

The Centre Democrat.

CHAS. R. KURTZ, PROPRIETOR.

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EDITORIAL.

SAV, would it be rough on Ex-Secretary Morton if Cleveland should publicly declare for Bryan?

McKINLEY'S letter of acceptance is long enough to do up a mountain of nothing in pound packages.

THERE are 140,000 empty dinner pails in the anthracite coal region waiting for McKinley to come and fill them.

WHAT has the Republican party done to curb trusts? It has had full control of the government for three years and what has it done? Echo answers, what?

Is there such a thing as civilized warfare? Read the accounts from South Africa from the Philippines and from China and then answer in the affirmative, if you dare.

THE Bellefonte Republican (Hasting's organ) has a column editorial this week for the purpose of proving that Hastings and Harmony are one and the same thing.

SECRETARY ROOT has sent the transport Lawton to Nome City, Alaska, for the purpose of bringing back the American citizens who are in a destitute condition at that place.

SELLING washed internal revenue stamps, which has grown to be quite an industry in New York and some other cities, is to be stopped by the use of a new ink that will wash out or change color if an attempt is made to wash off the cancellation marks.

THE elections in Maine and Vermont show that practically all those who left the Democratic party in '96 have returned. If they do this elsewhere and indications are that they will do it and that many Republicans will also come over, Bryan's election is a certainty.

THE Porto Rican election laws require that voters shall have residents of the municipality for one year, that they must be taxpayers and that they must read and write. Yet when similar exactions are laid down in North Carolina, the Republicans get up on their hind legs and howl.

TEDDY ROOSEVELT furnishes a curious study to contemplative minds. He actually believes that the Democrats oppose imperialism simply and solely because the Republicans support it. In recent speeches he has asserted that if the latter had opposed taking the Philippines, the Democrats would have favored taking them. In other words, Teddy can see but one side of the question and can't understand how anybody else can see another side.

ARRANGEMENTS have been completed by the Navy Department for bringing home for burial the bodies of all the officers and enlisted men of the Navy and Marine Corps who died or were killed in action ashore or afloat and buried out of the United States since the beginning of the Spanish War. Careful search of the records reveals 105 cases of this character, including 5 officers and 57 enlisted men of the Navy and 43 enlisted men of the Marine Corps.

REV. C. RANDOLPH PAGE, a Protestant Episcopal clergyman and chaplain of the First Maryland Regiment, approves the army canteen without qualification. In a letter to General Corbin, the Adjutant General, who defended the canteen system in a letter to Senator Sewall, the clergyman says: "I hereby assure you that the canteen system is the most perfect and beautiful effort ever made in behalf of temperance I have ever heard of. After reading over carefully the regulations establishing the canteen in the regular army, and seeing the working of the same in my regiment, until we left the service, I do most sincerely hope and pray that it may ever continue in the army. It is helpful in every respect, perfectly agreeable to the love of God and a blessing to those who comply with the regulations establishing it for the use of our beloved officers and men."

THE STRIKERS.

"The last three years have been more satisfactory to American workmen than many preceding years," shouts the Advance Agent of Prosperity in his letter of acceptance; and 150,000 Pennsylvania coal diggers go on a strike to prove the fact.

Could anything better illustrate the utter emptiness of the president's claims? Pennsylvania is the home of protection. There, if anywhere in the United States, its alleged beneficence should work itself out in contentment and happiness and universal plenty.

But what are the facts? In no state in the union is labor more degraded. Nowhere else is it so utterly at the mercy of corporate monopoly. Nowhere else has it been reduced to harder conditions. Nowhere else is it living so close to the border land of starvation.

The list of grievances of the coal diggers is a frightful indictment of the Republican party and its hideous policy of class favoritism. The miners complain of intolerable conditions. They charge the operators with open or constructive robbery. They cry aloud in anguish because of injustices which should make the angels weep. But the coal barons who contribute munificently to the Hanna campaign fund turn a deaf ear to all protests and all demand and say "there is nothing to arbitrate," when their hard-pressed workmen ask that their case be submitted to an impartial tribunal.

