

Democratic Watchman

STATE RIGHTS AND FEDERAL UNION.

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INK SLINGS.

—Mr. Pinchot has recuperated enough strength to tell the horde of hatchet and saw carpenters that they are not cabinet makers.

—My, what a sigh of relief must have gone up from the hold-over senatorial and congressional chests when Newberry actually tendered his resignation.

—Lewistown publishers are considering starting a live daily paper in Bellefonte. From a weekly standpoint we think we know the field. From that of a daily we have only the experience that others have had to suggest the thought that the big thing is not starting a live daily here, but keeping it alive. Bellefonte is too small for a big daily and too big for a little one.

—Next Wednesday is being advertised as "Dollar Day" in Bellefonte. To us a dollar looks like a lot of money, and if we had one we think we'd be nosing 'round on "Dollar Day" because we believe we could make it do about one hundred and fifty cents worth of business then. We know the merchants who are advertising in the "Watchman" are not "spoofing." They'll do exactly what they promise.

—Mrs. Charles Dana Gibson says Clemenceau "is a darling to cook for" and then the reporters elaborate on the interview they had with her by saying that the Tiger "had vegetable soup for breakfast." Being from a country where some folks sometimes serve pie for breakfast we are not surprised that vegetable soup should be on the matrimonial menu in Gotham. We own, however, to never having heard of soup before luncheon or dinner unless it was a case of nothing else "sticking" but a bit of clam broth on the morning after the night before Mr. Volstead began doing things.

—We didn't hear it, but one who did had told us that Dr. Beeler, of Chicago, who was one of the institute lecturers here last week, advocated intermarriage of the races as the greatest factor in getting the American melting pot working to one hundred per cent. efficiency. It didn't listen good to the gentleman who told us of it and we admit shuddering a bit when we heard what this Beeler man is supposed to have said. Then we thought of the Hon. Bill Kepler. He it was, when he was the Member for Centre in the Legislature, who presented the miscegenation bill and got a lot of newspaper publicity, but not enough votes to pass it.

—We notice that council was almost full last Monday night. Eight of the nine members were present. We don't know how many of them were for it, but that doesn't matter, they decided to pay five dollars an analysis to have the water from the Big Spring analyzed and the result sent to Harrisburg every once in a while. Council is not to blame for this bit of useless expenditure. There was nothing left for it to do but comply with the demand from Harrisburg where a lot of clerks are waiting for jobs stowing these reports away in filing cabinets where they will never be looked at again. We are wondering, a bit, however, as to whether there is any real law compelling council to bother with this water analysis? What if it didn't do it. What would happen then?

—Speculation is rife as to who will be the dispenser of patronage, the grand exhausted rooster of the coming administration at Harrisburg, in this district. We have heard that a certain distinguished gentleman from Centre with his brother, the newly elected Senator from the Elk-Clinton district, have already been seen motoring in Pike county and following the finger-boards that point Millford-way. We know that Tom Harter was the original Pinchot Republican and hopes for something nice because of his originality and we know that Harry Keller, who had the last say during the Brumbaugh regime, spent a lot of time electioneering for Pinchot that ought to be paid for in recognition and we know a lot of other things that we're not going to tell just yet. But what we did start out to tell was that we believe that a certain gentleman who lives on a hill at the south side of east Presqueisle street, Philipsburg, has not been as completely unhorsed as a lot of those who would like to climb into the saddle think he is.

—Next Sunday Dr. Evans is going to preach on "the grateful lion" and Dr. Schmidt will dissertate on "St. Paul's estimate of athletics," while Rev. McKelvey is going to talk about "the man who doesn't need to go to church." We don't know what lion Dr. Evans has in mind, but if it is that Nittany lion up at State he'll have a hard time putting it in the grateful class after what happened at Philadelphia last Saturday. Maybe, he has the lion that Nero threw the Christians to away back in 64 A. D., in mind. As for brother McKelvey's subject: We don't think he has one at all, for there ain't no such man as one who doesn't need to go to church. Of course a man of the cloth most always gets something out of a text that even a man with a news nose doesn't sniff, but this time we think we're going to beat Dr. Schmidt to it. You read Acts 20:9 and you'll have his text. He's going to preach on the reaction Paul had to the grand and lofty tumbling that Eutychus did when he fell out of the third loft after Paul had preached him to sleep over there in Macedonia.

