

INK SLINGS.

—Certainly this has been an unusual season. Our colored brethren had their picnic on Wednesday and it didn't rain.

—Did you know that when President Coolidge ran for the Senate in Massachusetts he ran on a "wet" ticket? And he was elected.

—Every time our venerable colored friend, Leander Green, informs us that he is desirous of a "very private" conversation we know we are in for a "touching" incident.

—Of one thing we are absolutely certain; If nobody else wants the next nomination for President on the Republican ticket either George Wharton Pepper or Gifford Pinchot will take it.

—Pancho Villa's death removed one of the biggest causes of Mexican unrest and it may be that the capture of Eamonn De Valera, which was announced yesterday, may bring tranquility to Ireland.

—Pity the kids! Congratulate the mothers! In three weeks all the little ones will be back in school and it will be back to the simple life for the old lady and an occasional nap in peace for the old man.

—Wilbur Glenn Voliva, who happens to be overseer of Zion, the city that Dowie built, is trying to make us believe that the world is flat and probably all those as flat headed as Wilbur will agree that he is right.

—Another reason why the Volstead act should be cheerfully respected is that statistics show that the average cost of water to the consumer is only twelve cents a ton, whereas the same amount of "moonshine" would cost six thousand dollars, at least.

—One of the questions that puzzles us a lot is why don't the coal miners and the coal operators talk their troubles over in March and April instead of August and September? Why do they always stage their fights for the eve of winter? There is a reason, of course, and we think the time has come when the public should no longer stand for it.

—The new President has been functioning a week or more and on Tuesday gave out his first real interview to the Washington newspaper men. What Cal. said then wouldn't fill more than two or three sticks, but what might be read between the lines of what he did express would fill columns and columns if the conjectures of all the worried Republicans were to be sent in for copy.

—The interesting part of the Mary Miles Minter fight with her mother is the admission, on Mary's part, that she is past twenty-one. Personally, we think Mary must have been a very good little girl to have given all her great earnings in moviedom to the old lady up to the time she reached her majority, but she soars far beyond goodness when she publicly admits that she is now really more than sixteen.

—The world must move on. Yesterday we were bent under the blow that was struck in San Francisco. Today Warren Gamaliel Harding is only a memory. Even the news of his widow, who is packing up his treasures in the White House, for shipment back to the little city of Marion, is crowded on the inside pages. The world is not fickle. It must move on and sometimes it remembers. It will remember Harding. Most, because he was a christian man.

—Always we have played the role of peace maker but if we can do anything to help along this gasoline war lead us to it. At the present price here, twenty-five cents the gallon, we can afford only one ride a week. More power to the Governor of South Dakota, who started it. He got sixteen cent gas for his constituents. What's Giff going to do for us? Maybe, call the Legislature back into extra session to put two or three more cents tax on it so he can get more money to run the State cheaper than it has ever been run before.

—When it comes down to really explaining the success of Henry Ford let us tell you this: He gets more free publicity than any living man and publicity for Henry is publicity for Lizzie. Just now he is an ephemeral candidate for President and a real grabber off of columns of newspaper space that doesn't cost him a cent. Really Henry would get more return in actual advertising if he were never more than a candidate than he would earn if he should happen to run and be elected President of this great and glorious country of ours.

—Everybody seems to be doing it now. Within the week half a dozen new candidates have shied their hats into the political ring and next September 18th promises to be a busy day in Centre county; especially among the Republicans. It may not be the closest but certainly the most interesting contest will be that between Gehret, Heverly and Burket for nomination on the Republican ticket for treasurer. Up to the time of the Burket entry it was a plain organization versus Pinchot battle, with Gehret carrying the organization symbol, but the gentleman from Stormstown is an organization man, also, and has the claim of once having sacrificed himself on the party altar. If Burket should divide Gehret's following then Heverly might slip in as a Pinch-hitter.

Democratic Watchman

STATE RIGHTS AND FEDERAL UNION.

VOL. 68.

BELLEFONTE, PA., AUGUST 17, 1923.

NO. 32.

