

INK SLINGS.

—Buy bonds. Everybody buy bonds. —Don't stop buying bonds, the Hun isn't licked yet. —If Germany wants peace Bulgaria has pointed the only road to it. —The registration in the cities was light this year and curiously enough the Republican machine is worried about it. —Politics is adjourned but that is no reason why the Kaiser should be encouraged by electing Republicans to important offices. —You Bellefonters who haven't subscribed yet, do it today. The house to house canvass is on and you are a slacker if you hide. —The Huns are still killing and wounding our boys on the other side. They are still sending ships to the bottom. Peace is only talk. —Today the general canvass in Bellefonte will be completed and we predict that Bellefonte will be with Snow Shoe, Clarence and Orviston—away "over the top."

—The new moon is away to the south and inasmuch as we haven't had much of the dry weather during which all signs are supposed to fail we naturally look for warm fall weather. —Of course we are all buying bonds, but while doing that it is not out of place to keep in mind that our District will elect a new Congressman next month and the man should be Tobias.

—Possibly it is true that the Kaiser still looks "every inch a Prussian King." But it is equally certain that a Prussian King usually acts like a vicious beast and Bill is "running true to form."

—The "Watchman" doesn't presume to set itself up in judgment as to whether you actually can buy a bond or not, but if you can and don't, it doesn't care who you are, you are an unpatriotic citizen.

—Senator Sproul is not talking politics as much as he was but he is not neglecting opportunities to promote his political ambitions. Under the pretense of supporting the Liberty loan he is canvassing the State for votes.

—With all the movies, and all the clubs and all the pool rooms and all the bars closed in Bellefonte the daddies of the town are going through the throes of despair while their kiddies are transported with delight because the schools are also under the ban.

—Vicksburg and Gettysburg were the two defeats that settled the fate of the Confederacy, but history records that there were nearly two years of terrible warfare afterwards. Don't let the German peace propaganda fool you into slacking up in your loans to the government.

—The influenza put an end to the oratorical drive that was being made to sell bonds in Centre county, but don't let it be said that influenza kept old Centre from going "over the top." Influenza is an ally of the Kaiser and we want to show it that we can beat the Kaiser and all of his allies.

—We want no peace on this side of the Rhine and when we get there we ought to change our minds and declare we will have no peace until German soil has suffered some of the desolation that the iron fist and the iron heel of Germany have caused in Belgium, France, Serbia and Roumania.

—Don't let Berlin fool you into thinking that the war will soon be over and that the money to be raised by the fourth loan may not be needed. The Huns are only talking peace now to fool us into letting up in providing our boys with ammunition with which to bring them to their knees.

—The Potter-Hoy Hardware company is one hundred per cent patriotic. A poster in the window of that concern carries the subscription of every employee of the firm for bonds of the fourth loan. And we know that a lot of the employees there are not earning the high wages that others are drawing in other lines of employment who have not bought a bond of any issue.

—Twenty years ago the late President Harrison said: "If the word goes forth that the people of the United States are standing solidly behind the President the task will be easy" but if opposition Congressmen are elected "Spain will see in it a fresh hope." McKinley was President then and he had a Republican Congress. Wilson is President now and President Harrison's words are quoted to show that he should have a Democratic Congress. Vote for Tobias and show the Hun that you are standing solidly back of the President.

—Just twenty years ago our country was at war with Spain. At that time Theodore Roosevelt was a candidate for Governor of New York. In one of his speeches he said: "Remember that, whether you will or not, your vote this year will be viewed by the nations of Europe from one standpoint only. A refusal to sustain the President this year will, in their eyes, be read as a refusal to sustain the war." If that was good argument twenty years ago why is it not now more irresistibly so. Vote for Tobias for Congress and sustain the President.

Democratic Watchman

STATE RIGHTS AND FEDERAL UNION.

VOL. 63. BELLEFONTE, PA., OCTOBER 11, 1918. NO. 40.

Sproul Not the President's Friend.