Clemenceau's Mission in America.

Georges Clemenceau, "France's wartime Premier," arrived in New York on Saturday and was cordially and becomingly welcomed officially and socially. The wartime Premier is no longer an official in France. He is a private citizen and private citizens rarely go from one country to another with a mission. Other Frenchmen have come and gone since the war and were enthusiastically received. But they had ambassadorial or other authority to speak for their government. Clemenceau comes without such authority, yet in his first address delivered upon his arrival he said he has a mission. He is to speak in several cities, including Washington, where he will be officially received.

After President Grant's retirement from official life he made a tour of the old world and was enthusiastically acclaimed in every capital of Europe. But he had no mission and offered no suggestions or advice to the governments which thus honored him. President Roosevelt made a similar trip after the expiration of his term of office and just naturally told all the governments what they ought to do on all subjects. Clemenceau will probably be equally loquacious during his stay in this country, but in view of his mission, will give no offense. He will not dilate on our faults but will try to reconcile any differences in the public opinion in France and the United States.

In reply to the address of welcome by the Mayor of New York Clemenceau said he had been frequently invited to come to America but declined for one reason or another. But one day in an English newspaper he saw that a man "of very high standing" had called America "bad names." From that moment he determined to come and in the face of the people of America refute the slander. He probably referred to Ambassador George Harvey, who not only maligns the American soldiers in the great war but traduced the American people as a whole. That is the Tiger's mission in his visit and speaking from his own observation on the firing line and in the trenches it may be predicted that he will do his work well.

—New York doctors think they know more about the use of medicines than Representative Volstead, but they forget that Volstead's patient is a very sick party.

Pepper and Hughes Pitiable Figures.

Mr. Truman H. Newberry, of Michigan, is out of the official life of the country and the manner of his retirement has cast a shadow over his life which will endure forever. But at that he is not the most pitiable figure in this tragedy of politics. Ambition and inexperience made him an easy victim of designing political marplots who for selfish purposes enticed him into a campaign for Senator in Congress. Being in he naturally wanted to win, and with abundance of money and little understanding of the consequences, he grossly violated the law. For this he was tried and convicted in a court of justice. On a technicality he escaped the penalty but the stain remained.

Within forty-eight hours from the time he was sworn in as a Senator George Wharton Pepper, of Pennsylvania, voted in favor of legalizing Mr. Newberry's title to the seat. Mr. Pepper was learned in the law and familiar with the rules and relevancy of evidence. He said that he had read the testimony in the case and the evidence of Newberry showed that more than \$200,000 had been expended by himself and his family to secure his election. He knew that the Act of Congress and the laws of Michigan were violated by such profligate expenditure of money. Yet he voted for the resolution to seat Newberry though it condemned the violation of the law involved.

Charles Evans Hughes, who served a term as Governor of New York, sat for a number of years on the bench of the Supreme court of the United States and at the time Secretary of State of the United States, prostituted himself and the dignity of his great office to the base purpose of supporting Newberry's crime against the public. These men were not victims of ambition or inexperience. They were influenced purely by a malignant partisan prejudice and the equally despicable purpose of destroying a man who had sacrificed health for what he believed to be the honor and glory of his country and theirs. George Wharton Pepper and Charles E. Hughes are the pitiable creatures in this matter.

—Now if Henry Cabot would follow the example of Truman H., "we might be happy yet, you bet."

—Reversing the remark of Grover Cleveland Congress again has a President on its hands.

Eclipse of Senator Newberry.