When Penrose is Missed.

Political gossip indicates confusion and uncertainty among the Republican bosses of Pennsylvania. The support of Mr. Harding for renomination had become a settled fact, though there was little enthusiasm on the subject. At a meeting of the congressional delegation, held at Atlantic City less than a year ago, an adverse purpose was expressed. At a later meeting held at the hotel of Congressman Keiss this purpose was reversed and it was agreed to support the President. Upon his death the uncertainty returned. A considerable number of the followers of Roosevelt entertain a kindly feeling toward Senator Johnson, of California, and there is renewed talk of the entrance of Governor Pinchot into the race.

Immediately following the death of the late President, Senator Pepper and Governor Pinchot held several conferences at Washington and it is said that exceedingly friendly and intimate relations have been established between them. The question of prohibition enforcement in Pennsylvania is said to have been the principal subject of discussion at these conferences but some time was given to the consideration of politics. On the subject of prohibition enforcement Senator Pepper is said to have come into complete agreement with the ideas of the Governor, and upon every other subject the Governor expressed unequivocal acquiescence in the views of the Senator. What is likely to result from this mutual understanding is left to conjecture.

It may be assumed, however, that if Governor Pinchot becomes a candidate for the Presidential nomination Senator Pepper will give him his support, and on the other hand if Senator Pepper should "cast his hat into the arena," and there is a growing impression that he is anxious to do so, the Governor will try to get him the unanimous support of the Pennsylvania delegation in the convention. Both know that it is only an empty compliment, for the party leaders feel that the vote of Pennsylvania is safe in any event and the candidate will be taken from a section in which local pride will create a boosting sentiment. It is in such a crisis as this that Boies Penrose is missed. If he were living there would be no uncertainty.

Ireland is to be admitted into the League of Nations on equal terms with other member nations. In this fact there is "food for reflection" in the minds of those Irish-Americans who opposed the league.

Germany Has a New Chancellor.

The resignation of Chancellor Cuno and the organization of a new cabinet in Germany does not inspire great hope of a speedy settlement of the troubles in the Fatherland. Chancellor Cuno did the best he could in the circumstances and his successor in office, Dr. Stresemann, is not likely to accomplish more. The trouble with Germany, if it lies within the German border, is ascribable to the industrial leaders. France and Belgium believe that they could pay the indemnities if they wanted to, and that opinion is shared by a vast number of people outside of France and Belgium. The invasion of Germany is the result of this conviction, and the new Chancellor is not likely to change the policy.

The invasion has not helped France a great deal but it has injured Germany very much. The French hope that in the long run it will achieve the purpose for which it was undertaken, that in the course of time Germany will take steps that at least will indicate a desire to fulfill its obligations under the treaty of Versailles. But the confusion and discontent of the laboring element discourages this hope, and meantime the cost of maintenance of the invasion is threatening the solvency of France, while that fact together with the attitude of Great Britain is encouraging Germany to adhere to her policy of resistance. What is needed is a change of public sentiment in Germany rather than a new cabinet.

The new Chancellor is said to be eloquent and capable. But he is identified with the element which is said to have influenced his predecessor in office. In other words, he has been associated with the industrial activities since the war, and presumably with Stinnes and the Krupp crowd. He is president of the German-American Economic league and has been striving to create trade relations with the United States, which will be helpful. But activities in that direction, however capably managed, will not reduce the excessive cost of living or feed the hungry stomachs of idle and riotous laborers. Some action that will accomplish those results is necessary to restore order and prosperity in Germany.

It is nevertheless true that he who laughs first has an equal chance with the other fellow to laugh last and best.

Forestalling the Rabble.

A formidable movement has already been started in Washington to make President Coolidge the Republican nominee next year. It may be safely said that this action is not inspired by affection for the new President, or in appreciation of his past service, or because of his eminent fitness for the office. The party leaders may be very fond of him, and he may have given valuable service to the party and the country and be splendidly equipped for the great office. But none of these elements entered into the equation in starting the Coolidge boom for the succession so soon after his induction into the Presidency. The paramount reason for the movement is to head off the other fellows.

