

—Let's think about the coal strike now. The election is over.

—Anyway there wasn't enough of-fices for all of them so some just had to be disappointed.

—The "Watchman" has a lot of roosters that surely did need a chance to get out and exercise their lungs a bit.

—The election returns from all parts of the country indicate that the Democrats have been asleep at the switch.

—Geiss received the highest vote on the Democratic ticket, having had 3668 while Harry Meyer was a close second with 3665.

—Everybody was so happy because the country went dry and its been so damn'd wet ever since that there is small chance to enjoy the dry state of affairs.

—The main objection with the impending industrial troubles is that though the public is in no way responsible for them it will suffer most from them.

—That independent ticket in Milesburg got on a lot of steam before election day and then saved it all to blow whistles celebrating an imaginary victory.

—Farmers report that corn yet in the field is sprouting and rotting at the but of the ear. It is probably the case only where the corn has been loosely shocked or down.

—Only forty-nine days until Christmas. Begin to make yourself believe that you don't want a turkey for dinner right now, for they are going to be about 'steen dollars a pound.

—They say that money and booze were both extensively used. We know that votes were bought, but we saw no trace of liquor at any of the polling places in Bellefonte at least.

—The strike of the soft coal miners has been on a week now and while the public has been led to believe that it will be short lived there are no indications yet to point to an early resumption of mining.

—Toner Hugg doesn't want anything. He says so. With Milesburg in his vest pocket and a fat pay envelope from the Auditor General's Department in another Toner says: "I should worry."

—Careful observation at the various polling places in and about Bellefonte warrants the conclusion that it was old John Barleycorn and not party loyalty after all that put the pep into politics in former years.

—Everybody who wants to be Commissioner's clerk or deputy sheriff is advised to begin at once the work of making the lives of Commissioners-elect Yarnell and Austin and that of Sheriff-elect Dukeman miserable.

—The vote for borough and township officers in Centre county will be found complete in another section of this paper, with the exception of that of Huston township, which was not returned at the time the "Watchman" went to press.

—We're licked and we know it. We're not bringing up any alibis either, but we just can't help thinking that if a bit of punch had been put into the fight we would have landed every office but that of Treasurer and District Attorney.

—Congress could do the country no greater good, at this time, than by stopping everything else and passing such legislation as would make possible the immediate deportation of every radical agitator and every foreigner who is in sympathy with them.

—All precedents were broken in Tuesday's election. For the first time in the history of the county the Republicans captured the Prothonotary's office, for the first time they elected a full ticket and Bill Brown knocked the two-term precedent into a cocked hat.

—Over in Huntingdon county three soldier boys were given the best county offices without opposition. Down in Northumberland two of them were thus honored, but here in Centre—Well, all we can say is: Phillipsburg and Snow Shoe boroughs can point with everlasting pride to their vote for the soldier candidate.

—Mothers are complaining that their children are not permitted to ride bicycles on the sidewalks of Bellefonte and as automobiles are permitted to run at forty or more miles an hour on the streets they are in constant danger there. The complaints are well founded, but then you know it is much easier to frighten the little folks off the sidewalks than it is to stop the speeders.

—Comparing the manner in which the two Republican towns of Bellefonte and Phillipsburg treated the only soldier candidate at the last election there seems to be a very real reason why the German "77" that now stands in the Diamond in Bellefonte, would be more appropriately placed if it were in the park on Centre street, Phillipsburg. That town gave Capt. "Dick" Taylor every ward while we didn't give him one.

—This year the average yield of wheat in Centre county was one and one-tenth bushels greater per acre than it was in 1918 and oats averaged seven bushels per acre less than last year. Our average of wheat this year was 18.9 bushels per acre, or slightly larger than any of our boundary counties except Clearfield, where the yield was the same. Philadelphia and Mercer counties had an average yield of twenty-two bushels, the highest in the State.

Democratic Watchman

STATE RIGHTS AND FEDERAL UNION

VOL. 64. BELLEFONTE, PA., NOVEMBER 7, 1919. NO. 44

Proposed Miners' Strike.

Mr. John L. Lewis, acting president of the United Mine Workers, is boastful rather than wise in estimating the strike of coal miners he appears to have arranged for November 1st. After stating that "the steel strike will pale into insignificance in comparison with the walk-out of the miners," he predicts that "the railroads will run short of coal in ten days and thousands of train crews will be dropped off the first day of the strike. Beyond doubt," he adds, "it will be the biggest strike the country ever saw. Industries that have been running on a day-to-day coal basis will be shut down in a short time. The amount of coal on hand will not be enough to last a month."