Senator Truman H. Newberry has solved the most perplexing political problem of the Sixty-eighth Congress by resigning the seat which cost his family so vast an amount of money. He has profited by the experience of Lorimer. If he had not resigned he would have been expelled. The court of last resort had handed down its opinion and there is no escape from the penalty it pronounces. Party necessity and personal ambition were alike impotent in a conflict with an aroused public conscience and he has yielded to the inevitable. By this discreditation he has averted a personal punishment but he has not saved his party from responsibility. Having condoned the offense his party will pay the penalty.

There will be no public discussion of the Newberry case in the next Congress, or in the extra session now in progress or the regular session to begin in ten days, of the present Congress. If there had been no protest against Newberryism he would have continued in his seat and the scandal might have gone on indefinitely. He enjoyed the intimate personal friendship of the President and the social prestige of great wealth and high official position. He had the selfish satisfaction of a temporary triumph over his political foes, and as he himself phrases it, "the eternal satisfaction of having by my vote aided in keeping the United States out of the League of Nations."

The fact that keeping the United States out of the League of Nations has resulted in the butchery of hundreds of thousands of Christians in Armenia, the prolongation of industrial paralysis in Europe and America, the war between Turkey and Greece and the restoration of "the unspeakable Turk" to full power to menace the peace of the world, may have added to his appreciation of his purchased power, but he modestly refrains from mentioning the fact. In any event he is now by exercising "the better part of valor" free to enjoy, during the remainder of his life, a well earned oblivion without any part of the cost which his brief term in the Senate entailed.

—If the Pennsylvania system of paying official salaries is adopted in Washington Mrs. Felton, the Georgia "Senator for a day," will be paid the salary of a full session.

Harding Pleads for Ship Subsidy.

The text of the President's address to Congress on Tuesday shows that the sole and only purpose of the extra session is to force the enactment of ship subsidy legislation. No other subject is mentioned and every sentence reveals the anxiety of Mr. Harding to discharge his debt to the ship owners as he fulfilled his obligations to the tariff mongers through the Fordney tariff bill. In the beginning he casts a brick at his predecessors in office. "Let us omit particulars about the frenzied war time building," he says, and adds, "possibly we did full as well as it could have been done in the anxious circumstances."

Certainly we did better in all war preparing activities than was done by the administration that conducted the skirmish with Spain twenty years earlier. But the President has the party habit of forgetting and we will let that pass. But his statement that failure to pass the subsidy, which he prefers to call a "government aid," measure, will entail the entire loss of the fleet created during "the frenzied war time building," may well be questioned. So long as the authorities hold out the promise of a vast subsidy investors will hold off from the purchase or operation of the ships. But when they learn definitely that there will be no such largess, the vessels will be grabbed up at the bargain prices at which they may be offered.

The ship subsidy method of grafting has long been a cherished hope. More than half a century ago the scheme of looting the treasury by that means was conceived and the necessary legislation was attempted at every session of Congress since the Civil war, except during the periods in which Grover Cleveland and Woodrow Wilson occupied the White House. It appears to have been the first thought that entered the mind of Warren G. Harding after his inauguration, for he recommended it in his first message. Possibly he may force it through this time and thus cut another nail for the coffin of his party. But if it fails in this Congress it will never succeed.

—After all Senator Pepper's vote to seat Newberry may have been his way of "spitting in the eye of a bull dog."

—If the soldiers were ship owners President Harding might be able to dig up money to pay them bonuses.

Pinchot Has Emerged.

Governor-elect Gifford Pinchot has at last emerged from the seclusion into which he retired for rest after the election. He had rather a hard campaign and probably needed the recuperative power which solitude affords. And, according to current rumors, he will need all the strength he can summon during the next few weeks. He didn't campaign with the energy expended by McSparan. If he had he would have been dead before election day. But he worked hard enough to make a long rest not only desirable but necessary. Besides it is customary for Republican leaders to take rests after a campaign and Mr. Pinchot is now a full-fledged Republican leader.

