

INK SLINGS.

The threatened railroad strike has been averted, but the end of the controversy that gave rise to it has not been reached.

Candidate Hughes is simply following the tactics of the lawyer who, when he has no case, turns in and gives the other side a—

—And Jim Blakeslie has finally come across with an apology to the United States Senate. What a dose that must have been for Jim to take.

—Are you helping to clean up Bellefonte or are you blaming what filth and pestilence breeding places there are on some one else and letting it go at that?

—Some farmers would rather have \$1.40 in the hand than \$1.50 or \$2.00 in the bush for their wheat. And it might prove out that \$1.40 in the hand is worth \$2.80 in the bush.

—It is beginning to look very much as though the Phillies will repeat. The same might be said about the Athletics, except that the latter is more certain than the former.

—The Bellefonte tax payer who writhes under his burden of thirty-seven mills ought to be comforted a little when his Philipsburg brother says: What are you kickin' about! I pay forty.

—Have you noticed how far to the south the new moon is. If the weather wise know what they are talking about that means a season of warm weather, which will be very acceptable to the Grangers during their encampment at Centre Hall.

—Naturally it is a great disappointment that the scourge of infantile paralysis that has so distressed many schools of Pennsylvania and other eastern States is not abating as was hoped for with the approach of September and cooler weather.

—The withdrawal of the Hon. Cephas Gramley from the Washington party ticket for the Legislature will make the fight between Gardner and Scott more interesting. It ought to help Gardner and it would if a lot of Centre county citizens had the habit of voting as they talk.

—Headquarters for the county Democracy have been opened in Crider's Exchange, 2nd floor. Let it be made attractive enough to serve the purpose for which it is designed and let it show signs enough of life to inject a lot of pep into the organization in all parts of the county.

—After the Grangers' picnic there will be little to look forward to but Thanksgiving and Christmas and that reminds us to admonish you to begin your Christmas buying right now. Nothing will be cheaper and the chances are great that everything will be more expensive later in the season.

—We presume we will not be making enemies of the residents along that thoroughfare when we call the attention of the street committee of council to the fact that Spring street, from High to Pire, seems to have missed its share of the good work that has been going on for several years on our streets. Let it be next on the list for grading and re-surfacing.

—A new industry employing five hundred or more men has been the dream of Bellefonte for so long that if some of our business men were to waken up one of these fine mornings to find the dream come true they would have to pinch themselves before they could realize that they are awake. It might be well to have the pinchers ready for work, because the unexpected sometimes happens.

—Most of the big metropolitan dailies have been compelled to discontinue their arrangement whereby they exchange papers with many of the country weeklies. They state that the high price and scarcity of news print has necessitated this curtailment. It is very complimentary to the "Watchman" and at the same time an indication of regard these big city papers have for its utterances that almost all of the ones with which this paper exchanged have asked to have their names put on our regular paid subscription list.

—For some reason, as yet unexplained, the Philipsburg Ledger has dropped the names of Bros. Rowland, candidate for Congress, and Scott, candidate for Assemblyman, from the ticket it carries at its masthead. There have been mutterings in the Republican camp in Philipsburg for some time and it may be that this is one of the sequels. Be that as it may their names will be back on the Ledger's ticket ere long and the fine Italian hand of George Zeigler will probably write them there. We question the Ledger's courage to carry through the bluff it has evidently started.

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Woodrow Wilson Averts Calamity.

Two weeks ago when the threatened strike became imminent and the attendant calamities hung over the country like a cloud we expressed the confident belief that through the instrumentalities of President Woodrow Wilson it would be averted. That prediction has been fulfilled. New legislation was necessary but by the exercise of his influence on Congress the legislation was enacted in time to serve the purpose. It was a difficult problem to solve but he was equal to the emergency. Mental force, physical strength and a vast fund of endurance were required to compass the result but all these forces were available and the desired result has been obtained.

A labor strike such as was contemplated by the railroad trainmen of the country would have been a calamity so great that the thought of it is repugnant. Industry would have been paralyzed, commerce prostrated and public order destroyed. Millions of people would have suffered and thousands starved within a week from the beginning of the disorder and poverty and desolation would have spread throughout the length and breadth of the land. A less resourceful President would have been incapable of dealing with such a situation and a less courageous President would have failed to assemble the forces necessary. But Woodrow Wilson had both courage and capacity and achieved the purpose.

