

By Fontaine Fox

Shed A Tear

WASHINGTON, July — Pity the poor senators who have to run for re-election this year. For that matter, pity also the poor senatorial candidates who are making their first runs.

Campaigning for a senate seat is frightfully hard work. Anticipatory groans are heard, emanating from the lungs of many a senator as he packs his suitcase preparatory to going home and plunging into the coming campaign. Right well he knows what's ahead of him.

Senators have this advantage over representatives—a representative has a campaign on his hands every two years, whereas a senator is compelled to go through with one only once in six.

A representative's campaign, however, is limited to a single congressional district. A senator must spread himself over a whole state.

"It nearly kills 'em," as Representative Jim Begg of Ohio recently remarked to me.

In the old days, when senators were elected by their respective legislatures, it was different. A senator had to keep a sharp eye on his state and see that a majority of his kind of legislators got in, but the hurly-burly of the hustling wasn't for him.

Now it is, and it's a worse hurly-burly, because there's so much more of it than a representative's.

There are quite a few representatives who probably could get senatorial nominations for they'd go after them and have been urged to do it, but who balk at the horrors of a senatorial campaign.

Of course there are exceptions. A candidate for the senate, say from Rhode Island, has no vast expanse of territory to "cover."

A candidate as representative from Arizona, Delaware, Nevada, New Mexico or Wyoming, which states have only one representative apiece, has a great deal.

But take New York or Pennsylvania or Ohio or Illinois or any one of two dozen other states of considerable geographical extent and a multiplicity of big cities and large towns. Obviously, in such states as these, a candidate for representative gets a certain amount of concentration and perhaps a tremendous lot of it, but a candidate for the senate is battered very thin.

For campaign purposes the ideal district for a representative is to be found in the East Side of New York—a district inclusive of no more than a few blocks.

In a district like that the candidate's in a position to know practically every constituent he's got by his first name. The electorate he appears to is numerous, but it's bunched.

That's why there always is so much more hurry in the senate than in the house to adjourn early in campaign years and get back home.

A representative can work fast. A senator needs time.

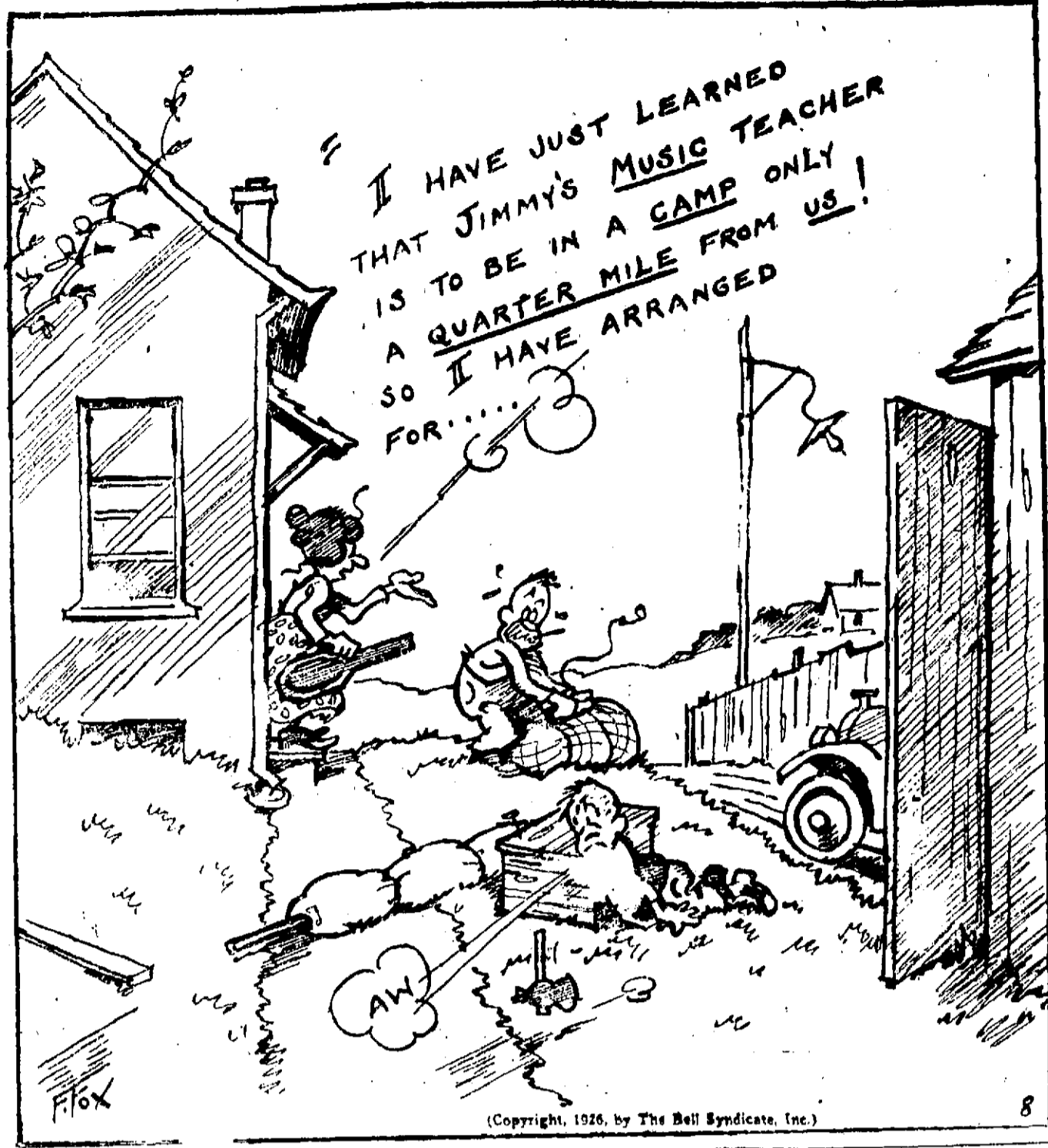
True, the representatives' terms expire together and only a third of the senators' do, but a senator whose term isn't expiring feels deeply for one whose is.