Now that he is back on the firing line he will have plenty to do between this time and the date of his inauguration. His first problem will be the organization of the Legislature on a plane which will give him at least the shadow of a hope that he may fulfill his promises. That will be an herculean job. The old machine will not yield without a struggle. It has too much concern for its future to surrender absolutely. Joseph R. Grundy will not willingly relinquish his control over the Legislature. His personal and pecuniary interests are too important to be neglected. The "wets" will not cheerfully consent to the dominance of the "drys" and Mr. Pinchot is more or less bound to all these interests.

Of course these questions will have to be threshed out in the organization of the Legislature and much will depend upon the selection of the Speaker. There are seven or eight candidates for this important office and Mr. Pinchot will be importuned by each and all of them. He will try to preserve a neutral position but any of his predecessors will tell him that such a thing is impossible. The aspirants for office outside the Legislature will be equally importunate and quite as inconsiderate of his feelings, so that we predict for the Governor-elect a future of much turmoil and severe labor. If the campaign tired him out the immediate future will reduce him to a frazzle.

—The coal operators and miners unite in opposition to standardizing wages and agree on the proposition to close down high cost mines.

Has Read the "Watchman" All Her Life.

In renewing her subscription to this paper an esteemed lady reader living in the western part of the State says: "Do you know I've never had even a week in my life without the "Watchman." Father was a subscriber, then mother and now I get it, and shall as long as I live. As a good Methodist I may say amen. I tell my friends I was raised on the Bible and Bellefonte "Watchman," so the consequence is I'm a Methodist and a hide-bound Democrat. What else could I be? And thank goodness, my good judgment held in selecting a life-partner, as my husband is the same."

—Mrs. W. H. Felton took the oath of office as a Senator in Congress for the State of Georgia on Tuesday. She is eighty-seven years old and was appointed to serve in the late Senator Watson's place until his successor could be elected. Walter F. George was elected on November 7th and succeeded Mrs. Felton after her experience of being the first woman United States Senator, though she held office only for a day. The dear old lady. She's some Democrat, for the thing that concerned her most during the preliminaries to the unusual honor accorded her, was fear that her wraps might be hung up in the Republican cloak room.

—Upsetting the dope seems to be the outstanding achievement of the football season. State has twice contributed to the unexpected, but at the wrong end of the string. On the assumption that the third will be the charm we are picking her to beat Pitt on Thanksgiving day.

—The extra session of Congress now functioning will be brief, but unless appearances are misleading it will be very lively.

—Senator LaFollette imagines that he has a contract to sink the ship subsidy enterprise within the three mile limit.

—Representative Fordney says the tariff bill is his monument. It may also serve as the tombstone of his party.

—Secretary of the Treasury Mellon is dead set against extravagance. Andy always was a trifle "close."

Administration and Near East.

From the Philadelphia Record. The inspired statement of the attitude of the Harding Administration toward the Near East—the christian victims of the Turks—sounds very much like an excuse for inaction. The proposal that the government send an army of 100,000 to Turkey is described as absurd, ridiculous and impossible. All of which may be true, but it does not justify the indifference with which the Administration has contemplated what has been going on in Turkey for some time.

Of course, the Administration cannot send 100,000 soldiers to Turkey under existing circumstances. But all diplomacy has force back of it, or else it is mere chatter at a pink tea. The inspired statement of the Administration's attitude talks about "swashbuckling" and "rattling the sabre," but nobody said that sort of thing when President Roosevelt made his demand upon the Sultan of Morocco for "Perdicaris alive or Raisuli dead."

Perdicaris was produced, but does anybody suppose that if he had not been, Mr. Roosevelt would have let the matter go with an expression of regret that there was nothing he could do?

President McKinley did send an army to China because the Boxers had besieged the Embassies in Peking. Cuba was in 1898 just as much foreign territory as Turkey is now, but President McKinley recognized that Americans were interested in its decent government. He told Spain what it must do, and when it failed he ordered it to leave the island. President Roosevelt when the Colombian government within 50 miles of Panama, although an insurrection was in progress, President Cleveland threatened war with England over the Venezuelan boundary. The Monroe Doctrine reaches Cuba and Venezuela, but it does not reach China nor Morocco.