Nothing could be more preposterous than the statement that voting for Senator Sproul for Governor of Pennsylvania is either morally or materially supporting the President. Senator Sproul has never supported the President in anything. In 1912 he voted for Taft and in 1916 he voted for Hughes for President. In both campaigns he contributed liberally of his ample means to the corruption fund of the Republican machine to be used legally or otherwise to defeat the election of Woodrow Wilson. Since the beginning of the war he has cordially supported every movement started by Penrose or anybody else to embarrass the President, thus plainly encouraging the enemies of the country.

In view of these facts how could voting for Sproul for Governor give moral or material aid to the war policies of President Wilson? It must be admitted that the war policies of President Wilson express the highest type of wisdom and patriotism. The achievements of the administration are the admiration of the entire civilized world. Statesmen in all parts of Europe, friendly to the purposes of the war, stand amazed at the vast work accomplished within two years. Yet Senator Sproul has always stood ready to nag and confuse the President and impair his plans for the prosecution of the war while his sponsor, Senator Penrose, has been and still is the most perjured of the President's unfriendly critics.

Would any intelligent man look to his bitterest enemy for help in his most crucial emergency? Is he not more likely to appeal to those who think as he does and are in full sympathy with all his plans and purposes? In this State Judge Bonniwell, the Democratic nominee for Governor, not attached himself to Woodrow Wilson in 1911 and has been his faithful personal and political friend ever since. In the primary campaign of 1912 he supported Woodrow Wilson for the nomination and at the Baltimore convention was among his most steadfast workers. In 1916 he was equally zealous and efficient in his support of the President. All Judge Bonniwell's friends, personal and political, are equally earnest and zealous supporters of President Wilson.

How then could supporting the President's enemy and opposing his friend be conducive to the advantage of the President? It couldn't be. As a matter of fact the only purpose of Sproul's candidacy for Governor, outside of his personal ambition, is to hamper President Wilson in his prosecution of the war. Penrose and Smoot and a few other scurvy politicians and patronage brokers want Senator Sproul elected because it could then be said in Germany and elsewhere that the people of the United States are not in sympathy with the President's policies as is shown by the defeat of his party at the polls. This is the sum and substance of the Sproul candidacy.

Insufficient Evidence.

Colonel Roosevelt says that the war ought to have been ended within three months from the date that the United States entered the conflict. Of course the Colonel means that if he had been elected President in 1912 the country would have been prepared to muster an army of two or three million men by midsummer of 1917 and with the navy augmented in the same ratio the Huns would have been overwhelmed within a brief period after the declaration of war. But he has offered no evidence on the subject. He has produced no proof to substantiate his statement and proof is needed.

Colonel Roosevelt was President of the United States for seven years and a half and during that time he took no steps toward preparing the country for any cataclysm that might occur. As a matter of fact during the time he was President the army was reduced in numbers several thousand and the naval policy of building two battleships a year was changed to one a year. It is true that there was no apparent reason then for maintaining a big army and navy for there were no signs on the horizon of an impending world war. But there were no such signs in 1912 or later until the European war came like a clap of thunder out of a clear sky.

Colonel Roosevelt has made some great sacrifices since the beginning of the war and the whole country is inclined to extend sympathy to him in the loss of his boy who lies buried in France. But he has no right to make such statements as that we have quoted because they, purposely or otherwise, create discontent on our side and give encouragement on the other side of the firing line. Such utterances would be tolerated from no other man in the country and it ought not to be necessary to admonish him against them. The achievements of our government are amazing and belittling them is unpatriotic.

—Subscribe for the "Watchman."

Unconditional Surrender or Fight.

While Chancellor Maximilian is offering a false reason for a peace conference the German Kaiser is "spilling the beans" by declaring that he will only consent to "an honorable peace." And in his mind the only honorable peace that is possible is one that will prolong his career as a disturber of the peace. An honorable peace as interpreted by him would restore conditions as they existed before the war until he had so augmented his strength as to make it possible to tear up the scrap of paper upon which it was based and renew the war under more favorable auspices for him. He wants a peace which will make future atrocities safer and more certain.

