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THURSDAY, OCTOBER 7, 1909.

Democratic State Ticket.

JUSTICE OF THE SUPREME COURT, C. LARUE MUNSON, of Lycoming County. AUDITOR GENERAL, J. WOOD CLARK, of Indiana County. STATE TREASURER, GEORGE W. KIPP, of Bradford County.

Democratic County Ticket.

SHERIFF, W. P. ZAHNER. JURY COMMISSIONER, A. C. HIDLAY. CORONER, ROBERT PRENNEN.

THE SEVENTH AMENDMENT.

Among the amendments to the state constitution that are to be voted on next month is one at least that ought to be defeated. It is the seventh, and reads as follows:

District election boards shall consist of a judge and two inspectors, who shall be chosen biennially, by the citizens at the municipal election; but the General Assembly may require said boards to be appointed in such manner as it may by law provide. Laws regulating the appointment of said boards may be enacted to apply to cities only; provided, That such laws be uniform for cities of the same class. Each elector shall have the right to vote for the judge and one inspector, and each inspector shall appoint one clerk. The first election board for any new district shall be selected, and vacancies in election boards filled, as shall be provided by law. Election officers shall be privileged from arrest upon days of election, and while engaged in making up and transmitting returns, except upon warrant of a court of record, or judge thereof, for an election fraud, for felony, or for wanton breach of the peace. In cities they may claim exemption from jury duty during their terms of service.

This is the same in substance as the present section except that these words have been added: "But the General Assembly may require said boards to be appointed in such manner as it may by law provide. Laws regulating the appointment of said boards may be enacted to apply to cities only; provided, that such laws be uniform for cities of the same class."

The adoption of this section will give to the Assembly the power to take from the people the right to select their own election officers, and no one will doubt for a moment that the boss-governed legislature of this state would exercise that power at the very earliest opportunity.

How and by whom election officers shall be appointed would be left entirely to the will of the lawmakers. The adoption of this section would be a menace to the rights of the people, and rob them

of the privilege of having fair and honest elections.

Every fair-minded and honest citizen of the state should read this section over carefully, and make up his mind to vote against it, and then go to the polls on November 2nd, and mark "No" on his ballot at the Seventh Amendment.

THE BENCH AND THE MACHINE.

During the discussion of the judicial salary section of the constitution of Pennsylvania the very able gentlemen who composed the convention of 1873 expressed their opinions of the judges of the State with considerable freedom. One gentleman said "I have seen as much log-rolling in the Legislature in regard to increasing the salaries of judges as I have seen with regard to the increase of the compensation of any other officer." Another delegate in the convention declared that "a judge is subject to the infirmities of human nature just as much as any other officer, and I would hold him to the same accountability and give him no more privileges." Still another delegate, even more candid than his colleagues, added: "They are the most importunate beggars to have their salaries increased that we have in the Commonwealth. They hardly ever get on the bench that they do not want their salaries increased."

In these expressions of experienced legislators there is concealed the reason for one of the most corrupting agencies in the political life of the Commonwealth. This constant importunity for the increase of judicial salaries has more than any other one thing in the affairs of the State, debauched politics. The late Senator Quay's mind was alert enough to discern the advantage of the friendliness of the bench and his successors in the leadership of his party have profited by his practice. The result is that there has been more strenuous and frequent effort to increase the salaries of judges than those of any other office. The judges, on the other hand, soon learned to appreciate the liberality of the machine managers to themselves and in a reciprocal spirit prostituted the bench to serve the machine. These beggars may be importunate, as the delegate in the constitutional convention said, but they are not ungrateful.

During the administration of Governor Beaver a bill was passed through both branches of the Legislature increasing the salaries of judges which was vetoed on the ground that it was in conflict with that provision of the constitution which forbids the increase or decrease of the salary of any officer during the period of his tenure in office. It was precisely similar to the bill enacted during the session of 1903, approved by Governor Pennypacker and declared constitutional by Judge Von Moschzisker. Three or four attempts to retire judges on full pay at a certain age have been made within the past twenty years, which, of course, is another method of increasing judicial salaries and at every session of the Legislature during a dozen years or more, efforts have been made to increase the number of judges, and the judges have shown their appreciation of the favors by helping the Republican machine whenever it was possible.

—Watchman.

TOWNSHIP ROADS MUST BE MEASURED.

Law Requires That This Be Done by November 13 to Obtain State Aid.

By an act of assembly approved 13th of May, 1909, a great change is made in the administration of township affairs. Briefly summarized the new act provides:

The office of town clerk is abolished. Work road tax is abolished but may be adopted in any township by a majority vote at any municipal election.

