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THURSDAY, MARCH 10, 1910

DEMOCRATIC CANDIDATES

FOR REPRESENTATIVE, WILLIAM C. JOHNSTON, of Bloomsburg.

The Inevitable Conflict.

Is the inevitable conflict of labor and capital, nation-wide in its scope, at hand? Many have believed for years that such a conflict must come shortly. Incidents connected with the strike of the street car men in Philadelphia, now on at the Bethlehem steel works, and the unrest that is in evidence in railroad circles in widely separated sections of the country will be of ominous import to these persons, says the Altoona Tribune.

Was it a mere bluff, or was Organizer Pratt speaking from the books in Philadelphia Saturday when he "declared that the present struggle was not that of the carmen for improvement of their own condition, but a fight of organized labor against capital \* \* \* that the strike of the carmen heralds a national movement?"

Was it simply a coincidence that the strike at Bethlehem came on the heels of the street car trouble in Philadelphia, or is it a step in the struggle mentioned by Pratt?

Is it of no special import that both of these strikes have shown an ugly temper on the part of the strikers and their friends that has been less evident in strikes of the near past, or should it be considered as a foreshadowing of what may be expected in the near future?

These are questions that cannot be answered off hand. It will require time to determine them.

This much is certain. The sporadic strikes of the past have generally been only outbursts in revolt against local conditions. Though all of them have shown a sullen resentment against organized capital, they have been far from organized attacks upon capital. But the resentment has been growing all the time. All the time workingmen have been organizing into more compact unions, and naturally the union leaders have been increasing in efficiency with experience. Even though it is true that the number of men in the unions is but a minority of the men who work with their hands, it should not be forgotten that the total membership of the unions reaches up into the millions, that these unions are composed of men who are primarily seeking to better their conditions,

that this seeking for better conditions, indicates that those so engaged are giving the matter thought, that thought begets increased brain power, that the combination of brain and brawn in millions of men seeking a common end is a mighty force, and finally, that when this army develops leaders competent to develop plans and carry them out, it is bound to use this force in a concerted effort to attain this common end.

With the undoubted increase in efficiency on the part of the labor leaders, and the increasing unrest consequent upon considering their condition on the part of the rank and file of the unions, only two things are required to start this concerted effort. The first is such a social and financial condition that the exasperation of the multitude shall find expression in an explosive outburst. This condition is pretty nearly here. The workmen have seen that in the last ten years the living has increased from fifty to seventy-five per cent. They have noted that in this same time their wages, if they have increased at all, have not grown more than about twenty per cent.

Herein lies the powder magazine of the labor proposition. The other thing lacking to make an explosion that a tiny and unexpected spark may start a concerted effort, the beginning of the inevitable conflict that only great wisdom and general forbearance can avert, is the real leader of the leaders.

This man has not yet appeared. It may be that he will never appear. It may be that there will be sufficient wisdom and forbearance all around to avert the catastrophe. Possibly that cataclysm called the inevitable conflict between labor and capital will never arrive. Let us hope so. But there is enough gravity in the situation to warrant sober thought on the part of all. There must be a relaxation of the national tension or something will break.

More Alaskan Gold Found.

Alaska may be a greater prize than man has ever dreamed. Recent investigations in the Innoko district, the central Kuskokwim Valley and the new Haiditarod district, now partially finished by the United States Geological Survey, disclose new placer gold districts which promise heavy returns.

The territory bought from Russia for \$7,000,000 in 1867 has to the present time paid \$160,000,000 in gold since 1880, when placer mining there began, and what the resource of its copper, coal and other minerals will be is beyond the estimation of man.

The discovery by agents of the survey of placers on the small streams in areas which are drained into the lower Yukon or the lower Kuskokwim prove that the formations of the upper Yukon belts extend much farther southwest than had generally been supposed, and that they bear gold at many scattered localities throughout their extent.

The Innoko district has attracted some attention already and other areas are now being exploited with prospects of large results. Sufficient prospecting has been done there to indicate the presence of a pay stream from 50 to 70 feet wide, with gold uniformly distributed.

WASHINGTON

From our Regular Correspondent. Washington, D. C., Mar. 4, 1910.

Congress has now been in session for three months, and the ambitious legislative program announced in the beginning has been considerably modified. There was a long conference at the Executive Mansion when the President, Speaker Cannon, Senators Aldrich, Crane, and the Attorney General decided upon a narrower program which they will endeavor to carry out at this session of Congress. The President and both Houses of Congress through the leaders of the House and Senate will endeavor to get a postal savings bank bill, a railroad bill, and perhaps one or two conservation bills through Congress. An anti-injunction bill is also on the program, but the passage of this is quite doubtful. A measure for a different form of government in Alaska has been abandoned for this session. The national incorporation bill has gone by the board, unless the Supreme Court shall make such a decision in the Tobacco Trust Case as will promote the enactment of the national incorporation measure. The bills for the admission of New Mexico and Arizona have little prospect of being passed. It will be seen from this statement that the President will get at this session but a small part of the legislation foreshadowed in his recent message to Congress. But he has been only one year in office, and if there shall be an uninterrupted majority both in the Senate and in the House, especially of legislators favorable to the Roosevelt policies as interpreted by President Taft, more may be accomplished during the remaining three-fourths of his presidential term. The Republican leaders have not only opposed the President, but they have shown decided coldness to much that he has recommended.

