

INK SLINGS.

The next President of the United States will be WOODROW WILSON.

There is plenty of room for everybody on the WILSON band wagon.

Every day an aviator or more is added to the roll of fatalities of the flying machine.

It should be a memorable campaign with WILSON and MARSHALL leading the masses against special privilege.

Most story tellers fail to laugh at the other fellow's joke for fear the one they want to tell themselves slips out of mind.

During this hot weather when longer drinks are more refreshing it is surprising the number of people who want WILSON, that's all.

It is surprising what consolation the conservative Republican press takes out of the hope that WILSON'S nomination has left no ground for ROOSEVELT to further flaunt himself on.

After all the scandals that have been aired in the Atlantic City government the voters there have elected a majority of BOSS KEUHLE'S men on the new board of commissioners which is to govern that city in the future.

TEDDY is determined to PALMER and BUCKNERIAE TAFT in the coming campaign. For that is all his candidacy can mean. He knows, full well, that WILSON'S nomination leaves no sane ground for him to stand on as a candidate.

The American boys are cleaning up the events in the Olympic games at Stockholm, Sweden, in a way that convinces the world that the youngest of her sons can outpoint the oldest when it comes down to skill and endurance.

The manner in which Congress has been going after Judge ARCHBALD, of the Commerce court, is the surest and safest of a recall. If he is guilty he will be impeached and a mass of people who know nothing of the evidence in the case will not be asked to vote on the question.

The weather bureau has been announcing local showers for the past few days. They have been local too. So local that in one day field we know of there was a perfect deluge of rain in one half of it while there wasn't even enough water fell in the other half to stop the work of hauling in hay.

Every human being in this country is just six cents richer than he or she was this time last year. Of money in circulation there is now \$34.26 per capita. Last year there was only \$34.20. Of course all of us just can't lay our hands on it at present but that would be each one's share were there an equal divvy.

The Prohibitionists held their State convention in Philadelphia, on Tuesday, and nominated a full ticket. Probably we should have used the word "complete" instead of "full" which really has no place in the Prohibition vocabulary. They hooted the suggestion that ROOSEVELT be endorsed for President and resolved to work for woman's suffrage.

The WATCHMAN was one of the first, if not the very first, newspaper in Pennsylvania to express the opinion that WOODROW WILSON would be the strongest nominee our party could name. He has been placed in the position of standard bearer and every one who believes in placing a man who knows no boss in the presidential chair can enthusiastically rally to his support.

When WILSON learned of his nomination at Baltimore he was not jubilant or self conscious. He became serious and grave. The honor of the position did not mean half so much to him as the great responsibility the Democracy has placed upon him. The responsibility of leading a fight which means more to the common people of this country than any they have ever before been engaged in.

Could you imagine a happier, more glorious Fourth of July than was celebrated in Bellefonte? The little folks ran riot on the streets without a firecracker or a torpedo to endanger them and without a person to push them aside. It was their day from early morning 'till night-fall and every moment was crowded so full of hilarity for them that they would surely remember the happy occasion it commemorates.

Should ROOSEVELT finally determine to be a candidate for President there is a possibility that the election of a President in the usual way may be frustrated. There are 531 votes in the electoral college and it requires a majority, or 266 of them, for a choice. While it is possible that with ROOSEVELT in the field neither WILSON nor TAFT could secure the required number it is scarcely probable. If the contest should develop such a situation then the choice would devolve on Congress where each State would have a vote and very much the same kind of a deadlock would occur. While all of this is within the range of possibility it is not going to occur, for the reason that WILSON will need only 82 more votes than the unfaltering Democratic States will give him and if he can't get that many out of Maryland, West Virginia, Connecticut, Delaware, New Jersey, Indiana and Illinois, which are all pivotal, then he will not be a serious factor in the contest.

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Roosevelt a Pending Menace.

Since the nomination of WOODROW WILSON at Baltimore public interest in the ROOSEVELT candidacy is perceptibly decreasing. President TAFT'S obvious unfitness for the office naturally turned the attention of a great many thoughtful voters toward a means of escape from four years more of his maladministration. But the action of the Baltimore convention has completely diverted the current of their thoughts. The certain and available remedy lies in the election of WILSON rather than in dividing the votes of alleged progressive citizens between WILSON and ROOSEVELT. There may still be some radicals who will persist in wasting their votes by voting for ROOSEVELT but they are "few and far between."

