

3 WEEKS TO WIN GIVEN CARRANZA

Recognition Certain If He Overcomes Villa Army.

HAS GROWN IN FAVOR

Picked As the Man To Restore Peace. Pan-American Powers Are Ready To Back Him In Mexico.

VILLA FACTION THREATENS

New York.—The flat statement that rebellion would follow any action by the Pan-American powers to recognize the Carranza Government was made by Francisco Urquidí, Consul General for Villa.

Main Hope In Carranza.

It is true, of course, that Carranza has not yet been recognized. He has not yet given evidence of complete domination of the republic.

FOR MILITARY HIGHWAYS.

Pan-American Road Congress Asks Congress To Investigate.

Oakland, Cal.—The Pan-American Road Congress adopted a resolution calling on Congress to investigate the feasibility and necessity of constructing a system of military highways throughout the country.

ALL MUST GO TO SCHOOL.

Alabama Compulsory Education Bill Signed By Governor.

Montgomery, Ala.—Governor Henderson signed the new Alabama Compulsory Education bill, requiring every child between the ages of 8 and 15 years to attend school 90 days or more each year.

WILSON STUDYING DEFENSES.

Seeking Facts About Needs Of Army and Navy.

HAS 6 TOES ON ONE FOOT.

Daughter Born To Waynesboro Couple Has Odd Feet.

Waynesboro, Pa.—There was born Tuesday night in Waynesboro a child with six toes on one foot, all perfectly formed.

CHEAPER TO MAKE TORPEDOES.

They Have 12,000 Yard Range and Speed Of 28 Knots.

Newport, R. I.—The United States Navy is now being supplied with a 21-inch turbine torpedo made at the torpedo station here which has 12,000 yards range with a speed of nearly 26 knots.

GERMANY MUST FIRST DISAVOW

United States Position Impressed on Bernstorff.

WERE VERY NEAR A BREAK

Informal Conversations, Now In Progress Both At Berlin and In Washington, Expected To Clear the Atmosphere.

Washington.—Prospects for a favorable adjustment of the controversies between the United States and Germany depend entirely on the attitude which the Berlin Foreign Office will take toward the recommendations made by Count von Bernstorff, the German Ambassador, following his conference with Secretary Lansing.

Friendliness and candor are understood to have characterized the conversation between Mr. Lansing and the Ambassador. The latter now has been given an opportunity to communicate freely with his government, so that it may be clearly understood in Berlin why officials here are convinced that the torpedoing of the Arabic could not have been a mistake, justified or unjustified.

In view of the evidence, the United States wants a disavowal of the act and this was made clear to Count von Bernstorff. Arbitration cannot be an issue for consideration until the attitude of the German government toward the act itself is placed on record. Later the American government may take under consideration a proposal to arbitrate, not the principle, but what indemnity should be paid for lives lost.

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BRUMBAUGH AND THE BOSSES

It is exactly one year since Vance C. McCormick and the other spokesmen of independent politics in this State were being abused and berated because they suggested that no governor, nominated and elected by the machine, could be his own master, or could avoid being the tool of crooked politicians in their crooked schemes.

Dr. Brumbaugh himself became righteously indignant over the expressions of distrust of his ability to stand firm under machine pressure. He declared again and again, "I hate a boss just as you hate a boss, and if such a thing crosses my path I will scotch it."

Among the staunchest of Dr. Brumbaugh's supporters, who lost no opportunity to denounce his opponents for their "unwarranted assaults upon the character and ability of an honest man," were the Public Ledger, the Evening Ledger, the Evening Telegraph and the Evening Bulletin of Philadelphia, all stalwart Republican papers.

Here is what those great newspapers—not one of them even remotely "tainted" with Democratic doctrine—have to say about their governor:

"BETRAYED BY BRUMBAUGH" "Thomas B. Smith's appearance as a candidate for the nomination of mayor on the Republican ticket is the final chapter in the most discreditable deal ever perpetrated by the gang, and Governor Brumbaugh's participation in it is not the least nasty feature of the whole transaction."

"DECEIT, INFAMY, HUMILIATION" "His innocence is no excuse for the foul infamy heaped on Philadelphia by his connivance and assistance. If the bait offered him was the Presidency, from that goal he has been removed so far that he will never even glimpse it."