This sounds very much like a proverbial chatter of "a beggar on horseback." It appears that the industrial paralysis which Mr. Lewis predicts is to be staged because the owners or operators of coal mines refused to agree to pay mine labor a dollar an hour for six hours a day, that to be the limit of a day's work. We can hardly believe that the working coal miners of the country have made such a demand of their own volition or that they will so destroy the industrial life of the country if such demands are not complied with. We are ready to believe that coal mine owners or operators have been profiteering to some extent and that those who have deserve the severest punishment possible for that crime against the public. But we don't think the miners will punish the people.

The United Mine Workers are not Bolsheviks. As Mr. Lewis says they sent 80,000 men into the military forces of the country during the war and those who stayed at home worked night and day to keep up the production, while they gave liberally to war charities and subscribed to the limit of their ability to the various bond issues. But that excellent record will count for little if they engage in an enterprise which will have the effect upon the country predicted by Mr. Lewis. The good deeds of a man or a nation are soon forgotten if an evil life is adopted and pursued afterward and in deliberately striking at the industrial life of the country the United Mine Workers are heading in that wrong direction and apparently without just cause.

The proposition to penalize strikes is repulsive but necessity knows neither law nor reason and in self-preservation the country may be forced to that extreme to avert a cataclysm such as Mr. Lewis predicts and seemingly desires. As we have said repeatedly this is no time for strikes. The present need is to husband rather than dissipate resources. A strike against intolerable conditions or starvation wages might be supported now but a strike for a dollar an hour wages and a six hour day is preposterous. Mr. Lewis may find that his boastful predictions of calamity will defeat the purpose he has in mind. "Self preservation is the first law of nature and industry must not be sacrificed."

—Anyway President Wilson did all in his power to reconcile the differences between employers and employees. If the purpose fails the blame will be on others than he.

Ratification Without Amendment Certain.

The defeat of the Lodge amendment to the peace treaty, the other day, may be accepted as a final determination of the Senators to ratify the treaty without amendments. The Lodge amendment was the most absurd and mischievous of the several schemes to help Germany to avoid the just penalties of her crimes in the war. It made war with Japan and Germany against the United States inevitable and almost justifiable. It plainly impeached the integrity of purpose and the veracity of Japan as a nation and without even the shadow of an excuse for such a cause belli. That is, precisely what Germany hopes will happen. Senator Lodge has become as efficient a representative of Germany in Washington as Bernstorff.

The treaty confirmed the right of Japan to a concession made by China to Germany a quarter of a century ago and acquired by Japan from Germany by conquest under stated conditions. The Lodge amendment proposed to take this concession from Japan and bestow it on China, without recompense or reason. It belongs to Japan as fully as the wages of a workman belongs to the workman who earned it. Taking it from Japan, even if the acquisition has been unconditional, would be unjust. Taking it in view of the conditions would imply a distrust of Japan's pledge and added insult to injury. Unless Henry Cabot Lodge has gone clear crazy, he must know that war would follow the act in the circumstances.

Probably Senator Lodge wants war of the kind he is thus inviting. The New England woolen mill owners and shoe manufacturers never made money as fast as they did during the recent war and since it ended. They may want their franchise to loot the public renewed or prolonged and that senate and seryle worshipper of wealth, Senator Lodge, may be the instrument through whom they hope to achieve their purpose. In any event, however, the danger is now past. The ratification of the treaty will be delayed as long as German agents can keep up the fight. But it will be ratified in the end and without amendments. This fact was made certain when the Lodge Shantung amendment was buried under a big majority.

—The League of Nations that doesn't include the United States will be a good deal like the play of Hamlet with the Royal Dame left out but the public may be depended upon to place the blame on the right spot.

Railroad Operation and Ownership.

A meeting of the greatest interest and gravest concern was held in Philadelphia a week or more ago. The American Academy of Political and Social Science staged a discussion upon "The Railroads of the Nation." The speakers were Glenn E. Plumb, counsel for the organized railway employees, of America; Thomas De Witt Cuyler, vice president of the Pennsylvania Railroad and chairman of the association of railway executives, and Robert W. Wooley, chairman of the United States Interstate Commerce Commission. These distinguished gentlemen didn't agree on any question but Mr. Cuyler and Mr. Wooley were not so far apart as to be hopeless of coming together.

Mr. Plumb was the first speaker and laid down the proposition that "the consolidation of all the roads into a single system to be owned by the government and operated by a corporation composed of railroad employees" is the solution of the problem. He doesn't ask that the employees be given the profits and the government pay the losses. But he assumed that profits are certain and suggested a division between the employee's corporation and the government on a 50-50 basis. Mr. Cuyler favored private ownership and operation under government control with competition maintained and the joint use of equipment and terminals established by the Railroad administration continued.

