

INK SLINGS.

If the trial of former Attorney General Daugherty fails to result in conviction the verdict ought to be that Scotch classic, "guilty but not proven."

The further they probe into the Hall-Mills murder mystery the more evidence accumulates to give rise to the thought that the departed rector wasn't the only one of his congregation who found the pasture in Derussey's lane worth jumping a fence or two to get into.

Next week fall will be here. That means the prologue to four months of drab, dreary days of whistling winds and drifting snows—except for those who are going to sneak off to Florida. Gosh, how we abhor the thought of it. Surely this expression should qualify us for membership in the Grand United Order of Joy Killers.

Listen Mr. Voter. You're to forget all about the fact that Joe Grundy wants to own a Governor and that Bill Vare wants to be boss of Pennsylvania. What you are to do is vote for Fisher and Vare to save the "protective tariff." Isn't it the bunk? What is the "protective tariff" doing FOR the farmers, the miners and the laborers of Centre county?

The Watchman's columns are open to all self respecting Republicans who might feel that their conscience would be eased by a public explanation of their intention to vote for Vare. We will be glad to publish any communication on this subject sent us, without comment and with omission of the name of the explainer, if desired. We are anxious to know if there is a real reason why any one of them should support a candidate whom John Fisher, their candidate for Governor, said has no other platform than "a beer mug."

Governor Pinchot's long awaited pronouncement as to what he purposes doing in the campaign in Pennsylvania this fall is published in another column of this issue. Those of our readers who will have the privilege of voting in the State in November should not fail to read it. The Governor has quoted Mr. Mellon, Mr. Fisher, Senator Pepper and Senator Reed, showing what each one of this quartet of eminent Republicans thought of Vare as a prospective nominee of their party prior to the June primary. They still think the same of him, but they are asking you to vote for him in November because they are ready to stultify themselves to gain selfish ends and think you are as loose in principle as they. If you are, vote for Vare.

Out in the Pine Glenn region of Centre county, last Sunday afternoon, we saw a lone farmer hauling in oats. Before leaving home for that tour into the hinterland we had been apprised of the fact that a woman for whom we have much respect was canning tomatoes. Always the Third Commandment has been the anchor to the windward which we have hoped would save the sanctity of the Sabbath day from modernism. Being somewhat of a farmer we know why the agrarian resident of Burnside township was getting his oats into the barn. There was real need for that. There might have been some reason why the lady had to can tomatoes on Sunday, but there was none—absolutely none—for our having made the garage boy inflate tires and give us gas in order that we might roll over the country and report how others desecrate the Sabbath. It's an involved problem, folks, this matter of Sunday observance and we want to watch our own steps before we dissertate on those our fellows are taking.

Since the Rev. H. J. Collins, pastor of the A. M. E. church, Bellefonte, asked us a fair question in his communication published in last week's Republican, we shall answer it: We don't believe that our "colored brethren" have anything to do with the making of the weather and if they did they'd make a damnable mess of it. We do believe that the Rev. Collins, whom those for whose judgment we have considerable respect say can preach a good sermon and sing well too, doesn't know what he is talking about some of the times. The Watchman is not apologizing for anything it said about its "colored brethren" or Rev. Collins' "new Afro-American citizens." It knows the former better than he does. It has lived on friendly, helpful relations with them for many years. It has made annual cash contributions to their church, of which he is pastor, for more than forty years and it had no thought of making a butt of them when it stated that it was no wonder that it rained the day of their church picnic. We don't know why, but it always rains the day they take their annual outing. In fact it has been so consistently so for years that everybody looks for rain that day. This being the fact, we present our compliments to the Rev. Collins and advise him that some years ago the A. M. E. church had a pastor who came dangerously near becoming a smart Aleck because he had a little more education than the average. Also, we might inform him that "Mr. Meek" didn't write the "two sentences" in question, didn't know they were in the Watchman and would never have seen the blubber about them in the Republican had not his attention been called to it two days after its appearance.

Democratic Watchman

STATE RIGHTS AND FEDERAL UNION.

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Protective Tariff as an Issue.

The Republican managers who are trying to make protective tariff the campaign issue in Pennsylvania this year reveal a meager understanding of the subject and little knowledge of the history of politics in this country. Since the end of the Civil war every Democratic victory has been won on that issue. It is true that Mark Hanna projected it into the contest of 1896 and William McKinley was elected President. But the question that influenced the result was not protective tariff. It was the gold standard and the agency of achievement was the "slush fund." If the Democratic party had not been split on the currency question and the banks and predatory corporations had been less liberal in contributions Mr. Bryan might have been successful.

