

Governor Pinchot now realizes that molasses is a better lure for flies than vinegar.

In the case of sheriff Cunningham, of Philadelphia, justice traveled with a leaden heel but a sure step.

An investigation of the reasons for delay in procuring voting machines was tardy but may prove valuable.

The General Assembly has ended the most futile session of all time. It has bickered more and accomplished less than any of its predecessors.

There are still three separate and independent departments of the State government, the efforts of the Governor to the contrary notwithstanding.

Governor Pinchot's goody-goody House passed the bill that would have broken into the sanctity of the Sabbath by permitting Sunday base-ball, and the people's diabolical Senate killed it.

Tomorrow will be the first anniversary of the most memorable Memorial day this community has ever known. On the morning of May 30, 1930, there was a freeze that killed much vegetation. Early risers saw a white frost so heavy that it looked like snow.

Governor Pinchot will probably call the General Assembly into extra session some time later in the year. It will cost the State about a quarter of a million dollars, and nothing will come of it. It is not likely that men who refused to eat out of the Governor's hand this spring will be any more disposed to do it next fall.

The Legislature redeemed itself in the closing days of the session. After doing nothing since January it did itself, in the last week, by passing a bill that makes it legal to kill elk, deer and bear with a bow and arrow. That, we should say, justifies every penny the State has spent keeping open house for its law makers.

The Pennsylvania General Assembly has adjourned and its members are on their way to their homes. The session was all fuss and feathers; no legislation of any importance having been enacted. Few will revile the body for that, however, for most people believe we have more laws now than we have time, inclination or courage to enforce.

J. F. Montgomery writes from Los Angeles, Cal.: "I, too, agree with Effie." Fred is another one of those gallant fellows, like Clayton Poorman, who gets on well with the ladies and, you know, there is no easier way of doing that than by agreeing with them.

It is said that President Hoover is not in accord with Secretary Mellon's proposition to increase taxes at this time. The President is more interested in politics than revenues at present.

A Lame and Impotent Alibi. The most absurd alibi which the President and his friends have offered for the continued failure to check or even mitigate the industrial depression is that it is a world-wide misfortune attributable to unavoidable conditions incident to readjustments after the world war.

Belgium and France, devastated almost beyond description, have a right to plead poverty and reasons for industrial distresses even at this distance from the period of destruction. With resources exhausted they were without means to put the elements of recuperation into motion. But this country, with enhanced rather than impaired facilities for production and an immense farming section of almost unequalled fertility, has no reason for failure to move forward rather than backward.

Nothing we can put in words would express the feeling of remorse that overwhelms us at the moment. An old, old pal has gone on the great adventure. We had heard that "his number was up" and had planned and planned to go to sit at his bedside awhile, not that that might have helped—only to show him that the spark of our friendship still glowed.

Passing years have rusted the link that bound us, the flame of young manhood's enthusiasms glimmered, but the spark—it's life, has remained. God! We, hope "Bill" Tyson felt that when he closed his eyes to us to open them to Thee. He is the first to go of what we have always thought to have been the best amateur singing quartette we have ever heard.

And we write from a heart bowed down with regret, that he, most ingenuous, most devoted in his friendship, most human of the four, had to be called while we procrastinated. It might have been a comfort to "Bill" to hear what those who really knew him thought. We knew him, we knew all of his shortcomings and as a voluntary pleader before the judgment bar we rest his case without presenting other evidence than our own knowledge that in his heart there was so much of gold that one never thought of the dross.

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Pinchot-Grundy Partnership in Peril.

The bond which binds Governor Pinchot and Joe Grundy in political partnership is threatened with severance. Gossip has indicated such a break several times since the inauguration of the Governor four months ago but the minor differences upon which the rumors were based have in turn been adjusted. Maybe they were only imaginary and invented in the hope they might materialize. Anyway both seem to have been satisfied with conditions as they progressed thus far. The Governor has scrupulously refrained from suggesting to the Legislature any measures which might be offensive to Mr. Grundy, and the Senator, for a month, has been prompt in responding to every call for service and help.

