

INK SLINGS.

—Next week, Chautauqua.

—The only thing that keeps Bellefonte from the enjoyment of weekly band concerts is the lack of a band to give them.

—There is only one Campbell in Congress but he seems to have convinced most of the other Members that it is easy to go dry.

—Congress may forget the men who were maimed in the service of our country, but not while Woodrow Wilson is in the White House.

—The arrival of corn on the cob brings back to view the fellow on the other side of the table who has butter smeared all over the lower half of his face.

—The occasional fogs that hang over Bellefonte after a storm cause the air ships to fly about in a way that reminds one of the erratic flights of lost wild geese.

—Watch the farm boy who spends most of his time leaning on the handle of his pitchfork. He will be applying for a school before long or going in to town to read law.

—The Bolsheviks of Italy, Hungary and Russia having joined those opposed to the League of Nations we presume that Lodge, Reed & Co. will be all the more convinced that they are right.

—Gen. Goethals gave Congress quite as severe a jolt as did Admiral Sims when he told the Senate committee on inquiry that he never knew of a war that had been conducted without extravagance.

—Sunday school picnics are evidently not in the favor of the weather man for the Presbyterians, Methodists and Episcopalians have all had rain when fair weather would have been much more to their liking.

—The movement to build theatres in motor lorries for the purpose of touring the country districts is more or less a reversion to the type when the traveling Punch and Judy show mystified and charmed our unwitting grandfathers.

—Hi Johnson says: "Italy despises us, France distrusts us, England uses us, and Japan bluffs us." All of which might be believed if we all were the miserable pikers that the Senator from California has proven himself to be.

—Republican Senators who are trying to discover something to make a fuss about are probably still pondering over Gen. Goethals' statement that no war has ever been conducted without extravagance. Inasmuch as the party represented by these reprehensible muck rakers has been in power in the two preceding wars they are up to the "stop, look and listen" sign.

—Congressman Pou, of North Carolina, a Prohibitionist, has admitted that there are now in his State more illicit stills than there were saloons before it went dry. He probably knows what he is talking about, but he might have minimized the effect of his statement had he added that it is far more difficult to get the stuff from the illicit still than it was from the open saloon.

—Farmers who are wise will place a thousand dollars or more of additional insurance on the crops in their barns. The barns are full to bulging now with crops that are double or triple the value of those insured several years ago and with lightning as a daily hazard the foresighted farmer will increase his insurance accordingly, carrying it only until he has threshed and sold his grain.

—Dr. Carl Muck, formerly director of the Boston symphony orchestra who once thought the "Star Spangled Banner" added a discordant note at the conclusion of his concerts, is still in the federal prison at Oglethorpe, Georgia. He doesn't want to be deported and prefers taking what is coming to him here to being sent back to Germany where his reward would probably be a second-hand iron cross.

—As the blockade has lifted food-stuffs in Germany have taken a tumble of over one hundred per cent. Amazing quantities of hoarded foods are being thrown on the market at any price to be disposed of before the arrival of supplies from the outside world. If Germany was as near the verge of starvation as reported these profiteers on the lives of their fellows should be mulcted of every penny they have made out of the discreditable business.

—In the first six months of 1918 the railroads of the United States transported 7,250,000 military passengers, hauling each for a distance of six hundred and sixty miles. We are prone to forget that so far as certain activities are concerned the war is not over and when trains are late and passenger coaches not up to standard criticism without a thought of the fact that the railroads are being taxed more in getting the boys home than they were in mobilizing them.

—Those Prohibition fanatics who are trying to carry the operation of dry laws too far will waken up to discover that their over-zeal has robbed the country of much of the good the victory otherwise would have brought. In the last analysis it is legalized rum traffic that the country has revolted at, not the personal use of it. And when any group of zealots undertake to nullify the ancient fundamental principle of liberty as exemplified in the theory that a man's home is his castle they will cause a revulsion of feeling that will demand far more liberal legislation than is at present contemplated.

