

STRONGEST BANK IN THE COUNTY

Capital \$100,000. Undivided Profits \$30,000. Surplus \$150,000.

First National Bank, OF BLOOMSBURG, PA.

3 Per Cent. Interest Allowed on Savings Deposits

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THURSDAY, AUGUST 1, 1907

EXPERIMENTS.

The Democrats of Pennsylvania, assisted by some intelligent and distinguished Republicans, elected William H. Berry State Treasurer in 1905.

Result: Exposure of the Capitol frauds and of the amazing dereliction of the highest officials of the Republican State administration, which made the plunder of the State Treasury possible.

The Democrats of New Jersey elected an accidental majority in the State Legislature last year.

Result: Exposure of the awful conditions in the State Hospital for the Insane—the result of partisan mismanagement.

In a government by parties the minority party should at all times, as a measure of safety, be so far isolated with a share in the control of public affairs as to afford a check upon the action of the majority. Majority rule is indispensable; but when majorities surrender the control of party organization to unscrupulous professional gamblers, of a type who have managed and disgraced the political management of affairs in Pennsylvania, New Jersey and other near-by States, there is no safety for either purse or person. An occasional party defeat is the obvious remedy for unbearable misgovernment. Defeat insures disclosure. Publicity compels amendment.—Phila. Record.

THE VITAL CAMPAIGN QUESTION.

Reports from Pittsburg are to the effect that leading Democrats out there are preparing to hold meetings in the near future in two thousand towns or more, simultaneously, all of them to be addressed by several speakers on the text, "thou shalt not steal." During the recent meeting of the Democratic State committee in Harrisburg Mr. W. J. Brennan, of Pittsburg, made this suggestion and it met with universal favor. The new chairman of the committee, Senator George M. Dimeling, of Clearfield, cordially approved the proposition and it may be presumed that the movement referred to in the news dispatches on the subject, the other day, had his official sanction and support.

The only question to be determined by the votes of the people in November is whether or not the conditions which prevailed in the administration of the government at Harrisburg previous to the election of William H. Berry are to be restored. Mr. Berry, who more than any or all other influences is responsible for the improvement, expresses the opinion that no man of the political faith of the majority party, however honest and determined, could have had the courage and determination necessary to make the exposures and compass the reforms. The experiences of Pennypacker in Pennsylvania and Mayor Reyburn in Philadelphia, completely corroborate this view. They both enjoyed the reputation of being honest and capable, yet both became servile tools of the machine.

If the Republican candidate for State Treasurer, Mr. John O. Sheatz were as honest and courageous as his most partial friends represent him to be, therefore, he would not be able to resist the pressure of the machine to agree to the iniquities

of the past. His election will make the Board of Public Buildings and Grounds and all the other governing boards as partisan as they had been before the election of Berry and that achieved, the rest will follow inevitably. Clearly the safety of the public interests demand minority representation on these boards and that result will be defeated by the election of Sheatz. It is not a partisan question but an economic one.—Watchman.

THE JINGOES AT WORK.

The Jingoism in the United States and Japan are doing their best to stir up a war sentiment. When a loud-mouthed Japanese booster issues a challenge it is taken up by some swaggering American and threats are tossed back and forth across the ocean. What occasion is there for war or war talk? If any Japanese has suffered violence our courts are open to him; no foreigner will be denied redress for any injury he may suffer. Japan has no complaint against us and we have no complaint against her.

Why this massing of our fleet on the Pacific? Is it just to show Japan what we could do? If so it is a bombastic display unworthy of us; if it has no connection with the Japanese question it is unpatriotic for sensational papers to represent it as an evidence of either hostility or fear. In both countries the advocates of a large navy will seize upon the incident as an excuse for demanding more war ships, but to just and peace-loving citizens the situation ought to be a warning against the military spirit which a large navy develops. It is popular just now to urge shooting galleries, rifle ranges and big battleships as peace promoters, but it is as absurd to expect these things to bring peace as it would be to expect personal encounters to be decreased by the teaching of prize fighting in the public schools.

Man is not yet sufficiently advanced to have power without yielding to the temptation to use it. It has been wisely remarked that the burglar needs burglar tools. If our nation intends to respect the rights of other nations it does not need "the biggest navy in the world." Our resources are well known; if we are ever unjustly attacked we can prove our power of resistance, but the chances of attack are very remote and nothing is more apt to provoke an attack than the parading of our preparedness.—Commoner.

Both the candidate and the platform of the Republican state convention are representatives of the machine leaders who have long dominated the government of the state, to its great loss and shame. The candidate and platform of the Democratic state convention represents all the forces which have long been arrayed against the corruptionists and in favor of real reforms.