The first Democratic victory after the Civil war was the election of a majority in the House of Representatives in 1874. The most important was the election of Grover Cleveland in 1884 and the issue in both cases was protective tariff. The Garfield tariff was then in force and the Democratic platform declared "we denounce the abuses of the existing tariff," and "demand that Federal taxation shall be exclusively for public purposes and shall not exceed the needs of the government, economically administered."

The Republican platform demanded that "the imposition of duties on foreign imports shall be made, not for revenue only; but so that in raising the necessary revenues of the government such duties shall be so levied as to afford security for our diversified industries and protection to the rights and wages of the laborer." During the first Cleveland administration an unsuccessful attempt was made to reduce the tariff rates, not exactly to a revenue basis, but by a horizontal cut which would have provided ample revenue and abundant protection. The Harrison administration followed and the Garfield tariff continued to loot the people's pocket books. In 1892 the Democratic platform boldly proclaimed: "We denounce Republican protection as a fraud—a robbery of the great majority of the American people for the benefit of a few."

As stated above the tariff question had no influence on the minds of voters in the election of 1896. The Democratic convention had committed the candidate to the "free and unlimited coinage of silver" and the "slush fund" contributed by monopolies, banks and corporations bought the election for the Republican candidate. It was the first time in the history of the country that money attempted to control an election for President and the people didn't know how to meet such an antagonist. The seed then sown developed into full flower in the primary elections in Pennsylvania and Illinois this year. But it didn't dismay the Democracy. The public didn't realize the full measure of evil concealed in this innovation but the Democratic party held to its principles courageously and consistently.

Theodore Roosevelt was elected President on his personal popularity and a private understanding with Harriman and William H. Taft won on his reputation for amiability and a secret agreement with the Timber trust. The tariff had no part in the campaigns. The public had become indifferent to extravagance and graft which ran rampant. But meantime the Democrats were gaining in favor and in 1912 set themselves for a real battle. In convention at Baltimore they nominated that profound scholar and statesman, Woodrow Wilson, and declared unabated fidelity to principles. They proclaimed that "the high protective tariff is the principal cause of the unequal distribution of wealth." It is a system of taxation which makes the rich richer and the poor poorer. Under its operation the American farmer and laboring man are the chief sufferers.

The Republican convention of that year was held in Chicago and renominated Mr. Taft. "Drunk with the spoils of office" and consumed with greed for graft, they quarreled long and bitterly and practically broke up in a row. But they held tenaciously to their tariff idol and declared that "the Republican tariff policy has been of the greatest benefit to the country, developing our resources, diversifying our industries and protecting our workmen against competition with cheap labor abroad." The lines thus clearly drawn a fierce battle was fought and Democracy won. In 1916

the Democratic party renominated Woodrow Wilson and reasserted its position on the tariff question. The Republicans with Judge Charles E. Hughes as their candidate again stood upon their tariff policy, and tariff reform, as interpreted by the Democracy, won its biggest victory.

The Democracy of Pennsylvania would gladly welcome another battle on that basis but it is out of the question this year. President Coolidge's tenure of office runs beyond the date of another Congressional election. There can be no decrease in rates while he is in office and the tariff will be the main issue then. This year the people will determine whether or not a man who has acquired wealth as a favored municipal contractor and power as a manipulator of fraudulent votes may buy a seat in the Senate and corporate interests may spend \$1,800,000 to place a servile tool in the office of Governor. That is more important than booze or tariff and the men and women of Pennsylvania will not condemn their sons and daughters to perpetual political slavery and the election of Vare and Fisher will work that baneful result.

Preparing a Vigorous Campaign.

The Democratic State committee is making preparations for a vigorous campaign which will be opened within a few days. Judge Bonniwell, candidate for Governor, and former Secretary of Labor William B. Wilson, nominee for Senator in Congress, will tour the State and make addresses wherever possible. The State Executive committee met in Philadelphia yesterday (Thursday) to prepare an itinerary which will include all the cities and centres of population throughout the State. In so far as possible it will be arranged for all the candidates to appear together. But when that can not be accomplished they will travel separately. The object is to get the message of the Democracy to all the people.

While the Republican managers are striving to dodge the principal issue of the campaign the Democratic candidates are eager to spread it before the people. The records show that the Republican candidates spent \$3,000,000 for their nominations and it is believed that double that enormous sum was disbursed. That means, if those candidates are elected, that public office in Pennsylvania is limited to millionaires and that men without great fortunes, however able and worthy, are barred from public service. This is a direct denial of the fundamental principle of equality in opportunity. There is no equality in an auction sale. Whatever the rich man wants he gets in competition with one of less resources.