Probably the first thought that occurred to the mind of the average Republican Senator and Representative in Congress after the death of President Harding was that there would be a horde of ambitious misfits rising up in all sections of the country clamoring for the party favor, causing all kinds of trouble and confusion. There is LaFollette, H. Johnson, Lowden, Leonard Wood, who gave so much trouble the last time; Herbert Hoover, Wadsworth, Borah, Pinchot and last, but not least, Jim Watson, of Indiana. With all these jockeying for place in an unfriendly race for the nomination the convention would degenerate into a bedlam out of which enemies would necessarily flow freely and last long.

So the "wise guys" of the party hurriedly put their heads together and evolved a plan to put Coolidge into the running in the hope that it would stall all others off. They reason justly that the office holders will carry the votes of the south to the convention in their vest pockets, that New England will be influenced by local considerations and the office holders of the west and north will be able to lasso enough additional votes to make up a majority. It's a great scheme if it works out, and Coolidge proves as docile as they hope he is. But in the event that he should disappoint their expectations there will be "hell to pay and no pitch hot." Still there is plenty of time to find out.

The Governor continues to complain that the Legislature failed to provide adequate revenues to meet the proper expenses of the State. Yet in the beginning of his administration he declared no new revenues would be necessary.

Smoot Convinces Smoot.

Senator Reed Smoot, of Utah, has returned from Europe where he had been on a visit of observation. Some time ago Senator Johnson, of California; Senator LaFollette, of Wisconsin, and several other radically inclined statesmen announced their intentions to go abroad to study and possibly correct the political and industrial troubles over there. It is said that the late President Harding asked Smoot to make the journey, also, with the view probably of counteracting, or else confirming the reports which they might make. Smoot returned on Monday and reports conditions quite as bad as reported by his colleague from California.

To an interviewer on his arrival in New York Senator Smoot stated that "unless there is an economic readjustment in central Europe there will be another war. Conditions cannot exist much longer as they are. The hatred between France and Germany is intense. I think it best for the countries of Europe to get around a table and settle their affairs without American participation." As Jack Bunsby would say "the value of this observation lies in the application on't." In other words it would be easy to adjust the troubles of Europe if the disputants in the disputes were in a frame of mind to "get around a table and settle their affairs."

But unhappily the countries of Europe are not in that frame of mind. When the fighting in France and Flanders ended nearly five years ago all Europe was ready and anxious for just that sort of session but the Republicans in the United States Senate, including Smoot, under the malign influence of Henry Cabot Lodge, set their faces against such an easy and rational way of adjusting their troubles and settling their disputes. The peace congress held at Versailles laid the lines for such an issue of the trouble. But for the reason that the ratification of the treaty might redound to the glory of Woodrow Wilson it was defeated.

President Coolidge felt it necessary to take long walks before breakfast while his office was in the hotel. Now that he occupies the White House he will find the lawn mower a splendid matutinal appetizer.

Possibly a coal strike next month may be averted but the mine owners will not make the necessary concessions.

Conditions in Two Wars.

In the interesting feature, "Twenty-five Years Ago Today," published in the Philadelphia Record recently, we find these statements: "Charges were made by the medical department of the army that the entire Santiago expedition under General Shafter was bungled as far as any care for the troops was concerned. Surgeon General Sternberg made public the report of Captain Munson, who stated that no medical supplies were landed from the transports. * * * Attempts made by members of the House and the Senate to investigate Secretary of War Alger's actions in the award of clothing and food contracts for the troops were blocked by administration leaders."

In the issue of July 26th is the statement that "advices received in Washington stated that unless something was done to stop the spread of yellow fever in the American troops at Santiago, the army would be unable to undertake the fall campaign." In the issue of July 27th appears: "General Shafter's report on the spread of yellow fever stated that there had been 639 new cases during the day, making a total of 3770 fever victims." July 28th, "822 new cases of yellow fever among the American troops were reported, making a total of 4122 under treatment." July 30th: General Shafter's official report on the spread of yellow fever among the American troops at Santiago reported a total of 4279 which approximated over one-fourth of his entire command." August 4th: "The commanders of troops under General Shafter signed and presented him with a "Round Robin" statement that the army at Santiago must be moved or it would perish as less than ten per cent of the troops were fit for duty."