Former President Taft has the right idea of the sort of peace the people of this country demand. It must be on the same terms "as those which were meted out to Bulgaria." That "rotten borough" surrendered unconditionally. After the surrender the King and Cabinet were told what they had to do and they did it. King Ferdinand, a butcher almost as fierce as the German Kaiser, was compelled to give up his crown and go into exile. That is precisely what the German Kaiser must do and besides that he must take his chance of just punishment for the crimes he committed through his brutal agents on land and sea. That may not seem honorable to him but it is what he will get.

The peace proposition was probably expected to serve three purposes. It was thought that it would impair the sale of Liberty bonds in this country, give the German high command a chance to recruit its depleted army and afford the Kaiser an opportunity to cultivate the alienated friendship of the German people. But it will not accomplish either purpose for the reason that it will not deceive President Wilson or any one else upon whom the responsibility of action devolves. It will be taken at its face value and the allies on the firing line will go on driving back the Huns to their own soil until they offer the terms of peace that can be accepted.

Centre county Republicans just now are between the devil and the deep sea. They originally booked their party menagerie of State candidates for an exhibit in Bellefonte on Thursday, October 3rd, but were induced to call off the visit on the grounds that it might conflict with the Liberty loan drive and do more harm than good. Now they have staged an exhibition for next Wednesday evening, October 16th, but the Spanish flu quarantine is on and gatherings of any sort are prohibited. But Sproul wants to come and Beidleman wants to come and the local managers are all at sea as to what to do about it.

Curious Market and Crop Gossip.

In market gossip and crop reports that come from Chicago there are some curious surprises. For example it is stated that considerable wheat surpluses may be expected next year in Argentina, India and Australia which, with the bumper crops in this country, will cause a vast cut in prices. But as Congress has guaranteed a price of two dollars and twenty cents a bushel in this country American farmers are not likely to suffer, however severe the drain may be upon the treasury of the United States. In any event there will be no competitive markets for however low the price may go in Argentina, Australia and India the surplus in this country will come to that level.

This fact recalls the recent discussion of wheat prices for future delivery in the United States Senate. President Wilson and those about him who enjoyed a fair measure of intelligence protested that a guarantee of two dollar wheat would afford ample guarantee of prosperity to American farmers. But a few demagogues held out for months and almost imperiled legislation by insisting on a guarantee of two dollar and a half wheat. Finally a compromise was effected at two dollars and twenty cents and if the war should end before the harvest of 1919 the government will stand to lose hundreds of millions of dollars on wheat alone.

Of course this incident is ascribable to various causes. Some of those who demanded the higher prices had no other reason than a desire to embarrass the President. Others may have hoped to give encouragement to the Kaiser and still others were influenced by the demagogic idea of catching the farmer vote. But whatever the purpose it was a mischievous movement. The farmers who were asked to increase their acreage were entitled to a guarantee against loss but there never was even the shadow of a reason for fixing a guarantee price above two dollars while setting it at two dollars and a half was absurd if not dishonest. But such things are to be expected from Gores and Chamberlains.

—Buy a bond and bust the "bund."

The Question of Peace.

How President Wilson will answer the plea of Prince Maximilian for a peace conference may be inferred from his prompt reply to the similar proposition of Austria. In curt terms he declared that unconditional surrender of Germany presents "the only condition to be considered. In that he expressed the sentiment of the people of the United States and in the exact language which the average citizen would speak. Germany forced the war on the world as a business enterprise. It was expected that it would yield to Germany vast profits in territory and indemnities. These expectations have been disappointed and now the Kaiser desires to make the best of his bad bargain.

When peace comes it must be enduring. Any terms to which the German Emperor would agree would simply afford him time to recuperate for another attempt at conquest. Therefore he must be eliminated from the conference that settles the terms of peace. Germany is entitled to the right of existence but not to an opportunity to deluge the world in another war. The ruling dynasty in that empire must abdicate and that involves not only the Hohenzollern family but the military autocracy which is behind the ruling family. Hindenburg, Ludendorff and all men of their type must go with Wilhelm into obscurity if they are not actually brought to answer for their crimes in the criminal courts.