If a man who has acquired wealth as a favored municipal contractor and power by manipulating fraudulent votes may buy a seat in the Senate, and one whose servility to corporate interests induce such interests to purchase for him a nomination for Governor, the future of our government is in jeopardy. The voters of Pennsylvania, intelligent men and women, will not put the seal of their approval upon candidates thus chosen. The men and women of Pennsylvania will not condemn their sons and daughters to a permanent political servitude and the election of Judge Bonniwell, as Governor, and William B. Wilson, as Senator, will avert that great evil for a long time. That is the issue of the campaign.

—Since Mr. John Fisher has espoused the cause of his fellow candidate, Vare, we presume he will soon be giving an exhibition of eating the pre-primary words he used when he said that Vare was making "an entire platform from a beer mug."

—The people of Washington are preparing to "make a drive" for a right to vote. Recent developments in Pennsylvania have probably led them to imagine that voting is a profitable industry.

—President Coolidge has expressed regret because of the defeat of Senator Lenroot. After the 1928 election Lenroot can reciprocate.

—The defeat of Lenroot in Wisconsin makes a majority in the Senate in opposition to the Coolidge administration a certainty.

—Congressman Vare protests that he is still wringing "wet," but admits that he is muzzled for campaign purposes.

—The Governor seems to be as unsuccessful at deep sea fishing as in politics this year.

—Swimming the English channel is becoming a popular out-door sport.

President and Solicitor General Disagree.

The Solicitor General at Washington, William D. Mitchell, is likely to lose his job. In a recent brief submitted to the Supreme court he declared that "Congress has full power to require corporations engaged in interstate commerce to disclose their private affairs and business transactions." Professor William Z. Ripley, of Hartford, recently raised the point which brought out this official opinion of the Solicitor General, in a demand for "publicity of all stocks held and transferred, in fairness to stock holders." The President had previously expressed an opposite interpretation of the law and it is not likely that he will allow his subordinate freedom to register the different view.

President Coolidge, in discussing this subject, expressed the opinion that "it is the province of the States, rather than the Federal government to give the 20,000,000 stock holders of the country a better insight into the financial affairs of the corporations." This lip service to the cause of State sovereignty was, of course, a subterfuge. The President and the managers of his party are anxious to encourage the corporations to continue their liberal contributions to the slush fund and a promise of immunity from investigation of their methods and operations is entrancing music in their ears. Senator Butler needs such soothing appeals to monopoly in his campaign for re-election.

In his brief to the court Solicitor General Mitchell said "we conclude that the power of Congress to require the disclosure by corporations engaged in interstate commerce of information respecting their private affairs is not limited to cases where some specific legislation is under consideration" and added "such information may be called for in the form of periodical reports and that an appropriate method of obtaining such information be, if Congress requires it, complete information, and if the corporations in question are engaged in other activities information respecting them may be properly demanded." This must have given a rude shock to the slush fund party managers.

Government employees who have had their expense accounts cut are raising a fuss because comptroller General McCarl had \$850 rugs put in his office. Have they no sense of proportions?

Governor Pinchot's Wise Action.

The withdrawal of Governor Pinchot from the Labor party ticket fulfills the highest expectations of his best friends. At the May primary Mr. Pinchot was nominated by that party for the office of Senator in Congress. If he had remained a candidate he probably would have polled a considerable vote, mainly believers in prohibition and friends of labor. His withdrawal opens an opportunity to the men and women of Pennsylvania of that frame of mind to vote for William B. Wilson, the capable and conscientious candidate of the Democratic party. It is inconceivable that any of them will vote for William S. Vare, and unlikely that they will help Vare by refraining from voting.

In withdrawing from the Labor ticket Governor Pinchot frankly declares the reason which influenced him. After quoting Senator Pepper's statement that "Vare's leadership is a sham" and "Vare must go," W. L. Mellon's declaration that the voters are to "determine if Mr. Vare or the people are to run the State;" John S. Fisher's charge that Vare represented nothing but "a beer mug" and Senator Reed's opinion that "Pennsylvania industries will receive a back-set if Vare is sent to the Senate," the Governor adds; "Vare represents all that is worst in Pennsylvania politics. Fraud and the protection of criminals are the strength of the Vare organization." No sane mind will question the adequacy of the indictment.

This is admirable, of course, as far as it goes. It ought to and will help William B. Wilson amazingly, for clean-minded voters will refuse to abuse themselves by supporting a candidate for such an office with such a character defined by the leaders of his own party. But the Governor might have gone a step farther and vastly increased his service to the public and his contribution to good government. He said boldly that he will not vote for Vare. He ought to have said that he will vote for Wilson and urge all his personal, political and prohibition friends to pursue the same course. It was a great chance for a "crusader for righteousness" to score heavily.

