

Dr. Colfelt Tells of Rotten Political Deals

AUTOBIOGRAPHY.

By Rev. L. M. Colfelt, D. D.

While at State College a "call" was tendered me by the North Congregational church, Cambridge, Mass. I should have preferred to accept owing to its contiguity to Harvard University, the scholarly atmosphere and the inspiration of a student audience. But the great distance from my mother in her declining years decided my acceptance of a call to the pastorate of Oxford Presbyterian church, Philadelphia, for the second time. The interregnum of but a few years had wrought a great change in the fortunes of the church. Great losses had been experienced by the death of many active parishioners. Many of the young people had moved to the suburbs into cheaper and more up-to-date homes. The incoming residents did not have Presbyterian predilections. The apartment system attracted a class of but temporary occupants of little value for up-building and maintenance of a healthy church for which families permanently settled in their own homes are essential. The bicycle, also, was much in evidence, luring multitudes on Sabbath days to the parks and green fields. The work consequently was far more exacting than in my first pastorate, indeed took on the aspect and proportions of a "down town" church. But by assiduous labor the breaches were repaired and an old time appearance of prosperity became in evidence. In the brief pastorate preceding a deficit in running expenses and a floating debt of \$12,000 had accumulated. This was liquidated and a surplus of \$3000 was subscribed at a single Sabbath morning's service. Thus for a period of seven years longer the work went on apace. It was at this period that a good Citizenship Society was formed in the church to aid in the work of practicable political reform. Meanwhile conditions had been becoming quite intolerable in City and State under the system of Boss Rule and the Choice of Candidates by the Convention System.

Power was slipping into the hands of the few and the ballot box was no longer a free expression of the popular will, but a mere register of the decrees of political bosses. The system of petty bosses proving too widely distributed, slow in action, and expensive, was superseded by the System of the Senatorial boss who was not merely the Political Dictator but the Lobbyist in the United States Senate Chamber and in the State Legislature, watchful of the interests of the railroads, the Standard Oils and the telegraphs, and who was empowered to draw vouchers directly upon the Treasury of the great companies for the purposes of "Addition, Division and Silence." It had come to pass that not a member of councils in the pivotal cities, not a State Legislator, not a State Senator, not a County Judge, Common Pleas Judge, not a member of the Superior Court or the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, not a Congressman, could be chosen unless persona grata with the great Corporations. Even the organization of the City Councils, and the Legislature, and the composition of the several committees, were dictated and controlled by these secret influences. Free Passes were shoveled out ad libitum and this form of petty bribery flourished to such a degree that Sewickley furnished the example of some 200 commuters out of 225 traveling daily to Pittsburgh on p. m. train from Philadelphia and Washington to my home have I been the sole passenger in the car that traveled on a paid ticket. The debauchery of Pennsylvania politics was almost complete. Attempts to restore government "of the people, by the people and for the people," were frequently made through independent movements but all proved abortive. The venal elements of the Democratic Party, in the great cities, were always in the hour of need at the beck and call of the Republican Organization leaders. Subsidized as they were by unlimited funds for political expenses, drawn from Corporations which could continue the supply indefinitely at the expense of stockholders, the sporadic movements for reform, even if successful, for the moment, could not be permanently financed owing to limited resources and waning public interest. Thus all the independent movements, all the coalitions, failed of their purpose and the virus of corruption penetrated deeper and deeper into the heart of the body politic. How far had the demoralization gone may be illustrated by an incident that came within my personal knowledge.

General Hastings, then Governor, had a clear majority of the joint body of the Legislature pledged to vote for him for U. S. Senator and the formality only of the actual vote remained. He was clearly the candidate of the free, untrammeled choice of the people of Pennsylvania because of his distinguished services to the State. The day before the election a few of his political foes visited Harrisburg and informed the Arch Manipulator of the Legislature that they were not reconciled to the choice of Hastings and wanted Mr. Boies Penrose to be chosen. He answered that "it was too late. Mr. Hastings was the favorite and it would take a sum of money to change the situation." They asked, "How much would be required?" "One Hundred and sixty thousand dollars," was the reply, "and the cash must be on hand tonight." One of the party went at once, got the one hundred and sixty thousand in New York, handed it over to the party in question and the next day Mr. Penrose was chosen Senator, and doubtless General Hastings never knew how the will of the people was thwarted and his defeat assured. I am not relating

rumor but the certain fact, as it was given me one quiet Sabbath evening in his home in Lancaster county by the man who went to New York, secured the money, carried it in person to Harrisburg and delivered it to the chief actor. Furthermore, the wheel within the wheel, he assured me, the price exacted by those who supplied the money was the nomination of Mr. James Hay Brown for the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania and he was empowered to be the messenger, and did so act in bearing the tidings to Mr. Brown of the decision to name him for that high office. I have not the slightest doubt that Mr. James Hay Brown was an honorable gentleman, an upright Judge, entirely oblivious to the Secret Springs that governed his selection, and would have been the first to repudiate and reject with scorn an office that had to be attained by any unbecoming means on his part.

