

INK SLINGS.

The new moon is lying away round to the north; indicative of cool weather.
Probably the revolution in Hungary is only a bluff, but if it is it is one of the kind that should be called at once.
Even if you did happen to stick those onions in the up-sign of the moon you needn't worry. They can't get out of the ground because they are frozen fast.
It cost New York \$927,000 to tender the welcome home to the 27th Division. We merely refer to the matter because Centre county will soon organize to perfect plans for a proper welcome home celebration for her sons.
A little premature was our comment last week about spring. Scarcely was the "Watchman" off the press when it jumped back into the lap of winter and has been lingering there with a tenacity that doesn't augur well for the vegetation that had been forced out by the warm weather of the early part of the month.
The hotel keepers of Atlantic City and other shore resorts are sobbing their eyes out because the federal railroad commission has not reduced passenger rates and promoted excursions for their benefit. It is very pertinent to inquire as to whether these wailing sharks have reduced boarding rates at their hotels.
The movement to organize for the propagation and conservation of game and fish in the woods and streams of Centre county should have a strong appeal to all lovers of nature. It will result in much good if there is genuine interest taken in it and, if not, it will add one more to the lot of dead organizations we have started, only to be killed on the rocks of indifference.
Schools for instruction in and dissemination of Bolshevik propaganda have been discovered at Macanagua, in the Wilkes-Barre field. Seventy-five organizers had been identified there. The Legislature should look upon this menace as a stimulus to hasten the passage of a seditious law with teeth in it sharp enough to drive every foreigner out of the country who undertakes in any way to undermine its institutions.
The "Watchman," has gone to considerable trouble and some expense in reproducing Walter Camp's primer of physical culture in this issue. We have done it for the public welfare, which means you and all persons in whom you are interested. Public health, after all, is the greatest public asset and if we are to have that we must have individual health. Preserve this primer, put its advice into daily practice and we guarantee that you will discover that nature designed you to be a far happier, more vigorous being than you are now.
The manner in which the adherents of Knox, Lodge and Sherman are scrambling to get onto the League of Nations' band wagon is a credit to their ability to sense the popular feeling. These reactionaries have discovered that popular feeling is with the President and they are using every pretext to get to cover. The amendments suggested by Elihu Root have proven a veritable life line to a lot of them and the way they are grabbing it is evidence that all their opposition to the League was "hunk," conceived and spread for political purposes.
We regret that the series of very interesting letters that the "Watchman" has been publishing over the signature of A. C. Wolf is concluded in this issue. Seldom in our long experience in publishing a newspaper have we read letters so full of news meat. Our readers who have missed the previous instalments need but read the last one in this issue to fully understand our meaning when we say that Mr. Wolf is given the "Watchman" readers a glimpse into phases of life in California such as many of them have never had before.
The Chicago city election on Tuesday quite upset the popular idea as to what women will do to liquor when they all get the franchise. Voting on the general proposition "Shall Chicago be dry territory," the proposal was overwhelmingly defeated. The men voted wet four to one; that was not so surprising, but the fact that the women also voted wet, and nearly two to one, is really surprising. Of course the contest was merely an expression of public opinion and in no way could invalidate the enforcement of the dry amendment on January 1st next.
We note, with sympathy, that one of the last visitors our distinguished Congressman, the Hon. Charles Rowland, had before he shed the mantle of official life in Washington, to return to his home in Philipsburg, carried away with him six quarts of whiskey, six quarts of champagne and three silk hats. Knowing that the Hon. Charles voted to give the country a chance to go bone dry there is nothing startling in the news that he had so much good liquor lying around loose. Because he had lived in Washington long enough to know what a dry place means and likewise to know the charm of an occasional oasis in the desert. But the three silk hats? They've got us guessing. Surely the dignity of the Twenty-first district must have been upheld as it never was before in Washington when its Congressman had his hall rack so loaded that he could make a grab in the dark and never miss a statesman's lid.

Republican Congressional Program.