WOODROW WILSON represents all that is desirable in what has come to be known as "progressive politics." He believes in the system of government established by the fathers of the Republic. That system of government is what LINCOLN had in mind when he spoke of "government of the people, for the people and by the people." There was no thought of revolutionary changes in our methods of electing candidates or administering the functions of government. The Populist ideas known as the initiative, referendum and recall are the children of the discontent that has grown out of abuses of the system established by the founders of government. Governor WILSON aims to correct the abuses rather than revolutionize the system.

The constitution of the United States is the charter of American liberty. So long as its provisions are scrupulously obeyed there is no danger of National disaster. It is sufficiently elastic to meet all wholesome changes in conditions. It gives Congress ample power to restrain or regulate corporations and abolish monopolies. It invests the courts with authority to punish criminals and abate evils. Therefore it is not the system of government that is at fault. The weakness is in the men who have been chosen to administer the government. During ROOSEVELT'S administration these evils prospered more than in any other period of our National history. To reflect him would be inviting disaster.

We might have had an harmonious convention if all the delegates had given proxies to WILLIAM JENNINGS BRYAN but in that event it wouldn't have been successful so far as results are concerned. Mr. BRYAN would have nominated himself on the first ballot and experience has demonstrated that almost anybody can beat BRYAN.

Mr. Bryan's Base Trick.

There was no time between the announcement of WOODROW WILSON'S candidacy and the assembling of the Baltimore convention that there was any serious doubt of his nomination as the Democratic candidate for President. The only source of such doubt was injected into the proceedings of the convention by Mr. WILLIAM JENNINGS BRYAN, when he made his foolish fight against the selection of Judge PARKER for the temporary presidency of the convention. That distinction had been previously offered to himself by the same gentlemen who subsequently selected Mr. PARKER. He declined it, however, and later changed his mind for the obvious purpose of precipitating a row which might result in personal benefit to himself.

There were two possibilities in such a disturbance of the harmony of the convention for advantage for Mr. BRYAN. The first was in the chance of stampeding the convention to himself after inflaming the passions of delegates by cruel and false aspersions upon others. This manifest hope of his avaricious heart was disappointed. Common sense had too firm a grip upon the convention. The second was that it would prolong the proceedings for several days and feed his cupidity by fees paid him by a syndicate for reports of the convention. This expectation was fulfilled for the completion of the work was delayed from Friday, June 28th, until Tuesday, July 2nd, and his fees amounted to nearly \$800 a day, or a total of \$3200, for the extra time.

That Mr. BRYAN expected to stampee the convention scarcely admits of doubt. That his pretense for objecting to the election of Judge PARKER was false, is equally certain. If the National committee had had a desire to deliver the convention over to the control of special interests, its leaders would not have tendered the office of temporary president to Mr. BRYAN. But in the face of this evidence to the contrary Mr. BRYAN injected the discordant note and maligned men in order to attract attention to himself. It was as base a trick as was ever perpetrated and as ever conceivable a purpose as was ever conceived.

Gloomy Outlook for Roosevelt.

Interest in the new ROOSEVELT party seems to be abating rapidly. Here and there there is some stir among the adherents of the defeated war lord and sporadic attempts at organization have been made. But there is neither spontaneity nor enthusiasm in the work. The question of expense outrides itself into every conference and gives the participants the shivers. Presidential campaigns are expensive and the average politician is unwilling to obligate himself. He is willing to spend other people's money with generous freedom. But with his own good coin it is different. For these reasons the tidal wave of ROOSEVELTISM is not flowing to any great extent. In fact it is ebbing.

A few days ago, according to New York dispatches, the matter of money for the ROOSEVELT movement was taken up at a conference at Oyster Bay. The Colonel is said to have expressed the opinion that very little money will be required. But PERKINS, who financed the primary campaign and paid the convention bills, has a different notion on the subject. It will take several million dollars to get up an organization and get the voters to the polls he believes. The postage bill for sending a single address to the voters, he declared, will amount to \$200,000. Then the bills for advertising, hiring bands and halls and supplying the candidate with special trains to travel will run up immensely.

