

INK SLINGS.

—We don't know of anybody that PINCHOTT is helping more than PENROSE.

—President WILSON, himself, is to come into Pennsylvania to defend his policies during the campaign in the fall.

—Days like yesterday even your worst enemy might have shown signs of warming up a little had you carefully looked him over.

—State College is beating us all the time. They actually had a rain up there Wednesday afternoon that we didn't get a drop of.

—If any anarchist should kill ROOSEVELT he would clearly be guilty of fratricide. The Colonel is "the daddy" of all anarchists.

—Probably a base ball bat applied on Mr. WILLIAM ROCKEFELLER'S neck with reasonable force would strengthen his vocal glands.

—WILLIAM SULZER, of New York, is about as helpful in the work of reforming politics as the "fly in the ointment" is in promoting morals.

—Don't begin to worry about the moth getting into your winter flannels. It only makes you hotter than you are now with the mercury hitting up in the nineties.

—The Johnstown Democrat dopes it out that PENROSE will come third in the senatorial race. Why! He won't even get a position. He'll get the distance flag and that's all.

—With a double, two triples and a homer, all in one ball game Wednesday afternoon "O, you DILLON" renewed the idolatry with which he is regarded by the Academy students.

—It is a revelation to learn that Viennese policemen must understand rowing, telegraphy and swimming. With us, often their principal accomplishments are chewing, spitting and cussing.

—If PINCHOTT really wants to make Pennsylvania "a better place to live in" he had better take himself out of the race and urge his followers to join us in the effort to beat PENROSE; for that is the only way it can be accomplished.

—The Spaniards are making such a fuss over TEDDY over in Madrid that it is only reasonable to suppose that they have been looking more closely into that San Juan Hill engagement and have confirmed the opinion expressed of it by the old Senator who declared that "all ROOSEVELT did was to run up the hill and holler."

—BILLY SUNDAY'S chief chorister, RHODEHEAVER, earns \$5,000 a year. A Miss JAY, of Chicago, has just been awarded a verdict of \$20,000 against him in a breach of promise suit. Four years' salary gone jay bird! And we'll bet there'll be more tears than ever in RHODY'S voice when he gets going in his next campaign.

—We stand ready to waste some talk defending our belief that most of the young people who are being graduated from Universities, Colleges and High schools this month of graduations have spent as much time in their Senior year acquiring grace in the hesitation, the one step and the Maxixe as they have at their books.

—When the Chautauqua meets in Bellefonte next month we are to hear a woman argue against votes for women and, at the same session, a man will take up the argument in favor of votes for them. Judged by the relative positions of these two debaters it might be assumed that neither one of them "wears the pants" in their respective households.

—Even the excitement of the most largely attended commencement exercises they have ever had didn't quite submerge the curiosity State College has to know who will be the next post-master. And it was noticeable that our candidate for Governor, trustee MCCORMICK, didn't give the various applicants much chance to get at him while he was there, either.

—There is nothing like an ambition to be Governor to separate the ambitious one from a lot of his coin. The nomination cost candidate MCCORMICK \$33,000.00. At such a rate the try for election should cost him an equal or greater sum. With such enormous sums necessary to be honored with public office in Pennsylvania it is a debatable question as to whether there is anything of honor left in it.

—We notice that most of the expenses of the various candidates for offices are being made up by what is called "publicity." In other words, advertising the candidate. Theoretically, advertising a candidate looks as if it should be a matter of supererogation. Does it not appear to you that a man who aspires to office should have attained a position of sufficient eminence in his community, whether in a township or a State, that it should not be necessary to tell the public who he is. We are ready to wager anything we own against a faded wig that a man who is so little known to the voters of Spring township that he would have to exploit himself through advertising, couldn't be elected constable of that township were he to spend a thousand dollars in advertising. Yet we know of a recent case where a man secured a seat on the Superior court of Pennsylvania wholly through advertising.

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Campaign Expenses and the Result.

Mr. VANCE C. MCCORMICK spent \$33,274 in his campaign for the Democratic nomination for Governor of Pennsylvania. Presumably every penny of this considerable sum was disbursed under the sanction of the law. Mr. MCCORMICK is not the type of man who would take liberties with the laws of the Commonwealth. What others spent for him in a legitimate way, of course, would materially augment this total. But what others expended in that way is not important or relevant to the purpose of this comment. As a matter of fact the expenditures of Mr. MCCORMICK amount to within \$6,726 of the compensation for the services of a Governor for one year.

