

INK SLINGS.

—It has reached the point where President Wilson says something and all of the civilized world shouts Amen!

—Centre county has done fine in the campaign to aid Y. M. C. A. war work and is going to do finer before the week is over.

—Lord Northcliffe's fine sayings about our country lost their force when he used them to attack his own, which is our ally.

—Let us get unanimously and wholeheartedly into the spirit of supporting the government. The sooner we do that the sooner the war will be over.

—The new plant of the Titan Metal company is assuming proportions that give rise to the hope that Bellefonte will regard that a lucky day on which the industry was anchored here.

—On and after December 15th no man between the ages of 21 and 31 will be permitted to voluntarily enlist. If you are on the conscript list you will have to take things as they come after that date.

—Talking about Christmas presents why wouldn't a dozen of eggs, a pound of bacon or sugar or a bushel of potatoes be the real thing? They are more to be desired than diamonds or seal skins these days.

—Troop L is going back to the border again and will probably spend the winter watching that wily old bandit, Villa, who seems to be able to "come back" oftener than any other celebrity we have ever heard of.

—The death of Senator James P. McNichol removes one of the best known of the Republican leaders of the Commonwealth and leaves Senator Penrose without the support of a most powerful ally in Philadelphia. With "Sunny Jim" gone there is likely to be a realignment of the Republican forces in Philadelphia.

—While the men of Troop L will be keenly disappointed at the order that sends them to the Border instead of to France they are all soldiers and will realize that they can serve their country just as efficiently in one place as another. Besides, what's the difference whether it's "over the top" of a cactus bush

Or "over the top" of a trench, To give the Kaiser or Villa a push, Or cuss in Spanish or French.

—At a conference of Republican leaders of Pennsylvania the other day, when possible candidates of their party for Governor, were under discussion the name of Judge Henry C. Quigley, of Centre county, was included among the ones considered. It is becoming more and more apparent that Senator Sprout will not be the choice of the anti-administration faction and while it is remote there is nevertheless a possibility of the honor of leading the forlorn hope falling to the young Centre county jurist.

—The trout editor of the "Watchman" has a good little trout story on the local page of this issue that concludes as follows: "If that wasn't trout play, what was it?" Speaking for most of those who read the story we imagine their answer to this question will be in three words, the first will be a; third with l. However accurate our guess may be with reference to your conclusion in the matter we stand for the veracity of our trout editor because we must all pull together when we try to put good ones over.

—The very extraordinary series of articles on Bellefonte's milk supply in particular and the use of milk in general, which have been running in the "Watchman" since August, are concluded with this issue. On this page you will find a summary of them. It will be especially interesting to those who have followed the series and carries much of general information to others who have not. It is quite within the range of propriety to claim that probably no other general weekly newspaper published has ever originated and treated a subject with such scientific accuracy as this one has been treated by the "Watchman." Its preparation has involved much labor and considerable expense neither of which the "Watchman" regrets if the articles have served the purpose of arousing the interest of its readers to a matter that should seriously concern them.

—Probably you smiled to yourself if you read the following paragraph in this column in our issue of October 26th:

It isn't a far look into the future of this country to see the time when the two old parties will be driven together to maintain the balance of power against the combination of elements that will attempt to steal into control under the growing Socialistic movement.

If you did read and did not regard the paragraph as a seriously prophetic statement let us call your attention to the fact that already the American Federation of Labor, at its meeting in Buffalo last week, for the first time in its history made the declaration that it proposes to enter politics next year as an organization. And that declaration means more to this country than we are able to foresee now. It is a beginning in the eventual fulfillment of the prophecy we have made. And it is not a matter to be thought of lightly by anyone.

Democratic Watchman

STATE RIGHTS AND FEDERAL UNION.

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Punishment of Alien Enemies.

The proclamation of the President putting additional restraints on alien enemies was issued none too soon. The frequency of accidents in munition plants, of fires in storage warehouses and damage in property intended for war purposes forced the suspicion that these things were not the results of accident so much as they were fruits of the sinister work of alien enemies. A few weeks ago we referred to a group of calamities in which hundreds of automobiles were destroyed, thousands of food animals consumed and much property of munition manufacturers demolished, not to mention the considerable loss of life, resultant. They could hardly have been accidental.

Since a long period before this country became involved in the war the German government has had a vast army of fenshish agents operating in various places. Under the direct supervision of the German Ambassador and apparently with the full sanction of the German Emperor, these wolves in human form committed depredations of the most atrocious character. It is true that the authorities at Washington took steps in the direction of preventing these crimes, but they were not sufficiently drastic. There are reasons to believe that before von Bernstorff left the country his participation in crime was known. Yet he was given protection on his homeward journey when he ought to have been tried for murder and executed.