The army referred to and the troops mentioned in these dispatches of twenty-five years ago were the army and troops engaged in the Spanish-American war of 1898. There were a couple of hundred thousand of them in all and the operations were conducted under a Republican administration. With an army in the great war of 1917 of approximately four millions, half of which served across the sea in trenching, there was less sickness and no epidemics, for the reason mainly that under intelligent and efficient management such evils were averted. Yet there are men in and out of Congress who have the temerity to say that the American troops in that war were not properly managed or cared for.

A new candidate has jumped into the political arena as a Republican candidate for County Commissioner in the person of John A. Way, of Halfmoon township. Mr. Way was in Bellefonte on Monday and in speaking of his candidacy stated that while he is a little late in publicly announcing his candidacy he has not been sleeping meantime. It has been a good many years since Halfmoon township has been represented in the court house ring and it remains to be seen how much recognition Mr. Way will get this fall from his party voters.

From the Perry County Democrat we learn that John Bartruff, of New Bloomfield, is a candidate for Associate Judge in Perry county and assuming that he is the same John that a number of years ago lived in Bellefonte and sold buggies and other vehicles we hasten to extend our best wishes for his success.

Since printed pictures show that Edison wears a vest in mid-summer we are no longer surprised at some of his opinions on other things than electricity.

It must be admitted that motorists get a large share of the benefits of good roads but they pay a generous toll for what they get.

With Magnus Johnson statesmanship is to be only a "side line." While he is in the Senate his wife will run the farm.

The value of the office of Vice President increases every time a President dies while in office.

Grover Bergdoll has reached the first page again but this time it wasn't his own fault.

There will be a meeting of the Fish and Game association of Bellefonte and vicinity, in the court house, Wednesday evening, August 22nd, at 8 o'clock, to discuss the distribution of fish and game for the coming season. Mr. Mosher will be present and have something of interest to tell you.

The fifth tournament of the Susquehanna trapshooter's league will be held in Mifflinburg on August 22nd instead of at Milton, as originally scheduled.

The colored Masons picnicked at Hecla park on Wednesday.

Calendar Gives New Election Code.

Ten new election laws are summarized in the annual issue of the "Political Calendar," issued by George D. Thorn, superintendent of elections, department of State and Finance, the Commonwealth's election expert.

Among the new laws is the Absentee Voters Act, which provides that voters who expect to be absent unvoluntarily from the county on the day of the primary or the election, may apply not more than thirty days and not less than three days next preceding the election days, to the County Commissioners of the county in which they reside, for a certificate of qualification and an official absentee voter's ballot.

The other new election laws, passed by the 1923 Legislature, are: An act providing that a candidate nominated at a primary may withdraw his name by filing a request in writing, duly acknowledged, with the Secretary of State at least twenty-five days prior to a municipal election and fifty days prior to a general election.

An act repealing an act of 1834 exempting women from arrest and imprisonment for the non-payment of taxes.

An act amending an act of 1839 by providing for pay of justices of the peace for keeping ballot boxes at the rate of \$3 a year for one ballot box and \$1 for each additional box.

PRIMARY DATE CHANGED.

An act changing the date of the September primary, in Presidential years, from the third Tuesday of May to the fourth Tuesday of April.

An act providing that when any of the members of the computing board of election returns are candidates for office and not qualified to act, the remaining officer or officers who are not candidates shall perform the duties of the board.

An act amending the act providing for computing the votes for candidates at the primary when the County Commissioners, the judges or judge, or probators, are disqualified to act by reason of their being candidates, by providing that the sheriff shall act as the return board.

An act amending an act of 1919, which provided for the registration in cities of the first and second class of persons employed in the service of the State or the Federal government, by including a wife or husband of such employee in the privilege of registering by petition instead of by appearing personally before the registrars.