But the resignation of Public Service Commissioner Bann has opened up a chasm between them which may serve the purpose of a grave for their rather sinister alliance. Mr. Grundy demands that his servile friend, Frank J. Gorman, be appointed to fill the vacancy. Gorman was affiliated with the Fisher administration in a very intimate and even confidential capacity and has always shared with Fisher and the Mellons an antipathy against Pinchot. So far as the Governor is concerned this attitude would make little difference. Eleventh hour conversions make strong appeal to him. But a great number of his friends are of different temperament and the proposition has provoked a roar of indignation.

The Governor owes much to the friendship of Grundy. In the primary campaign of 1922 it gave him the nomination for Governor and a place in the political sun. It was probably a service of vengeance against his opponents rather than of love for Pinchot. But it served the purpose. Soon after they quarreled over the distribution of spoils. Last year, for the same reason, the partnership was renewed with the same gratifying results for Pinchot and has continued amicably until now. It would be a curious coincidence if it should again be broken on the wheel of selfish ambition, for that is Grundy's motive in urging Gorman, and if it is disappointed it will be Pinchot's reason for refusing to appoint him.

One result of the House investigation of the Public Service Commission is that every member of the investigating committee who sympathized with Mr. Pinchot's purpose is a candidate for a seat on the board.

Uncle Andy's Claim Vindicated. Uncle Andy Mellon has vindicated his claim as the greatest Secretary of the Treasury since Alexander Hamilton managed that office during Washington's administration. It wasn't a very big job then but it was a hard one for the reason that resources were limited, debts comparatively large and credit bad. Receipts and expenditures were expressed in thousands then instead of billions, as now, and we gravely doubt Mr. Hamilton's ability to "laugh off" a deficit of approximately a billion as Uncle Andy will have to do within a month from to-morrow, unless some unexpected tidal wave of good luck intervenes meantime.

But it is not our purpose to measure the relative capacity of the two great Secretaries on the yard stick of ability to frown or smile in the face of desperate emergencies. Uncle Andy's "edge" is based on a more substantial achievement. He has just discovered, and disclosed to the public through the medium of a radio speech, that income tax yields more revenue when business is prosperous than when it is depressed, and that reducing tax rates on small incomes impairs prosperity while cutting the levy on large ones stimulates business. It is safe to say that Alexander Hamilton never even dreamed such a philosophy.

Uncle Andy has shown remarkable mental agility in estimating the resources, as well as the requirements of the Treasury. On several occasions when surpluses were large he opposed tax reduction and two years ago, when political exigencies demanded it he favored tax reduction. Now that conditions are reversed he favors additional taxes on the lower brackets and a material decrease in the tax exemption limit. Such a change in the income tax law would be immensely unpopular with the public and might be an unpropitious beginning for the new Congress which is likely to be in control of the Democratic membership.

Governor Pinchot has signed the bill abolishing county poor districts in Union, Snyder and Juniata counties and creating borough and township districts. Extravagance in the operation of the county unit system was the principal reason for the demand for its abolishment and a return to the borough and township unit system.

Real Cause of Unemployment. During 1930 our foreign trade fell approximately \$2,737,780,000 below that of 1929, according to a statement issued the other day by Congressman Byrns, of Tennessee. Assuming that the average profit of business is ten per cent this represents a loss to the commercial life of the country of about \$270,000,000. For the first quarter of this year, according to the same dependable authority, our exports were \$418,170,000 below those of the same period of 1930 and \$708,545,000 less than that of the first quarter of 1929. This gradual but disastrous decrease of export trade can be ascribed to no other cause than the iniquitous Grundy tariff law.

The other day President Hoover called the Secretary of the Interior and the several under-secretaries of that department into conference at his fishing camp on the Rapidan to devise methods and means of reducing expenses. A week earlier he had held a similar conference with officials of the War Department. Out of these conferences it is said plans were devised which will save a couple of hundred thousand dollars a year. A group of New York Republicans recently petitioned the President to hasten operations on public building construction authorized by the last Congress, the purpose being to remedy or reduce the evil of unemployment.

Petty economies in administration are commendable and activity in public construction desirable. The first averts waste, as Calvin Coolidge proved when he set a limit to the number of pencils to be issued each year, and the other would give temporary employment to a few men. But neither expresses the urgent need of the country. What is wanted is a market for the products of our soil and factories. With our system of mass production surpluses are inevitable and unless unemployment is inevitable. Tariff legislation which closes the markets of the world against us is the real cause of unemployment.

