

INK SLINGS.

Tuesday surely was a sizzler. The "Watchman's" soldier bench is wonderfully well patronized, both day and night. Don't worry about the heat. You are making it all the hotter for yourself when you do. Many Centre county farm barns are too small to garner this season's crops and much threshing will have to be done in the field. Surely the Russians are marching up the Carpathians and then marching down again. They have turned on the Germans once more. Few country newspapers in the land are disturbed about the excess profit tax. With most of them "there ain't no" profits of any kind to be taxed.

Now that we have that itching to go trout fishing out of our system possibly we can be half decent to the fellow who has something else for us to do on likely looking evenings.

Was there ever a more welcome rain than that of yesterday noon? It dropped the temperature from 95 degrees to 80 in about fifteen minutes and saved sweltering humanity from having to be picked up with blotting paper.

The Industrial Workers of the World are setting up the claim that deportation of the agitators from industrial centres in the west is illegal, yet at the same time they declare that they recognize no law. Away with such fanatical hot heads.

A number of the members of Troop L are studying French. Another little surprise for the Sammees to spring when they land on the other side. Every day since America has entered the war the world has had some fresh revelation of the quality of the men who wear Uncle Sam's uniform and imagine the astonishment of their allies when they discover that they are prepared clear down to the matter of language.

In the call for the first conscript army 152 men are ordered to report from whom the 62 necessary for Centre county's quota will be enrolled. The drawing struck Bellefonte and Phillipsburg about the same way. From Bellefonte and vicinity 23 men are called. From Phillipsburg and vicinity 24 are called, while State College and vicinity is to furnish 12. All of Pennsylvania, from the eastern to the western boundary of the county, excluding State College, is to furnish only 21, while Bald Eagle valley is to furnish 33.

The United States Senate has passed the Sheppard resolution proposing an amendment to the constitution that will prohibit the manufacture, sale or transportation of intoxicating liquors within, the importation thereof into or the exportation thereof from the United States and all territories subject to its jurisdiction. The vote was sixty-five to twenty and our Senator, Penrose, was one of the twenty. If Congress should concur the States will have to ratify the resolution within six years before it can become an operative amendment to the constitution.

A scarcity of ice in Bellefonte is almost as ridiculous when you come to think of it as a scarcity of coal in Snow Shoe would be. Last winter millions of tons of ice could have been cut and packed from our streams; but it wasn't done and it is now impossible to serve the actual needs of the town. By agitation last spring we made gardens and potato lots out of many unutilized pieces of ground. Let us agitate a little when fall approaches and make ice houses out of the many unused stables in Bellefonte. That would solve the ice problem if someone doesn't appear to build a great cold storage plant here.

In another column on this page will be found two expressions as to our country's position in the present war. One from an English man of letters who speaks from the foreign viewpoint. The other from an American who should and does know but dissembles because of jealousy or pique. How Theodore Roosevelt has the face to criticize our country's lack of preparedness when he was President for nearly two terms and during the very time when the beginning of what he raves for now, shrewd persons have made, is hard for intelligent persons to understand. Of course those who are swayed by his inopportune and deceptive statements think it all right, but he is a demagogue none the less.

Notwithstanding the fact that Governor Brumbaugh was forced to cut millions from the many appropriations made by the last Legislature, in order to keep them within the estimated revenues of the State, most happily his pruning knife was not used on the appropriation that was passed for the Bellefonte hospital. He approved the bill for the local institution as it was passed. While it is barely possible that some personal interest might have interceded with His Excellency in our behalf the "Watchman" prefers to believe that he did it because he recognizes in the Bellefonte hospital a highly meritorious institution that is already receiving hardly its share of the State's aid to such institutions. In the name of the community we thank the Governor. No matter what his motive may have been the end he has served in this instance is splendid.

The Deadly Parallel.