An act providing that the domicile of a married woman, for the purpose of voting or holding office, shall be determined for all purposes as if she were unmarried.

There are but five political parties which must nominate their candidates at the primary election. They are the Republican, Democratic, Socialist, Prohibition and Progressive.

REGISTRATION DAYS.

The primary this year will fall on Tuesday, September 18, and the general election, Tuesday, November 6. On both days the polls will be open from 7 a. m. to 7 p. m.

The last days to be assessed in boroughs and townships for the November election are Tuesday and Wednesday, September 4 and 5. The last day to pay tax to qualify for the November election is Saturday, October 6.

One point emphasized by Superintendent Thorn in his book is that all previous registrations have expired. The registration in Philadelphia follows: Tuesday, August 28; Tuesday, September 4, and Saturday, September 8. The hours when the registrars sit are from 7 a. m. to 1 p. m. and from 4 p. m. to 10 p. m.

Cities of the third-class: Thursday, August 30; Tuesday, September 4, and Saturday, September 15. The registrars will sit from 8 a. m. to 1 p. m. and from 2 p. m. to 6 p. m. and from 7 p. m. to 10 p. m.

There will be nominated and elected this year one Judge of the Superior Court, and in Centre county, all county, township and borough offices are to be filled.

Self-Support.

From the Kansas City Star.

Nearly ten years ago Calvin Coolidge, elected president of the Massachusetts Senate, made an address which was reprinted in the Star Saturday. It reveals practical knowledge of life and straight thinking. One paragraph is particularly noteworthy: "The people cannot look to legislation generally for success. Industry, thrift, character, are not conferred by act or resolve. Government cannot relieve from toil. It can provide no substitute for the rewards of service. It can, of course, care for the defective and recognize distinguished merit. The normal must care for themselves. Self-government means self-support."

Mr. Coolidge might have spoken these words with the precise situation of 1923 in view. At a time when there is so much disposition to turn to the government for help, it is well that a national leader give the warning that people must work out their own success; that they cannot expect it to be handed to them by the government.

Suspension is Different Now.

From the Altoona Tribune.

The Georgia official who charged that convicts in that State are suspended by their thumbs probably wanted to show that suspension by the neck is being abandoned in Georgia.

SPAULS FROM THE KEYSTONE.

—Miss Mabel G. Wetzel has succeeded John W. Runkle as postmistress at Middleburg, Snyder county.

—A building of the Mount Union Tanning and Extract company was destroyed by fire Saturday. The structure had been used as the extract works of the company. The loss is estimated at \$45,000.

—In a flapjack eating contest of fifty members of Troop No. 7, Lewistown Boy Scouts at their camp in the Seven mountains Saturday, Robert Maury won first prize, eating thirteen flapjacks made of apples. The fifty Scouts ate a total of 301 of the flapjacks.

—Oscar Williams, aged about 30 years, married and residing at Centre Hill, was carried under a fall of rock at the clay mine at Bigler, operated by the Harrison-Walker Refractories company, on Monday morning, about 10 o'clock. His legs and hips were crushed. He was taken to the Clearfield hospital in a serious condition.

—The electric chair at Rockview penitentiary was cheated of a victim last Thursday when Charles Ernest, sentenced to be electrocuted for the murder of Mrs. Fannie Harris, of Harrisburg, died in a cell at the Dauphin county jail. Ernest, a negro, maintained his innocence up to the time of his death, which was due to tuberculosis.

—Oliver Shaw, of North Grove street, Lock Haven, was instantly killed on Saturday afternoon when a Winchester shotgun he was cleaning was accidentally discharged, shooting away the left side of his face and head. He was about 28 years old and leaves a widow and infant son. He was a blacksmith in the New York Central railroad shops at Lock Haven. His parents are residents of Jersey Shore. Shaw did not know the gun was loaded.