"DISCREDITING TACTICS" "If there has been anything omitted in the staging of the election preliminaries in this city to date, to encourage and confirm the rumor of a dicker, it is not easily imaginable. Even Governor Brumbaugh, in his remarkable telegram to Chairman Lane . . . helps to strengthen the general impression. In fact, nothing is more outstanding among the many blunders which have characterized the progress of political events locally the past month than the farce in which the governor has played the leading role, now relegated to the lower stages of the burlesque by the latest exordium to patriotic duty."

"BETRAYED BY THEIR GOVERNOR" "That he has been used is made plain by his own correspondence. It is not too much to say that he has acted in bad faith toward his friends and the people."

"THE GOVERNORSHIP DEGRADED" "It remained for Martin G. Brumbaugh, a companion of decent men, an honored leader in educational affairs, a personage held up as a type of purity in public life and exemplar for youth, to debase himself and degrade his high office by promoting a scheme of sordid intrigue, and doing it in a manner that causes even his hardened confederates to marvel at his servicable duplicity."

Some one has sagely remarked that if Roosevelt had been President during the past year the war long ago would have been over—over here.

Concerning the President's victory in the German negotiations, Teddy is grateful, but, if, except, etc. The rest of us are just gratified.

DEMOCRATS RALLY IN YORK

Hold a Big Celebration and Prove Their Strength and Enthusiasm.

York, Pa., Sept. 12.—Secretary of Labor William B. Wilson and Assistant Postmaster General A. M. Dockery of Missouri were the principal speakers at a great gathering of Democrats of this county, which proved to be one of the largest and most enthusiastic ever held here.

Both the visiting speakers and the local candidates and orators were brim-full of confidence and expressed their perfect faith in victory, as a result of the remarkable achievements of the Wilson administration. Every reference to the President was roundly cheered, and the story of his efforts to break down special privilege, to maintain peace, to maintain the rights of American citizens and to uphold the principles of civilization under the most trying and difficult conditions, was greeted with unbounded enthusiasm.

PROSPERITY IN PHILADELPHIA

Railroads and Mills Report Record Business With Permanent Foundations.

Philadelphia, Pa., Sept. 12.—Calamity-howlers are being rapidly driven to cover in this hotbed of industry by the increasing reports of unexampled prosperity through the section.

Within the past week the Pennsylvania Railroad has reported that every car on its system was in use, including a considerable number of new ones just completed, consisting of a part of the order placed last spring. Textile mills are rushed with large orders, many of which have been placed within the last two weeks. The steel industry is active, and prices are on a more profitable basis than for years past.

It is estimated that about 15 per cent of the business now being booked is for war goods, the remainder being indicative of the constantly improving conditions in the domestic market. The great crops, with the assurance of a vast market abroad, as well as at home, and the increased confidence, growing out of President Wilson's success in keeping the country out of war and in protecting American commerce on the seas, are regarded as the principal elements in the improved situation.

QUESTION BOX

Space will hereafter be reserved in these columns for the publication of questions and answers concerning political affairs. Any reader is privileged to submit questions, mailing them to Democratic State Headquarters, 147 South Broad Street, Philadelphia.

The following conditions must be observed: (1) Every question must bear the full name and true address of sender. No names will be published unless with special permission.

(2) Questions must pertain strictly to matters of fact or of policy. No consideration will be given to personalities or candidacies, or to trivial or frivolous questions.

(3) Questions should be so stated as to permit of a brief, concise answer.

THE ISSUES

The real issues in the next Presidential campaign will be the constructive achievements of the Wilson Administration, the necessity of preventing the restoration to power of reactionary, privilege-serving politicians, and endorsement of the Wilson Administration's efforts to cleanse and strengthen party organizations by destroying the political power of bosses.

While these are the real issues, and while we shall continue to discuss and emphasize them in these columns, the efforts of reactionary leaders and newspapers to confuse the issue, and to raise false issues will not be permitted to pass unnoticed.

For that reason, during the next few weeks, one-half column in this department will be devoted to each issue, to a discussion of certain questions that are said to be the chief hope of Wilson's opponents in the next campaign.

These are: Wilson's foreign policy. The tariff and prosperity. Wilson's attitude toward business. National defense.

Next week, we shall endeavor to give satisfactory answers to such questions as these: Has the President been neutral during the great war? Ought the United States to have remained neutral? Should we have protested against the invasion of Belgium? What has America gained from Wilson's foreign policy during this war?

To hear some folks talk you might think that they had never heard of bosses and "invisible government" before. They would have you believe that Elihu Root discovered the species and coined the phrase as well. One can barely refrain from inquiring when Elihu was hibernating when Wilson was fighting invisible government in New Jersey, Folk in Missouri, La Follette in Wisconsin, and what was occupying his attention when Beveridge first used the phrase "invisible government" in the 1912 campaign. What was that campaign, on the part of the Democratic and Progressive parties, except an assault upon invisible government?

