

FATHER GOPON'S MOTIVE

Would Have Been Impossible Ten Years Ago.

THE RUSSIAN INDUSTRIES

Payment of Bribes and Graft to Officials Necessary Before Permit Can Be Obtained to Start in Business—Trade Unions Unlawful—The Sale of Liquor.

Ten years ago, even five years ago, a powerful movement as that led by Father Gopon would have been impossible in Russia." said Dr. Maurice Fishberg, one of the leaders of the Russian Social Democratic Party in New York, which believes in peaceful, educational work as opposed to the violent measures of the Social Revolutionists, or "Terrorists."

"I doubt whether in all history any country has changed so suddenly as Russia has done in the past few years. The industrial progress of the nation has led to the sudden concentration of large numbers of workmen in particular districts of a few large towns, where they are open to trade union and revolutionist propaganda.

"In order to understand properly the present uprising it is necessary to have some idea of the industrial system of Russia, which is decidedly different from that of America and other advanced countries. Here the government is neutral, or is supposed to be neutral, in the struggle between capital and labor, but in Russia it is heart and soul with the employer.

"In the first place, every factory owner has to obtain a permit from the government before he can start in business, even if he is only going to open a small workshop with a dozen or twenty men employed. This provision of the law excites widespread discontent throughout Russia, for it has a powerful effect in preventing a man from getting on in the world.

"In order to obtain the permit the payment of graft to numerous officials is necessary. They fix their bribes so high in many cases that a workman who has saved up enough money to start a small factory of his own is unable to do so, simply because he cannot satisfy these greedy officials. Then, too, they may take bribes from factories already in operation to refuse him his permit. And if he happens to be a man who is suspected by the secret police of revolutionary sentiments it is safe to say that he will not be allowed to obtain a permit on any terms.

"The authorities know that the factory and the workshop are the breeding beds of the movement for freedom, and they therefore do all in their power to prevent them from falling under the control of persons who sympathize with the cause of liberty.

"Trade unions and strikes are still unlawful in Russia. Less than fifteen years ago there were no labor organizations in that country, and the men who first started them were treated as traitors by the government, and were sent to jail or to Siberia.

"A most serious factor in the situation is the government encouragement of the sale of liquor. Vodka, of course, is one of the greatest curses of Russia, and has much to do with the misery of the people. The government has a monopoly of the sale of spirits, and it encourages their use as widely as possible, because it wants to make all the revenue it can. Not many years ago the public advocacy of abstinence, or even temperance, was regarded as treason.

"The working classes in the Russian towns are mostly drawn from the country districts. They are not town bred. The system of employment is rather like the Italian 'padroni' system here. When an employer wants, say, 500 men, he sends agents to villages to pick up here a dozen peasants and there a score, until the required number is made up.

"During the past few years there has been a great campaign of education among these workmen, and also among the soldiers. It is impossible to say how far the troops are disaffected, but we have reason to believe that disaffection has spread very far. Unfortunately about 95 per cent of the soldiers cannot read. That obstacle to our work is, however, being removed by the government itself, which has established schools in all the regiments.

USES OF THE SOAP TREE.

Consul Thinks It Might Be Profitably Cultivated in America.

The soap tree of Algeria is described in a report by Consul Kidder at Algiers. He says: "The Sapindus utilis is not, as is generally supposed, indigenous in Algeria. It was introduced into the colony in 1845 under the name of Sapindus indicus, and in 1859 a number of young plants grown in Algeria were already offered for sale. In 1869 the catalogue of the Jardin d'Essai of Algiers gives the name of another species as Sapindus emarginatus, believed to be a native of Central America. Both these names were erroneous.

"The soap tree in Algeria differs widely from both of these species. It appears to be a hybrid, and has characteristics quite different from those of any of the known varieties coming from India, Japan, China, and Central America, and it is superior to all in general usefulness. For this reason Dr. Trabut, director of the botanical services of the general Government of Algeria, suggested the name of Sapindus utilis, which has been generally adopted.