Mr. Plumb advanced the idea that the franchise belongs to the public and is equal in importance with the capital which belongs to the shareholders. The patronage, equally essential to success, comes from the public, he reasoned, thus making the money investment only one-third of the capitalization. The other speakers failed to assent to this proposition though they didn't refute it. But Mr. Wooley's proposition that the government retain control under existing conditions during the period of reconstruction seemed to command the approval of the audience and with reason. It is plainly the course which promises security to the employees and that is an important point.

—If the Republican Senators had been less obtuse and more patriotic peace might have been established months ago. But as it is we are as much at war with Germany now as we were before the armistice.

TUESDAY'S ELECTION ABROAD AND AT HOME.

Centre County Swept by the Republicans.

The election is over. The Democratic nominees for office in Centre county have been decisively beaten and in the completeness of their defeat we find the only consolation that we can gather, for had they gone down by narrow margins we might have charged ourselves with having left undone something in support of them that would have changed defeat into victory.

From all over the county reports of political upsets are received. While the Republicans appear as victors in most of them it can scarcely be said that fundamental party principles were the test in any. In Massachusetts, where Governor Coolidge, Republican, was re-elected by an unprecedented majority, the issue was endorsement of his firm stand against radicalism in the recent Boston police strike. Long, his Democratic opponent, undertook to play all things, to all men and became so radical himself that his election would have appeared as if the voters of the Bay State endorsed the policies of such agitators as Zebulon Foster. Democrats and Republicans alike stood for sanity in state government, and as Coolidge exemplified that he was very properly the winner.

In New Jersey, where the Democrats elected Edwards Governor by an unexpected majority, it appears that the whole contest was made to secure a state-wide expression on Prohibition enforcement. Edwards was "wet" and Bugbee was "dry" and New Jersey voted as it feels on that issue and not because Edwards was a Democrat and Bugbee a Republican.

In Maryland, Albert C. Ritchie, Democrat, was elected Governor by a majority of only 342, the contest having been made on purely local issues.

An outstanding Republican victory was that for the Governorship of Kentucky in which Morrow won decisively but local issues and not national administration was to the fore front of the campaign.

Tammany's defeat in New York has little political significance for several of the candidates who won against Murphy's organization are Democrats who ran on anti-Tammany tickets.

Missouri and Colorado elected Republican Senators which would seem to be a reversal of political affiliation in those States, but then we must remember that the attitude of Senator Reed on the peace treaty has been such as to completely disgust the Democracy of Missouri.

Coming home to Centre county, we have not had time to analyze the vote but generally speaking the results show more the effect of an efficient, determined organization of the Republicans battering at a Democratic fortress of cards. We said before the election, and we reiterate it now, that the Democratic nominees made up a ticket that for integrity of character, apparent ability and good citizenship has rarely been presented for consideration of the voters of Centre county. All of this counted and is unmistakably seen in the vote for every office but that of Treasurer and District Attorney. There was no question of Mr. Mayes' ability, his great personal popularity and Mr. Harter's inability to make an aggressive campaign more than offset the slight disaffection caused by the disappointment of Mr. Hartwick.

The fight between Mr. Furst and Mr. Bower for District Attorney was only perfunctory. Not until the last few days of the contest did Mr. Bower go in for it seriously and then he covered only a small section of the county.

For all of the other offices the Democrats had a splendid chance, but efficiency in organization was sadly lacking. We do not censure County Chairman Runkle for this, for he is in the anomalous position of being head of an organization that is a name only. It has nothing to build on or with. It has had no voice in the distribution of party patronage and deaf nuts are not what attract the service of dependable, constructive workers.

Frankly speaking the defeat of Capt. "Dick" Taylor is a crushing blow to the "Watchman." We advocated his election solely on non-partisan motives and we think those close students of county politics, in both parties, who know the real inwardness of things will admit our singleness of purpose. At the time his name was first connected with the nomination it will be recalled that the question was raised by some as to whether he had been a Republican or a Democrat.

From that day to this we have made no inquiry as to what his politics were. He was a valiant soldier and that was enough. Another bit of information we are at liberty to reveal now in substantiation of the "Watchman's" position in behalf of Capt. Taylor is this: When Lieut.

"Enslaved" Miners.

From the Philadelphia Record.