If there were a provision in the constitution of Pennsylvania requiring Governors to attend to the business and discharge the obligations of the office without recompense, public sentiment would justly condemn it as a great hardship and a dangerous thing. It would disqualify all except very rich men for the service and stifle the laudable ambition of every citizen not born "with a silver spoon in his mouth." Most of the distinguished men who have adorned the office would have been ineligible, under such conditions, and half the glory of the State would have been lost. The splendid achievements of CURTIN, PATTISON and BEAVER as Chief Magistrates of Pennsylvania, would never have enriched the annals of the Commonwealth.

There are ways of killing a cow besides "choking her with butter." Setting the standard of campaign expenses for a gubernatorial nomination at the figure reported by Mr. MCCORMICK as the cost of his campaign as effectually eliminates other than millionaires from the competition as if the fundamental law made a property qualification and set the minimum at a million. He can hardly hope to make the expenses of the campaign for election less, and the grand total of \$66,548 would exceed the salary for the term by \$26,540. In other words if this measure of expenditures in campaign expenses is established, the incumbents of the office will not only receive no recompense for service but will be obliged to pay liberally for the luxury.

Sir THOMAS LIPTON'S patience and perseverance may deserve success and his luck may be proverbial, as his friends declare. But he is going "up against" American ingenuity whetted to its keenest edge and the chances are that his four-leafed Shamrock will go back as empty handed as its predecessors did.

Morgan and Wall Street Deceptions.

When former President MELLEN, of the New Haven railroad cast what might be construed as an aspersion upon the benevolent purposes of the late J. PIERPONT MORGAN, he unanimously elected himself as "the goat." To Wall Street Mr. MORGAN was a demigod and any man who failed to accept this estimate of him had a choice between the poor house or the penitentiary. There was no alternative and the chances are that Mr. MELLEN will soon be called upon to determine which resort, or retreat, he prefers. The vials of wrath are upon his head and the corks will soon be drawn. The only escape from the flow is the shelter of one or the other of these public institutions.

In his testimony before the Interstate Commerce commission Mr. MELLEN stated that Mr. MORGAN was the dominant figure in the financial operations which wrecked the New Haven and that he, MELLEN, permitted himself to be indicted for one of these transactions to save MORGAN from a similar penalty of the law. That was the unpardonable crime against Wall Street and all the MORGAN satellites are now "barking at his heels" with all the energy and malice they can command. The memory of Mr. MORGAN is not to be thus maligned. The eulogies which were freely and unctiously pronounced, from the pulpit, following his death, are not to be impaired by even the shadow of suspicion.

We have no brief to defend Mr. MELLEN and little inclination to shield him from just consequences of his predatory practices. He was largely responsible for the looting of the New Haven railroad and ought to be fitly punished for palpable offenses against business integrity and administrative probity. But we believe he told the truth with respect to Mr. MORGAN'S share in the sinister transactions. That heartless monopolist was responsible for the "frenzied finance" that swept over the country and destroyed everything that it couldn't control and manipulate. J. PIERPONT MORGAN was the NERO of Wall Street, and responsible for most of the evils of an atrocious system.

Gist of the Tolls Question.

Nothing could be more absurd than the statement that the repeal of the exemption clause in the present Panama canal law works a relinquishment of the control of the waterway by the government of the United States. It binds the government to nothing except a fulfillment of treaty obligations. The government of the United States will still own and control the canal. It can charge tolls on commerce passing through, let ships pass free of charge or close up the canal altogether. But the pending legislation will put all commerce using the canal upon a common level, agreeably to the provisions of the HAY-PAUNCEFOTE treaty. In other words it makes the people of the United States just to all.

Exempting coasting ships from payment of tolls gives no advantage to the American public. It puts vast sums of money into the treasury of the ship trust and creates a deficit in the earnings of the canal which must be made up by taxing the people. It doesn't even add to the shipping interests of foreign countries for the ships benefitted are limited in their operations to the coasting trade. As a matter of fact this policy which is the last remnant of the MARK HANNA bargain of 1896 is a ship subsidy, the more objectionable because it is clandestine. When enacted during the TAFT administration nearly all Democrats voted in the negative. Mr. Bryan, author of the Baltimore platform, or some one else, committed the Democratic party to it with an ulterior motive.

