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THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1910

DEMOCRATIC CANDIDATES

FOR REPRESENTATIVE,

WILLIAM C. JOHNSTON,
of Bloomsburg.

The Tale a Day Nursery Tells.

From the New York American

A canvas of a day nurseries by a representative of the *American* reveals the fact that thousands of wives have been compelled by the recent appalling rise in food prices to turn over to public institutions the care of their little children and join their husbands in the wage struggle for the means of life.

For example, fifteen mothers—mostly young women who had before marriage been stenographers or saleswomen—were fresh applicants on a single day this week at the nursery at St. Mark's place. Among the fifteen came one young married woman not quite eighteen years of age, bringing her two-months-old baby. "My husband is kind and good to me," she said, "but I also must work in order to exist. His salary won't support us now with food so high.

The institution in St. Mark's place is already overcrowded and cannot accommodate new applicants. It cares for three times as many babies as it did a few months ago. The case is similar with all other like institutions in the city.

Such facts should not be dismissed as a casual item of journalistic paths. They are portentous. They indicate a condition of affairs that must be speedily remedied—unless we are content to step down the declivity of social decadence.

Our race has always taken it for granted that a fair standard of living for a man must include the living of his wife and infant children.

It would seem fairly evident that what we have to deal with is no passing distemper or sociological skin disease. The evil is organic and vital.

What does all our civilization amount to but an effort of organized intelligence to ease the strain of hunger and cold?

And what is prosperity but the increasing of the purchasing power of a day's work?

The predominant political interest of 1910 is to increase the purchasing power of a day's work.

And on this issue political fortunes at Washington, at Albany and elsewhere will be made or lost.

A NEW VIEW OF IT.

Judge Garman of Luzerne County is reported as having granted a large number of new liquor licenses and when doing so as saying that all new applications will be granted unless remonstrances are filed against them. He is further quoted as saying that the responsibility for new licenses lies with the people, who can control them if they will.

This is a new view on the subject, and quite different from the generally accepted one. Most people seem to be laboring under the impression that courts have some responsibility in the matter, and that it is their duty to protect the public even when the latter may appear to be indifferent. At least it is presumed that Judges will require new applicants to show the necessity of their houses, though no one in particular is kicking. The public have some rights which the courts are expected to protect without being forced to do so.

Want Roosevelt to Help Out.

With Roosevelt in the field for Congress on the platform that if elected he will be a candidate for Speaker, some of the astute Republicans think they have solved the problem of how to hold the next House of Representatives for their party. They argue that if Roosevelt is to be Speaker the people of the Middle West, who threaten to turn the country over to the Democrats, will relent and join in the rush to get their candidates into Congress. Such is the scheme at the present time. While Colonel Roosevelt has announced that he would not go to Congress, yet he might be persuaded for the sake of the party and for Taft to prevent the administration from receiving a rebuff that would probably be used against it during the next three years.

Mr. Cocks, who represents the First New York District in Congress, is well known in Pennsylvania and is a manager of Swarthmore College. Mr. Cocks says that while some plans were made for Colonel Roosevelt upon his return, they did not contemplate his going to Congress, at least to the lower branch of that body. There is a hint that the Colonel would seek the place now held by Mr. Depew as Senator from New York. Not knowing just what the present contest may lead to, Mr. Cocks is going ahead with his fight for re-nomination and has enlisted the services of Representative J. Hampton Moore, of Philadelphia. If necessity should arise Mr. Cocks will go back to his farm and permit Colonel Roosevelt to be nominated in his place. This matter cannot be settled until June, when Colonel Roosevelt will arrive in this country.

What the Goat Did.

A girl graduate thus described the manner in which a goat butted a boy out of the yard: He hurled the precious end of his anatomy against the boy's afterwards with an earnestness and velocity which, backed by the ponderosity of the goat's avoirdupois, imported a momentum that was not relaxed until he had landed on terra firma beyond the pale of the goat's jurisdiction.

TREASURY TANGLE.

Treasurer Declares That He Will Act Only on Decision of Supreme Court.

The correspondence between Governor Stuart and Attorney General Todd in reference to the State treasurership, in which the attorney general advised the governor that the latter could appoint a successor to the late John A. Stober, State treasurer-elect, who never took the oath of office, has created a great deal of comment on capitol hill. The State department was elated, holding that the attorney general's opinion was exactly in accord with that expressed by that department when the matter was first mentioned after Mr. Stober's death, and there were others who held that the attorney general could make no other decision under the constitution, which gives the governor the right to appoint.

One thing is certain: The matter will have to be settled finally by the supreme court before State Treasurer Sheatz will act, and another thing equally certain is that Treasurer Sheatz will not take the initiative in a proceeding in court. That he will leave for the governor's appointee to do through the attorney general, and it is understood that the attorney general is ready and willing to undertake the legal task.

In proof of Mr. Sheatz's position he issued the following statement, announcing that further he will not talk.

"You have asked me what I have to say about the opinion given by the attorney general to the governor as to his authority in the appointment of my successor.

"Of course, you know very well that no individual opinion can possibly settle any question of this importance. The supreme court of Pennsylvania is the only tribunal that can decide the question of whether a vacancy exists or not in the office of the treasury after 12 o'clock on May 2nd. I understand that the supreme court, in all probability, would not consider this question until that time does arrive as no concrete question can be presented to them before then. I am told, however, that the supreme court might permit this case to be brought before them almost immediately after 12 o'clock noon of May second, and an early decision rendered. Until this decision is handed down the question will have to remain unsettled, but under no circumstances will I enter into any contest to hold this office one hour beyond the time for which the people commissioned me to safeguard their funds, neither will I permit any one to enter upon the duties of this office until the supreme court has passed upon the question of authority to qualify a man to become the custodian of the millions of dollars of State moneys for which I am bonded to the extent of \$500,000.