The plans of the Republican leaders for the next Congress are ambitious but not promising. According to the program of the Steering Committee the first work will be the passage of the appropriation bills defeated at the end of the last session by a filibuster engineered by these same leaders. The next action will be the passage of a tariff bill. Recently British manufacturers of steel rails yielded to American manufacturers a French order for 750,000 tons for the reason that they could not compete with American makers. But the Republican statesmen will put a heavy tariff on rails so that American manufacturers may advance prices to home consumers and contribute the difference to the Republican slush fund for the campaign of 1920.
Having thus restored the tariff graft to the manufacturers of steel and iron and made certain of a prolific source of campaign money to the Republican machine, the leaders in the next Congress propose to revise and amplify the currency laws and turn back the railroads to private ownership. The currency legislation enacted by the Democratic Congress four years ago has been pronounced by the ablest financiers of the world the perfection of scientific monetary legislation. It has made financial panics absolutely impossible and carried the country through a crisis such as has never been experienced before. But it deprived the money sharks of Wall Street of the opportunity to manipulate the currency supply so as to rob the commercial world of will, and the old system will be restored so that Wall Street may again contribute millions to the party slush fund.
Of course the restoration of the railroads to the control of private owners will receive prompt attention. Since the control of railroad property has been in the hands of the government speculation in railroad securities, shares, bonds and mortgages, has been completely cut out. This fact deprived the Wall Street speculators of their greatest source of tainted revenue. It also cut out from the Republican campaign committee a generous flow of corruption funds as recompense for the liberty to loot the public. It will work a reduction of the wages of railroad employees, also, and rob the transportation facilities of the country of much of their efficiency. But it will vastly benefit the Republican machine and that is why a Republican Congress was chosen.
A headline over a Washington dispatch in an esteemed contemporary reads: "Republicans Frantic in Hunt for Candidate." Senator Borah is equally frantic in hunt for the nomination but even a lack of material would hardly justify the nomination of Borah.

One Promising Bud Nipped.

One of the promising buds fatally nipped by the recent cold spell was that of an early adjournment of the Legislature. From the beginning of the session gossip in the lobbies has fixed the date for final adjournment not later than the middle of May. Now it is regarded as practically certain that the session will run long into the month of June and may extend to July. The reasons for the change in plans are new and unexpected developments in the factional quarrels between the Penrose and Vare forces of Philadelphia. The time of the Legislature and the money of the people must be wasted because these political pirates are unable to agree upon the division of the spoils.
The legislation upon which the lines of contention are drawn is various and some of it important. Residents of the city who favor good government want a new charter and for one reason or another Senator Penrose is supporting their demand. The reformers ask for a measure to rip up the Board of Registration, a notoriously corrupt group of party bandits and Penrose is supporting that demand. They also demand a complete reorganization of the police service, substituting the metropolitan system, and Penrose is in accord with them on that proposition. If the electorate of the State had faith in Penrose the reforms in question might be easily and quickly accomplished.
But there is the rub. A vast majority of the people are persuaded that the Vares are selfish and sordid in their political activities and public safety as well as political integrity require a complete ripping out of all their refuges for party rogues. But there is hesitation for the reason that it is apprehended that ripping out Vares and putting in Penrose would be "jumping from the frying pan into the fire" and afford little if any improvement. There is ample reason for this apprehension, moreover. The recent actions of our Senior Senator gives little promise of pure purpose. But it is certain that no change could be for the worse. Conditions are as bad as possible.

Germany Will Sign the Treaty.