Another incident to the point is that of a dying State Leader who, knowing his end was near, sent for a distinguished personal friend, informed him that he had spent nearly a half million in defense of the State organization and had given his own personal notes to cover the indebtedness, which were discounted by Banks of State Deposit, and as the money had been used for party exigencies and not for his personal expenses it did not seem fair to his family that his estate should be depleted by the payments of these notes and his family reduced to comparative penury. The visitor gave his sacred promise that the matter would receive his attention. The sum was divided between several great corporations, the notes paid and the quid pro quo was that Philander C. Knox should be the next Senator. He was catapulted into the United States Senate, doubtless entirely ignorant of the forces that upheaved him. He was an eminently fit man, a vast improvement mentally upon the staple U. S. Senator from Pennsylvania and a man whose personal honor was without question. But he and the people of Pennsylvania had no more to do with his selection and election than the inhabitants of Mars. It was not always that the manipulators of politics kept within their own ranks in choosing occupants of high offices. They often went outside the sacred circle and chose men of the highest attainments and respectability, but always with the intent that they men should not soil themselves with practical politics, be content with the honors of their position and permit their creators to divide their political raiment and distribute the spoils of office. Thus it has been not unusual that the greatest scandals in the history of the Commonwealth have burst forth during the incumbency of men of the highest reputation for honesty and good character, as for example the State Capitol Scandal under Governor Pennypacker, when four millions were spent for the paltry furnishings of the building right under his judicial nose. Square Timber Noyes furnished another illuminating example.

These illustrations, and others as savory that can be multiplied, prove that the Convention System had grown a fearful harvest and Pennsylvania was fast becoming a political stench in the nostrils of the nation, a by word and a hissing. So far had this proceeded that the decisions of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania were no longer quoted with respect by the legal representatives of the Courts in other States by reason of the corporate influences governing their deliberance. These things began to burden my conscience. Of course I was a preacher, but first and last I was a citizen of my State and I could not bear to sit supine with folded hands and let my State go to perdition, politically, while I laid this unction to my soul, "Am I My Brother's Keeper?" I must do something, but what could a preacher do? I could witness for political righteousness on suitable occasions, which I never neglected to do, and those who followed my ministry will bear me witness that I was never a dumb dog that dared not bark. But the burden was heavy on my soul and I determined to make my poor contribution to the public weal by publishing a newspaper devoted to political house cleaning.

To give my readers a glimpse of the mood of the moment at that juncture, in conferring with Mr. John Wannamaker, upon the situation, I said, "If just one newspaper in this city but dared to speak out the whole truth, these things could not exist." He answered "I do not know anything in which a man could lose money so fast or in such vast sums as in commercializing a newspaper that ran counter to the prevailing public sentiment." I rejoined, I am too poor to attempt such a thing in this city (Philadelphia), no use anyhow because the fetish of Tariff will always coerce its citizens into submitting to any amount of incidental ills for the sake of its maintenance. When Jesus of Nazareth wanted to start his movement for the Reformation of Mankind, he did not choose Jerusalem as His pivotal center, whose people were bound hand and foot by Tradition, Education, Habit, Sacerdotal and political interest, wherein no man dared to call his soul his own. He chose the mountains of Galilee, where men were too poor to be worth considering, where there were no interests to coerce them and they could afford to be independent. And so among fishermen and the humble folk of Galilee, after 30 years, he found eleven men who could think for themselves and with them He "turned the world upside down." So I declared I am going to the mountains, to Bedford at the foothills of the Alleghenies, and found a semi weekly newspaper, and embark on a campaign of popular education, and contribute my mite to pulling down the strongholds of political corruption. No doubt Mr. Wannamaker thought me an enthusiast and a visionary. None the less, he dismissed me with a hearty God Speed.

—When you want good reading try the "Watchman," as it will satisfy all your desires for news.

FARM NOTES.

—Wait until alfalfa is in full bloom before cutting if a long stand of the legume is desired. Where alfalfa is grown in the rotation and the field is to be plowed next year the first crop may be cut just as it starts to bloom.