Troubles of the Administration.

The Washington correspondent of the Baltimore Sun predicts an inevitable increase of taxes in the near future, "no matter how far the administration's economy may be carried." Secretary Mellon has suggested a lowering of the income tax exemptions. But with a practically certain deficit of a billion dollars at the end of the present fiscal year and an equally ponderous deficit a year later treasury officials can see no other way out of the dilemma. Senator Couzens, of Michigan, who is under suspicion of the administration, proposes a heavy gift tax and an increase in the estate and inheritance tax, but it is figured that such expedients, however helpful, would be inadequate.

But something must be done and that something must come very soon. A tax of one cent a gallon on gasoline seems to be the first expedient that occurs to the minds of the treasury officials. It is estimated that such a levy would yield \$500,000,000 a year and cut a considerable figure in solving of the problem. It has also been suggested that an increase in the tax on cigarettes might be tolerated with little if any complaints on the part of consumers. Other subjects of internal taxation have been proposed, such as proprietary medicines, amusements and even bank checks. But Secretary Mellon is unalterably opposed to taxing bank checks and he seems to be the "whole cheese."

The President is bitterly opposed to any increase of taxation during the first session of the new Congress. He realizes that responsibility might be shifted upon the Democrats but it would be difficult in view of the present deficit, and traditionally the blame for tax increase is placed on the administration in power at the time. Moreover, he imagines that disaster may be averted until after the election of 1932 by selling treasury certificates and negotiating temporary loans, at which Secretary Mellon is a past master. Of course a bond issue might turn the trick but a bond issue in peace times is about as unpopular as a tax increase, and the administration is "between the devil and the deep sea."

Among the House appropriation bills passed finally by the Senate, last week, was one for \$25,000 to the Department of Military Affairs for acquiring land in Harris township, Centre county.

Fishing Was Very Good On Last Monday. Monday was one of those days that no angler has ever been able to explain to us. One of the ones that for no reason visible to the human eye or present in the human mind fish seem to appear to be so hungry that they will bite at anything.

The water was high and cloudy. It rained hard most of the day, but every fisherman who ventured out had luck, some of them exceedingly good luck.

Will Garman and John Junius went down below town in the morning and came back with 20. They had several that were eighteen inches long and only four under a foot. While Mr. Garman is an expert Junius was doing his first trout fishing and because of inexperience several big ones got away from him, though he did land several beauties.

John Ammerman landed 15, two of which were twenty-inches long. William Switzer, of Halfmoon hill, got one twenty-six inches long which weighed 8 pounds.

On Tuesday Harry Dukeman and Mack Lyon went up Buffalo Run and came home, after only a few hours, with 22. Their catch ranged in size from eight to seventeen inches.

It was rather unusual that all of the Garman-Junius fish were rainbow trout.

The State Highway Department has approved the plans for the Lamb street bridge over Spring creek, and the same are now in the hands of the Street committee of borough council.

The Navy Department will save the price of holystone in cleaning decks of war ships. Those economy conferences at the fishing camp are accomplishing great results.

Connie Mack's champion ball tossers, with seventeen consecutive victories to their credit, are breaking the record as well as tying up the pennant for this year.

When the Governor promised that there would be no tax increase during his administration he spoke "with his tongue in his cheek."

Man's Worst Enemies.

Two great enemies beset the adult human being of today, says Dr. George H. Crile, famous middle-western specialist. They are infections and emotions; disease and fear, to put it more simply.

In place of the claws, horns and fangs with which other animals protect themselves Dr. Crile points out, man has only an extremely high development of certain parts of his brain. This, his greatest asset, is also his greatest liability. He literally consumes his brain with worry and fear. A long and grinding emotional strain may use up 100,000 brain cells.

There may be a method of escape, says Dr. Crile, in an intellectual approach to the problem. The fear of death is the worst of man's fears, for it begins as a child and continues into old age; but it is a fear that can be rationalized. Some day, the doctor believes, when children are trained to understand the physical aspect of death as a fact, the race will be free of this terror.