For days Republican politicians have been busy at Scranton and Wilkesbarre and Hazleton, seeking to avert this great rebellion against monopoly oppression. They have labored with might and main, exhausting effort and artifice in the struggle to delay the outbreak until after the election. But they have failed. And now 150,000 men are in open revolt against their cruel task-masters.

The latter can afford to be complacent. The coal in the ground will not rot nor will that in stock depreciate in value. On the contrary it will become dearer and out of the misery of these hapless miners the coal barons will reap unearned fortunes out of the necessities of the people.

WHAT IS MILITARISM?

The republicans are very anxious to know what is the militarism with which McKinley has threatened the country. They are amused by what they consider the bogey raised by the democratic and anti-imperialistic imagination.

Militarism is this: In 1898 the regular army consisted of 25,000 men. It now consists of 65,000 and there are 35,000 volunteers besides, making 100,000 in all. McKinleyism is responsible for this increase in the numbers of the army. The army used to cost about \$23,000,000 a year. It is now costing \$135,000,000.

But the present force of 100,000 men is not sufficient under McKinleyism. It is almost entirely absorbed by the needs of the Philippines, and there is no immediate prospect that the force in the archipelago can be diminished. At least 100,000 men, costing annually \$100,000,000, independent of the cost of transportation, will be needed in the islands. The care and management of the new guns in place and in process of manufacture for this country, for which Congress has appropriated another \$100,000,000, will require at least 15,000 additional artillerymen. Cuba requires 6,000 troops, and will require them as long as we are in power there. Porto Rico requires 1,500. Here are 122,500 soldiers, without counting the additional infantrymen and cavalrymen who will be required at home, in Alaska and Hawaii.

Let us say that McKinleyism has made necessary for immediate uses and for several years to come an army of 150,000. Moreover, its foreign and colonial policy will breed the military spirit and will transform this country into a military power.

When a country's military force is suddenly increased six times and its cost nearly seven times, there is justification for saying that militarism is threatened.—World.

THE GERMAN VOTE.

The Demokrat, of Peoria, Ill., a German paper, says: "There will be a great change this fall. German Democrats who voted for McKinley will not do it again. Germans are dissatisfied on account of the wars, the trusts and the Anglo-American alliance against the Boer republic."

The Michigan Volksblatt, of Detroit, Mich., (Independent,) predicted that "Over 60 per cent. of the Germans will vote for Bryan this year, because of their hatred of imperialism and trusts."

The Kansas Telegraph, of Topeka, (Independent,) says: "The majority of the German voters will vote for Bryan this year. Anti-imperialism is the issue."

The Duluth Volksfreund, (Independent) of Duluth Minn., says: "Bryan will get next November the great majority of the German American vote, which was cast for McKinley in 1896, and this will result in the defeat of the Republican national ticket."

The Iowa Staats Anzeiger, (Independent,) of Des Moines, says: "Bryan will get two thirds of the German vote of Iowa, though more than half the Germans voted for McKinley in 1896. The apprehension of a large standing army and the consequent death knell of civil liberty in this country are the chief causes for this great change."

THE SOLDIER ON THE WORKINGMAN'S BACK.

A vast standing army is one of the concomitant evils of the un-American principle of imperialism which the Republican campaign managers would have the people believe is exalted patriotism. The Republicans have recognized the fact that they would be called upon to defend themselves against the charge of attempting to transplant to American soil the institution which is the curse of civilized Europe and has driven thousands of her inhabitants to these shores. General Manderson made some comparisons of army figures of European countries with the army figures of this country in a recent speech at West Point. But his representations were not quite so frank as they should have been, and the Baltimore Sun, in a recent editorial utterance, calls attention to some things which General Manderson overlooked. The Sun says:

It was Carl Schurz, we believe, who, deprecating the twin evils of imperialism and militarism, said that he hoped never to see the day when in this country, as in Europe, every wage earner would be compelled to carry a soldier on his back. How steadily we are approaching the realization of that state of things which Mr. Schurz dreaded as one of the eventualities likely to result from Mr. McKinley's policy of "criminal aggression" some figures recently published, taken from official sources, tend to show. Attention has been called to the subject by the address delivered by General Manderson as a graduation day orator at the military academy at West Point, and which, it is stated, is now being circulated by the Republican literary bureau as a campaign document to show that the military burden borne by the American people is trifling compared with that borne by the down trodden and oppressed subjects of the "effete monarchies" of Europe.