—Alfalfa is not one of the 208 host plants included in the menu of the European corn borer. Many farmers who have been planning to plant alfalfa for years have a good reason now for delaying no longer.

—If corn for grain must be replanted, use an early variety, say farm crops specialists for the Pennsylvania State College. The ordinary varieties which require the full season in your section will not have time to mature.

—Special attention is required by the young foal. Keep him in a box stall, darkened for protection from flies. The stall should be clean and well-bedded. A handful of oats, a bucket of fresh water, and some good legume hay for the foal will relieve the strain on the mare. Milk the mare a little when she comes in from work and let cool off some before the foal gets his meal. Turn both out on pasture at night.

—Ducks are not more difficult to raise than chickens. Expensive buildings and equipment are unnecessary. They do just as well in the cheaply constructed, low buildings, the main feature being that they have a comfortable place in which to stay during cold and stormy weather. Plenty of dry litter should be provided. No roosts are required and no nests. The eggs are dropped anywhere on the litter, and generally just before daylight.

—Watch the hoofs of all the sheep to see that they are kept pared away. On stony, rocky soil the feet do not need as much attention as on soft or loamy soils.

Keep the sheep dry under foot at all times and never allow the wool to become water-soaked, especially during a season when the weather is likely to be cold and cloudy. This is especially important during the winter season, but deserves attention even during the summer.

—Most important of all cultivations is the first working of the potato crop. The ridge left by the planter should be leveled with the harrow and the field should be harrowed several times between a week after planting and when the potatoes are large enough to cultivate. Where the soil is loose the weeder may do the work but where rain has packed the soil the spike-tooth harrow is the implement to use. This early working when thoroughly done will eliminate the need of a hoe for the remainder of the season.

—Alfalfa or clover hay with 3 to 4 pounds of tankage and 3 to 1.2 pounds of corn proved an excellent combination for brood sows in winter feeding tests at the Ohio experiment station. The leguminous hay, replacing part of the grain, supplies needed bulk to the ration and has a desirable laxative effect. It is also beneficial because of the protein, mineral, and vitamin content. Bright green, leafy alfalfa proved best.

By feeding the uncut hay in slatted racks, covered to exclude rain and snow, the sows will be induced to take the exercise which is essential to the production of thrifty pigs. —Various homemade mineral mixtures are recommended for pigs. The Purdue experiment station has had good success with the following: Ten pounds acid phosphate, ten pounds wood ashes and one pound of salt. The Ohio experiment station recommends the following as very satisfactory: Two pounds of ground limestone, two pounds bone meal and one pound of salt. The Iowa station recommends: Twenty pounds salt, forty pounds bone meal, forty pounds ground limestone, and one-third ounce of potassium iodide. Either of these mixtures will give good results under ordinary conditions.

—Although sheep raising heretofore has perhaps been subjected to greater vicissitudes than any other branch of animal husbandry, the long-time prospect for the sheep men appears favorable. This is the view of the United States Department of Agriculture, which says the tendency in sheep raising should be toward greater permanence and profits. Unquestionably, says the department, there will again be periods of overproduction and underproduction in sheep raising. It declares, however, that various factors are coming into operation which will tend to lessen the violence of these ups and downs. One of the most important is the fact that the sheep industry has emerged from the pioneer stage, and can no longer be shunted off to the poorest lands, but must have a definite place in the agricultural scheme. In many places sheep have already come down off the rocks and are occupying valuable land and consuming high-priced feed.

Another favorable influence on the sheep industry is the growth of population in the United States. This is taking place at the rate of 1 1/2 per cent. per annum. A substantial increase in lamb and mutton production will be required to meet the resulting increased demand, even if there is no increase in per capita consumption. Moreover, urban population is increasing more rapidly than the country's population as a whole, and it is in the urban centers that sheep men find their chief markets for lamb and mutton.

It seems inevitable, says the department, that lamb and mutton consumption in the United States will increase materially. Our per capita consumption at the present time is only 5.5 pounds. This is insignificant compared with England's 25 to 27 pounds, and is low even when compared with Canada's 9 pounds. A moderate increase in our per capita consumption of lamb and mutton would mean a vastly increased market

for the leading product of the sheep industry. There is every prospect, says the department, that lamb and mutton will work out of the specialty or luxury class in which they now stand, and will take their place in the list of meat necessities.