There is no reason to worry over current rumors that Germany will refuse to sign the peace pact. One or two German blatherskites have been asserting that only an entirely satisfactory pact will be accepted by the German government and others have been setting up conditions that must be met in order to get Germany's assent to permanent peace. But they are consulting their imaginations. Germany will sign any terms of peace promulgated by the Paris conference or else Germany will be licked into such a state of helplessness that she will be glad to sign anything offered in the shape of a peace protocol. There will be no fooling with Germany in the future. She must toe the mark.
Less than a week before the Kaiser sneaked into Holland for safety he vehemently declared that Germany would consent to nothing except "an honorable peace." Now he would probably agree to lead a little German band in Hoboken in consideration of a guarantee for the safety of his worthless person. Those German statesmen who are now "talking through their hats" about terms of peace are as far from base as the Kaiser was when he was boasting. When the Peace Conference completes its work Germany will be invited to sign the convention and she will respond with the alacrity that a tramp might answer the call to a sumptuous dinner. It will simply be a case of sign or suffer.
It is not in the spirit of cruelty that these facts are set forth. The people of this country and those of Europe might justly hold resentment against Germany because of the atrocities perpetrated during the war with the full assent of the German people. But no resentments will be written into the peace treaty. That great instrument, in the preparation of which the best talent in the world is being employed, will simply make a just inventory of the crimes of Germany, mercifully assess the damages and indicate the place for signing. Germany will do the rest and do it "with neatness and dispatch" or else. And it will hardly be necessary to say what will be the consequence of failure.
Italy will not withdraw from the peace conference because of trifling disappointments. Italians are strong bluffers but they are game losers and will not destroy the hopes of a peace loving world by petulance.

Patriotism or Politics.

The question of loyalty to the government or fidelity to the Vares machine is pending in the Legislature at Harrisburg. Early in the session Representative Bolard, of Crawford county, introduced a bill requiring legal advertising to be published in English language newspapers. It was defeated on final passage in the House through the Vares influence a couple of weeks ago but on a motion to reconsider was replaced on the calendar and passed. Now it is pending in the Senate and the Vares influence is being expended in an effort to defeat it. The result is in doubt at this writing but Senator Vares hopes to stifle it finally. He has already held it up for a considerable time.
Outside of Philadelphia there is little interest in the foreign language publications. In the anthracite coal regions there are a few weekly papers of meagre circulation printed in German and Yiddish, but they are necessarily self-sustaining, though the German issues are helped more or less by official advertising. In Philadelphia, however, there are a number of Italian and Yiddish publications which could not endure a month without the generous advertising patronage given to them by the Vares controlled public officials. The publishers of these papers are servile followers of the Vares and the public patronage paid out of the city treasury is their recompense.
It is freely admitted that without this public patronage most of these foreign language papers would have to suspend. It is generally believed that the suspension of these papers would deplete the strength of the Vares machine by several thousand votes. It has been proved by the action of the House that if those who know these facts would vote for the Bolard bill it would be adopted by the Senate. But the Penrose Senators are averse to taking the action for the reason that votes lost to the Vares machine are lost to the Republican party and they are afraid of the result in the future. Strangely enough the Republicans are not as confident of the future as the results in the past would justify.

Mr. Eugene Debs threatens a general strike throughout the country in the event the Supreme court refuses to obey his orders. Coincident with the strike Mr. Debs ought to be committed to prison for life.
In Budapest the Soviet authorities kill looters and in Russia the Soviet authorities loot everybody.

Stop Talking and Saw Wood.

At the close of a long session of the Peace Conference on Monday President Wilson told his colleagues that the time for talk is ended and that for action has arrived. The job is a big one and of vast importance. But a good deal of time has been consumed in the consideration of the various problems involved and as President Wilson stated, the people are growing impatient. The most difficult feature of the work, the covenant of the League of Nations, was practically agreed upon six weeks ago. The intervening time has been consumed in the discussion of questions that might have been settled in less time. This is the substance of the President's complaint and it is justified.
It is universally agreed that Germany must make reparation for the property ruthlessly destroyed in France and Belgium. It was settled at the signing of the armistice that Alsace and Lorraine should be restored to France and that the Italian provinces which had been purloined by Austria at various times within a century should be restored. Differences have recently arisen concerning the boundaries of other States or Colonies but they are not vital and ought not to require much time in settlement. That being true the only question is one of mathematics. The thing is to figure up the damages and give judgment for the amount. Let the future take care of the payments but see that they are made.
As we have already stated expedition is of the greatest importance. The signing of the protocol with the covenant of the League of Nations attached, will mark the beginning of the end of disorders in Europe. Whether it be Bolshevicks, Soviets, Sparticans or Socialists the public notice that the League of Nations proposes to stop all sorts of lawlessness by force will admonish the leaders to behave. For the reason that they will not behave until such admonition is given there ought to be no delay. This country wants to "resume business at the old stand" and that will not be possible until order has been restored in Europe. Therefore, stop talking and saw wood.
Senator Borah declared he wouldn't support the League of Nations even if the Saviour asked him to. But when Elihu Root expressed a favorable opinion of the plan Borah changed his mind which shows that the Saviour is not in the favor of the Republican leaders.