"I was elected by the people to be their State treasurer from the first Monday in May, 1908, for two years, or until my successor had duly qualified. This latter clause was part of my oath of office and is also embodied in my commission, and I shall respect it to its fullest extent."

Government to Lodge Farm Seekers

Unwilling that a record-breaking endurance test should be held with the approval of the Government, Secretary Ballinger has adopted a novel plan for the allotment of the 40-acre farms at Yuma, Cal., during the first of March.

The necessity for the plan arose from the anxiety of claimants to be the first on the spot when the allotments were made. The Secretary was informed Monday by telegraph that more than 200 men and women had already formed in line before the Land Office in Los Angeles so as to be the first on hand on March 1, when the allotments were scheduled to be made.

In accordance with the new arrangement, the Secretary has ordered that a hall or a base ball park, large enough to accommodate all who desire to participate in the allotment, be engaged in Los Angeles for March 1. To those assembled in this hall or park by 9 a. m. on that day, cards will be distributed by the agents of the Government. On these the names, age, height and post office address of each homeseeker must be written.

At any time between March 1 and March 10 the applicant may appear at the Land Office in Los Angeles, and upon being identified by the card may make application for any of the 172 farms that the Government is to give away. An opportunity will be given to those who file on the same farm to decide among themselves which shall have the land. If this is not done the Government officials will decide the lucky person by lot.

EGGS IN COMPETITION.

High Prices Here Have Caused Importation of Foreign Eggs.

A great deal has been said of late about hen fruit, and the millions of dollars that the hen adds annually to the wealth of the United States, and the "cornering" or storing of eggs by the packing trusts, to squeeze the consumer. To "protect" the "American farmer" there is a duty of five cents a dozen on foreign eggs and the shipping charges are about four cents a dozen. Notwithstanding these disadvantages, owing to the outrageous prices the packing trust have been enabled to put on hen fruit, for the first time in five years European eggs are now being imported into this country. The foreign eggs are all shipped by brokers from Hull, England, but were gathered originally from Austria, France and Germany. All the foreign eggs are coated on the outside of the shell with a secret compound of paraffin to preserve them. The coating is almost transparent, but it is so noticeable that foreign eggs may be readily distinguished by its presence from the domestic. The coating is not removed, so that the public in buying the eggs in the grocery stores will know if it is getting foreign or domestic product. The dealers say that the London and other European markets are flooded with eggs and the extremely low prices abroad enable the shippers to pay the nine cents for duty and freight and make a profit in New York, even at the prices now prevailing. Dealers who are handling the European eggs say that the foreign preserving maintains a fresher flavor than is obtained by the American plan of keeping the eggs in ice.

Coal Production in Pennsylvania.

From the reports received, the increase in production of coal in the United States in 1909 over 1908 was between eight and ten per cent., which would indicate a total production of from 440,000,000 to 450,000,000 short tons, but does not reach the high-water production of 1907. Exclusive of the output from Sullivan county, the shipments of anthracite from the mines in Pennsylvania during the eleven months ending November 30, 1909, amounted to 56,194,447 long tons, against 58,837,076 long tons for the same period in 1908. It is estimated that the shipments in December will amount to 5,550,000 long tons. To the shipments should be added the usual percentage for local trade and colliery consumption and the production of Sullivan county, which would bring the total production of Pennsylvania anthracite in 1909 to approximately 71,150,000 long tons, or about 79,700,000 short tons, and the bituminous production will have amounted to between 360,000,000 and 370,000,000 short tons.

The larger production from the anthracite mines in Pennsylvania in 1908 was caused by a stimulated activity due to an apprehension of a suspension on April 1, 1909, when the wage agreement would terminate. This activity continued through the first three months of 1909, were the largest in the history of the trade. With the renewal of the wage scale in April, which was in fact a continuance of the awards of the anthracite strike commission for the period of three years, production fell off, and the shipments of the Summer months of 1909 were much less than in either 1907 or 1908.

To Pension Young Widows.

Young widows are coming in for their share of Uncle Sam's generosity in the shape of pensions. The present pension law grants annuities only to the widows of soldiers of the Civil War who were married before June 27, 1890. Many of the old soldiers took helpmates after that date.

There are now between 20,000 and 25,000 of them, and the pressure has come to be so strong that it looks as if it would not be withstood for a great while, the Senate Committee on Pensions having decided to take up the question. It is considered probable that a favorable report will be made. The House Committee also has agreed to consider the subject.

If the bill should become a law, it would add from two millions to four millions of dollars to the pension roll. There is a special provision in the bill requiring that in order to become a beneficiary under its terms any widow must have lived with her soldier-husband for at least three years.

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72 inch bleached double damask, regular value 1.15 now 98 cents.
72 inch bleached double damask, regular value 1.50 now 1.29.
72 inch bleached double damask, regular value 1.59 now 1.39.
72 inch bleached double damask, regular value 1.75 now 1.59.
72 inch bleached double damask, regular value 2.25 now 1.98.

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60 in. unbleached table linens, regular value 30c now 27c
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70 in. unbleached linens, regular value 56c now 49c.
60 in. unbleached linens, regular value 60c now 50c.
64 in. unbleached linens, regular value 75c now 58c.

Ready Made Towels Included in This Sale

Plain all linen huckaback towels 18x36 in. very heavy, regular value 50c. now 39c a pair.
Plain huckaback towels 17x36 in. regular value 30c., now 22 cents a pair.
Regular 30c Turkish bath towels reduced to 22c a pair.
Regular 50c Turkish bath towels reduced to 44c a pair.
Plain huckaback towels 17x32, regular value 20c apiece, now 18c a pair.
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