Of course there are differences of opinion as to the adequacy of the legislation enacted as a permanent cure for the evil that menaced. Possibly the Supreme court, the majority of the members of which are Republicans, will hold that it is class legislation. But it is sufficient for the time and served the purpose of the occasion. There was no strike on Monday and the industrial and commercial life of the country is unimpaired. Time will be required to test the validity of the legislation. The wisdom of it is undisputed. And meantime other legislation can be thought out and enacted that will meet every test. The achievement is another proof of the wisdom of Woodrow Wilson.

Penrose and Oliver on Labor.

The railroad men and other wage-earners in this town and county are respectfully referred to the votes of Senators Penrose and Oliver on the eight hour day law for railroad trainmen. Only a couple of weeks ago these two gentlemen distinguished themselves by voting alone against the workmen's compensation act which had the support of every Senator in the chamber at the time, except themselves. In this last effort to benefit labor a number of Republican Senators voted with them in the negative. But in both instances Messrs. Penrose and Oliver revealed their utter contempt for working men and their absolute indifference to the interests of labor.

But Senators Penrose and Oliver strictly fulfilled their public obligations, as they understand them, to the Republican party of Pennsylvania which is responsible for their presence in the Senate. They represent, not the people of Pennsylvania, but the Manufacturers' Club of Philadelphia, the American Manufacturers' association and the plutocrats generally speaking. Those organizations and those men are averse to allowing wage-earners to indulge luxuries of sufficient rest and the society of their families, and eight-hour days and workmen's compensation laws make for such things for working men. Hence the vote of Senators Penrose and Oliver on labor legislation.

The friends of Senator Penrose will honor him more than ever, no doubt, because of his votes against these two pieces of labor legislation. It required a good deal of nerve, for example, to cast the vote he did on the eight-hour day law. If the measure had failed the industrial life of the country would have been plunged into disorder, distress and disaster of immeasurable proportions. Human suffering indescribable, would have followed through all sections. But the Republican party is not concerned about such things. Its mission is to conserve the interests of monopoly and plutocracy and Senators Penrose and Oliver fulfilled their party obligations in voting against labor.

—Put your ad. in the WATCHMAN.

Wilson's Speech of Acceptance.

An esteemed Philadelphia contemporary that is very much opposed to Woodrow Wilson, states that in his speech accepting the Democratic nomination, he presented his case in its best aspect. No man honestly and justly speaking could present the case of President Wilson in anything other than a good form. The case of President Wilson is the record of achievement during the three and a half years he has been in office. As he says during that period he may have made some mistakes. No human judgment is infallible. But he has made fewer mistakes than any other man acting under the same conditions would have made and those made have been "of the head rather than of the heart."

The President's speech of acceptance was simply a review of events for which he was responsible in whole or in part during the time since his inauguration as President. It has been a period of great work and his brief summary touched upon the more important matters involved. But it revealed a volume of constructive legislation and administrative achievement unmatched since the beginning of the government. And the admirable work was as diversified as it was effective. No evil has escaped and no opportunity to do good has been neglected. From tariff reform to the conservation of the interests of agriculture every subject has received attention and proper consideration.

In the opinion of many the speech of acceptance is President Wilson's "ablest State paper." It is certainly a persuasive argument in favor of his re-election. There is no "pussy-footing" about it. It expresses in plain language the views of the President upon the subjects it treats and leaves nothing to conjecture. Referring to the hypernates he says "I neither seek the favor nor fear the displeasure of that small alien element among us which puts loyalty to any foreign power above loyalty to the United States." Contrast this with the drive employed by Hughes in referring to the same subject and there will be no difficulty in discovering which expresses true Americanism.

Roosevelt's Speech in Maine.

Theodore Roosevelt has spoken concerning the campaign and strangely enough the earth has not trembled. At Lewiston, Maine, the other evening he spoke in behalf of Hughes but if there is a single sentence in his long harangue which supplies any reason why anybody should vote for Hughes it is so effectually concealed as to be undiscoverable. It is from start to finish a tissue of malice and misrepresentation so woven together as to excite the wonder of any thoughtful man who wades through it. Abuse of Wilson is the beginning and the end of it and the passion and prejudice are so obvious that even a blind man may see it. It is the dominant tone of the speech.