There has been some rather absurd talk about the "enslavement" of the miners by the injunction against the strike, and Mr. Gompers has been needlessly questioned about his attitude toward the Constitution of the United States if injunctions against strikes shall be sustained by the Supreme court. The vision of a poor miner compelled to cut coal by a deputy marshal prepared to shoot him if he lays down his pick might be moving if one had imagination enough to picture anything of the sort in his mind.

A Federal court has now, as various courts have on other occasions, issued an injunction restraining union leaders from ordering or otherwise directing strikes. We are not aware that they have ever issued a mandate compelling a man to work if he preferred not to. Years ago there was some injunctions against striking in certain cases where the public interest was very directly involved, as, for example, in the operation of mail trains. There is not much chance for this now that laborers and farmers exempted from legislation prohibiting the rest of the community from combining in restraint of trade.

The government is not undertaking to compel any man to cut coal. It has undertaken to restrain the union officials from massing 400,000 men in one industry and using them as a means of clubbing the whole country. There is no thought of enslaving the miners, but the rest of the community has some objection to being enslaved, and there is some resentment at the power over the rest of the community claimed by a committee or a board of officers of a big union.

The courts have often enjoined strikers from interfering with men who wish to work, and the executive power of the nation, the States and the counties will be used to prevent such interference. The non-union men are as free as the members of the unions, and those members of the unions who place their allegiance to the nation and the government above their allegiance to the union are assured of their personal safety. If this is fatal to the strike, then the strike could hope for success only by the use of force and intimidation. We do not assume that the strike leaders contemplate these weapons, but if they are restrained by deputy marshals or the troops from using them they will complain in vain of being enslaved. They are undoubtedly free men, free to work or remain idle. But so are other men.

No Inconsistency.

From the New York World.

Although president Lewis, of the United Mine Workers, probably knows better, this statement is calculated to mislead many of his followers:

President Wilson blows hot and he blows cold and has judged our case without knowledge of the facts. On Saturday, in the matter of our contract, he said the war is not over. On Monday, in the matter of Prohibition, he says it is over.

Mr. Lewis' misrepresentation is parroted by Superintendent Anderson, chief lobbyist of the Anti-Saloon League, whose affinity for reckless inferences and utterances is well established.

Notwithstanding these mischievous assertions, there is no inconsistency in the President's attitude. The contract between the miners and the operators, which was underwritten by the Fuel Administration, runs "during the continuation of the war," but not beyond April 1, 1920. War-time prohibition was adopted for the specific purpose of conserving the manpower of the nation and increasing the production of munitions, ships, food and clothing, and was to continue until "the conclusion of the present war and thereafter until the termination of demobilization," the date of which was to be fixed by Presidential proclamation.

Demobilization having been completed, the President advised the repeal of the act on that ground alone, stating plainly that he would not nullify it by proclamation in advance of the ratification of the treaty, because a state of war still existed. Congress enforcing his appeal, and he is now enforcing the law, although it is obvious that it has served its purpose. The mine contract, like war-time prohibition and many other measures, is in full force, in spite of bad faith on the part of Mr. Lewis and his associates, and it will be executed like all the rest of them, by the government.

—Probably if the last year could be lived over again Republicans would not urge an extra session of Congress and speaking on that subject there might not have been a Republican majority in Congress.

—China is probably disappointed that the Lodge amendment to the covenant of the League of Nations failed of passage but Hi Johnson's constituents in California will survive the disappointment.

—The League of Nations will begin operations without a representative of the United States which is great victory for Hi Johnson and Cabot Lodge, and William Hohenzollern.

—The mountain springs will continue to flow and the filtration plants to function so that we may not dispair of necessary moisture notwithstanding the action of Congress.

SPAWLS FROM THE KEYSTONE.

—Miss Dorothy Vaughn McCormick, of Harrisburg, has been admitted to practice law before the Supreme court of Pennsylvania. She was admitted to the Dauphin county bar less than six months ago.

—Captain John M. Summers, of Monroeton, in his eighty-fourth year, has walked a half mile to and from work this fall and husked 400 bushels of corn for Bernard Cramer. He issues a challenge to other men of his age to beat this record.

—The Milton Manufacturing company's steel works which have been idle since the strike began, started work on Tuesday, according to an announcement of the management. Many of the old men returned to work. More than four hundred are employed normally.

—For the first time in many years Milton county criminal court did not have a jury trial last week, all the jurors being sent home; their services not being required. The county jail is empty and there has not been a prisoner in the city lock-up for five months.