The Philadelphia "Public Ledger" of last Friday published two interesting statements concerning the work of the government at Washington with respect to the war. One was the complete report of a speech delivered in Pittsburgh the night before by Theodore Roosevelt and the other a letter written by Mr. John Truscott, Alderman of Maidenhead, England. We invoke the deadly parallel to refer to the public mind the divergent views of these persons. For example, read the following extract from Roosevelt's Pittsburgh speech:

The simple truth is that, relatively to the other great nations of the world, we have in this war exhibited ourselves a miracle of inefficiency; and we shall always be incipient during the first few months of any war until we learn to prepare in advance. Flag-waving and stirring patriotic songs, are excellent in so far as they are a stimulus to the national spirit and a grim resolution to spend and be spent when once the day of trial has come; but they are merely substitutes for efficient work and readiness for sacrifice during the crisis itself.

We announced that we were coming to the help of the Allies. As a matter of fact, after six months we owe our safety solely to the fact that these hard-pressed and war-worn allies pressed us into service with their trained bodies and perfected machines, while we fussed and talked and to do something. This fussy inefficiency is partly, but not chiefly, due to our shortcomings during these last six months. Primarily it is due to our failure to prepare during the preceding two years and a half the period during which we failed to prepare was wholly inexcusable.

It is this utter unpreparedness which should convey the real lesson to us of this war. And remember that as yet we as a people, acting through our governmental authorities, have not taken one step to avert disaster in the future by introducing a permanent policy of preparedness. By actual test the system, or rather, no-system, what we are doing is purely temporary; that we shall stop doing it as soon as the emergency is over, and will then be equally unprepared for the next emergency.

The prime fact to remember is our utter helplessness at this moment, six months after we really, four months after we nominally, went to war. The actual course shows that if we had not been shielded by our allies, a single small German army of a couple of corps—or a similar small army of any Old World military power—would have conquered us out of hand. When I say conquered, I mean conquered.

An army could have been ferried across the ocean in thirty days. In that time we could not have assembled, out of our whole country, an army force of trained soldiers to meet it; and we had not even a single airplane or a single battery of artillery with which to meet the hostile flying squadron and artillery. We would have been as easy a prey as Belgium.

We have been saved, because, and only because, for their own purposes, the British and French had to protect us. But next time we may have no allies! Next time, if it happens that it is not the United States which is assailed, England and France may remain neutral in thought and deed—and if they so remained neutral, and even a fraction of the two years and a half during which we were neutral, and if we were as unprepared as at present, we would be trampled into the dust.

Now read the following from Alderman Truscott's letter:

The opening scene of the "play" on Tuesday, June 26, simply staggered humanity. Out of the distant haze of France loomed an armada of great ships, carrying a perfectly equipped army escorted by great warships. The German prisoners—overpaid laborers, not slaves—stood open-mouthed at the sight, the flag flown by each ship being the Stars and Stripes. The whole audience an hour or two later also rubbed its eyes. Was it a dream, a faked cinema film? Everybody thought that it must be at least a miracle that America could do anything. Yet swift on the heels of a warship fleet here comes an army also the precursor of many others! America had exceeded herself! So from many a must the Stars and Stripes flew out and hundred million faces in many lands brightened and lips said, "Bravo!" "Well done!" "Tres bien!" "Ma bravo, ma bravo!" and so on.

We knew nothing. You, evn, did not. It appears, but Germany somehow did and sent her sleek crews well beyond any expected danger zone to inaugurate your entry into the war by disaster and death. But, thank God, the subtle cunning and treachery of the "unseen hand" in your midst, guiding the foe, were not allowed to prevail. We read of your great victory of the arrival of the superb ambulance corps that you have fitted out and sent to France.

We must frankly own up that we are surprised and amazed. There are men among us—we have some few of all sorts, as I suppose you have—some who said: "There's not much in this American movement. A year must elapse before they can move a finger for real war, and they will probably just come in at the finish and join in the shouting." I must apologize for even quoting the mean opinion of a mean few, but I only do so to emphasize the contrast and the high hopes of the many. To be honest, many more of us thought of the man who said, "I know that that man is a hard man," and thought the words would apply broadly and generally to the typical American and that his love of the dollar would override all else.