No man who reads the Roosevelt speech can fail to see that the Colonel has lost his cunning. Misrepresentation may be presented in such subtle form as to deceive and during the period of mental healthfulness Theodore Roosevelt was a master in that art. But when a man stands up before an audience of American citizens, presumably of average intelligence, and declares that nothing has been done to strengthen the defensive equipment of the country within two years, he simply sets himself down an egregious ass. The smallest boy in his audience knew that he was falsifying. Every man within the sound of his voice able to read must have been disgusted.

We had, in common with most others, felt some apprehensions as to the effect of Roosevelt's stump service in behalf of Hughes. But after his performance in Maine they are dissipated. The voters of the United States have no feeling except that of contempt for a common scold and no sentiment other than that of aversion for a villifier of men. Theodore Roosevelt has degenerated into this state. He not only misrepresents facts but invents falsehoods concerning those to whom he is opposed. His invective fails because it is malignant and his accusation falls for the reason that it is absurd. Taking one consideration with another Roosevelt is a dead one.

—In just two weeks summer will be over.

Death of Governor Pennypacker.

The happy admonition against speaking other than good of the dead will restrain many a criticism of the late Governor Samuel W. Pennypacker, who died at his Schwenksville home on Saturday. Much good may be said of him truthfully for he was a ripe scholar, a jovial companion and of sunny disposition. But much might be said with equal accuracy less flattering to his memory. His public service consisted of several years on the Common Pleas Bench of Philadelphia, one term as Governor of Pennsylvania and a seat in what is now the Public Service Commission from the time it was first organized as the Railway Commission. It can hardly be said that he distinguished himself in either service.

If Governor Pennypacker had left politics alone and devoted his somewhat curious mind to the study and writing of history he might have earned a higher place in public estimation than he attained. But in politics he was more cunning than capable and perverted every agency of power to personal aggrandizement or party chicanery. During his term as Governor the grafters had full license to loot and though none of the proceeds of their operations went to him he silently acquiesced in the venality under the belief that it was for the benefit of the party which had honored him and from which future favors were expected. It is charitable but, we fear, inaccurate, to say that he didn't know.

Mr. Pennypacker reached the bench by appointment and to the surprise of most of his associates at the bar. But he was a cousin of the late Senator Quay who was at the time the political autocrat of the State. He became Governor as a reward for personal service to Quay. After that party leader had escaped the penalty of embezzlement by pleading the statute of limitation, Pennypacker wrote an eulogy of him which placed him on the highest pinnacle of virtue. Their relationship was not known and the judicial atmosphere which clung to the praise exercised a vast influence on the public mind. The gubernatorial office was not an excessive recompense for stemming a flood tide of opposition.

—As President Wilson said in his Hodgenville speech Lincoln needs no eulogy, but Wilson's interpretation of Lincoln's life is a beautiful specimen of biographical literature and may well be considered in the class with Lincoln's Gettysburg address.

—"Hungry Hi" has been nominated for Senator by the Republicans of California and Hughes will have to explain why he attached himself to the other side during the primary campaign. "Hungry Hi" is a fighter and he is mad all over.

—It is said that Mr. Hughes intends to answer Woodrow Wilson's speech of acceptance. There is nothing more amusing than a lap-dog trying to provoke a mastiff to fight, but Hughes is evidently preparing to give the public some fun.

—When the war ends Europe will be crippled financially, physically and morally. The people of the United States have nothing to fear from any people or all the people who are in that condition.

—It is easy to guess what Roosevelt would have done if he had been President when German troops invaded Belgium. He would have done, in a bungling way, what Wilson did in a masterly manner.

—Some of our esteemed but entirely too timid contemporaries are afraid that the trainmen will take Congress by the throat and strangle it. There is no occasion for such fear.

—The Mexican members of the Commission now in session at New London, Connecticut, may be able to explain why Villa has not been captured or killed.

—When the labor vote hits Hughes he will never know whether it was a trip-hammer or a streak of lightning that got him.

—Tuesday's rain was just what was needed to prepare the ground for the fall seeding.

—They are all good enough, but the WATCHMAN is always the best.

Threatened Railroad Strike Averted.

