, of Phillipsburg, assisted by Chief of Police Stoner, of Clearfield.