The one thing that is absolutely certain is that before work on the canal was begun the government of the United States entered into a solemn pledge that all ships should be allowed to use the waterway on an exactly equal footing. Therefore the discriminating in favor of ships in the coasting trade is a violation of treaty obligations and a breach of National honor. And for what? In order that the ship subsidy which MARK HANNA guaranteed the ship trust in 1896, in consideration of generous subscriptions to the Republican corruption fund, may be realized. Can Democratic Senators and Representatives in Congress reconcile their consciences to such action, or their constituents?

President MELLEN, lately of the New Haven railroad, can see no solution of the railroad problem other than government ownership. That proves there is something the matter with Mr. MELLEN'S eyes. We can see various ways of achieving the result and putting a few "frenzied financiers" into jail is altogether the most obvious as well as the quickest.

Passage of the Anti-Trust Bill.

The Administration Trust bills passed the House of Representatives in Washington, on Friday last, with surprisingly large majorities. There were only twelve votes against the Railways Securities measure and the vote on the CLAYTON bill, the purpose of which is to strengthen the SHERMAN law, was 275 to 54. The Interstate Trade Commission bill passed without a roll call. That is to say the opposition was not sufficiently strong to demand the yeas and nays. These measures will be taken up in the Senate as soon as the bill eliminating the ship subsidy provision from the Panama canal legislation is disposed of and the indications are that they will all be concurred in.

The passage of these bills will complete a record of achievement without parallel in the history of Congress. If nothing except the passage of the UNDERWOOD tariff bill had been accomplished, the administration might have claimed ample justification in its work of fifteen months. But to that has been added in turn the Currency bill, the bill repealing the ship subsidy and much other helpful legislation. Finally the passage of these important anti-trust measures crowns a work which will redound to the advantage of the people and the Democratic party for years to come and mark the WILSON administration as the steadfast and courageous foe of privilege and predatory monopoly.

Taken together these bills will guarantee the rescue of the industrial and commercial life of the country from the evils under which they have been suffering. The SHERMAN law as strengthened will lay the hand of restraint upon the abuses of the recent past. It makes crimes personal and provides fit punishment for those who exploit the public. It exempts trades unions and farmers' organizations from the harriding of operations of subsidized courts and provides for jury trials in injunction cases. The other measures are equally wise and beneficial. The manipulation of public and private property by interlocking directorates will be a thing of the past and industry will be released from slavery.

Mr. Dimmick's Plain Duty.

Obviously Mr. DIMMICK'S ardor for reform has had a chill since the primary. He justified his campaign for the Republican Senatorial nomination on the ground that PENROSE is a moral issue and if that be true Mr. DIMMICK is under moral obligation to prevent his re-election to the Senate, if possible. There is only one way that this result can be achieved. It is by the combination of all elements of the electorate opposed to PENROSE in support of the Democratic nominee. The latest information on the subject indicates that Mr. DIMMICK will give influence and support to GIFFORD PINCHOTT, the Washington party nominee for Senator. He and his friends might as well throw their ballots into the fire.

The combined vote of DIMMICK and PINCHOTT at the primary election was in the neighborhood of 100,000 less than that cast for PENROSE. It may fairly be assumed that all the Republicans in the State who are opposed to PENROSE voted for DIMMICK. It is equally probable that all the Washington party voters who will exercise the franchise in November cast their ballots for PINCHOTT at the primary. Manifestly, therefore, the fusion of those two forces upon the candidate of one of them will fail of the purpose of defeating PENROSE. It is quite as certain that such a combination is a waste of political strength and mental and physical energy. It is as absurd, moreover, as it is futile.

PINCHOTT will remain in the field, of course, for he is simply a "stalking horse" for ROOSEVELT'S ambitions. But his primary vote will not be increased at the November election and may be materially diminished. This is a matter of little consequence, however, if the voters who supported DIMMICK at the primary will cast their ballots for the Democratic nominee for Senator in November. The PALMER vote and the DIMMICK vote at the primary combined in the November ballot will effectually and permanently eliminate PENROSE from the public life of the Commonwealth and accomplish the moral reform that DIMMICK had in mind when he offered himself as a candidate for the Republican nomination.