"While the light holds out to burn the vilest sinner may return," but he will hardly be awarded a starchy crown because of a death-bed repentance.

OLD POLISH CAPITAL

CORRESPONDENT WRITES OF THE CHARMS OF CRACOW.

City Has Many Beauties, and Its Citizens Are Refined and Gentle—Scenes in the Market Held in the Great Square.

Is it not true that cities, like houses, reflect the characters of their inhabitants? Somebody said that Berlin has the air of a rich, well-fed woman who is dressed by the most expensive modistes and has everything that money can buy but never the unpurchasable quality of charm. Now, Cracow is her opposite; she is like a lady of ancient but unhappy race conscious but uncomplaining of her great sorrows; she is fascinating, distinguished, simple. Cracow, small as it is, is the heart of Poland, and in Poland's days of freedom, long ago, was its capital.

But the object of this little article is not to relate the tragic history of Poland, but just to give a brief sketch of the simple life in beautiful Cracow, before the war began.

In the middle of the town is the great square where stands the splendid church of Our Lady. There is a covered market, where the stalls are mostly kept by Jews, but in the open are the peasants from the country with their milk and cheese, vegetables and poultry. The peasant women wear gay-colored clothes and carry huge burdens on their backs,—a dozen milk cans, a bundle of brushwood, a bushel of bread baked in great loaves nearly two yards long. In their high clumsy boots they tramp sturdily along, quite able and willing to do a man's work in the world as well as to bear a woman's burden.

A lady who visited Cracow shortly before the outbreak of the war was greatly impressed by the burdens borne by people of a little higher rank than the peasant. These burdens were mostly geese—white, long-necked, squawking geese. Every other man, woman and child seemed to be carrying a goose. Sometimes they were carried under the arm of the purchaser. Often under each arm, sometimes in a carpet bag with long neck protruding and the bright eyes eagerly searching the passers-by as though enjoying the novel ride. Sometimes a basket contained as many as three geese and sometimes they were slung unceremoniously over the shoulder of the owner, their legs tied together and their necks craned up to prevent a rush of blood to the head. Now and then a stout lady would pass with a goose in the ample bosom of her dress or coat, only the head of the fowl showing under her chin. The geese were generally treated with consideration and respect, children stopping to caress their snaky necks. It was hard to believe that these pets were destined for the pot on the morrow. To be sure there were other things for sale besides geese; rolls of golden butter and leaves of cheese folded together in a way that you never see outside Poland.

In another part of the great square is the vegetable market, with its green and purple cabbages, cauliflowers and Brussels sprouts; saffron, onions, and dried mushrooms on long strings worn like a necklace over the necks of the vendors.

But on goose market day in Cracow the center of the stage belongs to the goose. A few abashed hens were offered for sale or a lonesome turkey, but they seemed to feel they had no right there, and were ready to hide their heads.

In the center of the square sat the public weigher with his scales. If an old lady felt that she had been given short weight for half a pound of butter she brought it to him to weigh, and he even took a hand in the disputes about the size and quality of the geese.

The people that you see in the streets of Cracow are beautiful to look upon. They do not look rich, but they know how to wear worn clothes with a kind of natural elegance. Their faces are expressive, clean cut and fine; they know how to walk and how to stand, they are not rude, but gentle. What is to be the destiny of these clever, refined, unfortunate Poles we do not yet know.—Exchange.

Notes From Commerce Reports.

A German patent has been granted to H. Stefferl for making a lubricant from beet sugar molasses.

American interests are about to erect factories in China for the manufacture of dried and desiccated eggs.

The Krupp works are making a burglarproof safe, constructed of steel, which required one and one-half hours with an oxyacetylene flame to produce a hole two inches in diameter in a plate one and one-half inches thick.

The government oil fields of Chubut, Argentina, produced in 1914 more than 275,000,000 barrels of oil, which was refined there.

The world's coffee production in 1914 was 933,000 tons, a decrease of 92,000 tons from 1913.

Eagle River Gold.

The first gold mining in Alaska was in the belt near Juneau about thirty-five years ago. Since that date more than \$60,000,000 worth of gold has been taken out in this region. The gold-bearing belt was known to stretch 50 miles northward, including the Eagle River region. There are many gold-bearing lodes in the region of this river now under development and many others still awaiting development.

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