Mr. PERKINS expressed a perfect willingness to contribute his share, it is true, but that wasn't altogether reassuring. By preventing the criminal prosecution of the officers of the Harvester trust Mr. ROOSEVELT saved PERKINS from a prison sentence and taking that into consideration his share would be a good deal. But where is the rest to come from? MORGAN, GARY, FRICK and other "malefactors of great wealth," owe something to ROOSEVELT and might be expected to volunteer generous contributions. But they are all "practical men" and probably they don't feel like paying for past favors when the chances for future returns are so remote. Taking it all in all the outlook is gloomy.

Colonel ROOSEVELT was delighted with the disturbances in the Baltimore convention. All that was lacking to make it an ideal ROOSEVELT event was an unlimited amount of blackguardism and a good deal of profanity.

Confession of Weakness.

The proposition to withdraw both TAFT and ROOSEVELT from the Presidential contest is interesting only so far as it serves as a barometer to indicate present political conditions. Such a thing has never happened and probably has never been thought of before. In 1860 when Democratic vote was divided between STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS and JOHN C. BRECKENRIDGE a good many expedients were suggested to avert the political disaster to the party which was clearly discernible. But nobody thought of withdrawing both of them and substituting a candidate who could command the support of both factions. It would have been an insult to either of them to suggest such a solution of the problem.

But it is different in the present instance. There is no vital principle involved in the dispute. ROOSEVELT is obsessed with an inordinate ambition to run the government in his own absurd and unlawful way and TAFT wants to be re-elected for the reason that it is an easy and lucrative employment and it has been customary to give a President a second term. He has no real feeling on the subject. He is absolutely without interest in the affairs of the government. He would rather play golf any day than wrestle with economic problems or worry over governmental questions. The only grand passion that he feels is his determination that ROOSEVELT shall not become his successor.

But there is significance in the proposition, nevertheless. Coming as it does from the rational partisans on both sides it means that the TAFT leaders and ROOSEVELT backers are alike convinced that neither can be elected and the "interests" want to prevent the election of the Democratic candidate, WOODROW WILSON. ROOSEVELT is simply the instrument of GEORGE W. PERKINS and the Steel trust while TAFT is the servile tool of Wall street and the Bankers' trust. The election of WILSON spells disaster to both of these sinister and predatory interests and the humiliating proposition of withdrawing both candidates in order that another tool might be chosen is the result.

Anyway there wouldn't have been half as much effort made to get the Democratic nomination this year if there had been less certainty of election in November.

Democratic and Keystone Fusion.

The Keystone party State convention has wisely nominated WILLIAM H. BERRY for State Treasurer and as he had previously been nominated by the Democrats, his election is practically certain. The vote of the Democratic and Keystone parties in 1910 considerably exceeded that of the Republican candidate for Governor and there is no reason to believe that public sentiment has greatly changed on that subject since. The relative strength of the Democratic and Keystone parties has changed, no doubt, and upon a division the Democratic vote would be vastly greater than that of the Keystone party now. But taken together the total is practically the same.

The nomination of Mr. BERRY by the Keystone convention is gratifying, moreover, for the reason that it indicates a disposition on the part of the Keystone party voters to favor fusion with the Democrats on the entire ticket. In nominating Mr. BERRY the Democrats held out an invitation for such a union of forces for Mr. BERRY has been more a Keystone partisan than a Democrat and was among those who urged the maintenance of the Keystone party. But he received the unanimous vote of the Democratic convention and his nomination was cordially endorsed by the Democratic voters of the State. That he will receive the full support of both elements at the November election is beyond question.

It is to be hoped, however, that in the arrangement of the fusion Mr. ROBERT E. CRESSWELL will be retained on the ticket as the candidate for Auditor General. Mr. CRESSWELL followed the Keystone banner in the campaign of 1910 and it is not asking much of the voters of that persuasion to support him now. But that is not the only or the greatest reason why he should be retained on the ticket. He is peculiarly well equipped and adapted for the discharge of the honorable duties of that office. An able and keen lawyer, he would search the records with such zeal and intelligence that every crooked act of a generation would be revealed. By all means the Democracy should insist on having CRESSWELL to vote for.