Odd Maze of Words

Applied to Costume

Near the close of the Eighteenth century, in France, some mysterious, semi-poetical name was bestowed on every kind of dress fabric, trimming and cut. The following description of the costume of a famous actress-courtesan is an example:

"She was attired in a robe of stifled sighs, adorned with superfluous regrets, the point edged with perfect candor, trimmed with indiscreet complaints. She wore ribbons of marked attentions, and shoes of the color of the queen's hair (Marie Antoinette's) embroidered with diamonds in treacherous stripes. Above her curls of elevated sentiments was a head-dress of certain conquest, trimmed with fickle feathers, while over her shoulders fell an Absalom tress of momentary agitation."

All that reads like gibberish today yet it was perfectly understood by the great ladies of 1709.—Detroit News.

System Failed

The mother looked weary. "Trying to be too efficient," she said. "I laid down the law that every member of the family was to be efficient. They were to look after all their own personal matters."

"If father's suit needed pressing he was to take it to the tailor's himself and he was to tramp to the laundry with his collars. Son was to put his own buttons on his shirts and keep his chignon in order. Daughter was to wash her own silk stockings, taker her own shoes to the cobbler's."

"And so on, each member of the family was to do for himself. And why am I so weary? Because they all flunked it after the first day or two, and now I am putting in hurried hours trying to catch up with the things they left undone."—Springfield Union

Old Sport Is Fishing

Who discovered fishing? The answer to that particular query is lost in the mists of prehistoric times. The technique in ancient days varied little, it seems, from that of today. On the walls of Egyptian tombs have been discovered crude drawings of fishing scenes, proving that even in the days of the pharaohs fishing was not only an occupation but also a sport. The Egyptians of the lower classes are shown employing the hook and line to land their catch, while sportsmen of the Nile preferred the spear or trident.

Sure Proof to Father

If there is no royal road to learning, there is at least a flowery path for the modern youngster, in the minds of an older generation which links inseparably a memory of enforced restraint with the three R's. A young couple was discussing the progress of their small son at one of the modern schools which leans toward self-expression, individual freedom and other advanced theories. "Well, I can't believe he's learning much," said the father meditatively. "He likes his school too well."

Snakes Sing in Australia

Singing snakes are among the unusual inhabitants of Australia, according to a correspondent of the Sydney Bulletin. "The other day during a heat wave at Goulburn I was outside my house and heard a peculiar noise—between a bird song and a whistle," he said. "Thinking it came from some strange bird, I went to investigate and found a brown snake coiled, with its head about a foot in the air, slinging away as if it were enjoying the heat. Its ballad was cut short."

Prepared

An aged Scotsman was on his deathbed. His parish clergyman urged upon him the necessity of preparing for the future life, and spoke of the near approach of the time when he would have to appear before the "King of Terrors." "Weel, weel," replied the old Scot, "an what for should I be afraid to meet the king of terrors? Have I not lived with the queen of them for the last 30 years?"—Detroit Free Press.

No One Immune From Pangs of "Mal-de-Mer"

Doctors Cury and Bohec have an interesting article on seasickness in Esclape (a medical journal). Oddly enough, very few of the ancient writers seems to have concerned themselves with the affliction; neither Plutarch nor Aristotle makes any allusion to it. On the other hand, the ocean was considered a sovereign panacea for all sorts of ills.

Plutarch, however, mentions seasickness, which he attributes to fear, and it is sufficiently evident that our remote forefathers were not immune. In this connection it may be recalled that, according to Seneca, Cicero, prince of orators, fleeing the wrath of Antony and his wife, Flava, whom he had attacked in his "Philippics," took refuge on board a ship and decided, when the vessel had put to sea, that he would rather surrender to the executioner than endure the torments of seasickness. He was put ashore and assassinated near Formiae.—From Le Matin, Paris. (Translated for the Kansas City Star).

Must Attend College or Normal School

This is the last year that High School graduates will be allowed under the school code of Pennsylvania, to teach in the public schools of the State following graduation and attendance at summer schools.

After this year requirements will include attendance at normal schools or college. The new ruling will not effect teachers who have already started on their work toward a standardization of form as required by the State. They may proceed with their work until they obtain the certificate desired. County teachers will attend summer school this year and they will include new teachers, also teachers who are taking advanced work as required by the State to reach a higher standardization.

Bellefonte Academy's Baseball Record.

Going out to Universal, or Friday of last week, the Bellefonte Academy baseball team defeated the Universal Cement company nine by the score of 8 to 1. On Saturday they played St. Vincent College, at Beatty, winning by the score of 5 to 4. On Tuesday afternoon they went up to Rockview and defeated the Rockview nine 9 to 5. All told the Academy won nine games this year and lost two, while they have lost but three games in three years.

Watch Elimination!

Good Health Depends Upon Good Elimination.