Belated Service

An Irishman had been unfortunate in his sons, who neglected him and allowed him to die in poverty. When his casket was being carried out by his ungrateful offspring a neighbor remarked, "Sure, it's the first time the eyes ever gaze the old man a lift."

Carbondale—Contract awarded for paving 31,000 square yards city roads here.

Pathetic Figures—



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tion of Independence was profoundly American.

The recognition of the profound spiritual origin of the Declaration is refreshing. Many have sought it in British and French political thought, and the evolution of this in American life. The President has a more profound, and a more native view. His conclusion is very worthy of the attention of Americans today:

"While scantily provided with other literature, there was a wide acquaintance with the Scriptures. Over a period as great as that which measures the existence of our independence they were subject to this discipline not only in their religious life and educational training, but also in their political thought. They were a people who came under the influence of a great spiritual development and acquired a great moral power.

No other theory is adequate to explain or comprehend the Declaration of Independence. It is the product of the spiritual insight of the people. We live in an age of science and of abounding accumulation of material things. These did not create our Declaration. Our Declaration created them. The things of the spirit come first. Unless we cling to that, all our material prosperity, overwhelming though it may appear, will turn to a barren scepter in our grasp.

If we are to maintain the great heritage which has been bequeathed to us, we must be like-minded as the fathers who created it. We must not sink into a pagan materialism. We must cultivate the reverence which they had for the things that are holy. We must follow the spiritual and moral leadership which they showed. We must keep replenished, that they may glow with a more compelling flame, the altar fires before which they worshipped.

The gentleman who introduced the President at Philadelphia should read the speech of Dr. Butler. After doing so, he would scarcely be guilty of such classic ignorance as is found in his words: "It is my great honor and pleasure to present to you the leader of the nation in which freedom was born, and from which it has spread to the ends of the earth." The following paragraph from Dr. Butler might help his historic perspective:

"Here at the heart and centre of the British Commonwealth of Nations, where memories, historic associations and noble traditions crowd in upon us from every side, where the shades of the great men of a thousand years beckon us to their companionship we celebrate a document and an act which, disruptive as they once appeared to be, have long since taken their place in the history of the English-speaking peoples with that great procession of milestones of freedom which begins with Magna Charta. This document and this act were the birthsong of a new nation, born of English blood nourished on English principles and sharing English traditions from the days of Alfred the Great himself.

The speech is a fine piece of historic discussion. It is in striking contrast with that of President Coolidge. Dr. Butler gives expression to what may be called the more secular aspects of preparation for independence, and emphasizes the contribution of Thomas Paine's pamphlet, "Common Sense," which was mightily effective as a moving cause of the Declaration of Independence. Without losing his Americanism, Dr. Butler states the fact that, while it is the formal protest against oppressive acts on the part of Great Britain through its corrupt Parliament which was largely in the pay of George the Third, yet it states that which was common to the best thought of both countries in that day. And speaking of the British Commonwealth of Nations, Dr. Butler well says that: "This stupendous achievement in empire building would not have been possible without the Declaration of Independence. The course being pursued by ruling groups in the motherland 10 years ago would have destroyed the British Empire into a score of pieces had not the lessons of that Declaration been accepted and followed." And he adds this fine statement:

"Today the British Commonwealth of Nations is truly the greatest power that exists in the world for peace, for good-will and for strengthening the higher and larger associations of man. It speaks almost every known language and it translates into these languages but one set of principles of law and justice. It touches every conceivable economic, industrial and political interest, and after making all allowance for the shortcomings of human beings, touches them with a hand that has almost uniformly brought blessing and confidence and satisfaction. This new construction of political genius has made it plain that the fundamental political philosophy of the Declaration of Independence is consonant with the existence of a world-wide and far-flung empire, if that philosophy be truly understood and broadly and sympathetically applied in daily life and administration."