Sometimes it seems as if the whole story of the race's climb from savagery to civilization is simply a story of the discarding of fears.

In the beginning, men feared everything that they did not understand, and they understood almost nothing at all. The thunder, the night, the wind, the glowing stars—all of these were profound mysteries, carrying a threat and a veiled menace. Even the fire leaped upon the stone hearth in a thing to be propitiated, sometimes a thing to be worshipped.

We have gone a long way since that day. Coming down from the jungle, men have learned to scoff at things their ancestors shuddered at; to make use of elemental forces which put their forefathers in fright. Few fears remain, and those few grow fewer each generation.

And sometimes one is compelled to wonder if this is altogether good for us. Fear is a tyrant, but it serves one good purpose; it keeps a man in a state of becoming humility. The mysterious shadows at the edges of existence may hide terrors, but they may also hide great possibilities. The mystic, who sees flaming visions that help the rest of us find beauty and joy in life, is usually a man who is greatly frightened by the terror and the mystery that he senses in the world.

To abolish fear, as Mr. Crile advises, is a splendid aim; but it will be bad for us if we abolish mystery as well. We know almost too much about our world as it is.

"Uncle Andy" is the Tariff "Angel," From the New York Times.

Professor Harold Laski, continuing his articles on American personalities in The London Daily Herald today, calls Andrew Mellon the "world's tariff champion."

"Mr. Mellon," he says, "feels that rich men are to the United States what Plato's guardians were to his Utopia. All that is good flows from them and he has done justice by them and he has done justice by the human eye or present in the human mind fish seem to appear to be so hungry that they will bite at anything.

The scrambling of interests for a place in the tariff sun, propaganda agents and downright corruption proceed upon an immense scale.

"Mr. Mellon, of course, has absolutely clean hands, but there is no evidence that he has viewed the result with any complete complacency. Indeed, he is one of those American millionaires who consider the American experiment justified merely because it produces millionaires.

"He was in office right through the unsavory scandals of the Harding Administration and there is no evidence that he was ever indignant about them. He lives in Pennsylvania, where corruption is an art that is not even fine and nobody ever thought of seeking to enlist him for the cause of reform."

After remarking that nobody ever heard Mr. Mellon had moved to attempt the improvement of the steel towns in his State, which "make Glasgow and Manchester almost pleasant places," Professor Laski adds, "America remains a paradise for Mr. Mellon and his like. They receive the adulation once showered on princes and potentates. Their sentences are oracular, their movements are news. Their presence, without any proof of fitness, in the places of supreme power, arouses the doubts. In the economic realm the worker in America has a mind as akin to the slave mind as any I have encountered."

The Soviet government of Russia has a good many alibis in the event of failure of "the five year plan." The latest is that booze is getting in the way of success.

A fight for the Pennsylvania delegation in the next Republican National convention between Gifford Pinchot and Herbert Hoover would be interesting.

It's a good guess that it will take a strong lever to pry the prohibition vote of Pennsylvania away from Hoover.

SPAWLS FROM THE KEYSTONE

—When he came in contact with a 2300-volt line while making repairs on a pole near Tamaqua, Russell Jarrett, 31, a lineman for the Pennsylvania Power and Light company, was electrocuted.

—Charles Smuck, 18, of Wrightsville, fishing from the shore of the Susquehanna river there landed an 18-pound German carp on a hand line but not until the huge fish pulled him into the stream giving him a thorough ducking. Fishermen in the river borough stated the fish was one of the largest ever caught there.

—Claiming total disability as a result of shell shock, Mrs. Mary Allison, of Tamaqua, has been notified that she has been granted compensation. In 1927 she was caught in an explosion of dynamite caps at the Atlas Powder company plant at Reynolds. She lost her right eye and hand and was given compensation at that time. Since then she has become totally disabled, suffering a type of shell shock identical with that suffered by many soldiers in the world war.

—A modern hospital, 800 feet below the earth's surface, was opened last week in the No. 9 mine of the Lehigh Coal and Navigation company, near Tamaqua. The hospital is equipped with pulmotors, oxygen tanks, surgical instruments and an operating table. In case of serious accidents surgeons will be lowered into the mine and work on the patient right on the scene. This will result in saving many lives of injured workmen, safety director John F. Boyle said in dedicating the hospital.