Are You Physically Fit and Do You Want to Be?

When we tackled the job of war, the man that was physically fit for that job was a rare exception. Twenty-nine per cent. of the men between twenty-one and thirty-one who were examined by draft boards were rejected. If the war had continued, so that men over thirty-one would have come up for examination, the proportion would have been still greater. Physically, a man passes his zenith between thirty-one and thirty-five and this is to be regretted because he then knows more and can get bigger results with a smaller effort.
According to Walter Camp, it is not necessary that a man should be physically unfit before he is seventy and we all know that, for a generation, on questions of athletics, Walter Camp has been an authority; and we also know that he was the big man in Yale athletics. Athletics and physical training were a hobby with him until the war. Then the government sent for him to overlook the physical training in fifteen naval stations. Now letters are pouring into his office from people who want to be physically fit. The National Security League is printing pamphlets containing his exercises. The attention of Congress has been called to the notable results he has achieved.
It is for the above reasons that we are devoting four columns to Walter Camp's "Daily Dozen Set Up" illustrated by eleven figures and hope that you will avail yourself of this opportunity to learn how to be physically fit by devoting a half hour a day to the purpose.
It is important at this time to remember in the future that during the war the Republican leaders did everything in their power to defeat the plans of the government of the United States.
Old Dame Nature sprung a real April fool on us on Tuesday morning in the shape of a little more snow and a genuine freeze. Let us hope it will be the last.
Somebody ought to give Dr. Dernburg a hint that pro-Germanism is no longer a controlling force in the world.
Of course we are opposed to assassination but Lenin ought to be removed in some way.
How do you like your new home, or didn't you move on April 1st?

Fresh Air.