The threatened railroad strike and consequent disarrangement of all the important railroad systems in the United States which looked so ominous when the "Watchman" went to press last week, has been averted by Congress passing the Adamson eight-hour day law at the earnest solicitation of President Wilson. The bill was passed by the lower House on Friday by a vote 239 to 56. The Senate passed the bill on Saturday evening by about a two-thirds vote. President Wilson signed the bill in his private car at the Union station at Washington, early Sunday morning, while on his way from Shadow Lawn, N. J., where on Saturday he was officially notified of his re-nomination for the Presidency, to Hodgenville, Ky., where he officially accepted a farm dedicated to the memory of President Lincoln.

Three hours after the bill was passed by the Senate the leaders of the four great Brotherhoods of railroad employees sent six hundred code messages to their general chairmen in all parts of the country calling off the strike which was to have taken place on Monday but it was not until midnight on Sunday that the Pennsylvania railroad company lifted the embargo on all kinds of freight matter. In fact the railroad company did something on Sunday that probably never happened before. Local freights were run everywhere to clean up the freight matter on hand, the trains on the Lewisburg making the usual trip. Freight stations were kept open so that consignees could lift their goods, if they so desired and every effort was made to clean up everything.

Local freights were annulled on Monday, owing to it being Labor day, but passenger trains ran on scheduled time and Tuesday morning witnessed the general resumption of freight traffic.

The new eight-hour law will become effective January 1st, 1917, and provides that the men shall receive the ten-hour rate for eight hours. The bill also provides for the appointment of a commission to investigate for a period of from six to nine months on the effect of the new law and to make due report thereon. Railroad officials threaten to contest the legality of the bill before the Supreme court.

—There has been considerable discussion in Bellefonte recently on the question of locking up the big spring to conserve the purity of Bellefonte's water supply, and as with everything else, there are two sides to the question. Bellefonters have drank from that spring for over a century and there never yet has been a case of illness traced to the water thereof. Further than that every resident of Bellefonte takes pride in doing everything possible to keep the spring pure and uncontaminated, but if the story told the writer recently is true it is a strong argument in favor of more watchfulness over the spring. The story is in effect that a car or two of tourists stopped at the spring one of the recent hot days and they all went in to get a drink and view the matchless beauty of its crystal waters. Finally one and all took out their handkerchiefs and proceeded to take a facial bath in the cool water. We do not know who the tourists were or where they were from, but it must have been from some place where they do not teach or practice along the Dr. Dixon ideas, and what they needed was for the man in charge to take them each and every one by the cuff of the neck and the seat of their breeches and throw them bodily out on the street, with an emphatic admonition never to return.

—The newspaper publishers who are bewailing the scarcity of news print probably wouldn't think it so scarce had they seen the three wagon loads of Sears & Roebuck and Montgomery, Ward & Co. catalogues that came to the Bellefonte postoffice on Monday evening. And these were only a small part of a consignment of ten tons of such catalogues that were distributed from Sunbury, while three full freight car loads was the amount sent to Harrisburg for distribution from that point.

—Penn State's football candidates to the number of about thirty have arrived at the College and started training for the season.

SPAWLS FROM THE KEYSTONE.

—Five congregations in Washington, Pa., are without pastors, owing to the recent resignation of the officiating ministers. Various reasons for resigning were given.

—The Spangler brewery was offered at sheriff's sale on Monday, and was bid up to \$77,715.00, but as this was considered too low the sale was postponed until today.

—St. Francis' college, at Loretto, will reopen for the fall term on the 11th inst., subject to the restrictions imposed by the State Health Department's quarantine for infantile paralysis.

—The members of the Coneyaugh United Brethren church held a special service last Sunday evening, one of the significant features of which was the burning of a \$4000 mortgage.

—The village of Mazeppa, five miles northwest of Lewisburg, was almost wiped out Saturday evening by a fire which consumed seven dwellings, a store and a number of barns and other buildings.

—Kenneth Powers, a lad residing on a Clinton county farm, is now an inmate of the Lock Haven hospital, suffering from injuries received when he was kicked in the face by an unruly horse. One cheek bone was crushed and part of the boy's nose was torn off.

—An Allentown teamster was startled to see a gold watch and chain dangling from the tail of one of his horses as he drove along the street. His theory is that the switching of the animal's tail jerked the watch and chain out of the pocket of some passing pedestrian.

—E. Moran, a Clinton county farmer whose home is in Woodward township, has in his possession a brass button as large as a silver dollar containing the initials "G. W." and the inscription, "Long live the President." It was either a campaign badge or a souvenir of some event in the life of George Washington. It was plowed up in one of Moran's fields about a year ago.