—Preference to married men and to men with dependents is to be the rule in hiring men for road work by the Pennsylvania Department of Highways, Secretary Samuel S. Lewis announced on Monday. "Our contribution to the abatement of unemployment is limited to the funds at our disposal," Secretary Lewis said, "and it is my belief that if wages are paid the head of a family or the breadwinner for several dependents will reach many more people."

—Another gas well has been added to the Tioga field. At a depth slightly less than 4000 feet the Ashton No. 1 of the Lycoming Natural Gas company came in with a flow of better than 12,000,000 feet. This is the seventh successful well. Tioga territory in New York State has been opened in conjunction with the Tioga territory. New York has thirty wells producing 150,000,000 feet a day, while the Tioga territory has seven wells producing around 165,000,000 feet a day, while the local average is boosted, however, by the Meaker well, near Tioga.

—Edward G. Strickler, former clerk of the Franklin county courts, was arrested on Monday, on a warrant charging him with failure to pay to the county commissioners \$500 deposited as cash ball in a case. In default of \$2,500 ball, Strickler was committed to jail. L. H. Leiter, chairman of the commissioners, intimated that other charges would be placed against him. A bonding company last week paid \$5,900 in settlement of Strickler's accounts. Strickler resigned last December when the commissioners asked for his accounts for the preceding three months.

—Thomas B. Gallagher, who uttered two words on St. Patrick's day, was paid \$125 for each word by the White Haven Savings Bank last week. He saw the attempt to rob the bank and yelled "Bank robbers," then dodged back, followed by a shower of bullets. As a result, Michael Vladyka, of McAdoo, is in the eastern penitentiary, serving a life sentence for murder. Michael Capawan, John Macaraski and Anna Ignatovich, of McAdoo, are awaiting sentence for the stickup. The directors of the bank passed a resolution thanking Gallagher and ordering that he be paid \$250.

—Starting on June 1, the State will collect the gasoline tax from the distributor instead of the retail dealer. Governor Pinchot last Friday affixed his signature to the Beldelbacher bill, an administrative measure which switches the responsibility for paying the gasoline tax to the source and which was urged by Governor Pinchot in his inaugural address. Instead of collecting the tax from 26,000 retail dealers, the State will now hold approximately 700 distributors responsible for the payment. The bill does not affect the tax, which remains at three cents per gallon.

—Health authorities in Pittsburgh have announced that it had been definitely ascertained that three persons who are ill in Allegheny county are suffering from psittacosis (parrot fever). Three deaths allegedly have occurred among members of the family to which the three persons now ill belong, and the three persons are now said to have been caused by psittacosis. Those who are ill are Frank Weigand, his mother, Mrs. Margaret Weigand, and his daughter, Marie. A parrot owned by the family died before members of the family were stricken.

—A cut of two thousand dollars a year in salary is in prospect for the president judge of Clearfield county providing a bill now before the State Senate gains final approval of that body. The bill authorizing Clearfield county to slash the salary of its judge from \$12,000 to \$10,000 has already passed the House, and now awaits final action of the Senate and the Governor's signature. After Clearfield county had suffered a considerable loss in population which dropped it from the sixth class, an effort was made to keep the salaries of the county officers at the same level that obtained when the county enjoyed rank as a fifth class county. Considerable opposition developed to this proposal in the county, however.

—Three employees of the Second National bank of Altoona, one a woman, pleaded guilty in federal court at Pittsburgh, on Monday, to embezzlement charges. Cyril Nagle, 37, former assistant cashier, was sentenced to 18 months in Atlanta penitentiary. He was charged with defalcations of \$27,000 over a period of six years. His brother, H. Eugene Nagle, 25, a bookkeeper, admitted defalcations of \$1,005 and was placed on probation for two years. He made full restitution. Miss Jean Stone, 28, clerk and relief teller, was placed on probation for two years after she admitted defalcations of approximately \$12,000. Her attorney told the court she had supported nine members of her family and that when the burden became too heavy, she began her defalcations. The bank was closed in April.

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