The new regulations now being formulated by the Department of Justice at Washington, under the direction of President Wilson, will prevent many if not all such crimes in the future, if they are rightly enforced. And they should be rightly enforced. The fundamental law of the land forbids "cruel and unusual punishment," and even such fends are under the protection of that mandate. But care should be taken that the penalty is imposed whenever an alien enemy is caught in criminal action and the nearer the form approaches the cruel the better. Most criminals are cowards and when it becomes known that punishment that fits will follow, there will be less crime of the sort.

Secretary of War Baker has been observing our troops, both at home and abroad closely, and is entirely satisfied. "They have shown themselves worthy of the best traditions of our armies," he writes, and nobody could express higher praise.

Effect of Italian Advances.

It would be difficult to exaggerate the importance of the reversal of conditions on the Italian front. As the result of nearly two years of heroic struggles General Codorna had made such progress as to justify expectations of a march against Vienna early in the spring. But in a few weeks all these advantages have been lost and the important cities of Italy are menaced. But General Codorna is not to blame for this change of conditions nor is the courage of the Italian troops to be questioned. If anyone is blamable it is the management of the English and French forces on the Western front or conditions which were unavoidable in the circumstances.

It is the misfortune of the allies that Germany can shift an army from one front to another over night while weeks are required to accomplish a like result on the other side. When things got so far wrong on the Russian front that there was no need for a great force there vast German legions were transferred to the Italian front. Three weeks have elapsed since then and the necessity for reinforcement of the Italian army has been obvious but no French or English troops have been moved or if they have the destination has not been reached. Why this is true has not been revealed. Probably it was impossible and possibly it was because of disagreement as to the wisdom of the action. But in any event nothing has been done.

A great many military experts believe that the war must be won on what is now known as the Western front. A good many others have freely expressed the opinion that aircraft will achieve the victory while still others contend that the German submarines must be stopped in order to guarantee the defeat of the Germans. But as a matter of fact the continued successes of the Italian army would have contributed largely to the result for the reason that Austria would have very soon applied for separate peace. It was the palpable duty of the allies to render such help to the Italian army as was possible and at least kept it supplied with arms and munitions of war.

The fellow who started the report that Secretary Tumulty had been arrested for treason is to be pitied. He's not crazy, exactly. One must have brains to go crazy. But a feeble mind can exist on nothing.

Lord Northcliffe's Discourtesy.

Lord Northcliffe has declined a seat in the British Cabinet and considering his ambitions and activities that is surprising. He is a very wealthy man and has acquired most if not all of his money by intelligent enterprise. But since the beginning of the world war he has been a good deal of a nuisance. An esteemed contemporary says that "he is the William Randolph Hearst of England." That is hardly fair to him, however, for he is really a man of great ability. It would be fitter to compare him with Theodore Roosevelt. He imagines that he knows it all and that to disagree with him is a crime against the country. In other words he is like a bull in a china shop and everybody knows what that means.

When the war first began Northcliffe attacked the Asquith ministry in his London Times and several other great newspapers and forced the appointment of Sir Herbert Kitchener as Minister of War. But Kitchener had hardly gotten settled in the place when Northcliffe turned his batteries upon the hero of Kartoum and almost forced him to resign. Public sentiment was too strong for Kitchener, however, and the attacks failed until after his death. But he did force Asquith out of office and he did force Sir Edward Carson in, though nothing could have been more harmful, and it may safely be said that Northcliffe was responsible for every cabinet minister who has been appointed since August, 1914.

Moreover Lord Northcliffe revealed a want of delicacy in his declination of the office tendered to him. He makes it an occasion to attack the administration of the Premier chosen by himself and that was a discourtesy of which nobody but Roosevelt would be capable. In complimenting the United States and Canada for energy and enthusiasm they have shown in getting ready for their part in the war, he might have omitted the comparison which reflects on Great Britain, particularly as criticism from such a source would hearten the enemies of the United States, England and Canada. All in all Northcliffe hasn't hurt Lloyd George half as much as he has hurt himself by this uncalculated attack.

Bill Hohenzollern will be lucky if he gets out of it as easily as Nick Romanoff escaped. Nick is in banishment but he has both ears in their usual place and everybody knows what might have happened to them.

Important Movement in the South.