We can measure the price of liberty by the contribution of Mr. GEORGE W. PERKINS to the ROOSEVELT campaign fund. GEORGE will be simply paying TEDDY at his own estimate of its value for a service that prevented a criminal prosecution with certainty of a sentence to follow.

Roosevelt Call Disappointing.

The call for the ROOSEVELT convention is a disappointment. It hasn't even the exhilarating influence of the cry of a bull moose. In other words it is tame and uninspiring. The public expected something that would excite. It looked for sentences redolent with passion and patriotism. But instead of that Senator DIXON has given us a lame and impotent collection of platitudes as destitute of force as they are barren of ideas.

There is equal reason for disappointment in the signers to the call. There is scarcely a man in the bunch who has distinguished himself in any public service. BILL FLINN and E. A. VAN VALKENBURG represent Pennsylvania, for example. The men who have stood for reform and fought the battles for good government for years are conspicuously absent. And what have FLINN and VAN VALKENBURG done for reform? Why should any right-minded man follow their leadership?

There must be some potential reason for creating a new party. Like establishing a new government there must be some great reason for the movement. But in the call for this ROOSEVELT convention to be held in Chicago on August 5th there is nothing of this kind set forth. Everybody believes in "wholesome party government." Senator PENROSE could beat DIXON to a frazzle in appealing for integrity in office and patriotism in public life. But the dissatisfied people want something else.

If the ROOSEVELT party expects to accomplish anything worth while it will have to depend upon something else than the call of Senator DIXON for the convention of August 5th. Possibly if ROOSEVELT would ride into Chicago on a bull moose or if BILL FLINN should dig like a dago in a sewer trench, the people might be stirred up to something like enthusiasm. But the DIXON call will never achieve such a result. It is altogether too vapid for that.

BILL FLINN intends to go the limit with the ROOSEVELT party but if dependence is placed on FLINN the limit will not be a great length.

August 5th will probably be hot enough in Chicago without ROOSEVELT, but if he goes to his convention the lake will sizzle.

Now for the Victory.

From the Omaha World-Herald. After a long, hard fight, full of thrills, heartaches and tragic incidents at Baltimore, the Democratic party has named as its candidate for President Woodrow Wilson, the brilliant and efficient Governor of New Jersey. With considerably less than a hundred votes cast against him on the final ballot, and that limited number made up of delegates incensed at the attack of Mr. Bryan on Champ Clark, the omens are most bright for a united and militant Democracy during the Presidential campaign.

The candidacy of Gov. Wilson will appeal to men of all parties and is a magnet that undoubtedly points to the sure triumph of Democracy. To progressive Democrats and to progressive Republicans, to those who admire the striking personality and the scholarly and able mind of New Jersey executive, and to those who believe that a new deal and a real "square deal" is what the country should have, Woodrow Wilson looms as a leader of big and satisfying proportions.

With the vague, vacillating and altogether shadowy and improbable Roosevelt third term movement almost on the point of disappearing entirely and the status of the Taft campaign in a deplorable beginning, the Democratic victory seems sure to be accomplished. So, with the most bitterly fought and the most spectacular convention in Democratic history already receding, the outlook of the nation is bright with hope and Democrats everywhere will unite in loyal support for the standard bearer of 1912.

Will Win with Wilson.

From the Philadelphia Record. Woodrow Wilson, of New Jersey, nominated for President, means that Woodrow Wilson will be the next President of the United States. The selection made by the Democratic convention at Baltimore will meet the approval of a great majority of the voters of the country. The Governor of Pennsylvania's sister Commonwealth will proceed from New Jersey, where he has done so much to demonstrate the value of an honest, able and clear-headed man as a state executive, to the larger field of Washington, where as the head of a great nation he will not fail to give a satisfactory account of himself.

The delegates at Baltimore have made a splendid choice. They have offered not only to the voters of their own party, but to those of all parties who are sincere in their profession of a desire to be represented in the Presidency by an honest and able man, the needed opportunity to end the rule and destructive policies of the Republican party.

No party ever nominated a candidate for President more free to enter the Presidency as the impartial representative of the whole people. Woodrow Wilson would have been nominated on the first ballot at Baltimore had he been willing to support, but he has kept himself free to be the representative of the whole people when he becomes their President.

The Pennsylvania Delegation.