"The Sapindus utilis is a large tree with a smooth, straight trunk. The plants reach to about 10 feet in height in the first two years and begin to bear in six years, but the fruit production increases largely as the tree becomes older. The berry is round in appearance, but with a distinct keel like that of a walnut inclosing it. It is, when fresh, smooth, shiny, and translucent; the color varies from yellowish green to brown. In size it varies from half an inch to an inch in diameter. Dried, it weighs from one-eighth to one-quarter of an ounce. The seeds form about a third of the total weight. The tree when fully grown is from 40 to 50 feet tall, and produces 200 pounds of fruit annually.

"Several varieties produced from seed have given poor results. The only practical method of reproduction is from cuttings. These cuttings should be planted in February in Algeria and countries with similar climate. They must be copiously watered during the summer.

"So far the cultivation of this tree in Algeria has been confined to the low-lying lands near the coast. (the orange belt), but it is believed that it would endure a more severe climate. The only large plantation of these trees is that of M. Bertrand at his property of Boukandoura, about eighteen miles from Algiers, covering some 150 acres; but there are many small plantations, and recently the cultivation of the tree is being largely undertaken.

"There are no important manufactures of soap-tree products in Algeria. The entire product of the plantation referred to above went last year to Germany. A good deal of the fruit is employed in its natural state, and many chemists produce specialties from it, such as 'saponine,' an excellent washing powder, 'saponol,' a reputed hair wash, and many other articles for toilet purposes. Panama wood, which is extensively used in Europe for washing, contains on an average about 8 per cent. of saponine, while the dried fruit of the soap tree contains fully 28 per cent. When freight is taken into consideration the difference can be easily estimated.

"The wood of the soap tree is also valuable. It is fine grained, takes a good polish, and is very suitable for furniture. The seed contains a considerable quantity of fine oil. It seems that the cultivation of this tree might be remunerative in California and in our Southern States."—The New York Times.



Mark Ruchet, The new president of the Swiss Republic.

Engines of War Rejected. Hand grenades and bombs were used with terrific effect at the capture of 208-Meter hill, Port Arthur. Their use was contrary to the spirit of the international rule which forbids the cruelty of dum-dum bullets. Certain other engines of war have been rejected by civilized nations, however, in times gone by because they were too destructive and too horrible. England has still in keeping a secret war plan of the tenth earl of Dundonald which the authorities rejected because, while it was infallible, it was too inhuman to use by man against man. Even Louis XV, of France had backbone enough to refuse Dupre's terrible invention. If the story of this discovery be true, the plan was to create by a secret process a conflagration whose intensity was but increased by water. It would burn town or fleet. Louis refused to have the secret published and it went down to the grave with Dupre.

Where temperance reigns, crime wanes.

HEN 617 WORLD CHAMPION

Her Record 257 Eggs in One Year, Stands Unbroken.

STIMULATE EGG INDUSTRY

Maine Man Teaching Hens to Lay Faster and Better—Biddies Are Too Lazy, Says Professor George M. Gowell, Poultry Specialist—A Hen to Be Proud of.

Bangor, Me.—Champion of the world is the proud title successfully held against all comers for three years by Hen No. 617 of Plymouth Rock, of the henery of Prof. George M. Gowell, poultry specialist at the experiment station of the University of Maine, at Orono. Hen No. 617 promises to retain her title for as many years more, for no other bidder has laid as many eggs as she in a given space of time. Two hundred and fifty-one laid in one year is her record. A paltry 240 is the nearest approach made to it. All ordinary, everyday hens are happy if they lay as many as 150 in a twelve-month.

The champion hen of the world, like most other champions, bears her honors modestly. Far from being a large, proud bird, this record breaker is under-sized and narrow of body. Her neck is too long, judged by all standards of the barnyard, but she is healthy and vigorous, and when it comes to laying eggs she can't be touched.