Some of the progressive men of the South are about entering upon an enterprise which may prove of the highest value to the country whether the war ends soon or otherwise. At a meeting held in Savannah, Georgia, the other day, committees were appointed to promote the development of the live stock industry. Land owners representing 18,000,000 of acres were present and they revealed the highest measure of enthusiasm. The plan is to work "from the peninsula of Florida up through the South Atlantic States to Maryland and West Virginia," and the process to organize local associations in each State to work in harmony with each other to the common purpose.

The South has not been noted for progress and this movement is therefore the more significant. It means diversified interests in a section which has hitherto depended entirely too much upon a single industry, that of cotton growing. It is true that there has never been a time when cotton growing offered as enticing prospects. The price is high and the markets open with the promise of long continued prosperity. But the animal industry is equally alluring in every respect. In fact the vast area of idle land in the South practically guarantees success in such a line of endeavor and the high prices of meat as well as the bi-products of live stock is assurance for the future.

This movement in the South is of interest, moreover, to all sections of the country and most parts of the world. The animal industry has been too long neglected, with the logical result that meat is becoming a luxury too expensive for any, other than wealthy people, to indulge in. To most minds meat is an essential food for those engaged in manual labor and the long continued and continuing decrease in the supply has become a subject of wide spread alarm. It is to be hoped, therefore, not only that the movement in the South will meet with abundant success but that it will spread in all sections of the country. There is not as much idle land everywhere as in the South but there is some everywhere.

The prison warden who threatens to spank the suffragettes who threaten to go on a hunger strike shows a proper appreciation of things. No other punishment could so completely fit the crime.

Philadelphia Has a Chance.

It is conservatively estimated that 25,000 legal votes cast for the candidates of the Town Meeting party of Philadelphia at the recent election were thrown out in order to secure a majority for the candidates of the infamous Vare machine. If that be true it affords substantial proof that the people of Philadelphia are not as bad as they are reputed to be. In fact it is strong evidence that a majority of the voters have taken the first step in a movement to rescue the municipal government from the corrupt control that has made that city a reproach wherever its methods are known. It is now left for them to pursue their purpose of improvement to completion.

It is widely and well known that corrupt ballots carried the Republican candidate for Governor in 1910 to an election. In demanding recompense for their services leaders of the Vare faction openly boasted of their iniquity. It is equally well known that at every election since that from fifty to a hundred thousand illegal votes were cast for the Republican candidates for State and municipal offices in what is known as "South Philadelphia." But so long as both factions of the Republican machine shared an satisfactory terms the spoils of their corrupt victories, it was impossible to prevent the crimes or punish the criminals. Now that the rogues have fallen out honest politics has a chance.

There comes from Philadelphia a promise that an investigation of the charges of fraud will be made now. That will be an important second step in the movement for improvement. It can hardly be possible to conceal the facts if the inquiry is made earnestly and with sufficient vigor. Time and labor will be necessary to compass the result and there will be a good deal of expense attending the enterprise. But if the people of Philadelphia really want clean government they will supply the needful in all directions and not only defeat the conspiracy but punish the conspirators. Philadelphia has an opportunity to vindicate herself. We sincerely hope she will not neglect it.

The Literary Digest, November 3, calls attention to the result of the investigations of Dr. Dickson, Stanford Medical School, on the danger of poisoning from vegetables canned by the cold-pack methods and repeats this warning that all vegetables and fruits thus canned, should be boiled before using. This same article was published in the "Watchman" October 12, and it is gratifying to have this assurance that we have again struck the trail, earlier even than the distinguished editor of the Digest.

Looking for Suspects in Centre County.

President Wilson recently issued a proclamation which when put into effect will virtually mean the rounding up of every enemy alien in this country and either confine them to segregated districts or put them in detention camps. As a preliminary step toward carrying out the President's proclamation all unnaturalized citizens will have to leave the District of Columbia, and will have to keep certain distances away from big railroad shipping centres, munition plants, public utilities, etc.

But this is not all, secret service agents either have done so or are now making a survey of the country and not only gathering information about enemy aliens but getting a line on all pro-German propagandists and sympathizers. In fact such agents have been in Bellefonte and Centre county quite recently and while no action has been taken in any way as a result of their visit it is strongly rumored that a number of people in Bellefonte and throughout the county are under suspicion and will be under close surveillance in the future.

While it is hardly thought that any one in this section will commit an act of violence or destruction it is the spreading of such pro-German propaganda as the story circulated last week when the conservation train was here that its object was to find out what the housekeeper had in her cellar so that the government could confiscate part of it, that this same government is determined to break up, and it is only right it should.

Of course we want team work in conducting the war. But military experts should be chosen to work military problems. Nobody sends his watch to a blacksmith to be repaired and nobody has ever made a silk purse out of a sow's ear.