President Wilson is by common consent the spokesman of civilization in the settlement of terms of peace. The new German Chancellor recognizes this fact in his appeal to President Wilson and the world accepts the situation as in the nature of things. It may be assumed, on this account, that President Wilson's answer to Prince Maximilian's appeal will be final and that the war will continue until unconditional surrender is offered from Potsdam. This may be delayed for another year and meantime the man power and money to keep our armies at the front must be provided. It will be a heavy burden on the people but it will be worth the price it costs.

Congressman Ben Focht, of Lewisburg, says that his opponent, Senator Leiby, ought to enlist. And that is precisely what Leiby has done. He has undertaken to capture the seat in Congress of one of the most pestiferous enemies of the President and unless the signs are deceptive he will succeed in his purpose.

Last Word on Woman's Suffrage.

When President Wilson in his address to the Senate on Monday last week asked support for Woman's suffrage legislation "as a war measure," he uttered the last word on the subject. Even if the matter had no relation to the war the Senators in Congress were under moral obligation to support it for the reason that the platforms of both parties pledged them to that action. But when the Commander-in-Chief of the army and navy states in positive language that "the concurrence of the Senate in the constitutional amendment proposing the extension of the suffrage to women is vitally essential to the successful prosecution of the great war of humanity in which we are engaged," affirmation should have been the only answer.

What President Wilson says of the helpful part the women of the world have taken in the great struggle for democracy against autocracy is literally true. They have been at the forefront of every movement for enlisting and equipping the soldiers and sailors and for providing the necessities and comforts of the soldiers and sailors enlisted. They have been admitted to every hazard, to every form of labor and to every sacrifice which war entails and they have fulfilled every expectation. But they are still denied the only certificate of citizenship that means anything. The only recompense for full service that is adequate is still withheld for some unexplained reason.

The Senators in Congress for Pennsylvania, Boies Penrose and Philander C. Knox, are among those who refused to fitly reward the women of America for their splendid services in the war. They both participated in the Republican National convention of 1916 in which the party was pledged to the principle. But they held out because they imagine party advantage will be secured by such reaction. They expect to gain votes for the Penrose candidate for Governor, Senator Sproul, by repudiating a moral obligation which they helped to create or acquiesced in. Will the women of Pennsylvania aid them in their purpose? Their influence can defeat the Penrose plans by electing Judge Bonniwell Governor.

Next to buying Liberty bonds there is nothing of more present importance than urging voters to support the President by electing Democrats to Congress.

GROUNDHOGS DO LAY UP FOOD. At Least This Groundhog Has a Great Liking for Rambo Apples.

From time immemorial it has been the general belief that groundhogs sleep all winter; that they do not lay in a supply of food but go to sleep with the first fall of snow and sleep until groundhog day, February 2nd, but the "Watchman" has finally received what it considers indisputable proof from a man who, if his words is questioned, still has the material facts to sustain his assertion that groundhogs, or at least one groundhog, do lay up a supply of food. And the man we refer to is none other than Elmer C. Straub, who farms the old Alexander farm above the Sunnyside limekilns, and who is known among his friends as "Waxey." And here is the tale:

Last week Mr. Straub put in several days gathering in his winter apples. His apple house is located against his ice house, the cellar of the apple house, of course, being about six feet below the foundation of the ice house. By Thursday evening Mr. Straub had stored away quite a number of apples, including the Northern Spy, two other winter varieties and one barrel heaped full of choice rambos. But when he went to his apple house on Friday morning the first thing that "Waxey" noticed was that about a bushel of his rambos were missing. He looked around to find some trace of the thief or thieves but could discover nothing, and being of a rather philosophical nature he blamed the loss on himself for not locking the apple house.