Again an apology is due, broad and ample and freely made. Those of us who had this idea were as utterly wrong as was the man whose words we have here quoted. Of course, you have some hard and some unscrupulous men, but it is manifest they are not "America." In truth, we are getting a wee bit uneasy, some of us, lest you may even now outstrip us in generous magnanimity, in noble heroism and self-denial for God and humanity. As we read of your medical men, surgeons, architects, engineers and a hundred others giving up large incomes and all the comforts of modern life for a life of privation in a stricken land, with incessant toil and hardship, we are simply amazed.

tional calamity a stepping stone for his ambitious projects, is now bending his energies to treasonable interferences with the preparations here and insidiously giving aid and comfort to the enemy.

Three days later another great English writer and distinguished soldier expresses himself in the same paper in these words:

As the war progresses toward its appointed end and the chief burden, which was borne in the first instance with almost superhuman endurance by the people of France—to be subsequently transferred in ever-growing measure to the broadening shoulders of the British army—will ultimately come to rest until the finish upon the shoulders, jointly, of the British Empire and the United States. Their respective strength are greater, their soil is not invaded, their industrial resources are unimpaired and their wealth seems inexhaustible. So upon our two peoples will rest the responsibility of bringing this war to a conclusion which will for all time render the world "safe for democracy." That is a great honor. It is also a portent. For it means the end of British and American misunderstanding.

Wealth and the Governorship.

It is a far cry to the election of Governor Brumbaugh's successor in 1918 but the friends of Senator Penrose are already lining up for campaign. At Atlantic City on Sunday Auditor General Snyder, always free with his tongue, declared with equal confidence and candor that Senator Sproul can have the nomination "if he wants it, and the symptoms are strong that he does. He "has money and personality," the Auditor General continued, and "can win the nomination with hands down." Winning the election is another story, as Rudyard Kipling would say, but there is "no use bidding the devil good morning until you meet him." For the present the nomination is the object.

But the Auditor General gives us some idea as to the sort of campaign to be expected whether Senator Sproul wants the nomination or not. "I haven't anything to say against Congressman Watson," he said, "I do not know he was being talked about. He has some of the requisite qualifications. One of them is wealth. I do not know whether he could command the support of the factions alone, but I am sure he could if Penrose should say that he is the man." In other words the inference is that the Vares are favorable to the Bucks county millionaire and if the friends of Penrose acquiesce he could be nominated. It is not certain, however, that the people will agree to accept his one qualification.

General Snyder fails to indicate what, other than wealth, is essential as a candidate for Governor. Ability, integrity and popularity were required in the good old days and came ahead of wealth when men voted for the good of the Commonwealth rather than in the interest of the party, and it is just probable that under the impulse of war time patriotism they will return to the old custom in the gubernatorial election of 1918. In that event it would go hard with a candidate who relied upon his wealth for election for when patriotism is in politics of the sinister sort is out and the higher type of man will be preferred. But politicians are slow to learn.

The history of the war ought to be the obituary of the Socialist party in all climes and countries.

Veto of Full Crew Repeal Law.

Most thoughtful men will agree that Governor Brumbaugh's reasons for vetoing the Full Crew law repealer are sound. He quotes a letter from President Wilson protesting against the relaxation of labor legislation under the pretense of patriotism and finally declares his belief that "to disturb labor conditions at a time of grave moment is likely to invite strikes, riots and disorders, the very things that all good men devoutly pray may not arise in this country." He could not have stated the case clearer or stronger.

The railroad managers seem to be obsessed with this antagonism to the Full Crew law. It does add something to the operating expenses of railroads but it adds infinitely more to the safety of passengers traveling and the security of property in transport on the roads. If the railroads affected were operating at a loss or even if they showed diminishing earnings in proportion to business, there might be some reason for asking for repeal. But as a matter of fact the contrary result is revealed in the annual statements of every road in the State and no justification for the economy demanded is shown.

Railroad officials have a right to conserve the interests of their shareholders whenever it can be done without impairment of the interests of the general public. But reducing the complement of men in the train service is not the best way of economizing for the reason that it necessarily increases the hazard of the service. Big dividends for share holders make big salaries for corporation officials. But corporation officials have no right to increase of salaries at the risk of the lives of the trainmen or the passengers.

Fourth Anniversary of the War.