The Paris (France) Daily Mail.
The Germans, who are bad psychologists, are asking for "a Wilson peace." The Allies and the United States, if they keep their heads and work well together, will give them a peace based on President Wilson's principles. The Germans will not like it.
The reason why the Germans ask for "a Wilson peace" is because they hope thus to prevent the governments of the Associated peoples from making a peace on the basis of the President's principles. Some Allied writers whose nerves are shakier than their vision is long, seem inclined to help the Germans by arguing that, since they ask for "a Wilson peace," the Allies must beware of President Wilson.
When too many people, concentrated in one place, work too hard at too many difficult questions, their tempers grow short and they become flurried. In such cases, a little fresh air is an excellent sedative. Let us open the window.
It is President Wilson's chief glory to have formulated, in principle, the kind of peace which the Associated peoples want. His points were not altogether new. Many of them had been, at least, adumbrated by Allied statesmen before he laid them down. Others were concordantly proclaimed by Allied governments at the very beginning of the war as the objects for which they were fighting. What President Wilson did was to interpret, more fully and more accurately than any of his statesmen-colleagues had done, the minds of the Allied peoples. Consequently he became, almost overnight, the leader of the best Allied public opinion.
WHY MR. WILSON WAS ACCLAIMED.
When he was acclaimed in Paris, in England and in Italy as few men have ever been acclaimed before, it was not because he is President of the United States, nor for his "beautiful eyes," nor even, as an Allied poet might put it, for his thirty-two teeth, nor yet on account of his bewitching smile.
It was because—in the estimation of the people who have suffered, whose sons have fought and whose men and women, boys and girls, have worked—the ideas he enunciated represent, on the whole, their views of the enduring peace they mean to have. He was hailed as the symbol of a new era.
When he came to Europe he did not bring with him a peace treaty ready made in his pocket. He came to help and he helped in making the peace of the peoples, to learn how it could best be made, to counsel and be counselled, and to see that the permanent contribution of the United States to the order of things be made on lines that would, in the long run, commend themselves to the sound idealism of the American nation.
Some experts in Transatlantic politics would have us believe that the people of the United States care little for "a Wilson peace." They tell us glibly that the United States Senate will put many a spoke in the President's wheel. Whether these things be true or false—and they are certainly not wholly true—they do not concern us Europeans. We have no business to go behind the Head of the United States Executive, who represents, as long as he is President, the whole people of the United States in their political dealings with us. How far they agree or disagree with their President is their business, not ours.
We did not accept thirteen out of fourteen of President Wilson's principles as the foundation of the peace because they had been formulated by an American President. We accepted them chiefly because they were, in the main, our own principles. And we welcomed them the more heartily because the fact that our principles had been formulated by the American President—who with all his virtues and failings is acknowledged to be an excellent judge of public feeling in his own country—proved that the main currents of public feeling in Europe and in America were substantially identical. This identity seems to be, and is, of the happiest augury for the success of true and long-sighted peacemakers.
SHORTSIGHTED PEACEMAKERS.
There are, however, shortsighted peacemakers who take other views. They think that if one Allied country insists upon this or that demand which its experts have framed, it may gain fuller compensation for its sacrifices. There are well meaning people who, in all good faith, would, for instance, run in Franco-British concord over questions like those of Syria or Arabia, who would undermine the ancient love between France and the United States because French peasants are notoriously greedy, or who think that nothing much matters provided that the Commonwealth of British nations and the United States of America stand firmly together as a world-embracing League of Anglo-Saxons.
The minds of all these people are out of focus or, at least, they work in an atmosphere so hazy as to impede their mental vision. They need a dose of clear, fresh air.
No issue, great or small, can be allowed to stand in the way of the reciprocal and positive good-will which the Associated peoples fought the war and with which they will insist that their representatives shall make the peace. They all stand or fall together—and they do not intend to fall. If their delegates waver or grow short-tempered, there is one consideration that may impart to all (Continued on page 4, Col. 6)