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Opposition to Treaty Weakening.

The weakening of the opposition to the peace treaty in the Senate is revealed in the shifting of the cause of complaint. Hitherto the objections to the measure were based on the assertion that it created a super-government to which sovereignty was surrendered, that it worked the abrogation of the Monroe Doctrine, that it relinquished to outside influences control of our immigration laws and that it did a lot of other things in subversion of our civil liberties and domestic rights. But all these reasons for opposition seem to have been withdrawn and the matter of counter claims between China and Japan substituted as the principal, if not the only, reason for rejecting the treaty.

In 1889 China entered into a treaty with Germany under which Germany acquired certain commercial concessions, for a period, in the Shantung peninsula. In the early period of the war Japan sent an armed force and dispossessed Germany of her property. It is claimed that subsequently, but before the United States got into the war, England, France and Italy agreed that after the close of the war Japan should continue to exercise the concessions given by China to Germany by treaty a quarter of a century before. In the Versailles conference, after mature deliberation, and upon the assurance that at the expiration of the time limit, Japan would restore the peninsula to China, this agreement was confirmed.

Now the whole fabric of civilization is to be impaired because of an imaginary injustice to China. Senator Lodge's heart bleeds for the poor, down-trodden chink. A substantial guarantee of enduring peace is to be forfeited because Senators Borah, Reed, Sherman and Norris can't tolerate such an outrage against the washe-washe of Asia whose "ways that are dark" forced Bret Harte into poetry and almost drove the Pacific States into secession four or five years ago. It would be a mighty poor excuse for the opposition if it were an excuse and not a subterfuge. As a matter of fact, however, the real excuse for the fight is that it is a political necessity for the moribund Republican party.

—The Attorney General's office has had more space on the front page during the four months of Mr. Palmer's term than during the six years and a half in which it was filled by more modest and at least equally capable Democrats. "It pays to advertise."

Goethals Answers Important Questions.

Those enterprising but bone-headed Republican Congressmen who are "hunting a needle in a haystack," got a just but rather sharp jolt from Major General Goethals, the other day. They naturally imagined that General Goethals would be a willing and helpful witness in their effort to prove graft or something equally reprehensible in the operations of the administration at the beginning of the war. It will be remembered that the General had been called into the service, mainly on account of his reputation acquired in the construction of the Panama canal, and that irreconcilable differences with his associates in the work, caused his subsequent retirement and some bad feeling.

In the beginning of his testimony General Goethals did lift the hopes of the partisan inquisitors to a high level. He freely expressed his dissent from the methods favored by his colleagues and declared that they were inefficient and wasteful. He added that because of these delinquencies he had taken over the prerogatives, first of one and then another of the agencies until he finally clashed with an obdurate official with the result that both were relieved from the service. This was "peaches and cream" for the partisan committee. It created the hope that something in the form of a scandal would be developed, and as might have been expected the committee got gay.

Finally the chief inquisitor of the committee asked the General about graft and got a reply that there was nothing of the sort in sight at any stage of the operations. The question was put in various forms but to no purpose. The transactions were entirely free of selfish plans or purposes, General Goethals declared, and there was neither fraud nor graft. In despair Congressman Graham, of the committee, asked if there were not extravagance in the operations and that provoked "the retort courteous," if not "the lie direct." "There never was a war without extravagance," he replied, and added that he had himself been extravagant when he "had to buy at any price."

—It is to be hoped that the Crown Prince will also be brought to trial in London. There ought to be some comedy in this sad business.

—If the voters of Congressman Campbell's district are wise he will stay at home the rest of his life.

League of Nations Essential.

In presenting the treaty of peace to the Senate for ratification the other day, President Wilson indulged in a keen bit of sarcasm. "I avail myself," he said, "of the earliest opportunity to lay the treaty before you for ratification." For more than a month the Republican Senators have been discussing the provisions of the treaty and criticising the text of the instrument. But the President seems to have paid no attention to their activities. He appears to have been oblivious of their chatter. In parliamentary practice a measure cannot be considered until it is properly before the body. On Thursday last the President availed himself of "the earliest opportunity to lay the treaty before" the Senate.