—A Belgian woman recently had her tongue cut out for slandering her neighbors. It is to be hoped her experience will have an admonitory influence on this side of the sea.

Paddle and Never Say Die.

Two frogs fell into a bucket of cream and paddled to keep afloat. But one soon tired and sank to rest with a gurgle in his throat. The other paddled away all night. And not a croak did he utter. And with the coming morning of light, He rode on an island of butter. The flies came thick to his island home, And made him a breakfast snappy; The milkmaid shrieked and upset the pail, And froggie hopped away happy. A moral the hustling man finds in this rhyme, And hastens at once to apply. Success will come at the most difficult time. If we paddle and never say die. —Author Unknown.

But Who Created Federal Reserve?

From the Pittsburgh Post. Ignoring the distress among farmers in the West and the general cry for less interference by Government in private business, Representative Wood, of Indiana, chairman of the Republican Congressional campaign committee, shows anew the party Bourgeoisism that never forgets and never learns. Having deceived the country at one time into believing that the Republican party is the only agency of prosperity, there is the same old attempt to brazen through on this device, ignoring all other issues, such as those of the use of Republican slush funds in the primaries of Pennsylvania and Illinois. Prosperity is the issue, says Brother Wood, who continues: "Why change to the Democrats, who in 1914, under the Underwood tariff, brought about soup kitchens in our cities?" Can Pittsburghers recall any soup kitchens in that year, and if they can, wherein did they differ from those of the Roosevelt panic of 1907, the long period of depression under the Taft administration and the hard times of preceding Republican administrations? Every financial panic in this country for more than sixty years came under Republican tariff laws. It was the McKinley tariff law that was on the books during the 1893 panic that was inherited by the Cleveland administration from the Harrison Republican regime.

But real economists laugh at the attempt either to blame everything upon politics or to credit prosperity wholly to any party. Recurring again to the fact that business men are more disposed to look upon politicians as menaces instead of aides, with the exception of the tariff barons who find the Republican party a means of obtaining special privileges, we are reminded that, after all, the sources of prosperity in the United States are not found in artificial laws, but in the natural resources of the country and the ingenuity and energy of the people. Here, for instance, is the Pittsburgh district with a wealth of coal, but held back for years in that industry by Governmental discrimination against it in the matter of rates for lake shipments. The function of the Government is to keep the opportunities for prosperity open to all upon an equal basis. Even if that ideal should be reached, there still would be economic problems to solve, the chief of them being how to prevent the depressions that have come periodically from the beginning of the race.

The failure of every political party to prevent bad times at certain periods seems to expose the claims of any of them to being inventor of good times. Both good and bad in the main may come not by reason of them. In a business bulletin issued in 1924 by the Cleveland Trust Company the score of the Democratic and Republican parties in respect of good times and bad was declared equal. Considering a 40-year period it found that in that time Republican administrations had been at the head of the National Government twenty-four years and Democratic sixteen. Of the Republican administration it found that fifty-five per cent. of the months had been months of business prosperity and forty-five per cent. of them months of depression. Precisely the same percentages were found in examination of the sixteen years of Democratic administrations under consideration—fifty-five per cent. of the months prosperous and forty-five per cent. marked by depression. In the entire 40-year period, irrespective of whether Democrats or Republicans were in control, the principle of the protective tariff remained in operation, even though the Democrats may have been pleased to call it one "for revenue only." As emphasized by President Wilson, "there cannot be trade in the United States so long as the established fiscal policy of the Federal Government is maintained," and he added that he knew of no thoughtful Democrat who contemplated a program of free trade. The Democratic demand on this point is simply that no unreasonably high rates be allowed, such as would amount to giving some business interests virtually the privilege of preying upon consumers.

—An expert burglar doesn't wait for an exposed latchstring to enter a house in which he believes there is plenty of loot.

—When you see it in the Watchman it can be relied on.

SPAWLS FROM THE KEYSSTONE.

—Attorney Leo. F. Sessong, of Carnegie, was disbarred by Common Pleas Judge Rowand for embezzling funds from several Carnegie building and loan associations.

—Peter Cawley, aged 33, of North Scranton, was killed when he was dragged into the shaft of the Leggett's Creek mine in trying to stop a runaway trip of mine cars.

—The body of William J. Jones, missing Columbia riverman, was found on the edge of an island in the Susquehanna River about half a mile below the dam at Holtwood.

—Coming in contact with a high tension line of the Pennsylvania Light and Power company, Fisher McLane, George Hale and Harry Engels, all of Castanea, Clinton county, were electrocuted on Tuesday morning.