Prof. Gowell believes that he can produce a breed of hens that will lay more eggs than the ordinary hen, whose laziness is responsible for the high prices of eggs in American markets today. Thus far he has developed more than forty hens which have, in a year, laid more than 200 eggs apiece, while a great many have exceeded 160 eggs in a year.

Persons who understand omelets better than they do hen history, and who have a better appetite for eggs than they have for statistics, do not realize the importance of this effort for poultry improvement, but some idea of the benefits to flow from even partial success in Prof. Gowell's work may be gained from a few figures.

Prof. Gowell denies with indignation reports that he has devised a plan of coaxing hens to lay with inventions designed to deceive the biddies—machines that make the egg disappear as soon as laid, and intended thus to spur the hen into renewed effort. Good faith with his hen friends, Prof. Gowell affirms, is the only good policy it one wants to attain results.

As a means of securing the needed information, fifty-two "trap nests" of Prof. Gowell's own devising and construction were placed in the thirteen pens of the breeding house. Each hen in the experimental class carries upon either leg a broad metallic band bearing her number. When the hen is released from the trap the attendant takes her number, and then, upon a board fastened on the wall over her nest, whereon the records are systematically kept, she is credited with the egg laid.

At the end of the year the results are figured up, and the good performers are known by their records and separated from the rest. All that have laid less than 160 eggs in the year are disposed of, the others are congregated in different pens, according to their productive capacity, and the experiments continued, both as to the laying capacity of the selected performers and as to the productiveness of their eggs, all duly labeled with the number of the hen laying them. In the incubation of chickens.

The experiments began in November, 1898, with about 1,000 hens. Banded Plymouth Rocks and White Wyandottes. During the first four years in which Prof. Gowell selected breeding stock by use of the trap nests he found 35 hens that yielded only 36 to 60 eggs, and three laid no eggs at all. The Plymouth Rocks have far outstripped the Wyandottes in laying all through the six years of the experiments, and today the champion hens, all Plymouth Rocks, are:

No. 617, hatched in May, began laying in November, first full year, 251 eggs; first year, Nov. 1 to Nov. 1, 254 eggs; second year, Nov. 1 to Nov. 1 150 eggs.

No. 1,003, hatched in April, 1901, laid in 1902, 240 eggs.

No. 1,001, hatched in April, 1901, laid in 1902, 213 eggs.

No. 303, hatched in May, began laying in November, laid in first full year 208 eggs; same number in first year, Nov. 1 to Nov. 1. Eleven other Plymouth Rocks exceeded 200 eggs in the first year of the experiments, while only three of the Wyandottes reached 200. Since then the Wyandottes have cut no figure in the experiments. In all, thirty-seven Plymouth Rocks and three Wyandottes have equalled or exceeded 200 eggs in a year.

From the mating of cockerels and hens hatched from the eggs of his remarkable egg-layers, Prof. Gowell expects to produce still more wonderful hens. But, as said, he is not aiming at the phenomenal—only to bring forth a breed of hens that will lay more eggs than the hens of this day and generation are doing—and that he will accomplish this there seems to be no doubt. The day of the two-minute trotter is likely also to bless the world with the 200-egg hen.—New York Times.

Just about the time a man thinks he has acquired wisdom something happens that renders another thing necessary.

STRAIGHT TIP ON PURE ENGLISH.

Organ of "Undeified" Throws Anti-septic Brick into "Well."

The announcement that Senator Penrose, of Pennsylvania, has introduced a bill for the preservation of the English language is sure a hot one right off the bat, remarks the "Indianapolis News." The general impression, at least on our part, was that when it came to handing out the English language in a manner that was dead right we are pretty fly guys. Not only the preservation, but the amplification of the English language has always been the long suit of the American people, and no matter how fast new bunches of it were sprung we are always dead next in a minute.

What the senator's game is we can't see from here, but we can give him a quiet tip that we're for the English language from soda to hock, and that if we can give him a lift at his graft he won't find any of us with cold feet. That is, of course, if it's a straight deal and he really wants to do the right thing by the lingo that we are all proud of.