—Fire early last Thursday morning at the Williamsport Dickinson Seminary caused a loss estimated at \$10,000 and forced President B. C. Conner and his wife to jump from the second story to escape the flames. His two daughters were rescued by the janitor while the matrons and maid, who were also in the building, leaped to safety. No students were in the building. The fire will not delay opening school beyond the State quarantine order.

—The source of the typhoid epidemic in Altoona has been discovered in the watershed of the Kittanning Point reservoir, near the Cambria county line. Three cases of typhoid fever have been found by the Altoona and State health authorities among farmers residing on the watersheds, and it is believed that these contaminated the city water. All the patients have been removed to hospitals. There are now about 90 cases of typhoid in that city. All residents have been ordered to boil the city water before using it, while the Pennsylvania railroad is not permitted to use the water in its passenger cars.

—A caveat filed in the court at Williamsport on Friday presages a contest of the will of Mrs. Flora B. Humes, of Jersey Shore, who died several weeks ago. She was the widow of Hamilton B. Humes, a Jersey Shore banker, who died two years ago, leaving an estate of \$1,500,000. His widow's share was \$400,000. The caveat was filed in behalf of Margaret Humes, 22, a granddaughter of Mrs. Humes, and daughter of Samuel Humes, deceased. The action also affects her brother, Samuel Humes, a minor. The other possible heir is Mrs. William Hepburn, of Jersey Shore, a daughter of Mrs. Humes.

—The will of Elias Bingsman, of County Line, near Herndon, Northumberland county, makes the provision canceling the notes for \$12,000 held against half a dozen debtors. The balance of the estate, consisting of three farms, stocks, bonds and personal property, is said to be worth more than \$25,000 and is given to the Verdilla, Snyder county Lutheran church, where he was a member. More than five years ago the old man, fearing that some one might wrest his property from him, gave a power of attorney to the Rev. A. S. Blairly, his pastor, and turned his property over to Blairly with instructions to pay Bingsman an income during his life.

—Love's young dream was shattered at Beaver Falls on Friday, by an irate father with a shotgun, when Caleb Smith, 96 years old, chased Roman Williams, 92 years old, into the County Recorder's office and fired both barrels, loaded with salt at Williams, who had elapsed with Caleb's daughter, Cynthia, 78 years old. As Williams was attacked by the angry nonagenarian the coy maiden fainted. Her father was thoroughly wrapped up in his job, however, and he rained blows on the lover and paid no attention to his daughter's plight. Williams, who looked more like a railroad accident than a romantic Lothario, hoisted the white flag. After the altercation was over the father dragged his blushing daughter, who was with him weeping bitterly, home with him.

—Robert C. Sandy, of Philadelphia, through his attorney, R. A. Henderson Esq., of Altoona, last Friday brought suit against the Pennsylvania railroad company for \$3,000 damages for false arrest. Plaintiff is a traveling salesman, and during periodical business trips has his headquarters in Altoona. In his statement filed in the office of the clerk of the court of common pleas at Hollidaysburg, Sandy avers that on Monday, August 21st, he went to the Altoona passenger station, intending to take passage on an accommodation train east. He had a mileage book containing over 500 miles, which he presented to the gateman, who punched it, but before handing it back, inquired where he was going. To this inquiry, Sandy declares he retorted that "it's none of your business," whereupon the gateman closed the gate, leaving him within, and called a railroad policeman whom he instructed to arrest Sandy. The forcible detaining, he declares, greatly humiliated him, and hurt him in a business way. Mr. Sandy demands a jury trial.

—Near Grazierville, Blair county, there is now quite an indignant farmer. He had planned early Monday morning to visit a tree in a wooded district near his farm and remove from several of its limbs wild honey to the value of approximately \$250. For over two weeks he had watched the spot and Monday morning early was the time set for getting the prize. Sunday morning at 5 o'clock a motor car drove up a private road leading past the tree while the farmer and his household slept. Shortly afterwards a crash was heard. In the morning when the farmer arose he saw in the distance a newly fallen tree. The miscreants had chopped down the tree and taken the honey. No trace as to their whereabouts has been found. About two years ago a repetition of this act, in which Fred Bland was the loser of over 100 lbs. of honey and a fine specimen of sycamore tree, occurred in the Bland grove. As in that case a big reward has been offered, but it is not likely that the thieves with the honey will be apprehended.