The national food inquiry committee in the Senate, of which Senator Lodge of Massachusetts is chairman and Senators Smoot, Gallinger, Crawford, Mcumber and Johnston the five Republicans, and Senators Clark and Simmons, the two Democrats, have so far devoted their attention entirely to the surface of the field of investigation which they propose to cover. They have outlined their course and announce themselves ready to get down to the facts. There appears to be an immense amount of palaver by learned Senators on a subject with which men, women and children are pretty well acquainted. The data over which they are so gravely pawing has been in existence for a long time, and why should they go through the ponderous formalities of calling on foreign representatives abroad for information as to conditions there, when the question is one which concerns the immediate homes of the people of the United States? If conditions abroad played any important part in the increased costs, we would have known of it long before our consuls had been ordered to investigate. This solemn, gin-horse pretense of progress by congressional investigating committees is one of the things that is inspiring contempt and distrust of Congress.

So far as known, Washington is the only city in the United States that has concluded its incubation on the subject of high cost of living. The city Chamber of Commerce has probed the problem, and its verdict is that high prices are not due to local causes. When it is remembered that this Chamber of Commerce consists largely of local grocers, commission men, butchers and bakers who have sat with themselves on themselves and expatiated themselves, the result of their investigation will be edifying, but not surprising. It has been said, and I believe with truth, that the costs of foods in Washington are on an average twenty per cent higher than in Philadelphia, New York, Boston, and other eastern cities.

It is thought that within the next eight or ten days Congress will again vote on the question of changing the date of the presidential inauguration from the 4th of March to the last Thursday in April. This change cannot be provided for except by an amendment to the constitution of the United States, but the House Judiciary Committee has voted favorably upon the resolution to change the date, as presented by Congressman Henry of Texas. Mr. Henry has carefully canvassed the House and expects that his resolution will receive the support of a large majority of its members. After the resolution has passed Congress, it will still have to run the gauntlet of forty-six state legislatures, because it will

THE NEW ROAD LAW.

Supervisors to meet with Auditors First Monday in March.

The new road law for townships passed by the Legislature of 1909, provides for a number of important changes, and we herewith give the salient features of the new law. The road supervisors of each township shall meet at the place where the auditors of the respective township meet to perform their official duties, on the first Monday in March 1910, and yearly thereafter; and after being duly sworn, according to law, to discharge their duties with fidelity—a copy of the oath to be filed with the township auditors—shall organize as a body by electing one of their number as chairman, and shall appoint a treasurer and a secretary, who may or may not be the same person, who may or may not be a member and members of the board, but who shall not be a roadmaster as the secretary shall perform all the duties heretofore performed by the township clerk, which office is hereby abolished; and the said secretary shall receive as compensation for his service such sum as shall be fixed by township auditors, and the treasurer shall receive as compensation such sum as shall be fixed by the township auditors. Provided That the combined amount paid said secretary treasurer shall not exceed two per centum of the money paid by said treasurer. The board shall proceed immediately to levy a road tax, which shall not exceed ten mills etc. They may levy an additional tax of ten mills by order of the court the same as heretofore. The road supervisors are to divide their township into road districts of not less than five miles to each district, etc. Provided also, That nothing in this act shall prohibit the road supervisors from overseeing and working on the road themselves, on part or all the roads in their township instead of employing roadmasters; the compensation of such supervisors to be fixed by the township auditors, at the annual meeting in March herein provided for. The new law provides that the road taxes are to be collected by the tax collector. An abatement of five per cent. will be allowed if paid before June first; from June first to October first the full amount is to be paid; after October first the collector shall add five per cent.

Dangerous Counterfeit.

Notices have been sent to banks all over the country of the appearance of an unusually dangerous counterfeit one-dollar bill so skillfully done that it can be detected with difficulty even by an experienced eye. The description states that one of the conspicuous things about the counterfeit is that the portraits of Lincoln and Grant are printed much darker than on the genuine and that the Lincoln portrait gives the emancipator a cadaverous appearance. The words "United States" near the Lincoln portrait are not fully formed. On the back of the note there is an absence of the light lines, which in the genuine bill shape the curve and this produces a dull slate color appearance. The back plate number 2344 or 2844, which is apparently done by hand, is not perfect perpendicular. The front plate No. 4810. The series is back of 1899 and the check letter B.

Postal Bank Bill Assured.

The differences among Senators regarding the provisions of the postal savings bank bill have been so reconciled that it is now believed its passage is assured when the vote is taken to-day. The compromise was agreed upon at a conference held Monday at Senator Carter's committee room, in which the conflicting interests were represented.

require a vote of three-fourths of the states before it can become a law.

Wednesday of this week, Senator Gallinger presented a measure to incorporate the Rockefeller Foundation of Washington, from which it appears that the great wealth of this richest man in the world is to be devoted to the general benefit of humanity and to promote the well being and advance the civilization of the peoples of the United States and territories and of foreign lands, in the acquisition and dissemination of knowledge, in the prevention of suffering and in the promotion of any and all of the elements of human progress. No similar work ever set on foot equals this of Mr. Rockefeller.

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Come. Select your linens. This is a linen buying time because it's money saving time. There is safety as well as savings in buying linens here. We will tell you whether a cloth is all linen, or cotton and linen mixed. You must not be fooled. But whether you buy all linen or cotton and linen mixtures—you'll get the biggest money's worth you ever secured.

BLEACHED TABLE LINENS

- 56 inch bleached table linen, regular value 25c now 20c
60 inch bleached table linen, regular value 50c now 45c
66 inch bleached table linen, regular value 75c now 69c
72 inch bleached table linen, regular value 85c now 73c
70 inch bleached table linen, regular value \$1 now 89c
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.

Unbleached Table Linens

- 56 in. unbleached table linens, regular value 25c now 20c
60 in. unbleached table linens, regular value 50c now 32c
60 in. unbleached table linens, regular value 50c now 45c
70 in. unbleached linens, regular value 50c 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.
Every towel in stock reduced for this sale, and variety is complete. Buy towels now.

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