The Kansas City Journal thinks ROOSEVELT will have no better chance of "taking" the Republican nomination for President in 1916 than he had in 1912. Our contemporary is dead wrong. In 1916 the competing aspirant will not have the grip on the Southern delegates that his predecessor enjoyed in 1912.

Pinchott Aiding Penrose.

If GIFFORD PINCHOTT is really in earnest in his appeals and demands for the defeat of Senator PENROSE he has it within his own power to make that defeat certain, by simply stifling his own ambition to fill the position himself, and allow the opposition to PENROSE to unite on one candidate. With a united opposition to PENROSE and PENROSEISM, there is no question as to his defeat. With that opposition divided and split up between two or more candidates, there is no hope of his defeat.

A few years ago the defeat of the Republican nominee for Governor in Pennsylvania was assured, until the personal ambition of one man made him an independent candidate for the position, and divided the opposition to the machine nominee. It was not the number of votes that Mr. TENER secured that made him Governor. It was the division that Mr. BERRY'S candidacy created among those opposed to machine methods and a machine candidate, that insured his success.

And it will be the same in the PENROSE case. Mr. PINCHOTT'S candidacy is of more benefit to PENROSE than all the work his friends or his machine can do for him and if Mr. PINCHOTT is honest in his profession for the necessity of the defeat of Senator PENROSE he will simply refuse to be used by PENROSE'S friends to divide the opposition to him, and thus insure his success.

In the Senatorial fight today in Pennsylvania, Mr. PINCHOTT is the best friend that Senator PENROSE has, and is the one man upon whom he can depend to make his success certain. That certainty will come by a division of the votes in opposition to him, and Mr. PINCHOTT'S candidacy is the only way that division can be maintained.

At Chicago on Saturday the jury in the breach of promise case of Miss Jay against Homer Rhodeheaver, Billy Sunday's silver-tongued choir master, awarded her a verdict of \$20,000. She brought suit to recover \$50,000, but at that it is a pretty expensive jay for Rhodeheaver.

A Missouri Cicero.

From the Johnstown Democrat. Among the younger members of the sixty-third Congress Per D. Decker, of Missouri, is probably the most gifted in oratory. He has quite a remarkable voice with resonance, fine carrying power and a mellowness which gives it quality. Mr. Decker is rather more than clever in putting things. He has indeed a sort of genius in that way. An example of his readiness was given the other day in the debate on the labor union amendment to the Clayton bill. There was a tremendous pressure for time and not one in ten who wanted to speak could even get a "look-in" and many of those who were able to secure recognition were allowed but a quarter or half a minute. Mr. Decker was among those in the quarter-minute class and this is the way he utilized the fifteen seconds:

I shall support this amendment. It distinguishes between the man and the dollar, between the ore and the man who digs the ore, between the thrille and the man at the thrille. It distinguishes between labor and the products of labor. It is a just distinction, which was written before the formation of government upon the tablet of nature by Almighty God.

Not many men in the House or anywhere else can get up steam on so short notice. Some of the more practiced debaters can do it now and again when feeling runs high, but the young and relatively inexperienced who can manage it are few and far between. Mr. Decker is among the few. And what is more important, this young Missourian has his Democracy on a good deal straighter than a lot of fellows who have been in Congress much longer. He should make his mark one day if he shall be continued in congressional service.

The oratorical gift is one that after all is not to be despised. At all events it is too rare to be cast aside when once available.

A New Leader.

From the Pittsburgh Dispatch. The news from Mexico that Carranza has appointed Gen. Natera to be commander-in-chief of his Mexican armies in the military zone is an indication of political influence that may well disturb faith in the Constitutional management. It makes Villa, if he continues in active service, subordinate to Natera. It is presented as a theory that this action is taken to convert to the Constitutional cause a political element deemed necessary.