Friday evening he securely nailed every window and every little hole in the house and then locked the door. When he went out Saturday morning nothing was disturbed but when he went into the apple house he discovered that about three pecks more of his rambo apples were missing. Now "Waxey" is not at all superstitious, but this mysterious disappearance of his choice apples kind of got on his nerves for a minute or two. Then he proceeded to investigate. At one side of the apple house, down near the bottom of the wall he found a hole and further examination revealed the footprints of a groundhog in the loose dust in the cellar. Then he recalled the fact that a groundhog had a burrow under the ice house and had evidently dug through the wall into his apple cellar. In pursuing his examination still further "Waxey" found where the little animal had been on the different bins and sampled the Northern Spy and other winter grades but in each case he spit out the apple until he reached the barrel of rambos, which were just to his liking and in the two nights he had carried away a bushel and three pecks of them.

The more "Waxey" thought of the matter on Saturday the more curious he became to know what that confounded groundhog did with his apples. Along in the afternoon he got a stick and prodded in the groundhog's burrow but failed to feel anything like rambo apples. Then he went into the apple house, looked in every corner and under the stationary bins, but still no rambos. While standing meditating on the affair he happened to glance upward and saw something on the top of the wall that looked peculiar. Climbing on the top of the bins he discovered his rambos piled very neatly on the top of the wall, between the wall and the roof. A peculiar thing in connection with the apples was that they were piled as neatly in rows three deep as they could have been piled by the human hand, and each apple bore two teeth marks. And from all appearances every one of the bushel and three pecks of apples were there.

But the mystery of "Waxey" is how the groundhog got them there. He not only had to get the apples out of the bins and from the bins to the top corner of the wall is easily two feet and a half. But the apples were there and from the tooth marks put there by the groundhog. And notwithstanding the fact that they constitute the biggest share of Mr. Straub's choice rambo apples he is going to leave them there just to see what happens. He plugged the hole up leading into the apple cellar and will keep it plugged until he removes his apples to the winter bins in his house cellar when he will open the hole and leave matters up to the groundhog.

According to an announcement from the State Forestry Department this week just 22,827 acres of woodland in Centre county were damaged by forest fires last spring, while the total in the State was 202,338 acres. The cost for extinguishing the fires was \$26,000, while the estimated damage to timber has been placed at \$360,000 and total damage of almost a million dollars. Most of the fires were the result of carelessness.

Put your ad. in the "Watchman."

SPAWLS FROM THE KEYSTONE

—Lest coveted war material fall into the hands of the Germans, rubber heels are ripped from all old shoes sent by the Hazleton Red Cross to the Belgians.

—Frederick W. Cranston, of Reading, last week appointed a clerk in the Auditor General's Department, at Harrisburg, fell dead at the Fourth street entrance to Capitol Park Tuesday when he was on his way to assume his new duties.

—A Holstein cow, on the Willow Spring farm, near Marietta, scared by a cat, ran into the barn, fell down a hay hole and broke her neck. The supposition is that the cow was lying down, when the cat tried to get milk from the cow's udder.

—Simon Miller, of Klinesville, last summer discovered a twin head of cabbage in his garden. One head he labeled "Germany" and the other "United States." The German head burst, and Miller thinks this is an ill omen and means that Germany will fall to pieces and lose the war.

—Friday, October 18th, was officially designated by Governor Brumbaugh as "walnut tree planting day" in a proclamation issued on Tuesday. The Governor urges school children, boy and girl scouts, sportsmen, farmers and "other well disposed citizens" to plant on that date.

—W. H. Kelly, of Lamb's Creek, is a resourceful farmer. He could not find a corn exactly to his liking, so he crossed a 22-row Dent with an 8-row Flint, and produced a 14-row Kelly, that has yielded 200 bushels to the acre. The cobs are a foot long loaded with jumbo kernels.

—All the tobacco in Clinton county this year has been cut and placed on laths in the sheds to cure, and the growers will have no further reason to be uneasy on account of damage by hail or frost. The tobacco is of excellent quality and the crop one of the largest ever grown in the county.