It is a fine speech, and there is a welcome consonance with the thought of President Coolidge in these words: "It is mind that matters; it is the spirit that counts; it is understanding that builds up and it is ignorance that tears down." Both speeches ought to be read and appreciated by Americans everywhere.

It is said that "I" is the most used word of a child of five and most of us never recover from the habit.

Congress might have done much worse. All the 16,000 bills introduced might have been passed.

With the President off on his vacation others will feel that it is quite the thing to follow the example set.

Apparently one of the attributes needed by a prohibition officer is facility in resigning.

Gazette Files 30 Years Ago

Saturday, July 8, 1916

The Tenth Pennsylvania Infantry arrived at Fort Bliss, El Paso, Texas, this morning. The men detrained at once and pitched their tents at Camp Pershing. The men stood the 3,000 mile trip well and are in excellent condition.

R. E. Colony, recently with the Troutman Company, has gone into the advertising business here. He makes a specialty of artistic window and out-door display cards.

Friday night, July 14, will be a fine trysting time for sweethearts who delight in shady nooks, away from the eyes of the curious, unsympathetic world; for on that night at 10:19 will occur an eclipse of the moon that will last until 1:12 A. M.

Caught beneath a fall of rock Wm. Strachan, one of the most prominent young men of Rossiter, was instantly killed. Strachan was employed as an electrician for the Clearfield Bituminous Coal Corporation.

The Indiana Chamber of Commerce has accepted the offer of the D. K. Rinn Lumber Co. to furnish the flag pole, from which will fly the Stars and Stripes until our soldier boys return from Mexico.

Mrs. Mary Adelaide Fair, 65, wife of D. McClure, formerly of Blairsville, died in the Homeopathic Hospital, Pittsburgh.

Recent weddings—Samuel Oldham and Miss Marian Love, both of Ernest and George W. Mogle of Rossiter and Miss Margaret LaBelle of Elizabethtown, N. Y.

20 Years Ago

Sunday, July 8, 1906

10 Years Ago

Issue of July 1, 1896

About 35 of Washington township's leading citizens were in town several days as witnesses in a will case which was tried before Recorder Stewart. Edward O'Connor died in Washington township a couple of months ago and bequeathed his farm, valued at from \$1,500 to \$2,000 to a nephew, James R. Clark. A sister of the deceased, Mrs. Agnes Hileman, objects to the will, claiming that her brother was in such a condition mentally as to render him unable to draw up such a document. She is trying to stop probate.

One day last week McLain Davis shipped a car-load of hogs east. By the time the train reached Blairsville 12 of the animals had died and six others succumbed shortly after their arrival from the car. The cause of their death was the excessive heat. After being cooled off by dressings of cold water the remainder were loaded in two cars and sent on their way.

Your State Government

PAINTINGS IN THE CAPITOL. Miss Violet Oakley has completed a number of paintings for the Supreme Court rooms at the State Capitol. These will be a feature of the State's exhibit at the Philadelphia Sesqui-centennial in the Pennsylvania building. Miss Oakley has a number of paintings in the Capitol, but visitors are perhaps more attracted by the work of the late Edward Austin Abbey. That is particularly true of the paintings seen as one looks upward from the balcony in the rotunda toward the dome. They are midway between the drum of the dome and the massive piers supporting the whole structure. Edwin Austin Abbey was born in

ESTABLISHED IN 1830. The Indiana Printing and Publishing Co. Publishers of Indiana Evening Gazette. R. N. Ray, President; N. Dewitt Ray, Vice President and Secretary; B. Dwight Ray, Treasurer. R. U. Ray, Manager and Editor. Frank M. Smith, City Editor. J. W. Marshall, Circulation Manager. N. Dewitt Ray, Advertising Manager. NEWS BUREAU, Blairsville, Pa. Subscription Terms by Carriers: Daily per month \$1.00, Daily per year \$10.00. Subscription Terms by Mail in Indiana County: Daily per month \$1.00, Daily per year \$10.00. Subscription Terms by Mail Out of Indiana County: Daily per month \$1.10, Daily per year \$11.00. Entered at Indiana Postoffice as Second-Class Mail Matter. The Indiana Evening Gazette invites letters of comment, criticism and subscription from its readers. A letter to receive consideration must be limited to 300 words and must contain the name and address of the writer, but these will not be published if the writer objects to the publication. Members of The International News Service. (The INTERNATIONAL NEWS SERVICE is entitled to the use for republication of all news dispatches credited to it or not otherwise credited in this paper and also the local news published therein. All rights of republication of special dispatches herein are also reserved.) Bell Phone, 206. H. & C. Phone, 133.