Whatever differences of opinion may exist with regard to Villa's personal character and antecedents, all agree that his military character is strong. He has led the Constitutional forces from a desperate beginning to the present very hopeful stage. There is no doubt that his leadership and bravery have been powerful agencies in the Constitutional victories. To subordinate such a leader to political considerations is an unfortunate step and may easily have a very adverse effect. Reports from Villa's immediate circle indicate that he accepts the step in a patriotic spirit, being willing to accept any change which will lead to a permanent settlement for peace. Whether the Mexican temperament will adhere to that laudable spirit remains to be seen. But apart from that, a cause whose success depends on fighting should stick to the best leader. Villa has proved his qualities in the field. Natera has not. The appointment of a commander-in-chief for political reasons is a discouraging sign.

How End Mexican Slavery.

From "Barbarous Mexico"—By Kenneth Tyrner. What can be done to put a stop to the slavery of Mexico? Armed intervention has been suggested again and again. This is unnecessary as well as impractical. But there is one thing that is practical, and necessary, especially for Americans, and that is to insist that there shall be no foreign intervention for the purpose of maintaining the slavery.

In Mexico today (Diaz regime) exists a nation-wide movement to abolish the Diaz system of slavery and autocracy. This movement is quite capable of solving the problems of Mexico without foreign interference. So far it has not succeeded, partly because of the assistance our government has given in the persecution of some of its leaders, and partly because of Diaz's threat—constantly held before the Mexican people—of calling an American army to his aid in case of a serious revolution against him.

Under the present barbarous government there is no hope for reform in Mexico except through armed revolution.

Speaking from Experience

From the Brooklyn Eagle. While Mr. Mellen was president of the New Haven railroad he was paid at the rate of \$60,000 a year. No longer being president, he recommends certain reforms, first among which is that the salaries of executive officers shall not be excessive. Further, he suggests that no money be spent secretly for influencing legislation, that there be rigid accounting, that directors direct and that all bids for purchases be advertised.

Not one of these reforms should be permitted to go by default. They are well worth making. Most, if not all, of them should have been instituted long ago, but better late than never. As there is room for others, Mr. Mellen should draw up a list of nearly everything he himself did, or seems to have done, as president, and suggest that repetition thereof be prohibited. He has had experience.

Several young men broke open Charles Moerschbacher's ice house, last Saturday night and stole four cases of beer. The police were notified and gave chase but the young men escaped. They have not been seen in town since.

SPAWLS FROM THE KEYSTONE.

—Frances Fish, aged 14, was instantly killed at Gaibleton, Indiana county, on Monday, when lightning struck the barn of John Sharp. The barn was not fired.

—Plans are already under way at Patton for the Central District Volunteer Firemen's association convention which will be held on August 19th, 20th and 21st, at that place.

—Thieves entered the tailor shop of Joe Grillo, of South Fork, last Tuesday and as a result many people have been deprived of their best Sunday suits. The clothing is valued at \$175.

—Policeman McMullen, of Windber, chased a man three miles, and fired several shots at him before finally overtaking him. The man was Benjamin Cable, who is charged with stealing fifty chickens.

—Robbers entered the store of K. and L. Golde, at Lattrobe, and after entering the office found twenty-two cents in pennies. The store has been entered several times before, but the robbers never get much.

—Henry L. Pepperman, of Lock Haven a track walker on the Pennsylvania railroad was struck by an eastbound passenger train while on his way to work on Wednesday evening and instantly killed. He was aged 22 years.

—Two girls were injured at the Patton silk mill on Thursday, when the elbow of one caught in a rapidly revolving belt, throwing her violently to the floor. She was thrown against the other girl, but neither was badly hurt.

—Thomas Parker, who escaped from the Lock Haven jail a year ago last January, was apprehended in the Newberry yards on Thursday night, while he was preparing to hop an outgoing freight. He admitted that he is the man wanted.

—Cecil Jackson, 22 years old, son of Frank Jackson, manager of the Shawmut company store, accidentally shot and killed himself on Tuesday. The body was not found until Thursday when a searching party was formed and found the body.

—Frank Leach, aged 18 years, who escaped from the Lycoming county jail at Williamsport on April 27th, could not keep away from that vicinity, and as result was captured by a railroad policeman at Montgomery, while traveling with a small circus.