But the next bit of sarcasm was not the strongest feature of the President's address in presenting the treaty to the Senate, however. In language as forceful as it was cogent he showed that a league of nations is "an indispensable instrumentality for the maintenance of the new order it has been their (the members of the Peace Conference), purpose to set up in the world—the world of civilized men." Without it the great victory achieved for democracy and humanity will have been without value. The lives sacrificed by the splendid armies of the United States, Great Britain, France and Italy will have been wasted. It is the guarantee to the world against a recurrence of such a calamity.

The defeat of Germany in 1918 is of little value to the world if Germany may reorganize its vast military establishment and renew hostilities in a few years. The creation of the new governments of Poland, Czechoslovakia and the rehabilitation of Serbia, Rumania and other nations would be a waste of energy if Germany might within a few months reach out its military arm and crush them. The guarantee and the only security against this outrage is the league of nations. It will hold Germany and all other nations disposed to war to the obligations of peace expressed in the covenant and make the victory achieved at so vast a cost to the world worth while. The President made these facts plain.

—Hi Johnson says that anybody who says the late Colonel Roosevelt would favor the League of Nations, if he were alive, "is a liar." But nobody of reasonable discretion would say that the late Colonel would be for anything or against anything, except the Democratic party, for that matter.

Lodge Has a New Ally.

Senator Henry Cabot Lodge, of Massachusetts, and Senator Jim Reed, of Missouri, have acquired a new and formidable ally in their fight against the League of Nations. The morning newspapers, the other day, contained an Associated Press dispatch dated Rome, which conveyed the following important information: "The intrinsigant Socialists have published a manifesto proclaiming a general strike on July 20th and 21st as a protest against the peace treaty, which is denounced as 'an attempt by the Allies to suffocate Bolshevism in Russia and Hungary.'" The manifesto adds that workmen of England, France, Switzerland, Holland, Denmark and Sweden will join the movement.

This declaration is signed by the General Confederation of Labor, so that Messrs. Lodge and Reed are to be congratulated on the ground that they are getting support from their kind in various sections of the world. But the General Confederation of Labor in Rome must not be confused with the American Federation of Labor in this country. The concern in Rome, like the Bolsheviks in Russia and Hungary, is made up of men who won't work and won't permit any one else to work, if they can prevent it. The American Federation of Labor, which enthusiastically supports the League of Nations, on the contrary, is composed of men of high character and industrial life.

The defeat of the League of Nations could serve the purpose of no element other than the outlaws who compose the Bolsheviks of Russia, Italy and Hungary. Camp followers who live on the spoils and wastes of war want no covenants which will secure enduring peace. But Henry Cabot Lodge and his associates in the United States Senate are willing to serve the purposes of these miscreants because they hope that in the confusion likely to follow they may find some partisan political advantage. Lenin and Trotsky are no doubt following the progress of Lodge's fight against the League of Nations with much interest and sympathy but their hopes will be disappointed.

—It is a safe bet that a good many Republicans who were opposed to the President's trip abroad now wish he had never come back.

Ratification Fight is On.

The fight on the ratification of the treaty of peace is now on in the Senate and the indications are that it will be a dandy. The proceedings of the late Limekiln club will have nothing on it. For example, on Monday the Senate committee on Foreign Relations approved three resolutions, introduced by Senator Borah, Senator Lodge and Senator LaFollette, respectively. One demands details of the Shantung settlement; another asks for "a copy of a letter said to have been written for General Bliss, Secretary Lansing and Mr. Henry White, protesting against the treaty provisions affecting Shantung," and the third is an inquiry why Costa Rica was not permitted to sign the peace treaty.