RETENTION of bodily waste in the blood is called a "toxic condition." This often gives rise to a dull, languid feeling and, sometimes, toxic backaches and headaches. That the kidneys are not functioning properly is often shown by burning or scanty passage of secretions. Thousands have learned to assist their kidneys by drinking plenty of pure water and the occasional use of a stimulant diuretic. 50,000 users give Doan's signed endorsement. Ask your neighbor!

DOAN'S PILLS

Stimulant Diuretic to the Kidneys

Foster-Milburn Co., Mfg. Chem., Buffalo, N. Y.



COURSE in DOMESTIC SCIENCE

Watch this Paper

Advertisement for Hotel St. James, Times Square, New York City. Features text: 'THREE to FIVE MINUTES to FORTY THEATRES AND ALL SHOPS', 'HOTEL ST. JAMES', 'Much Favored by women traveling without escort.', 'Rooms \$2.50 up with Bath \$3.00 up', 'Send Postal For Rates and Booklet W. JOHNSON QUINN, President'.

ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW

KLING WOODRING. —Attorney-at-Law, Bellefonte, Pa. Practices in all courts. Office, room 13 Crider's Exchange. 61-17

JENNEDY JOHNSTON. —Attorney-at-Law, Bellefonte, Pa. Prompt attention given all legal business entrusted to his care. Office—No. 5, West High street. 67-44

J. M. KEICHLINE. —Attorney-at-Law and Justice of the Peace. All professional business will receive prompt attention. Offices on second floor of Temple Court. 49-17

W. G. RUNKLE. —Attorney-at-Law. Consultation in English and German. Office in Crider's Exchange, Bellefonte, Pa. 58-3

PHYSICIANS

D. R. L. CAPERS, OSTEOPATH. Bellefonte Crider's Ex. 66-11 State College Holmes Bldg.

W. S. GLENN, M. D., Physician and Surgeon, State College, Centre county, Pa. Office at his residence. 65-41

C. D. CASEBEER, Optometrist, Registered and Licensed by the State. Eyes examined, glasses fitted. Satisfaction guaranteed. Frames repaired and lenses matched. Casebeer Bldg., High St., Bellefonte, Pa. 71-22-14

E. V. B. ROAN, Optometrist, Licensed by the State Board of State Colleges, every day except Saturday. Bellefonte, in the Garbrick building opposite the Court House, Wednesday afternoons from 2 to 3 p. m. and Saturdays 9 a. m. to 4.30 p. m. Bell Phone. 68-40

Feeds

We Keep a full stock of Feeds on hand at all times.

Wagner's 22% Dairy \$48.00 Wagner's 32% Dairy \$51.00

Made of cotton seed meal, oil meal, gluten and bran.

FOR THE POULTRY.

Wagner's Scratch Grain per bu. \$2.00 Wagner's Poultry Mash per bu. \$3.10

WAYNE FEEDS

We sell all of the Well Known Wayne Brands of stock feed

Wayne's 22% Dairy, per ton. \$54.00 Wayne's 32% Dairy, per ton. \$60.00 Cotton Seed Meal, 45%, per ton. \$20.00 Oil Meal, 34%, per ton. \$32.00 Gluten, 23%, per ton. \$48.00 Alfalfa, per ton. \$45.00 Bran, per ton. \$38.00 Middlings, per ton. \$22.00 Mixed Chop, per ton. \$44.00 90% Meal Scrap, per ton. \$25.00 60% Digester Tankage, per ton. \$25.00

We are making a wheat food Breakfast Cereal, 4 lbs for 30c. Try it. Sold at all the groceries.

Use "Our Best" Flour.

C. Y. Wagner & Co., Inc

66-11-17r. BELLEFONTE, PA.

Caldwell & Son

Bellefonte, Pa.

Plumbing and Heating

Vapor...Steam By Hot Water Pipeless Furnaces

Full Line of Pipe and Fittings and Mill Supplies

All Sizes of Terra Cotta Pipe and Fittings

ESTIMATES Cheerfully and Promptly Furnished 66-15-1f.

Fine Job Printing

A SPECIALTY

at the WATCHMAN OFFICE

There is no style of work, from the cheapest "Dodger" to the finest

BOOK WORK that we can not do in the most satisfactory manner, and at prices consistent with the class of work. Call on or communicate with this office

Employers

This Interests You

The Workman's Compensation Law went into effect Jan. 1, 1916. It makes insurance compulsory. We specialize in placing such insurance. We inspect Plants and recommend Accident Prevention Safe Guards which Reduce Insurance rates.

It will be to your interest to consult us before placing your Insurance.

JOHN F. GRAY & SON. Bellefonte 48-18-17r. State College