From the Philadelphia Record. When an accurate estimation shall be made of the forces that led to Wilson's selection in the convention the Pennsylvania delegation will not be forgotten. Wilson's supporters were remarkable for their steadiness, and any suggestion of stampeding the Keystone delegates away from Wilson would have been regarded as childish by those who knew their temper. Congressman Palmer and his associates went to Baltimore not merely pledged or instructed to vote for Wilson, but eager and determined to support him through thick and thin, because they were convinced that his nomination would be the best attainable result for their party. When the deadlock suggested a dark horse, and doubts of Wilson's ultimate success, it was a strong comfort to the staunch Wilson men to know that the very substantial block of seventy-one votes from Pennsylvania could be counted on, and if any one State may be singled out as the prevailing force that gave Wilson his victory that State is Pennsylvania.

Pittsburgh and the Experts.

From the Washington Post. Why the good people of Pittsburgh should resent the fact that the director of public works of that city spent in one year more than \$100,000 for "unadopted advice" will remain a puzzle to all students of psychology. The director of public works is on trial for mismanagement, but surely he will not be convicted just because he paid a small fortune for advice on which action was never taken. The director really obtained a bargain for the city. Had he acted on the advice, the result might have been ruinous. The people of Pittsburgh should bring their optimism to bear on the situation. They should realize that after paying \$100,000 for the advice of experts, called in to decide sewage, water, forestry, architectural and other problems, the director might easily have acted on the advice and wasted a million dollars more. It is so easy to look on the dark side of things that Pittsburgh would receive general commendation if she should assert her character and look on the bright side.

His Alarming Symptoms.

From the Cleveland Leader. Before it is too late, Col. Harry S. New, of Indianapolis, should be prevailed upon to go away somewhere for a long rest. He is predicting the election of Taft.

The Chicago girl who stabbed a sneak thief with a piece of pie could probably have sand bagged him with a strawberry short-cake had she had one from the hands of that pie baker.

Subscribe for the WATCHMAN.

SPAWLS FROM THE KEYSTONE.

Country districts in Lycoming county are besieging County Superintendent Milnor with requests for male teachers. The demand cannot be supplied.

Mrs. J. H. Goodrich, aged 60 years, of DuBoistown, against her husband's protest placed a ladder in a cherrytree a few days ago. She is in bed now, with both legs broken and numerous bruises.

Isaac Fields, aged 52 years, was bitten by a rattlesnake on Tussey mountain while picking raspberries. He killed the rattle, but didn't start to his home near Petersburg until his ankle began to swell.

Two years ago Ray Brenneman, near Hunt-ington, had a \$30 gold watch stolen. Recently a carpenter, putting a new roof on the barn, found the watch tucked between the shingle lath on a rafter. It was in good condition.

Two Flemington girls got a bath in Bald Eagle dam the other day. One of them had dropped her watch into the water and they went out in a canoe with a boy who was to dive for it. The boy dived and got the watch, but the boat upset and the girls were ducked.

Forty tons of egg coal and the front of the bin that held it pinned Joseph Bush and George Danley, of Williamsport, against the wagon they were loading and buried them. Both were badly bruised and Bush has a broken leg, but everybody wondered that it wasn't worse.

Herman Booser, a 14-year-old DuBois lad, started west a few days ago to fight Indians and become a desperado. He appropriated \$48 cash, a \$500 check, two revolvers and two knives, belonging to his foster parents and went as far as the trolley station, where he was caught.

Clarence Ulmer, a 14-year-old Williamsport boy, fell twenty feet down a rocky wall into Lycoming creek, where a dead limb of a tree to which he was holding broke. He struck several stones on the way down and was pretty badly used up, although not in danger of death.

The baby fawn, cared for at Smith's farm Lamar, has been taken by R. C. Cass, who found it, to his home in Bradford county. He was arrested on the idea that he was removing it to New York State, but proved his destination and showed permission from the State Game Commissioner, Kalfbus.

Judge G. H. Bell, of Lewisstown, owns a watch more than 100 years old. It was the property of Rev. Jacob Gruber, a Methodist "circuit rider" who traveled extensively in the central and southern part of the State. At the preacher's death it came into possession of Judge Bell's father. It still keeps accurate time.