TWO NOTABLE INDEPENDENCE DAY SPEECHES

Amid the resounding oratory of Independence Day, two speeches were made that are worthy of special notice. One was given in London by Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, the other by President Coolidge in Philadelphia. Both are instructive and inspiring, as was to be expected from men of their eminence and ability.

President Coolidge gave a new view of the origin of the Declaration of Independence. Of course, it is a commonplace that it was written mainly by Thomas Jefferson. But the ideas expressed in that great document are not original with the writers and the impression is given that these men were but little more than amanuenses for the expression of great ideas that had become rooted in the thinking of the American people. The President calls special attention to the fact that in the 18th century, two clergymen, the Rev. Thomas Hooker of Connecticut, and the Rev. John Wise of Massachusetts, had given expression to the main principles that we find in the Declaration of Independence. For example, in 1638, in a sermon before the General Court, Hooker had said: "The foundation of authority is laid in the free consent of the people. The choice of public magistrates belongs to the people by God's own allowance." "This doctrine," says President Coolidge, "found wide acceptance among the nonconformist clergy, who later made up the Congregational Church." The more complete expression to these ideas is to be found in the writings of the Rev. John Wise, and his works, reprinted in 1772, "Have been declared to be nothing less than a textbook of liberty for our Revolutionary forefathers."

So, concludes President Coolidge from such facts:

"While the written word was the foundation, it is apparent that the spoken word was the vehicle for convincing the people. This came with great force and wide range from the successors of Hooker and Wise. It was carried on with a missionary spirit which did not fail to reach the Scotch-Irish of North Carolina, showing its influence by significantly making that colony the first to give instructions to its delegates looking to independence. This preaching reached the neighborhood of Thomas Jefferson, who acknowledged that his "best ideas of democracy" had been secured at church meetings. That these ideas were prevalent in Virginia is further revealed by the Declaration of Rights, which was prepared by George Mason and presented to the general assembly on May 27, 1776. This document asserted popular sovereignty and inherent natural rights, but confined the doctrine of equality to the assertion that "All men are created equally free and independent." It can scarcely be imagined that Jefferson was unacquainted with what had been done in his own Commonwealth of Virginia when he took up the task of drafting the Declaration of Independence.

Later, the President says: "Of course, the world is always influenced by all the experience and all the thought of the past. But when we come to a contemplation of the immediate conception of the principles of human relationship which went into the Declaration of Independence we are not required to extend our search beyond our own shores. They are found in the texts, the sermons and the writings of the early Colonial clergy who were earnestly undertaking to instruct their congregations in the great mystery of how to live. They preached equally because they believed in the fatherhood of God and the brotherhood of man. They justified freedom by the text that we are all created in the divine image, all partakers of the divine spirit.

Plausibly every man on a plane where he acknowledged no superiors, where no one possessed any right to rule over him, he must inevitably choose his own rulers through a system of self-government. This was their theory of democracy. In those days such doctrines would scarcely have been permitted to flourish and spread in any other country. This was the purpose which the fathers cherished. In order that they might have freedom to express their thoughts and opportunity to put them into action, whole congregations with their pastors had migrated to the Colonies. These great truths were in the air that our people breathed. Whatever else we may say of the Declara-

Arrival of New Fine Silk Dresses for Friday and Saturday

Arrival of New Fine Silk Dresses for Friday and Saturday \$4.95 & \$9.95. Another fortunate purchase from a man who was clearing his stocks. Lovely new summer frocks... reproduced in beautiful high grade printed silk crepe de chine... the kind you would expect to find only at a much higher price. Styles for Every Occasion. For Sport for Travel, for Vacation, for Beach, for Mountains, for Street, for Afternoon, for Shopping, for Evening wear! Beautiful Designs and Colors. Flowered patterns, figured designs, polka dots, circles, and futurist effects, in every new summer color. Women's Sizes; Misses' Sizes; See These Dresses in Our Windows. Edelman & Freeman. By Style and Low Prices We Shall Know Us.