In the case of Spain's relations with Cuba, however, it would be a verified interpretation of the Monroe Doctrine that would reach the case. American interests, and more Americans are interested financially and sentimentally in the colleges and other educational and religious institutions in Turkey than were interested in sugar plantations in Cuba.

But America as a nation has some interests in the Near East. So far as the public is aware, the Administration has never called upon the Allies to keep their promise made to the President on January 10th, 1917, to emancipate the populations "subject to the bloody tyranny of the Turk." The Allies referred to the President of the United States the boundaries of an autonomous Armenia, and he made a decision, and the United States has never insisted that they give effect to that decision.

Secretary Hughes has insisted that we have a right to be consulted about the mandate for Mesopotamia, in which there is petroleum, and the mandate for Yaff, where there is a cable crossing. Why has he not protested against France's abandonment of its mandate in Cilicia, to the great detriment of American interests in Adana and Taurus?

The inspired statement says that our representatives in Lausanne will not be mere messenger boys to bring us news of what goes on there, but be active in the conference on various subjects in which the Administration recognizes American interests, excluding political and territorial matters. But if our representatives are going to do more than chatter pleasantly around a tea table they must represent the armed forces of the United States which will be used, with those of other nations in the conference to give effect to its decisions.

Thus the Administration is either humbugging Europe as well as America by mere words, or it is prepared to use force in supporting the conclusions reached, and that is as likely to result in the dispatch of an army of 100,000 men as any action that the friends of the Near East have urged. The inspired statement is not calculated to command very much respect.

Mr. Hughes as a Moral Asset.

From the New York World. Mr. Hughes put his moral influence behind a defense of Newberry. The Newberry candidate in Michigan was the first Republican candidate for Senator from Michigan who has been defeated in 70 years.

Mr. Hughes went to New Jersey and put his moral influence behind Frelinghuysen. The Senator was decisively beaten.

Mr. Hughes went to Massachusetts and put his moral influence behind Lodge. The Senator ran 40,000 behind his ticket and may have to face the humiliation of a recount.

Mr. Hughes came to New York and put his moral influence behind Governor Miller and Senator Calder. Miller was beaten by 400,000 and Calder by a quarter of a million.

Mr. Hughes did not go to Wisconsin to put his moral influence behind LaFollette. And LaFollette won by a great majority. He did not go to Iowa to put his moral influence behind Brookhart. And Brookhart won easily.

Only Beveridge of the more prominent Republicans lost without Mr. Hughes' assistance.

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SPAWLS FROM THE KEYSTONE.

—Francis M. Stewart, of Sunbury, caught in the Danville insane asylum, where he sought refuge as a nurse, was sentenced by Judge Potter in the Snyder county court, last Thursday, to serve a year in the penitentiary. He admitted complicity in a store robbery at Shamokin Dam more than a year ago.

—Trainmen on the Lehigh Valley railroad reported the gates at the Aineyville crossing not working, and watchman Joseph Boskowski was found dead in the shanty. Death was due to apoplexy. In his clothes were found several hundred dollars in cash and a deposit book showing a credit of \$5000.

—Seventy-five kegs of black powder exploded at the Oliver's Mills plant of the DuPont company in Luzerne county, last Thursday. A one-story building used for pressing and drying was wrecked, but no one was injured. Thomas Snee, a mill operator, was in the building at the time, but his life was saved by a bomb proof compartment.

—In four days of actual hunting in the "Big Woods," in Maine, Howard Eyster, of York, and W. R. Stallsmith, of Gettysburg, shot four deer, one bear and ten partridges. Mr. Stallsmith shot the limit in deer and partridges, as did Mr. Eyster. The bear was shot by Mr. Eyster. The trip took seventeen days. The two men traveled by machine. The stopping-off point in Maine was the town of Kingman.

—Nine years in the federal prison at Atlanta, Ga., was the sentence imposed by Judge W. H. S. Thompson, in Pittsburgh on Monday, on Robert Willoughby, alias Robert C. Billings, self-confessed postoffice robber. Postoffice inspectors who investigated the case said that Willoughby attributed his life of crime to the fact that his parents separated when he was a boy and he was forced to shift for himself. He was indicted for robbing postoffices at Racine, Wexford and Cabot, Pa.