Don't be surprised if the scarcity of labor occasioned by the war precipitates the tractor in many Centre county barns. Very few people can visualize the conditions that may confront us a year hence.

The Italian back-bone seems to be stiffening again.

A Final Word About Our Milk Supply.

In the "Watchman," August 10th, it was announced that, beginning August 17th, a series of five articles on the relation of bacteria to milk would be published. It was later found impossible to cover the subject satisfactorily, as local conditions demanded, in less than ten or twelve articles and these have been presented, with previous announcement, at intervals during the past three months.

Last May, samples of milk were secured from the dairies supplying Bellefonte and the number of bacteria in a cubic centimeter of each was determined in the laboratory of bacteriology, The Pennsylvania State College, and the result published in the first article. The dairies were not named and no comment then made except what could be construed from the standard for milk suggested by the National Milk Commission published in the same article. You were then told exactly what number of bacteria were found in the various milks you are using and what number should be regarded as a safe limit according to the Milk Commission. As the bacterial count has little meaning to the average person, the aim of these articles has been two-fold: first, to present the subject so that it might instruct and interest a general public and yet not sacrifice scientific accuracy; second, to give needed information to those more closely concerned in the production of milk for while the term "dairyman" has, by courtesy, been applied to our producer, it does not mean that they are all professionally qualified. The writer has visited these so-called "dairies" and finds a close relation between the bacterial count of the milk and the conditions under which it has been produced. By referring to the list given in the first article, the milk will be seen to fall into three classes—four dairies producing milk ranging from 13,000,000 to 8,000,000 bacteria per cubic centimeter, five producing milk varying from 1,500,000 to 1,070,000 and two under 500,000.

The milk having the highest number of bacteria, 13,000,000 is from a producer who has no cows of his own but buys from the surrounding farmers, brings the milk to town in cans and, if desired, bottles it en route. The second on the list, Dairy B, with milk containing 12,000,000, has gone out of business. The third, Dairy C, with milk having 8,500,000 has also no herd but purchases from farmers who deliver to him in cans. The milk is then bottled at his home and delivered to his customers.

In the second group—those producing milk having not over one and a half millions of bacteria per c.c.—are four dairies operated by men who have herds varying from nine to fourteen cows and who purchase occasionally from farmers. With the equipment and facilities found in, at least, three of these, it should be possible to produce milk having a much lower count and it is undoubtedly, ignorance of the principles of dairy bacteriology that prevents these producers from giving us cleaner milk.

Not any of the dairies have facilities for sterilizing apparatus which accounts, in part, for the high count. Added to this is the fact that many patrons return the milk bottles unwashed, often with remains of soured and stale milk and no matter how carefully they may be afterward washed, it is impossible, without sterilizing, to remove the bacteria that have developed through this careless habit. It is, too, an acknowledged practice with certain dairymen to bottle the milk, if needed, along the route and cap it with the paper caps carelessly carried in a dirty coat pocket and milk tickets have even been found by patrons in the bottom of the bottles after removal of the milk. If the fastidious housekeeper who so appetizingly serves her cream in dainty china, cut glass or silver pitchers could see what happens it before reaching her table, she would realize that her concern would be better directed to the source of its production.

The people of our community shy at drinking water from the reservoir when there is known to be a dead cat in it, yet will unconcernedly drink milk which contains much more of a menace. To the majority, good milk means milk with a proper fat content; to the sanitarian, it means freedom from disease germs. It is not from an esthetic point of view nor from decency, that we advocate a demand for clean milk but because of the ever-present danger of infection from carelessly produced milk and its products. That this is no longer a matter of conjecture but of proof was shown in the last article, "Relation of Disease Bacteria to Milk." In today's article, "Preservation of Milk and Significance of the Bacterial Count," page 2, the opinion of acknowledged authorities, Park and (Continued on page 4 column 1.)

SPAWLS FROM THE KEYSTONE.

—One hundred thousand dollars is to be spent in the development of coal fields already tapped in the Moshannon region.

—Crushed by a manipulator, Harry Michaels, aged thirty-seven years, met instant death in the wheel rolling mill at the Standard steel works, Lewistown, on Friday.

—Charged with collecting \$500 in a club scheme and not turning it over or making a return to her customers Mrs. Kate Eivilock, of Shippensburg, has been held for court.

—Rupturing an artery in trying to lift heavy basket of cabbage, Calvin C. Miller, aged sixty-seven, a retired Pennsylvania railroad engineer, is dead at Camp Hill, Harrisburg.