—Mrs. Mary Furman, a Reading, Pa., widow, weighing 210 pounds, and having seven children, met Howard Pitzer, P. & R. engineer, for the first time on Monday evening of last week. They became engaged Tuesday evening and were married on Thursday.

—While exhibiting a gun to some of his friends, John Goss, of Lewistown, pulled the trigger, not knowing that it was loaded, and shot his brother who was standing in direct line with the muzzle. The full shot hit him in the left side, and there are poor chances for his recovery.

—In the trial of Paul Caro and Raphael Mas' trianna charged with the murder of Matafaro at Clearfield some time ago, the jury returned a verdict Wednesday evening of last week at Clearfield in which they found both defendants guilty of murder in the second degree.

—The tannery of W. F. Mosser & Co. at West-over, Clearfield county, the only important industry of the town, was destroyed by fire Tuesday of last week, entailing a loss of \$40,000, and throwing about 300 men out of employment. A large stock of hides was also destroyed.

—Miss Charlotte Kiess, a school teacher and leader in the Unitarian church at Williamsport, died at the hospital, at that place recently, as a result of injuries received when she was knocked down and run over by an automobile. The driver of the car is held under \$2,000 bail.

—Armed men Sunday night guarded the home of the Rev. John Dorovynski, pastor of a Greek church at Barnesboro, and will be there until trouble between two factions in the congregation has been adjusted. Gangs have stoned the parsonage for several nights, badly damaging the building. The priest fears for his life, it is said.

—John Powley, a prosperous Indiana county farmer, committed suicide Friday by hanging himself. Just six weeks previous, on Friday, April 24th, his brother, Samuel Powley, ended his life in the same manner. The two were bachelor brothers and had lived together on their farm about two miles south of Marchand for years.

—A tract of coal land in Jackson county, Colorado, worth \$1,500,000 and containing coal deposits given at 25,000,000 tons, is the basis of a suit which the federal government is bringing against the Northern Colorado Coal company, a Wyoming corporation, with main offices in Tyrone, Pa. Alleged fraud in obtaining land is the basis of the suit.

—John Keller, of Lock Haven, saved the life of his wife on Friday morning when gasoline exploded and set fire to her clothing and to the furniture in the house. Mrs. Keller was in the act of pouring hot water into a portion of gasoline to use for cleaning carpets, when the heat from the water caused the gasoline to explode. She was severely burned about the body.

—Frank Rodman, the seven-year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Rodman, of Stouts Hill, near Renovo, died Saturday afternoon about three o'clock, the result of burns received that afternoon when in company with several other little boys he started a fire in the woods north of his home. The blaze was quite strong for a while and the little boy's clothing was burned off and his body was badly burned from head to foot.

—Mrs. Louisa Schetz, widow of Alderman Schetz, of Lancaster, who refused to pay a \$200 claim because she considered it an unjust one was examined in court as to her assets, in accordance with an act of assembly passed in 1913. She admitted having \$5,700 in money, and this she carried about her, and she said she had in her clothes while on the witness stand. There it was safe from execution and she could carry it continually and not put it in bank, because in the latter it would be subject to attachment.

—Governor Tener has affixed his signature to the State's acceptance of the provisions of the Lever law, recently passed by Congress for the aid of agricultural extension work in the States. The apportionment of the funds provided by Congress will be on a basis of rural population and the first year will mean \$10,000. As the population grows and the State gives more money, the federal allotment will grow. President E. E. Sparks, of State College, took the papers to Harrisburg for the Governor to sign, said that the work would be done through farm bureaus, one of which will be established in every county. Several such bureaus are now in operation.

—Attacked by a flock of geese, led by a vicious gander, the 20-months' old son of Mrs. Martin Jakes, of Claridge, Cambria county, was pecked and bruised so badly that he died within a few hours. The child was in the yard at play, while the mother was busy with the washing in the kitchen. A neighbor was the owner of a flock of geese and they got over into the Jakes yard. What caused them to attack the child is not known, as there were no spectators. The child's cries were the first alarm, and when the mother rushed out she found several of the geese, led by the gander, pecking viciously at the child and striking him with their wings. They were driven off and the child, his clothes almost torn from his body, was carried into the house. An examination disclosed that the flesh had been terribly lacerated and the body made black and blue in places. The child died within a few hours.