—A party of coon hunters early last Thursday found the lifeless body of David Hook, 60 years of age, lying in front of the charred debris of a hunting cabin on Black Log mountain, not far from Lewistown. Death was due to a 22-caliber revolver bullet in his brain. W. A. Barr, coroner of Millin county, who went to the scene, is of the opinion the man was dead several hours when found, and advances the theory that he either shot himself or was the victim of a stray bullet fired by some hunter.

—Fitch Culver, of Berwick, declares he will never again try to play the Good Samaritan. He started for New York last Thursday and got as far as Scranton. He walked about the city while waiting for a train, and when two men asked him to help push a new car to get it started, he complied. Two other men ran from a store and accused him of attempting to steal the car. He was arrested, missed his train to New York and as the patrol wagon arrived found a bystander who had heard the two men, who got away, ask his assistance. Then he was freed and returned home.

—Indictments against three former postmasters were returned to federal court in Pittsburgh, last week. David J. Shaffer, former postmaster at Davidville, Somerset county, was charged with a shortage of \$4,801.60 in his accounts, William Whipkey, postmaster at Casselman, was indicted in connection with the disappearance of \$1,600 from his office. Hardy Sellers, former acting postmaster at Darvossburg, was charged with failing to turn over postal funds. Other indictments included that returned against Grant Deas of Somerset, charged with counterfeiting a third Liberty loan bond.

—James Beckenbaugh, 63 years old, was buried at Newton Hamilton, on Monday, the victim of a peculiar accident. Deceased was a carpenter working on the Laughlin houses three weeks ago, when it became necessary to raise a heavy piece of frame timber and hold the end above his head while a fellow workman mortised the other end into the frame work. Becoming tired of holding his arms above his head Beckenbaugh rested the flat surface of the stick on top of his head when his fellow workman, not knowing that he had done so, hit the top of the stick to settle it firmly in the hole, resulting in a clot of blood forming on the brain, from which he died last Thursday night.

—Harry Robinson, youthful son of Mr. and Mrs. Hayes Robinson, of McConnellsburg, met death at his own hands in an unusual hunting accident. He was afield on the McFarlan farm near his home, when he was approached by David Keyser, tenant farmer, and ordered off the tract, which had been posted against trespassers. Robinson obeyed, but resented the mandate. When he had crawled over a fence and stood on another farm, he reached across the fence and struck Keyser with the butt of his gun. He held the firearm by the barrel in making the swing. The force of the blow on Keyser's body dislodged a shell in the gun, wounding Robinson so seriously he died a few moments later.

—The church and rectory of the Polish Catholic congregation at Haverhill, Somerset county, were destroyed by fire Monday morning, with a total loss of about \$10,000. The tragic part of the affair was the death by heart failure of the pastor, the Rev. Father Ladislav Vadkerti, during the burning of the structure. The pastor had been assisting in carrying out some books and other articles from the burning building when he was stricken with the attack. Medical aid was immediately summoned but without avail. Father Vadkerti was but 28 years of age and had been in charge of the church for about one year, and had fixed himself in the hearts of his flock, by his loving kindness toward them. His death has cast a deep shadow over the people both of the church and of the town.

—All contrivances as to the rightful claimant of the \$1000 reward offered for the arrest of persons connected with the death of Paul Newcomer, of Fayette county, was settled when a check for that amount was turned over to alderman John Darby, of Uniontown. Alderman Darby made an investigation of the case when the body of Newcomer was found along a road near Smock, and named George Stewart as the slayer. Later Stewart walked into the district attorney's office to resume his duties as a "booze spotter" and was arrested. He confessed, implicated John Randolph and made an effort to shield his wife, but Randolph and Mrs. Stewart were convicted of second-degree murder and sentenced to long prison terms, while Stewart was convicted of murder in the first degree and electrocuted.