For this purpose General Manderson had prepared and appended to his address tables showing the number of men in the army of each country, and its proportion to population; the area of each country and the ratio of soldiers to the square mile, or of square miles to the soldier. We all know that compared with most countries of Europe our country is of vast extent, and that our army, as compared with the standing armies of Russia, Germany and France, is small. But when we come to the question of comparative cost, General Manderson's figures will be found to be very misleading and suggestive of a want of candor which, to say the least, disappointing on the part of a man who is an ex-senator of the United States and president of the American Bar association. A topic is given by him showing the population, the war budget and the cost per capita of the military establishment of the principal countries, in which the United States is credited with an annual expenditure of \$51,993,927, a population of 75,999,690 and a ratio per capita of 68 cents as compared with France's per capita of \$2.29, based on a budget of \$123,517,681 and a population of 38,517,905; Germany's per capita of \$2.70, based on a budget of \$141,175,350 and a population of 52,270,000, and Great Britain's per capita of \$2.32, based on a budget of \$88,152,750 and a population of 37,888,439. Suffice it to say that, according to General Manderson's figures, the United States shows the smallest budget of any country except Italy and Turkey, and the least rate of expenditure per capita of any country except Turkey. So much for General Manderson's figures.

Unfortunately for the fairness of the comparison which he institutes and the correctness of his conclusions, a critic points out that upon the face of his tables it appears that his figures as to other countries are taken for the years 1897 and 1898, those for the United States for the year 1896, under a Democratic administration and before the advent of McKinleyism and imperialism. Moreover, in 1896 the actual cost of the army was \$23,252,608, the rest of General Manderson's estimate of \$57,993,927 representing river and harbor and other non-military expenditures. If he had really wished, as he professed, to bring figures "down to the very latest date possible," General Manderson would have given the actual army appropriation for 1901, which is \$114,220,095.55, which is nearly five times as great as it was under Democratic administration and before McKinley embarked upon his career of blood and conquest. If we add to this appropriation other items which are usually included in European war budgets, but excluded from General Manderson's computation—the military academy, \$653,589.67; fortifications, \$7,383,628, and pensions, \$145,245,250—we shall have a grand total of \$267,502,543.22 of current expenditures. This is an amount, as a contemporary puts it, "nearly double the burden carried by Russia or Germany, more than double that of France, three times that of Austria or Great Britain, six times that under which Italy is staggering and thirteen times the load that is breaking the back of Turkey. It puts the United States far in the lead of all the military powers of the world in the cost of its military service."

Nor is this burden likely to diminish. In the three years since Mr. McKinley has been president we have become involved in three foreign wars, the cost of two of which—the Spanish war and the subsequent war waged against Spain's former subjects, the Filipinos—mounting up into the hundreds of millions of dollars. Now we seem to be drifting to a third war in China. It is not regarded as "a state of war" in Washington, but it involves fighting, bloodshed and the loss of brave men's lives on distant and foreign soil and

weeping and sorrow in American homes. War cannot be declared except by congress, so Mr. McKinley may continue to call what is occurring in China by any name he pleases, so that the necessity for calling congress together in extra session can be avoided. We have been killing Filipinos for the last eighteen months at the rate of a hundred or so a week and at the cost of twenty-two hundred of American lives lost in battle or from disease, and as many more invalided or rendered insane. Mr. McKinley calls that not war, but "benevolent assimilation."