The Limekiln club might have gone a step further and demanded a complete report of the proceedings of the police court of Versailles the day after the German delegates were attacked while leaving the conference hall, which would have been quite as relevant. The Shantung settlement was the work of the conference and President Wilson had as little to do with it as any other individual member. The letter "said to have been written by General Bliss, Secretary Lansing and Mr. White" may never have been written at all and if it was written could probably be obtained by application to either of the alleged authors. For information as to why Costa Rica didn't sign the treaty application should be made to the conference or an examination made of the records.

But the pettyfoggers of the Senate have set out to nag the President as much as possible and delay the ratification of the treaty as long as may be. In the fulfillment of this purpose one absurd proposition is as good as another and the three resolutions taken together may afford texts for fool speeches covering a considerable period of time. They will get their authors no where, however, and accomplish little other than a temporary postponement of the restoration of normal business conditions throughout the country. Borah, Lodge and LaFollette, probably imagine that confusion in business will help their party in the coming elections and that is the reason for the resolution.

—The Prohibitionists are not likely to have as easy a triumph in England as they had in this country and the time is not as auspicious for their campaign either.

No Report, No Pay for Constables.

In the future constables in Pennsylvania will not get a trip to the county seat at the expense of the county and a day's pay in addition, unless they have some infraction of the law to report, according to a law passed by the last Legislature and which has been signed by Governor Sproul.

Under the old law constables were entitled to attend court on the first day of every session when their names were called and they had an opportunity to present in writing any infraction of the law in their bailiwick. But it was only occasionally that any presented a report. In most cases when the constable's name was called he merely stood up and said: "Nothing to report." For this they were entitled to a day's pay and mileage and from Bellefonte. But that was the law.

Under the law just passed a constable is not expected to come to Bellefonte court week unless he has something to report. If he does so, he will not receive either pay or mileage for his trouble. The law has two aims in view, one to save the county from paying out costs for nothing, and the other to induce the constable to be a little more active in the discharge of his duties. The result in both cases should be an improvement over the old method.

—Governor Sproul in signing the bill last Thursday advancing the date of the fall primaries from the 17th to the 16th of September also made a change of one day in the time for taking out nomination papers. The time under the old law was last Friday but under the new act papers could be legally taken out on Thursday and the few candidates who learned the fact in time got their papers on Thursday and immediately got after signers. But the majority of the candidates did not know of the change in dates and the result was a rush for the petitions early Friday morning.

—Now that the war is over and billion dollar a week expenditures are no longer possible, the Republicans are claiming credit for decreased appropriations.

—Whatever differences of opinion there may be as to who won the war everybody agrees that Germany didn't and that is something to be thankful for.

—The grumbling man, like the noisy automobile, is nearing the junk pile.

The President's Address.

From the Williamsport Sun.

Whatever else may be said about the President, the world must admit that he is honest and sincere in his stand on the League of Nations issue. He firmly holds that a league is essential to the peace of the world and in that opinion he finds ready concurrence, even on the part of those Senators who are so bitterly opposing his course. There is no division in belief as to the necessity of some influence, force or organization, aside from that of arms and munitions, and navies and armies, to make impossible a repetition of the horrors that have recently been visited upon the earth; there is indeed little doubt in the minds of thinking people that without such an institution any slight flare-up between nations might develop into another awful conflagration, involving again nearly every country on the globe. If there is any way to safely and honorably escape such we seek it. The League of Nations is suggested; so far, it is the only practical suggestion advanced by any one; what else can we do but to follow it, until it has either proved its strength or its weakness.

The league covenant as now drafted is as much the work of the brain and heart of the President as of any one who sat at the peace table. If he did not believe in it, how could we be expected to have the slightest faith in it. The President sat in the very center of that eventful conference of Paris; no one knows better the dangers and pitfalls that are just ahead, even with an apparent peace at hand. The League of Nations is born of his observations of the world's needs, but no one feels that it is the final word in insurance against further war; it is not perfection by any means. We would not deny any one the right to a belief just as firm and just as honest as that of the President, even though that belief be diametrically opposite to his. It is the duty of the President to convince his opponents that his plan is right, that it is sane and sensible, and that it does not contain all the possibilities of danger which they claim it does. If he cannot do that, then he must bend somewhat to their opinion and beliefs and be willing to accept some of their suggestions. Both sides have a right to a hearing. Senatorial opposition has been arising itself for some weeks but we feel that honest people must say that in his first speech the President has answered many of its points of objection and has severely punctured its criticisms. The country's most momentous debate has started. It must continue until one side is ready to admit the superiority of its opponent, or until the debaters have reached a common ground of compromise. We do not fear the result. We have faith enough in the wisdom and honesty of both sides to feel confident that in the end the right will prevail.