—Ruth McGregor, the four year old daughter of Robert McGregor, of Flemington, Clinton county, while handling a loaded revolver Friday morning, accidentally shot herself in the left arm, near the shoulder.

—The Young Men's Democratic club, of Williamsport, is preparing a service flag to be placed in the front of the club in honor of the members who are in the service of their country. The flag will contain forty stars.

—Four dusky hold-up artists, two of them women, who stole \$86 from David Ryall, of Greensburg, were sentenced to three years in the western penitentiary. One got an extra term for carrying concealed weapons.

—Michael Cuneo, who for twenty-five years has conducted a fruit store at Greensburg, is proud of the fact that he has fourteen nephews fighting the Teutons. Several are in France or Italy and the others in camps in this country.

—Street Inspector, William McCormick, of Conneville, said he never saw so many turkeys in his life, following his return from a hunting trip through Somerset county. He bought a flock of about two dozen birds for twenty-five cents a pound.

—Ray M. Hanna, a farmer of Castanea township, has discovered that unknown individuals have visited his corn field on different occasions and husked corn and carried it away. An investigation shows that more than fifty bushels have disappeared.

—Six new cases of smallpox have developed in Leidy township, Clinton county. The officials of the State Board of Health have taken charge of the situation. The schools have closed and all residents within a radius of five miles have been vaccinated.

—A number of Johnstown men narrowly escaped being killed Saturday when their automobile overturned near Sipesville. The men were on a hunting trip and as the car was passing over a bridge one wheel was smashed by a broken plank in the floor of the bridge.

—Inspector J. Wilbur Crozer on Friday condemned a car load of grapes that were in bad condition, in Johnstown. Just how long the grapes had been on the road could not be learned but they had become frosted. Between five and six tons of the fruit were consigned to the dump heap.

—A transfer of ten tracts of coal and surface land from James H. Allport, of Barnesboro, formerly of Phillipsburg, to the Rich Hill Coal company has been recorded at Ebensburg. The land is located in Elder township, Cambria county, and contains about 500 acres, 400 of which are underlain with coal.

—Gray-haired men are attending the free night school being conducted in connection with the vocational school in Johnstown. They sit in classes with boys and girls who are sixteen years old. They are not taking up entirely new studies but receiving additional knowledge of the work in which they are engaged.

—Judge Johnson of the Union-Snyder courts, is something of a farmer. From a ten-acre plot, personally, he raised 300 bushels of potatoes, 3,000 heads of cabbage and large quantities of sweet corn, beans, peas and turnips. In addition he found time to attend to the duties of his office and to follow his work as head of the Y. M. C. A. war relief association in five counties.

—A remarkable instance of profit in hogs is evidenced in the sale of nine hogs by Harry R. Oaks, of near McAlley's Port, to Major George W. Friedly, who conducts a meat market in Huntingdon. The hogs dressed 1,533 pounds, which at \$20 the hundred, brought the owner \$307.00. These hogs were all of one litter and were not more than nine months old. In all of Major Friedly's fifty five years of butchering he had never before heard of a brood sow bringing so much profit to the owner in a single litter, which is from one-half to one-third of her year's work.

—James Kline, alias Charles Kline, alias James Briggs, alias "Baltimore Black," and Joseph Martin, alias Kelly, alias Edward Wilson, two of the five burglars who blew the safe at Roaring Spring postoffice on October 27, pleaded guilty and were sentenced to four years each in the federal prison Friday, in the United States court at Pittsburgh. Postal Inspector W. M. Calvert, of Altoona, brought the charges against the pair, both of whom have notable crime records. Indictments were found against the prisoners Friday morning and the case was tried before Judge Charles P. Orr, with Daniel S. Horne, assistant United States district attorney, prosecuting. With three companions, now missing, Kline and Martin stole the Fina motor car at Hollidaysburg on the morning of the Roaring Spring robbery and then proceeded to that town. They secured mostly stamps and little cash at the cracked safe, before escaping.

—A well-dressed, strange man of pleasing personality, pulled off a slick swindling game on an unsuspecting Gaysport housewife one day recently. He came to the house and represented himself to be a collector of jellies and jams for the soldier boys and asked the woman of the house if she would be kind enough to contribute to the good cause. She said she would be very glad to do so, and accordingly gave the man two jars of jam. He thanked her very profusely, saying that it was a pleasure to see her so unselfishly do her bit, and left the house with the jars. But imagine the surprise and chagrin the next day, when the woman went to the closet where she kept her preserves and discovered that it was empty. The man to whom she had given her donation had visited her house in the night time, and stolen all the jams and jellies that the good housewife had labored so hard to make and spent so much money for sugar for the use of the family during the winter.