WASHINGTON

From our Regular Correspondent.

Washington, D. C. July 25, 1907.

The dull, hot season is upon us. The Capitol city has long been deserted by the legislative, executive and judicial branches of the government. Not a Cabinet officer remains, and the Chiefs of Division and many subordinates are away on summer vacation. Much improvement is going on in Washington rendered possible by recent appropriations. Five massive, white marble government buildings are nearing completion. The new Union Railroad Station, which except in height is bigger than the Capitol of the United States, will be finished in a few months. Pennsylvania Avenue is being elevated and resurfaced. The park which thirty years ago was a swamp reaching from the Potomac almost to the White House and covering nearly four hundred acres, has now been filled in and is laid out in wide gravel boulevards, walks and soft driveways for equestrians. It is interspersed with lakelets, trees and lawns. No other city is better endowed with park area, and Washington promises to be in time one of the world's most beautiful cities.

Things are at a deadlock in North Carolina between the state and federal courts over the railroad rate question. Judge Pritchard, the Federal Judge in the case, has released two of the railroad ticket agents who appealed to him for a writ of habeas corpus after they had been sentenced to the chain-gang for selling tickets at more than the state rate of 2 1/2 cents per mile. Judge Pritchard may or may not have been right on the law in the case, but he has succeeded in stirring up a pretty hornet's nest. The judge used to be one of the counsel for the Southern Railway, and naturally his decision is looked on with distrust by the more radical element as biased in favor of the road. Gov. Glenn has been taking counsel with the state corporation commission and expresses a firm determination to uphold the rights of the state in the matter. The real aim of both the state and the federal governments is to get the case before the Supreme Court of the United States as soon as possible and abide by the decision there rendered. A compromise has been offered by Judge Pritchard to stay the whole proceedings till the decision of the higher court is rendered. But there remains the question of whether or not the state railroad law should be allowed to remain in effect till after the decision is rendered. There is but little doubt that a compromise will be reached and one that will be satisfactory to all parties, that is in so far as a compromise is ever satisfactory to anyone.

It looks as though the industrial arbitration commission established by the President with the money from the Nobel Peace Prize might have a fine chance to get to work in the northwest. The strike that has broken out in the Lake Superior iron region is more interesting to the federal government than anything in that line since the famous hard coal strike of three years ago. The men in the Mesabe ore fields have been very contented for a number of years past. They are an immense body, mostly foreigners or of foreign extraction, and on them depends in a large measure the success of the iron and steel industry of the country. It is claimed by the residents of Minnesota that these workmen have been influenced by professional strike organizers and that many men who were satisfied and would have preferred to stay at work have been driven out by threats of violence. This is a bad enough situation, but it is further claimed, and it is believed with truth that the organizers have been the agents of the Western Federation of Miners. The Federation has been trying for years to break into the Superior field and has never been successful, principally because the employers treated their men decently and did not encourage the brand of unionism that has made the Coeur d'Alone and Cripple Creek notorious. However, the Federation has now gotten a foothold in Minnesota and the present strike is the first result. It is a serious thing from a national standpoint, because if the fields are tied up for any length of time it will cripple the iron and steel industry on which so much of the material prosperity of the country depends. The United States Steel Corporation which is the practical owner of these immense iron fields, has announced its intention of fighting the strike to a finish and crushing the Federation in this

part of the country once for all. A prolonged strike in this region would be a national calamity and it is possible that the arbitration commission in Washington which has so far not taken part in a single labor dispute, will feel moved to assert itself and see what can be done.

There have been complaints recently from all over the country as to the quality of post cards and stamped envelopes furnished by the government. The government is lavish in stationery of all sorts for its own uses. Such stationery is either bought in the open market,—this is done in only a few cases— or else is secured either under advertised bids or "invitation bids" which is a very nice simple scheme for keeping a contract just where the government purchasing agent wants it. But the post cards and envelopes are furnished by contract and bought and printed by a private firm up in New England. The quality of the envelopes has usually been satisfactory, but the post cards never very good, have been getting steadily worse of late years. The contract is to be gone over by the Postmaster General who will see if something cannot be done to raise the quality of the post cards, and it is thought that the envelopes will be improved at the same time.

It is understood that this is the last year the contract for post cards and envelopes will be put out, as there is a chance to have the work done just as well and cheaper at the Bureau of Engraving and Printing.

Trespass Notices.

Card signs "No Trespassing" for sale at this office. They are printed in accordance with the late act of 1903. Price 5 cents each. tf

Does Church-going Cost Too Much?