The beginning of the fourth year of the war shows no indication of an end of hostilities. The ultimate result is no longer in doubt. The defeat of Germany is as certain as any uncompleted enterprise could possibly be. But it may take two or three years more of chastisement to bring the autocracy to an understanding that its fate is sealed and it certainly will require great sacrifice of life and treasure to compass the result. During the three years of war the limit of cruelty has been reached. No past period has shown more ruthless barbarism. But the signs clearly point to an exhaustion of the resources of militarism and autocracy and after all, the result will be worth the price.

The unfortunate condition in Russia, the failure to check the operations of the undersea craft and the overtax of the energies of France are causes of despondency. But they are not without compensations. The progress of preparations for participation in the future activities by the United States more than equalizes the chances. Within a few months millions of men and illimitable resources will cross the water from this side and the wavering lines of the common foe will be shattered from center to sea. The beginning of the end is not in view but it is within the purview of imagination and will come closer as the time moves forward toward achievement. Uncle Sam turned the tide.

The beginning of the fourth year of the war was fitly celebrated by the allied forces in France and Belgium by a successful drive that netted gains all along a fifteen mile line. These gains were acquired by persistent and courageous fighting and they will be held because of the decline of German hopes and the increase of allied confidence. There will be no retreat, no yielding, no retrograde movement from this time on. The German legions must be driven out of France and Belgium and the drive on Tuesday of this week was the initial step. The Sammees will be taking a hand in a few days and when they get busy it is farewell to autocracy. The land, water and air will contribute to the work.

Every day the allies are taking more miles of territory and many thousands of prisoners on the western front, yet we seem to be getting very little further on either in the way of driving the Germans out of France and Belgium or in exhausting their reserve force.

Agents of the Kaiser Defeated.

The agents of the German Kaiser in Congress have yielded somewhat in the matter of the food bill. For weeks they have been serving his imperial majesty by loading the measure with unconstitutional burdens and irrelevant riders. But they were not quite ready to take the responsibility of defeating it and have practically agreed to eliminate some of the mischievous provisions. The rider which created a commission to execute the law, and probably create a condition analogous to that expressed in the quarrel between Goethals and Denman, has been abandoned and that appointing a commission of Congressional bone-heads to usurp the functions of the President has been given up.

The fundamental law of the land forbids the encroachment of one department of the government upon the prerogatives of the others. It provides that the President shall be Commander in Chief of the Army and Navy; that he shall appoint the officers and take care that the laws are executed. Any interference by Congress with these prerogatives is usurpation. But Senators and Representatives have been so interfering, to the great advantage of the German Emperor and the confusion of the lives of the President. Their interference will probably cost thousands of lives of soldiers of the United States and may prolong the war for a considerable time. But it was hoped that party advantage would be gained and possibly they were generously paid for their perfidy.

The food bill and the revenue bill ought to have been enacted into law six weeks ago and they ought to have been written in the simplest manner possible. But emissaries of the Kaiser discerned in the situation an opportunity to help the cause of autocracy by introducing all sorts of amendments to create dissensions and cause delays. They have succeeded in loading the food bill so that vast deficiencies in the revenues will be created and delayed its passage with the result that food speculators have had five weeks "of good stealing." But they have not destroyed or seriously impaired public confidence in the President who will emerge from the contest with flying colors.

When it comes to real flag legislation the Republican and populist Senators are a unit "for the old flag and an appropriation."

Our Men Should Be There.

Apparently our government has made a serious mistake in not sending troops to the eastern rather than to the western front. The presence of a considerable number or even a few American troops in Galicia at this time would perhaps save a situation which is clearly desperate.

The Democrat early in the spring suggested that it was in the east rather than in the west that the real danger point was to be found. We had no doubt then that the new Russian republic would have to undergo many vicissitudes. We knew that there would be disorder and perhaps even chaos before the infant democracy should find itself. And it almost went without the saying that Germany would be quick to see this weak link in the chain and increase the strain upon it by every art and artifice at her command.

Whether Kerensky can restore discipline in the army operating in Galicia and along the southeastern front is a question. He may be able to do so. The great powers conferred upon him by the government may suffice to put him in effective control. But the disorder has already gone to such lengths and the losses in consequence have been so serious that whatever he may succeed in doing now will fall short of restoring Russia to her original footing.