SPAWLS FROM THE KEYSTONE

Mrs. Annie Bubbed, of Pottsville, who was sent to jail for one year after conviction of selling her daughter, Edith, in marriage to Elke Arden for \$1300 must stay in the penitentiary indefinitely until she pays back the money, according to a court ruling.
The Industrial Fuel Co., composed of Shamokin capitalists has sold an important coal washery operation located at Keefer's Station to a Milton industry for \$30,000. The tract of coal land is 200 feet long and 55 feet in width. The local bed is about 6 feet deep and is estimated to contain one million tons of coal.
After being out over twenty-four hours a jury at Sunbury, in the case of J. R. Smith, of Milton, versus the borough of Shamokin, awarded the plaintiff damages to the extent of \$1,850. Smith, an aged man, sued for \$10,000 for injuries received in a fall on a brick pavement in Shamokin. He was permanently crippled by the fall.
The American Car and Foundry Co., of Berwick, is making plans to take care of all returned soldiers by weeding out those who came to secure the high wartime wages and did not intend to become permanent residents. The plan is to make a gradual survey of the forces and when the soldiers come home, there will be jobs awaiting them.
Extensive use of lime for fertilizer in the older agricultural regions of the State has been reported by the agents of the State Department of Agriculture who have started out on the spring sampling of fertilizers to determine whether they are complying with Pennsylvania standards. In some sections abandoned quarries and lime kilns have been revived and there is a brisk demand for the product.
While walking along the railroad tracks near the number six colliery of the G. B. Markle Coal company at Jeddo, Edwood Troll and Joseph Murrin detected a large ball that had a tendency to move and on getting closer discovered a squirming mass of snakes in a dormant state. They dispatched the entire lot and on unravelling the reptiles counted twenty-three, among them several blacksnakes that measured six feet and over.
When the ringing of a telephone bell aroused him suddenly from a deep sleep one night last week, Guy Ewing, of South Williamsport, leaped from his bed. As he jumped he twisted his head in a peculiar manner, so that he dislocated the third vertebra in his neck. Before many minutes passed his head was drawn to the side so far that his face lay on his shoulder. Mr. Ewing suffered intense pain until the dislocation could be reduced by a physician.
The celebrated Windsor case of Bradford, on trial in the courts of Cattaraugus county, N. Y., has been settled by the Pennsylvania Railroad paying the heirs \$20,000. On July 4, 1917, Mrs. Windsor, her son Samuel, and two daughters, Gail and Katherine, while riding in an auto, were run down at a railroad crossing near Irvine, N. Y., by a gasoline car owned by the Pennsylvania Railroad, and all four of them were killed. The suit was brought to recover damages.
Reeing 2000 miles from the Panama Canal Zone to Sunbury, in the hopes of finding his dying mother alive, Walton F. Senebach arrived on Sunday a few hours before she passed away, but in time to say words of farewell. Young Senebach is a government employe at Panama, and when he got the telegraphic word he rushed to Sunbury as fast as steam could carry him. Mrs. Ada F. Senebach, his mother, was 65 years old, and she was the widow of Charles Senebach, for many years a blacksmith shop foreman for the Pennsylvania Railroad at Sunbury.
The proposition of the Bayless Pulp and Paper company, which has a large mill at Austin, Pa., which was almost vetoed out by a flood a few years ago, to give dollar for dollar for the purpose of establishing in the village a \$50,000 community club house, with theatre, banquet rooms, ball room, gymnasium, swimming pool, bowling alleys, billiard and smoking rooms, has been accepted. The company, which has added \$25,000, and the corporation guarantees to the town subscribers 5 per cent. interest annually on the money which they have invested, to say nothing of the great benefits to be derived from this institution by the community at large.
Orders have been issued for the State Armory Board to overhaul the forty-eight armories owned by the Commonwealth and that they shall be in first-class condition for the returning units of the Keystone Division, if needed, and form headquarters for the new National Guard. A survey was recently made of each of the buildings and at the meeting of the board, at which contracts were let for three buildings and for repairs for two, it was ordered all others be put into good condition. Some of the armories have been used by units of the reserve militia and others have practically been idle since the guardsmen left for Camp Hancock in the summer of 1917. One of the armories referred to is located in Bellefonte.
Send up to our house for a baby or a bomb, was the startling message which came to the Pottsville police department. A woman residing near Eighth and Laurel streets declared a burlap bag had been brought into her cellar by persons unknown. The bag contained a box, and on opening the latter, the police were almost convinced there was a bomb inside, as was after wad of cotton was removed. When still more cotton was removed, the police were sure it was a bomb, as insulating tape came to light and the contents were handled very gingerly. Finally the package in the center of the cotton was uncovered and opening it up the policemen found a bottle of whiskey. Investigation showed a brother of the mistress of the house had put the liquid away as an oasis after July 1.
Mansfield is going to have a community auction on April 16th, under the auspices of the local Business Men's association. The sale will begin promptly at 10 a. m. on the pavement between Wellsboro and Sherwood streets. The fees will be 5 per cent. on all sums under \$20, goods from \$20 to \$40, auction fee of \$1 each and above \$40, 3 per cent. of selling price. All goods must be in hands of the committee before the opening of the sale. Most everybody has something they do not want that some one else does and this will be a gala occasion. Ladies of the Grange will serve dinner at the Grange hall at the noon hour for the accommodation of out-of-town guests, and there will be sports on the pavement for the amusement of the public. Bellefonte citizens might try out the above.