If we turn from the account of what "militarism" is costing us, without war, in blood and tears to the account in dollars and cents, perhaps it would be as well to add to the cost of our army that of our navy, upon which we are spending more than any other country in the world except England. Prior to the Spanish war it was unusual for congress at any session to authorize the building of more than three or four ships, and the total amount in any one year expended on construction never exceeded \$15,000,000. At present we have no naval war on hand or in prospect. The Filipinos, whom we are not at war with—only "assimilating" and Christianizing—have neither ports nor gunboats. The Chinese have no navy to speak of—none for which the fleet of the powers already assembled in the Chinese seas is not vastly more than a match. According to a table recently prepared by Admiral Hiebhorn the number of vessels now building and authorized to be built for our navy, including battleships and submarine boats, is seventy. The cost of these will aggregate over half a hundred million of dollars—nearly four times as much as our government ever spent for the same purpose in any year before Mr. McKinley became president. Apparently, at the present rate of progress, the American workingman will soon be called upon to carry not only a soldier but a sailor upon his back and out of his earnings spend enough to feed, clothe and support the two while they are living and pension their families when they are dead.

WASHINGTON COMMENT.

Boss Hanna is frightened about Ohio. That is the alarming news whispered in inner republican circles. That is why Mr. McKinley is now at Canton, instead of being in the White House. Instead of resting, he is conferring with Ohio republican leaders, setting up plans which he hopes will stop the Bryan wave which threatens to sweep over the state and which has been rapidly increased by the recent presence of Col. Bryan in the state. There is no doubt that there is a decidedly panicky feeling among those republicans who know the situation, not only as to Ohio, but as to other states, which a short time ago were considered absolutely certain to give their electoral votes to McKinley. They recognize that the democratic tide is rising and that if they cannot stop it, Col. Bryan will be elected. They are relying mostly upon money to help them, and, notwithstanding all the talk about Hanna not having all the money he wants, it is known that he has more money than he had at this stage of the campaign four years ago, and that he is making plans that will call for the expenditure of a larger sum than was paid out in the campaign of 1896. If money can elect Mr. McKinley again, he will win. The big trusts, the existence of which is at stake, will see to that, knowing that if Mr. McKinley wins they can make the consumers of the country pay back with big interest all their campaign contributions.

Ohio democrats in Washington held a meeting Saturday night for the purpose of talking over the situation among themselves. No reporters were present, and no person was allowed to attend who was not a voter in Ohio, and whose democracy was not unquestioned. It would not do to write what was done and said at that meeting, but it is no violation of confidence to say that those who attended are confident that Bryan and Stevenson have a fighting chance to carry Ohio, and are determined to work hard for victory.

The democratic Congressional campaign committee has prepared and sent out a timely bulletin dealing with the suffrage qualifications, imposed on Porto Ricans by the republican Congress and administration. It says: "While a number of states, such as Massachusetts, North Carolina, Connecticut and Louisiana, have prescribed educational qualifications for voters, this republican measure enacted for Porto Rico is the first attempt in the history of our republic to prescribe a property qualification since Thomas Jefferson, the great champion of human rights, succeeded in giving to every man, rich and poor alike, the right to exercise his elective franchise as a free American citizen. Think how many thousands of Porto Ricans, under Spanish oppression, have never had an opportunity, either to learn to read and write or to acquire property. These are not under republican rule permitted to vote, yet under Spanish rule they were never denied this right. What, then, must be the natural conclusion? The trusts, through whose influence free trade was denied by Congress to the Porto Ricans have also dictated a property qualification for the voters of that unfortunate island. Of such is imperialism."

The busy butcher ought not to kill time.

E. W. Snow
This signature is on every box of the genuine Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets the remedy that cures a cold in one day



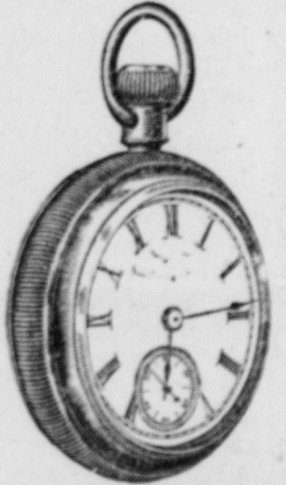
THE CARE OF BLANKETS.