—Mrs. Della Rilling, widow of John S. Rilling, of Erie, former public service commissioner, is named sole beneficiary of his estate in a will filed for probate last Friday afternoon. The estate is valued at \$65,000, according to inventory.

—Walking into the bedroom of his home at New Castle late Sunday afternoon, Francis A. Humme, 53 years old, ended his life by shooting himself through the heart with a shot gun. Members of the family who had heard the shot rushed to the room and found the body. No motive was learned.

—Because a telephone pole leaned over the highway Connie Marian, of Mt. Carmel, asks \$21,500 damages from the company controlling the pole. He claims that, due to its position his motor car struck the pole and was demolished in an accident in Centuria, February 23, 1925. He asks \$1,800 damages for his automobile and \$20,000 damages for personal injuries.

—When Andrew Holzmann, 46 and penniless, of Seattle, was arrested as a dangerous and suspicious person in Altona, last Tuesday, he told the police he had requested the State National Bank at Snoqualmie, in Washington, to telegraph him \$75. The police paid no attention to it. On Wednesday evening Holzmann committed suicide by hanging himself in his cell at city hall. On Friday the money was received by an Altona bank. It was used to defray his funeral expenses.

—Crushed between two trains in the Lewisistown yards, James Roush, 52 through freight conductor of Millertown, Pa., was probably fatally injured on Sunday morning. Mr. Roush's crew was engaged in making up a train when he was caught between his own and a west bound freight train that was passing through at the time. Mr. Roush was rushed to the Lewisistown hospital where an examination disclosed punctures of both lungs. Lack of clearance between the two trains probably caused the accident.

—Recommendations that the voters of Clearfield county be given an opportunity to vote on a proposed increase of indebtedness for the building of a new court house and repairs to the county jail were contained in a report made to Judge A. R. Chase by a committee of representative citizens appointed by him last February. The proposed increase in indebtedness would amount to approximately \$500,000, providing \$400,000 for the erection of a new court house and the remaining \$100,000 for repairs to the county jail.

—Mrs. Mary D. Camwell, former clerk in the Midland Savings and Trust company, at Midland, Beaver county, convicted in court of embezzlement in connection with a shortage in school funds totaling \$5000, was sentenced on Monday by Judge William A. McConnell to serve from five to ten years in the western penitentiary. Her counsel filed notice of appeal to the Superior court and posted bond in the sum of \$5000, and Mrs. Camwell will enjoy her liberty until the appeal is decided, which may be anywhere from six months to a year.

—Mrs. Laura Berry, of Homestead, filed suit in common pleas court in Allegheny county, on Saturday, against the Pennsylvania railroad and railroad detectives for \$20,000 damages in connection with the death of her husband, Samuel Berry. The woman in her statement of claim asserts that Berry was shot to death June 13, 1925, by Harry W. Smith, a railroad detective, while he was en route to arrest Berry or have him move off the railroad tracks, in Homestead. Smith and William Jamison, another railroad officer, with Smith at the time, it is asserted, are named as defendants with the railroad company.

—The T. W. Phillips Gas and Oil company brought in a gas gusher on property belonging to T. M. Kurtz, just northwest of Wallston, Jefferson county, late Friday that promises to be a record-breaker. Although definite figures have not been given out by the Phillips company, it is said that the well registered more than 2,000,000 cubic feet in the initial test. Rumor places the output as high as three millions. The well is in practically new territory. There are several good producers some distance west of the new well but the field is practically virgin territory and the big well will probably result in a wild scramble for leases in that particular section.

—Two young men fleeing from a policeman after violating a traffic rule, were killed at Parnassus late Saturday night when their automobile was struck by the Buffalo express on the Pennsylvania Railroad. R. G. Baggett, 20, met instant death, and Arthur Stinger, 18, died in a hospital. Both lived in the Pittsburgh district. The youths had driven past a traffic signal set against them, near the crossing, and a patrolman, commanding a passing machine, started in pursuit. The policeman said he saw the approaching train and tried to warn the boys by blowing his whistle, but that his act only served to make them increase their speed.

—The post office department at Washington, D. C., through Edward C. Brent, post master at Lewisistown, has asked for bids on a ten year lease for a room in that place with 3,000 feet of floor space to date from July 1st, 1927, and to be used as a post office to succeed the one now located in the Masonic temple. It was the idea of many that Lewisistown's new federal building would have been in service before this date. When the general appropriation bill for financing federal buildings was passed Lewisistown was one of the three towns fully meeting requirements. They had their site purchased eight years ago. The government paid \$16,500 for it and has since been offered \$60,000 by Henry Krentzman from whom it was purchased.