From Leslie's Weekly.

To many people in our cities regular church going is virtually out of the question because of its expensiveness. They are people who need the church. Many of them desire to go to church. Some of them have been church members in rural communities where church-going was not an expensive luxury. They are the very class of people whom the churches need most. The majority of people for whom church-going, in our cities, is too costly are bright young men and women, with brains sufficient to appreciate good preaching, and with personal gifts that would make them useful in church work if they could afford to have a church home. Their salaries are not large enough to enable them to afford to go to church regularly, and they are too self-respecting to be tramps wandering from one sanctuary to another. So, in spite of early religious training and real religious aspirations, they cease to go to church.

Church sittings in the residence sections of cities are fairly high-priced; but they are only a part of the expense. There is a long list of regular causes for which contributions are asked, expected, and almost required. The church societies and "entertainments" must also be supported. The class of young people whom we have mentioned cannot do what is asked and expected of them without paying and giving nearly or quite as much as those who are the possessors of at least moderate incomes. They cannot stand the strain, especially if they are married and have a home to hire and furnish and little children to feed and clothe and educate. No one knows the undue expensiveness of church-going for city people on average salaries better than some faithful and zealous pastors do. They know only too well what multitudes who should be the very bone and sinew of the church do not go to church at all, or only go irregularly. The expensiveness of church-going is a real obstacle to the increase of the kingdom of God.

One of the causes of the undue expense is that there are too many churches. They should be fewer in number and of larger seating capacity. The sittings should be free, or put at prices within the reach of the multitude. The numerous collections for "causes" should somehow be reduced. The causes are all right, but the money for them should not be obtained in the public congregations.

TOWNSEND

Cool Underwear for hot weather. Not the kind that make you "sweat" but the kind that keeps you cool. 25c to \$1.00.

A Nice Line of Bat Wing Bows

Hosiery in the New Nob- by Styles and Colors.

TOWNSEND'S NEW STORE.

July Clearance Sale AT PURSEL'S

We have on sale thousands of yards of bright, new Summer Dress Goods at bargain prices. Right in the very heart of the wash fabric season, when the demand is at its height, we have slaughtered prices in a way that makes your buying elsewhere an extravagance. But bless you we have a regular feast of bargains all over the store. Read every item here quoted—they are all interesting.

SUMMER DRESS GOODS.

We have divided this vast quantity into five different lots for your quick choosing. We do advise you to come early.

Lot 1—Including Lawns in dots and stripes—splendid colorings. 5c the yard.

Lot 2—Thin dress materials in Lawns, Voiles, etc. Regularly 15 to 25c the yd. Good variety—won't last long—9c a yd.

Lot 3—Cotton Foulards, highly mercerized and silky all new Foulard styles. Some stripes and dots. Regularly 25c. On sale for 16c the yard.

Lot 4—Printed Mulls—the prettiest and sheerest Mulls on the market. Floral and stripe designs in all the beautiful colorings. Regularly 25c. Now 19c yd.

Lot 5—These exquisite Cotton and Silk Novelties that were 39 and 50c are now 32 1/2c the yard.

Lot of Ladies' Dress Skirts

We have gone through the entire stock and placed on sale one hundred Skirts in Panamas, Mohairs, Chev. lots, all styles, just half price.

\$6.50 Skirts \$3.25 5.50 " 2.75 3.88 " 1.99

LOT OF SPECIAL EMBROIDERY

Suitable for Lawn, Muslin and Cambric. From the narrowest edgings to the 9 inch flouncings, insertion to match. Divided in three lots.

Lot 1, 5 cents a yard Lot 2, 10 cents a yard Lot 3, 19 cents a yard

F. P. PURSEL. BLOOMSBURG, PENN'A.

Is It Your Own Hair?

Do you pin your hat to your own hair? Can't do it? Haven't enough hair? It must be you do not know Ayer's Hair Vigor! Here's an introduction! May the acquaintance result in a heavy growth of rich, thick, glossy hair! Use this splendid hair-food, stop your falling hair, and get rid of your dandruff.

The best kind of a testimonial— "Sold for over sixty years." Made by J. C. Ayer Co., Lowell, Mass. Also manufacturers of Sarsaparilla, Pills, Cherry Pectoral.

Ayer's PILLS, CHERRY PECTORAL.

CASTORIA. The Kind You Have Always Bought Bears the Signature of J. C. Ayer & Co.

Before that cough turns into a serious throat or lung trouble, stop it with Jayne's Expectorant Cures Coughs and Colds. It has proved its real value during 75 years. Ask your druggist for it.