Never let blankets remain in service after they are soiled, dirt rots the fibre and invites moths. Because of the peculiar saw-tooth formation of wool hair it is necessary that a soap made of the best materials be used; a cheap soap, especially one which contains rosin, will cause the blanket to become hard by matting the fibre.

To Wash Blankets and Retain their Softness.—Dissolve shavings of Ivory Soap in boiling water, add cold water until nearly luke warm. Immerse a blanket and knead with the hands, rinse in clean warm water in which also some Ivory Soap has been dissolved. Dry in a place that is neither very warm nor very cold.

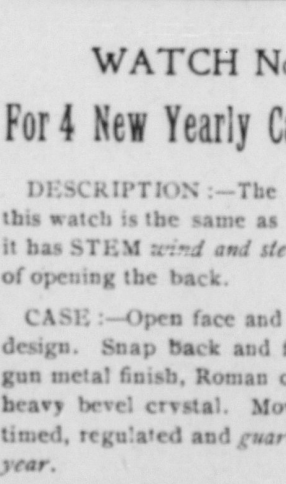
100 WATCHES GIVEN AWAY.

The proprietor of this paper recently purchased, at a great bargain, 100 fine watches which he has concluded to distribute to boys and girls under 18 years of age in this county. The plan is to give a watch to each boy or girl who will take a bit of interest in getting a few new subscribers for this paper in their locality. We have three different styles of watches and three different propositions, and you can take your choice:



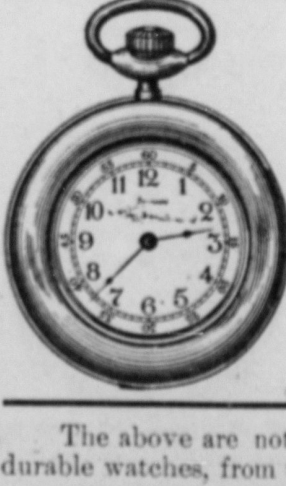
WATCH NO. 1:-
For 3 NEW YEARLY CASH NAMES:

DESCRIPTION:—Plain, nickel finish, open face case, Roman or Arabic dial; winds, sets and regulates in back without the use of key.
MOVEMENT:—Lantern pinions; American lever escapement; 240 beats per minute. Polished spring, encased in barrel, quick train. Short wind and long run; runs 30 hours, weighs, with case, 3 ounces. Tined, tested, regulated and guaranteed for one year.



WATCH No. 2:-
For 4 New Yearly Cash Names:

DESCRIPTION:—The movement in this watch is the same as No. 1, except it has stem wind and stem set, instead of opening the back.
CASE:—Open face and is also finer in design. Snap back and front, silver or gun metal finish, Roman or Arabic dial, heavy bevel crystal. Movement tested, tined, regulated and guaranteed for one year.



WATCH No. 3:-
For 6 NEW YEARLY CASH NAMES:

DESCRIPTION:—This is a small, Ladies Open Face, Nickel-Silver watch. Stem wind and stem set, nickel movements, escapement full jeweled, porcelain dials, highly finished throughout. Cases are solid nickel (not plated on brass). This is a fine timekeeper, and handsomely made.

The above are not pocket clocks, but snug, accurate and durable watches, from the best factories, and having substantial guarantees.

General Information.

The price of the Centre Democrat is \$1.00 per year, cash in advance. Six-month subscriptions at 50 cents will be accepted, but nothing less, two of which count same as full year. If you send in a name where the paper has been going into the same household it will not be considered a new subscription and does not count in this offer, and if discovered you will be expected to refund. We are particular about this and you must be careful. Your best plan is to submit your list of names to your local postmaster before sending it to us.

The watches will be mailed to your address, free, immediately upon receipt of your order, if accompanied by the cash.

If you want one of these watches you must first make application to this office, giving your name, parents name, your age and post office address. We will then send you a blank order which you must use.

A sample copy of the Centre Democrat will be mailed to any address. Call on your friends at once; show them the paper, ask them to subscribe and you will be surprised to see how easily and quickly you can earn one of these fine watches.

Yours sincerely,
CENTRE DEMOCRAT,
Bellefonte, Pa.