But it's anything else he wants to keep his eye peeled. We've a hunch that any man who tries to monkey with our mother tongue for political purposes is going to get in the neck all he has got coming to him. We of Indiana, where, perhaps, in politics and literature, we use as much English language per capita as in any other neck of the woods in the country, certainly won't stand for anything that gives the language the heavy end of the log. If there is anything we are touchy about, it is our English, and whether it is being used for the hot air of a political gabfest or the perfectly lovely regulations of the Local Council of Women, we want it kept straight and used without any marks on the deck, and it will never lack for a gang of husky guys to see that it doesn't get the worst of it. Us of English, pure and undeified and oodles of it.



Maude Gonne McBride, The famous Irish beauty and champion of Irish liberty.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Columbia county, the undersigned, administrator of J. B. C. T. A. of Samuel C. Bower, late of Centre township, deceased, will sell at public sale, on the premises in Centre township on

TUESDAY, APRIL 4th, 1905,

at one o'clock p. m., all that certain real estate described as follows:

TRACT NO. 1—All that certain message and tract of land situate partly in Centre township and partly in Orange township, said county of Columbia; bounded on the north by land of John Thomas, on the east by public road leading from the river to the mountain, on the south by land E. Shellhammer and on the West by lands of Chaney Whitman and Daniel Whitman, containing thirty-two acres and one hundred and seven perches of farm land whereon are erected a

FRAME DWELLING, bank barn and outbuildings. A good orchard and good well of water on the premises. The land is in a good state of cultivation.

TRACT NO. 2—Situate in Centre township, county aforesaid, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a stone corner of line of land formerly owned by Simoa Hagenbuch, deceased; thence by the same north thirteen degrees west one hundred and eight perches to a gum tree; thence by land of the heirs of George Kelchner, deceased, south seventy-seven degrees west seventy-five perches to a stone; thence south thirteen degrees east one hundred and eight perches to a stone; north seventy-seven degrees east seven and five tenths perches to the place of beginning, containing

5 ACRES AND 10 PERCHES WOOD LAND.

TERMS OF SALE:—Ten per cent. of one-fourth of the purchase money to be paid at the striking down of the property; the one-fourth less the ten per cent. at the confirmation of sale; and the remaining three-fourths in one year thereafter, with interest from confirmation. S. H. BEISHLIN, Adm'r., d. b. n. c. t. a.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of Nathan L. Moser, late of Pine Township, deceased. The undersigned, auditor appointed by the Orphans' Court of Columbia county, Pennsylvania, to make distribution of the balance in the hands of Jos. B. Rice, administrator in said estate, and among the parties entitled thereto, will sit at his office in the F. F. Eves building at Millville, Pa., on Tuesday, March 21st, 1905 at 9 o'clock in the forenoon of said day, to perform the duties of his appointment, when and where all parties interested will appear and prove their claims, or be forever barred from coming in on said fund. WM. C. JOHNSTON, Auditor.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of a writ of fieri facias issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Columbia county, Pennsylvania, and to me directed there will be exposed to public sale at the Court House in Bloomsburg, county and state aforesaid, on

SATURDAY, APRIL 1st, 1905,

at two o'clock p. m. All that certain lot of land situate on the northerly side of Brittain street, in Michael's Addition to West Berwick in the township of Berwick, now Borough of West Berwick, Columbia county, Pa., and bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at the north-westerly corner of Brittain and Mercer streets, thence along Brittain street south eighty-seven degrees ten minutes west eighty-seven and one half feet; thence north two degrees and fifty minutes west seventy-five and four tenths feet to an alley; thence south seventy-seven degrees thirty minutes east thirty and six tenths feet to Mercer street; thence along the same south two degrees fifty minutes east fifty one foot to Brittain street, the place of beginning. Being the easterly part of lot No. 222 of Michael's addition to West Berwick, Pa. Whereon is erected a two-story

FRAME DWELLING HOUSE.