—Hibley Dunn Albright, author, lawyer and Civil war veteran, who died at his home in Lewisburg last week, directed in his will probated in the Union county court house on Friday that his body be cremated and the ashes placed on the grave of his wife, whose body is buried in the Lewisburg cemetery.

—Thirteen blizzards, thirty-three snow-storms, a rainy Thanksgiving and two feet of snow on Christmas were promised the people of northeastern Pennsylvania, for next winter by weather prophets. They base their prediction upon the growth of trees and weather phenomena of certain days of the present month.

—The depreciation in valuation of mahogany bars was illustrated at the auction in Reading on Saturday of the fixtures of the Wildcat hotel and a cafe sold at that place recently to a new bank and closed for remodeling. The bar and its plate glass accessories, which cost \$3000 a few years ago, were sold to a Hazleton man for \$250.

—The Danville Iron & Steel company, one of that town's largest industries, was purchased last week by George E. Clark and others, of New York city, and at the time of taking over the property the new owners announced that improvements and extensions will be made that will make the plant one of the largest iron and steel industries in that section of the State.

—Three bandits, traveling in a high-powered motor car, on Monday, blew the safe in the big hardware store of E. F. Walter, at Christiana, Lancaster county, obtaining \$500, besides important documents, and escaped. The building was damaged by the explosion. Residents of the neighborhood, aroused by the blast, reached their windows only in time to see the men whiz past in their machine. Police say a heavy charge of black powder was used.

—Shinglehouse is tickled to death over a new gas well put down by the Gray Chemical company near there, which is doing 1,000,000 cubic feet a day. Near by is another recently drilled which is doing 600,000 cubic feet. George Flske, on whose land the well is, gets a bonus of \$1000 and \$500 each for three wells drilled on his land. He owns other lands adjoining but failed to pay the oil and gas rights of the same, which could have been had for \$1 an acre additional.

—Harry Sapinik, aged 26 years, known as "Beany Foolyou," because of his skill at cards, was found asphyxiated in his apartment on Pennsylvania avenue, Scranton, on Saturday night. His dog, a fox terrier, was asleep on the floor when the discovery of Sapinik's body was made. During the war, Sapinik was drafted and while in camp he is said to have won \$8000 at cards. After having been in the service a few months he was discharged on the ground of insanity. Following his discharge it was freely stated that he had shammed insanity to win his way back to civilian life.

—Considerable food is being sent from Hazleton and surrounding towns to Germany by persons who have relatives and friends in the fatherland. Last week a man bought two pairs of shoes at a local store, and when asked why he wanted so many, replied that they were for relatives across the water, where leather is so high that only wooden footwear is used in the ordinary household. Coffee and other merchandise is being sent, going by express at the rate of ten cents a pound. Some sugar is included in the consignments, some consignments carrying the maximum of one pound allowed there to a customer.

—The National Silk Dyeing company, of Williamsport, is spending approximately \$50,000 at its works east of that city for a dam, reservoir and sewage disposal plant. The dyeing company uses immense volumes of water in its business, and has been using the river water when there is not too much pollution in it. But, to combat this condition, the company has just completed a dam in Miller's run, from which thousands of gallons of water will be obtained when weather conditions are right. The reservoir and sewage disposal plant also has been completed, and these improvements and all the equipment will figure up in cost of construction just about \$50,000, it is stated.

—The passengers sitting on the left side of train No. 46 on the Pennsylvania railroad had a narrow escape from personal injury and death Sunday night when the train sideswiped a car bulged from its lading in a passing freight train just east of Granville, on the Middle division. The air pump was torn from the locomotive, the side of the cab badly stripped and fireman W. O. Bailor, of Harrisburg, sustained an ugly wound of the shoulder. Twelve windows were knocked out of the coaches and the sides stripped. Mrs. Park Doyer, on route from Akron, Ohio, to her home in Lewistown, sustained a punctured wound of the foot, all other passengers escaping injury.

—Running from a cabbage patch where they had been gathering old stock in preparation for the celebration of "Cabbage night," or Hallow'e'en, George Sebring, thirteen years old, and William Fletcher, aged sixteen years, were killed almost instantly late last Thursday night in Vanport, Beaver county, when they came in contact with a heavily charged telephone wire. Both boys lived at Vanport. With their arms filled with stalks, several boys headed from the field for the residential section. They had gone only a short distance with Sebring and Fletcher leading, when the two boys stopped suddenly, thus fell. Others ran up to them and found Fletcher dead. Sebring was barely alive. The telephone wire was lying near them. Apparently it had been torn down by a storm and had fallen over a trolley wire a short distance away. Sebring died a few minutes later.

(Continued on page 4, Col. 1).