It should have been clear to every observer that the eastern front was the doubtful one. With the French and British massed on the western front it was practically impossible for the Germans to resist the pressure there and they could have no hope of gaining ground at the front unless the situation in the east were such or should become such as to permit the withdrawal of forces thence to the west.

Had we sent even a few thousand of our men into Russia their influence would have been a heartening one. The Russians would have gained fresh courage and determination. Their morale would have better withstood the strain of the last few weeks; and instead of losing ground, as actually has been the case, it is almost certain that the advantages scored during the first few days of the fresh aggressive would have been greatly augmented.

Of course no one outside military circles knows what the army plans are. We do not know but what troops may actually be on the way to Russia. The Philippines were assigned to send 25,000 men into the trenches and it is possible that at least a portion of our forces in the archipelago have already been ordered to the eastern front. But if some step of this sort has not already been taken it would appear to be one that should be ordered without delay, because American soldiers in Russia would be a tremendous influence at this critical time.

"Eat Wisely."

There is no dearth of advice about "what to eat" or "how to cut down the meat bill" or "foods we ought to know" or similar themes in these stirring days of rising cost of living. Some of the instructions are formulated in terms of menus which only a skilled housewife can easily interpret; others are expressed in the increasingly more popular language of calories with its implication of energy and strength; still others abound in platitudes of the food faker who has his daily column to be filled. We have rarely seen a more specific, sane and clearly understandable propaganda than that recently formulated by the Bureau of Home Economics of the New York Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor. In a pamphlet aimed to suggest such meals as will be best for giving children, an expert's advice is summarized under this caption: To get the best results, spend money for food as follows:

- 1. Spend from one-fourth to one-third of your food money for bread, cereals, macaroni and rice.
2. Buy at least from a third to half a quart of milk a day for each member of the family.
3. Spend as much for vegetables and fruits together as you do for milk. If you use half a quart of milk for each member of the family, this may not always be possible. Then spend as much for vegetables and fruits as a third of a quart of milk a day would amount to.
4. Spend not more for meat and eggs than for vegetables and fruits. Meat and eggs may be decreased with less harm than any of the other foods mentioned. The amount spent for meat may decrease as the amount spent for milk increases.

The Journal concurs in these recommendations. Of course it took some time to get the machinery for making war into motion in this country but it is in motion now and will move with marvelous speed until the world "is made safe for democracy."

Lloyd George finds the French people buoyant and hopeful at the end of the third year of the most distressing war of history. But the Kaiser has no emissaries in the French parliament.

Whatever happens in Russia Kerensky has established his place among the great men of the world.

SPAWLS FROM THE KEYSTONE.

Carl H. Haines, of South Williamsport, was killed about eleven o'clock on Tuesday night of this week in a collision between a motor car and a trolley car.

Bruce Miller, aged 24, son of Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Miller, residing near Brookville, was instantly killed and his brother, Albert, was badly shocked by a bolt of lightning that struck a tree in a harvest field under which they sought shelter from a heavy thunder storm late last Thursday afternoon.

Hearing a crash and realizing that a big fall of coal was imminent, Albert Davenport, a miner at the Wadesville colliery, at St. Clair, a few days ago, gave a warning shout to a companion just an instant before he was crushed to death. His companion escaped. Davenport leaves a widow and two children. The accident occurred while Davenport was digging coal and could not have been anticipated.

Engineers are now at work surveying for an extension of the Huntington and Broad Top railroad through Sandy Run, Bedford county, toward Wells Tannery, Fulton county, where it is proposed to tap a new coal field recently developed. There are three veins of good bituminous coal on the tract. The proposed extension is more than five miles long and will make the first practical road in Fulton county.

An announcement was made Friday that the former Eagle Run brewery, of Shamokin, owned by Fuhrman, Schmidt & Co., was purchased by a syndicate to utilize it for a cider and vinegar plant. Application for the charter will be made to create a stock company with a capitalization of \$200,000. Most of the stock has been subscribed by local investors. The plant will be ready for business next fall.