The President's Work at Paris.

From the Louisville Courier-Journal.

Reviewing the history that has been made at Paris the past five months, it is impossible to escape the belief that its results would have been very different but for President Wilson. While some of the Old World statesmen who sat at the peace table were at their dreams, to a certain extent, idealists they did not regard idealism as much of a workable theory in the conditions that confronted them. The President did, and unquestionably it is due to his fidelity to that conviction, his patience, persistence and diplomacy, that a peace treaty ultimately was drafted which approaches as near as it does the ends for which, in its latter stages, we professed to fight the war.

That the treaty attained those ends completely, that it is all that it should be, no one contends. But with its provision for a league to promote world peace it marks the most enlightened and advanced step ever taken in the march of civilization and offers the most hopeful charter ever formulated for the emancipation of mankind from the law of the jungle, which heretofore has been the law of nations. And for this the credit must be given to Woodrow Wilson more than to any other man.

More Money for Teachers.

From the Altoona Tribune.

It is a pleasure to observe that the Legislature passed and the Governor approved an act which will give each of the State's public school teachers a substantial increase in salary during the coming years. From time to time since the high cost of living got on the trail of the American family a little has been done for the teachers, but even yet they are receiving far less than their merit demands. Even after the new schedule goes into effect something will still be desired, especially for those teachers who are the most poorly compensated. Still, the Legislature did a very fine thing when it arranged for this addition to the salaries of the men and women who are charged with the education of our young folks. It is very certain that better pay will bring to pass better teaching so that the Commonwealth will be richly repaid in the end for its effort to make life a bit more tranquil for a very valuable class of our working population. Nobody who is harassed by financial anxieties can do the best sort of work.

—The Philadelphia reformers are threatening to nullify all the good accomplished during the session of the Legislature by grabbing all the offices in sight. "It was ever thus" with reformers.

SPAWLS FROM THE KEYSTONE.

—In an opinion to the State Game Commission Deputy Attorney General W. I. Swope holds that fines collected for violation of the game laws are payable to the county, wherein the offense was committed. He says there is no authority to pay them to the game commission.

—Gerald Collins, twenty years old, of Germantown, is in the general hospital at East Stroudsburg, in a serious condition, the result of a bullet wound in the abdomen and stomach, the outcome of an accident near Shawnee, where the young man and friends had gone target shooting.

—Jolted from a load of wheat while passing over a ditch, Samuel A. Ravert Jr., aged thirty-eight years, a White Deer farmer, was almost instantly killed, last Thursday. His head struck a rock and his neck was broken. The team continued on to the barn and members of the family on investigating found his dead body.

—Colonel James G. Steese, of Mount Holly Springs, has been sent to France for temporary duty with the American forces. The assignment came to him as a member of the General Staff. Colonel Steese, who is a son of James A. Steese, the chief of the Bureau of Mediation of the Department of Labor and Industry in Pennsylvania, was graduated from Dickinson College, and also West Point.

—After being married thirty-three years, Mrs. George Shirley, of Mt. Carmel, Northumberland county, on Saturday brought suit in the Northumberland county courts, alleging desertion. She says that although she was wedded all this time, she was a wife in name only and that her husband deserted her three years after they were married. A separation as though they had never been married is asked.