—Hanging on the trail for eleven years and ten months, detective Jacob Cookes arrested John K. Knaub, at York, Pa., on Saturday, on the charge of desertion and non-maintenance of his wife, Daisy Knaub, and her three children. The information was made before Alderman Alfred F. Owen, October 12, 1912. Returning to that city a few days ago, almost the first son Knaub passed on the street was his wife. Much expense has been incurred in an effort to locate the man.

—Sundry Treasurer Heckert, last week issued tax warrants against more than 500 women who are delinquent in last year's taxes. They are now being served by constables. Women who fail to pay will not be placed in jail, but their husbands may be. Scared by the threat of jail, more than \$15,000 in back taxes for women were paid last week, Heckert says. Liens were entered against delinquent property owners, and their realty will be sold for collection of taxes if they are not paid, it is asserted.

—A flattened and twisted Lincoln penny brought \$5 at Pittsburgh, last Thursday, when a small boy sold the coin, which had been run over by the Harding funeral train, to a woman. Lads lined the right-of-way as the slow-moving, draped special train rolled through that city, placing coins on the rails to keep as pocket pieces. Elders who wanted coins were unable to get close enough and bought them up at fabulous prices. Several nickels brought \$3, and innumerable sales of pennies at \$1 were recorded.

—Floating in Chest creek, about one mile west of Patton, the body of Alex Hutchinson, 66 years old, for twenty-five years janitor at the Patton station, was found by the crew of the Altoona-Hastings coal train early on Saturday afternoon. Mr. Hutchinson had been in ill health for a week and had not been working. Following an autopsy, it was said the man's death was caused by acute dilation of the heart. It is thought he was stricken while walking along the bank of the creek and toppled into the water.

—Ralph Galbraith, fifty-five years old, was roasted to death, at Jeannette last week. His body was found late Saturday in a subway connecting the gas-producing plant with the furnaces in the American Window Glass Machine company's plant. Galbraith had been missing since Tuesday. At that time he reported for work, apparently intoxicated, and was sent home. It is believed that he crawled in the subway, which was cool at that time. When the heat was turned on he was unable to get out or be heard. The temperature of the subway reaches 425 degrees.

—Twenty-eight stockholders of the City Bank of York, Pa., which institution was wrecked by the defalcations of its cashier and his assistants, will be made defendants in suits in equity brought by the State Banking Department in an effort to recover \$38,700, the amount remaining unpaid on the stockholders' liabilities under the law. Attorney Ebert S. Spangler, special counsel for Banking Commissioner Peter G. Cameron, is ready to institute equity proceedings against all stockholders who have failed up to this time to pay over their shares due under the law.

—Bail totalling \$45,000 was posted at Somerset on Saturday by officials of District No. 2, United Mine Workers of America, to effect the release of seven members of the Jerome local held in the Somerset county jail on a charge of dynamiting the Baltimore and Ohio bridge, near Jerome, several weeks ago. The men had been held on \$5000 each to answer to a charge of dynamiting, and \$2500 each on a federal charge for the same offense. John Goodisky, another of the defendants, made a confession at Leabach corpus proceedings implicating himself and the seven miners.

—Charged with passing two worthless checks for \$25 each on E. R. Taggart, a Watsonstown merchant, Mrs. Howard Swisher, alias Mrs. Frank M. Smith, was placed in the Sunbury jail last week. According to the woman, her husband, Howard Swisher, wrote the checks and forced her to get them cashed. Then the couple fled but later the woman returned. Sunbury police say Swisher is a bigamist and assert that he has been married five times and all his wives are still living. One is in Sunbury, one in Danville, one is in the Sunbury jail and one is in England, they say.

—Parents and friends of Miss Mary Robe, a Lock Haven school teacher, who disappeared Monday of last week, in Philadelphia, are still eagerly seeking information as to her whereabouts. Miss Robe, who is one of the best known teachers in Lock Haven, was attending the summer session of the University of Pennsylvania. On Monday morning of last week she complained of feeling ill and went to the home of a cousin, leaving there in a short time for a doctor's office. Investigation shows she never arrived at the doctor's office and she has not been heard of since that, although the Philadelphia police have been searching for her. She is 38 years of age and has lived all her life in Lock Haven.