Two minutes before he would have quit his work as an electric lineman for the day, Newton Binaganam, aged 32 years, let his wrist come in contact with a wire carrying 2,300 volts. Another wire prevented his falling from the top of a pole and it had burned its way into the flesh before other linemen could lower his body to the ground.

At a meeting of the directors of Williamsport Dickinson seminary, held at that institution last Friday, Rev. Benjamin C. Conner, D. D., was elected president of the seminary, to succeed Bishop W. P. Evland. Dr. Conner was until last March the district superintendent of the Altoona district and his many friends hereabouts are glad of his selection.

The Dauphin county court, in an opinion handed down Monday by President Judge George Kunkle, dismissed the equity proceedings in which the court was asked to restrain the members of the Commonwealth McAfee from certifying to the nomination of candidates for Auditor General to be elected next November. The local court decided that Auditor General Sison's term expires next May, and that this year's nominations for Auditor General are lawful.

A picnic and reunion of all the Smiths will take place at Jefferson park, near Punxsutawney, on July 28th. Everybody whose name is Smith or is the husband of a woman whose name was formerly Smith, or who is in any way mixed up by blood relationship with the great tribe of Smiths is invited. The idea is for the Smiths to get acquainted and enjoy each others society for a day, and for those who are acquainted to visit with each other and feast and make merry.

The squirrels in Capitol park, Harrisburg, are a voracious lot. The State provides an abundance of nuts, kiddies throw bushels of edibles to them and Judge Hargest, provides pecans from Louisiana for them, but they are not satisfied with this abundance of food. They have taken to the buds on the trees, snapping off many branches in their quest. A handsome Carolina poplar planted by the late Governor Daniel H. Hastings is a special object of attack by the squirrels.

John A. Hoyt, an old fisherman, has made a journey of 125 miles from Clearfield to Williamsport in a boat, fishing along the trip. He spent one night with Thomas Lingle, an old river pilot, seven miles below Curwensville, and one at Karthaus. At Fine he visited with an old pilot, the person of Robert Quiggle. Mr. Hoyt is 75 years old and in his river days ran from Lock Haven to Marietta. He will take a short rest and then ship his boat to Corning and come down the North Branch.

Because the Pennsylvania Railroad Co. declines to grant to Charles C. Krouse, president of the Williamsport Staple Co., a free interchange rate, when cars come in over the Reading or N. Y. C. and are switched onto the Pennsy siding, where the large building which the plant proposes to occupy is located, he says he may move the industry to another city, rather than pay \$12 for every car switched from one of the other roads to the Pennsy tracks. The Staple company now occupies three different buildings and it is the intention to combine the same into one central plant.

Rev. Stephen W. Pomeroy, a retired Presbyterian clergyman and who was for many years pastor of the Presbyterian churches at Mt. Eagle and Mill Hill, died at his home in Harrisburg last Saturday from a sudden attack of neuritis of the heart. He was in his 79th year, was a veteran of the Civil war, served in several notable battles and did special service in carrying through the Confederate lines to Governor Curtin the news of the invasion of Chambersburg. He made the journey over the mountains on a horse and was repeatedly fired upon by southern sharpshooters.

No more prosecutions against fraternal organizations having sidebars in Pennsylvania will be instituted until after July 15 by the State hotel association, according to Colonel Thomas C. Leslie, of Philadelphia, secretary-treasurer of the body. However the let-up is only temporary all hanging upon what decision the Superior court hands down in the prosecution brought against the Franklin Eagles. Judge Criswell, of Venango county, rendered a decision adverse to the Eagles several months ago, from which an appeal was taken, and it is expected that the finding of the Superior court will be made public July 16.

Mike Francisko, a Slavish squatter who was shot in the right breast Tuesday forenoon during a fusillade with Sheriff E. H. Woolridge and posse near the Morrissdale Coal Co's No. 3 shaft, and removed to the Cottage hospital, Philadelphia, that evening about 6 o'clock, died from his wound in a little less than four hours after. Francisko, who was aged about 32 years, is married and has a family. He had lived on the piece of ground, belonging to the Pardee and Ashman estate and on which he was a "squatter" for probably twenty years or more, and had resisted all attempts to evict him, hence the attempt to force him off. The coroner's jury exonerated the sheriff and posse.