—Rev. James McK. Kelly, pastor of the Methodist church at York, L. C. Shue, pastor of the Methodist church at Saxton, and the Rev. Gordon Arch Williams, pastor of the Methodist church at Osceola Mills, have gone to Camp Taylor, Ky., to enter the army chaplains' training schools.

—Every man and woman employed by the Standard steel works at Burnham, 4850 in number, has subscribed for bonds to a total of \$350,000, and an amount was hoisted on Tuesday over the main office. The county's quota, \$1,200,000, will be reached this week, a total of \$934,300 being subscribed at the close of Tuesday's reports.

—Whether employees in casket works are essential workers was a question put up to the draft board at Hazleton last Saturday by the Hazleton coffin works, which wants William S. Schmauch given deferred classification. It is claimed that Schmauch could not be replaced without giving his substitute a year or two of training.

—When Janitor Klingensmith started the furnace in the Bank and Trust office building at Greensburg recently a huge South American box was discovered in the next building had received a big consignment of bananas and it is supposed the snake, which was 6 feet 8 inches long, was concealed in the fruit.

—Charles H. Lay, treasurer of the National Transit company at Oil City, has retired after forty-one years' service with that company and its predecessors. Mr. Lay was graduated from Cornell University in 1874, and three years later became an employee of an oil pipe line. He became assistant treasurer of the Transit company in 1898, and treasurer in 1905.

—Helen Elizabeth Grove, then three years old in May, 1911, was placed in a home at Huntingdon, from which she was adopted early the next summer by a family living near Bellefonte. The mother, now Mrs. J. B. Clemens, R. D. No. 2, Lewisburg, has been searching for her daughter for the past five years, but without results and would appreciate any information.

—When it seemed the lower end of Cumberland county would fall behind in the collection of peach stones for gas masks, Rev. C. D. Bisher, pastor of the Church of God, shed his coat and led the drive. The result was the sending of eleven bushels of the stones to the warehouse of the Harrisburg Chapter of the Red Cross. The pastor had the assistance of the school children and teachers of the Enola schools.

—William Lansdale, aged 45 years, a well known miner employed at Shaft No. 2, near DuBois, was fatally murdered Tuesday night, September 28th, at 11:30 o'clock, while endeavoring to escape from two highwaymen. Lansdale started to run and was shot twice by one of the robbers, a bullet entering his stomach and causing his death. A companion who was with Lansdale, Mike McAlonis, was robbed of fifty cents in cash and an empty pocketbook, after being struck down unconscious. The highwaymen made good their escape.

—Mrs. Fred Fish, of Lewisburg, has taken out license for herself and husband to hunt this season, and says she expects to enjoy a couple weeks' camping in the open for big and little game. Mrs. Fish has gained quite a reputation as a breeder of tame hares, and has one in her burrow that weighs eighteen pounds. In taking out her license she said the cotton-tail would have the advantage of her, as her sympathies went with the little animals with which she was brought in constant contact.

—Limestone as a substitute for coal has been proven to be a success by a Lancaster county farmer, Christian H. Habecker, of Rohrerstown. During last winter he kept his house at above a normal temperature on a mixture of two-thirds coal and one-third limestone. At times he used half limestone and the results were just as good. The stone is crushed into nut size and mixed with the coal, the latter is placed in the furnace. By mixing in the bin there is danger of explosion from gas. The method is especially commendable to farmers, because the lime released from the stone proves an excellent fertilizer.

—Increases that range from \$30 to \$60 a month are to be the reward of anthracite miners, according to announcements made at Wilkes-Barre, Tuesday, by officials of their organization. It is reported that Dr. Garfield and Secretary Labor Wilson will approve a direct raise of \$1.40 per day in the wages of company miners and \$2 a day in the wages of contract miners. Pump runners and twelve-hour men are to be listed at \$5 a day. Official announcement of the wage increase is withheld, but is certain to be given indirectly, the miners' chief declares. They indicate the increase will be the greatest ever accorded the hard coal workers.