—Roger Bronski, a farmer, of Springfield township, Delaware county, was arrested Friday by Detective James Mell, on a warrant charging him with having in his possession a gun, revolver and twenty-three dogs, which, under the law, he had no right to own because he was an alien and unnaturalized. Complaints had been made that the pack of dogs were annoying the neighborhood. He was fined \$100 and costs.

—Levi Kurtz, a farmer living near Enon valley, Lawrence county, is dead as a result of an attack of a mad cat, according to reports from that vicinity. Kurtz heard a commotion in the chicken coop and investigating found a cat attacking the chickens. The cat shifted its attack as he approached and caught him by the hand. He had a terrific battle to release his hand, killing the cat. It is believed that hydrophobia caused his death.

—Lancaster city's first ice cream cabaret, staged in the Stevens House, which before July was the scene of mirth, was a tremendous hit. Walters with the same old clothes dangling from their arms, hurried about with ices, chocolate trappes, orange cocktails, strawberry highballs, and all the other modern kickless-booze. The dance floor was more crowded than ever, and the receipts—well, the management announced "they should worry."

—More than 20,000 barrels of oil were destroyed by fire when lightning hit the containing tank at the Nedsy pumping station at Ingomar, Butler county, last Thursday. The loss is estimated at \$150,000. A wall of earth built by volunteers prevented the blaze spreading to ten other tanks containing 200,000 barrels of oil. Flaming oil was scattered over the countryside, destroying everything with which it came in contact, including two buildings of the National Transit Pipe Line company, which owned the tank.

—Burglars broke into the Ridgway Elk rooms in the armory building one night last week, effecting an entrance through a window in the rear of the building. It is believed they took \$18 from the money drawer. The charity box was also opened and the money taken. This box had not been opened for three months and it is believed there was a considerable sum in it, possibly \$75. The reason for the burglary was the search for liquor, officials of the club believe, and falling in this, as there was none in the building, they took the money.

—Lancaster county boasts of a noneganarian who farms without horse or tractor—does all the work of turning the soil and cultivating it with his own hands. It is Jacob Hoke, owner of a small farm near Stone Hill. Hoke, who is in his ninety-first year, has one of the finest-looking gardens of vegetables and corn in the county, and has stoutly declined all offers of neighbors to assist him with ploughs and horses. All the cultivating is done by Hoke while he rests upon two canes. "A horse is superfluous," he said. "I am a farm. It eats its head off. I keep young at this job. If I didn't have this work to do, I'd get old and feeble."

—Sued for a bill of \$120, paying the costs, and then giving an order for goods to the concern which brought the action against him, G. M. Krug, of Littlestown, established a unique record in the records of "Squire J. A. Apple's office. A deaf salesman's affliction was the cause for the suit. Krug had ordered from the S. P. Lummas Supply company, of Philadelphia, a lot of left plow shares and points. When "right" implements were sent he refused to receive them and the suit for \$120 followed. The company blamed the mistake on the defective hearing of the salesman and agreed to take back the goods whereupon Mr. Krug gave them another order after paying the cost.

—Within two years the family of James Kearns, of Scranton, comprising husband, wife and two children, has been wiped out by death, tragic ends coming to three. The father died on Saturday at the State hospital from burns suffered Monday night, when he tried to save his five-year-old son from being burned to death. Father and son were at home when the house was ignited. After the father escaped he thought of his child and returned for him. He was unable to save him, and the body of the son was found in the ruins. Less than two years ago Mrs. Kearns died in New York city, following a brief illness. Several months later the seven-year-old son was killed by an automobile in New York.

—The Fulton county Democrat, of McConnellsburg, says: "Shades of Billy McConnell, McConnellsburg is going to get on the map again. With a railroad coming to our town, electric lights being brought to our town, our hotels opening up, the first military road in the United States passing through our town, new garages being erected, a rousing welcome celebration for our returned heroes being pulled off in our town and many other things in contemplation, we surely are speeding up some, and will take our rightful place among other progressive communities in the country. Shades of Billy McConnell!" Fulton county, by the way, is the only county in the State that does not have a railroad in it.