A deal has been closed by which the Beaver Run coal company, operating in the vicinity of Beaverdale, has secured holdings in the Williams-Sonoma coal company. This includes 54 acres of coal in "E" seam in Summerville township, Cambria county. The Beaver Run concern also has closed a deal for the purchase of 385 acres of coal from Henry B. McCormick and Vance McCormick in the same locality.

Mrs. Rosie Miller, of Johnstown, has through her attorneys, Forest and Percy Allen Rose, entered suit for \$20,000 damages against the Pennsylvania Railroad company for the death of her husband, Harry J. Miller, who was killed on a P. R. R. grade crossing in the Eleventh ward, Johnstown, July 28, 1916. The complaint filed sets forth that Mrs. Miller, widow of the deceased, has been left with five minor children to support.

Mistaking a slow poison for a headache tablet, a rookie in camp on Hargest island, in the Susquehanna river, opposite Harrisburg, gave it to Edward Wilson, a private in the supply company on Tuesday. Wilson is at the Harrisburg hospital threatened with death. The tablet was obtained by the rookie from a medicine kit in the hospital tent, where Wilson had applied for treatment. The officer in charge of the hospital tent was not present at the time.

Surrounded by her children and grandchildren, Mrs. M. Katura Miller, of Free-Land, on Sunday celebrated her ninety-sixth birthday. Mrs. Miller is still hale and in possession of all her faculties. She recalls the days when Hazleton and Free-Land were small settlements along the Indian trails that led from the Susquehanna river to Mauch Chunk and the pioneer times when her father shot deer on the site of the court house in Garbison county. Mrs. Miller is a regular attendant at St. John's Reformed church, Free-Land.

Leaving a note on the table of her home informing her husband that she was tired of life and that she would end all her troubles, Mrs. Lewis Miles, of Media, twenty-five years old, committed suicide by cutting her throat and hanging. Mrs. Miles climbed a sycamore tree, tied a rope around a limb and around her neck, and then cut her throat with a razor. Her husband found her body Saturday morning. Miles said he and his wife had never had any trouble and he is at a loss to account for her act, unless she became suddenly insane.

Discharged from a hospital recently, after having been laid up for several weeks with a broken leg, John Muck, of Johnstown, limping home on crutches, sought refuge under a large tree during a storm. Lightning struck the tree and Muck was knocked a distance of 15 feet into a hedge. Two deputy sheriffs from Allegheny county, who were standing in the entrance of a coal mine, saw the incident. They picked up the injured man, called the ambulance and Muck is back in the same ward from which he was discharged. He was badly burned and may die.

With its issue of last week, the Snyder County Tribune, published at Selinsgrove by Garfield J. Phillips, ceased publication for a period of the war. In announcing the suspension of the paper, Editor Phillips declares: "This will be the first time that the Tribune has not been printed since the Civil war, but all my employees have enlisted with me in the motor truck company, which I organized and of which I will be in command as first lieutenant. It will be absolutely impossible for me to make arrangements whereby the Tribune can be published during my absence."

The New York Central Railroad company on Saturday was ordered by the Public Service Commission to restore the local rates on bituminous coal effective prior to September 20, 1916. Complaints against the rate of September 20, 1916, were filed by the Business Men's association of Lock Haven, the New York and Pennsylvania company, Kistler, Lesh & company, and other shippers. The rates involved were from the Snow Shoe and Grass Flat districts to Lock Haven and from the Snow Shoe, Grass Flat, Munson and Hawk Run districts to Bald Eagle Junction, Lock Haven via the Pennsylvania railroad.

Executives in many of the foremost industrial plants in Pennsylvania are coming to the State College for a two weeks' course in factory organization, cost accounting, and scientific management. Prof. Hugo Diemer, head of the department of industrial engineering, is in charge of the course, which begins August 6 and closes August 18. Similar schools for shop foremen, timekeepers, cost accountants and store clerks have been conducted there for the last two years. Many of the registrants are graduates of the world's leading institutions of learning. Among the colleges represented are: University of Berkeley, Yale University, University of Australia, Royal Textile University of Paris, Heidelberg University, Dartmouth college, and the Thayer School of Yale University.