Seized, taken in execution at the suit of Security Building and Savings Union vs. Frank A. Shirk, and to be sold as the property of Frank A. Shirk.

H. C. REYNOLDS and W. W. BLACK, ALEX C. JACKSON, Sheriffs, Attorneys.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of a writ of fieri facias issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Columbia county Pennsylvania and to me directed there will be exposed to public sale at the Court House in Bloomsburg, county and state aforesaid on

SATURDAY, APRIL 1st, 1905,

at two o'clock p. m. All that certain lot piece or parcel of land lying and being situated in the Borough of Berwick, county of Columbia and State of Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows, to wit: On the east by lot number thirty-six on the south by Front street, on the west by lot number thirty-eight, and on the north by Schley alley, being forty-five feet in width on Front street and extending in depth of the same width a distance of one hundred and seventy-eight feet. Containing eight thousand and ten square feet of land, and being numbered and designated as lot number thirty-seven on the northerly side of Front street of Michael addition of West Berwick.

Seized, taken in execution at the suit of Security Building and Savings Union vs. Amos S. Sturdevant, and to be sold as the property of Amos S. Sturdevant.

H. C. REYNOLDS and W. W. BLACK, ALEX C. JACKSON, Sheriffs, Attorneys.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of a writ of fieri facias issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Columbia county, Pennsylvania and to me directed there will be exposed to public sale at the Court House in Bloomsburg, county and state aforesaid on

SATURDAY, MARCH 11, 1905,

at two o'clock p. m., the following described real estate, to wit: All that certain lot, piece and parcel of land situate in the township of Locust, county and state aforesaid, bounded and described as follows: On the north and east by a public road, on the south and west by lands of Wm. B. Snyder, containing

FOUR ACRES OF LAND,

being the same more or less. Being the same premises which Harriet Yeager conveyed to L. H. Berninger, by deed dated March 31st, 1902. Whereon are erected a

TWO-STORY DWELLING HOUSE, BANK BARN

and other out-buildings.

Seized, taken in execution at the suits of Jeremiah Snyder, now to use of C. C. Mensch, vs. L. H. Berninger, and Wilson Rhoades, and to be sold as the property of L. H. Berninger, ERNESTER and MENCK, W. W. BLACK, Attorneys, Sheriffs.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of Samuel C. Bower, late of Centre Township, deceased. Notice is hereby given that letters of administration on the estate of Samuel C. Bower late of Centre township, deceased, have been granted to the undersigned administrator to whom all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment, and those having claims or demands will make known the same without delay to S. H. BEISHLIN, Adm'r., d. b. n. c. t. a. Hazelton, Pa. 2-4-05.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of Jacob Rantz, late of the township of Greenwood, Col., Co. Pa., deceased. Notice is hereby given that letters testamentary on the estate of Jacob Rantz, late of the township of Greenwood, county of Columbia, Pennsylvania, deceased, have been granted to Wm. Mather and John Rantz, executors of said deceased, to whom all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment, and those having claims or demands will make known the same without delay.

DIVORCE NOTICE.

To William S. Gilmore, late of Columbia County, Pennsylvania. Whereas Nora Gilmore, your wife has filed a libel in the Court of Common Pleas of Columbia County of December Term, No. 1, 1904, praying a divorce against you. Now you are hereby notified and required to appear in said Court on or before Monday the first day of May next to answer the complaints of the said Nora Gilmore and in default of such appearance you will be liable to have a divorce granted in your absence. W. W. BLACK, Sheriff.

Professional Cards.

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CLINTON HERRING, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Office with Grant Herring, BLOOMSBURG, PA. Will be in Orangeville Wednesday each week.

WILLIAM C. JOHNSTON, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Office in Wells' Building over J. G. Wells' Hardware Store, Bloomsburg, Will be in Millville on Tuesdays.

H. MONTGOMERY SMITH, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Office:—Ent building, over Farmers National Bank, 11-16-99

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