All road taxes are collected by the township tax collector and an abatement of five per cent. is allowed up to June 1 on all taxes paid and a penalty of five per cent. added on all taxes not paid before October 1. Notice to pay taxes is to be given by posters, the same as county, school and poor taxes.

The board of supervisors is to organize the first Monday in March each year by electing one of their number as chairman and appointing a secretary and treasurer. The secretary and treasurer may or may not be a member of the board and both offices may be held by one person.

Supervisors may work on roads and oversee work themselves or may employ roadmasters. The rate of compensation of supervisors for work on roads is to be fixed by the board of auditors; the wages per hour of roadmasters and laborers is fixed by the supervisors; the combined compensation allowed the secretary and treasurer can not exceed two per cent. of the amount of money paid out by the treasurer and within that limit the compensation is fixed by the board of auditors.

The state will pay the township 50 per cent. of the amount of cash road taxes collected, not exceeding, however, \$20 for each mile of township road.

It is further provided that within six months after the passage of the act the supervisors shall measure all public roads in their respective townships and report to the highway commissioners.

There are many other details in the act, important in themselves, and it will require careful consideration before the effect of the provisions is understood.

It is to be noted that the provision for measuring the roads is now effective. The roads are all to be measured within six months after the passage of the act, and that means that all roads must be measured before November 13, 1909. This measuring may be done by a cyclometer or by any method directed by the supervisors. While this act does not in express terms so provide, yet it would seem to bear the construction that unless such measuring is done and reported to the State Highway Commissioner within the six months the township will not be entitled to the 50 per cent. from the State. Every board of supervisors should note this and have the roads measured and reported so as to be on the safe side.

This act will greatly benefit the townships having a large road mileage, but will not be so favorable to the thickly settled townships with small road mileage. For instance—a township with 80 miles or over of public roads, and a valuation of \$160,000, will receive the full 50 per cent., while a township with \$300,000 valuation and only five miles of road will receive far less. A levy of ten mills in the first township would give \$800 from the state, while the latter would receive only \$100 whatever its levy. This larger aid to the poorer townships seems to be equitable even if not based on equality.

Fall Fashions in the Philadelphia Press.

You, your next door neighbor and every other woman is puzzling her brain now over what she is to wear this Fall and what the children are. Isn't it a fact? The solution is wonderfully simple. You should read the "Woman's Page" in The Philadelphia Press. You will find the newest fashions illustrated, but not the impossible. For most of the fashions are real sensible styles and patterns for everyday folks. On the same page every day you will find other suggestions, also helps and answers to correspondents and a number of other things of interest to women. The Philadelphia Press is a great home paper whose news is reliable and complete. We do not ask you to take our word for it, but read it for a week and we are sure you will keep on reading it.

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School Appropriations.

All of the affidavits which form the basis for the granting of the state appropriation to the schools of the various townships of the county having now been received from the various boards of directors by County Superintendent Evans some interesting figures have been compiled which should serve as a lesson to the directors of the county; a lesson which if properly learned would bring to the schools of the county between \$4,000 and \$5,000 each year which is due them but which they do not get owing to the low grade of teachers employed in many of the townships. The law governing the appropriation makes the minimum salary of the teacher with only a provisional certificate \$40 and provides for the payment of the difference between that amount and the salary paid in 1906 when the law was put into effect. For the teacher having a permanent or professional certificate or those who are graduates of a Normal School and have taught two years, it makes the minimum salary \$50 and also provides for the payment of the difference between that amount and that paid in 1906 which at that time in most instances was \$35, making the difference or the amount paid by the state in the latter case, \$15 per month and in the former \$5 per month. By employing the former class of teachers, the directors lose a large amount of money which they could get by securing higher class and more experienced teachers without costing them a cent more. For instance Beaver now gets \$315 but there is a possibility of its getting \$735. Benton likewise could get \$735; Centre could get \$945; Cleveland and Hemlock, \$735; Orange, \$425; Pine, \$840; and Madison, \$945, while all of the other schools of the county with the exception of Montour which is getting its maximum amount, could get from \$300 to \$300 more simply by employing higher class teachers. The county according to the present basis will receive \$17,911 which, despite the fact that many of the townships are not getting all that is possible for them to get, is more than that received by most counties owing to the higher class of teachers employed in the county.

The amount received by each township is as follows: Beaver, \$315; Benton Doro, \$600; Benton township, \$595; Berwick, \$1,215; Bloomsburg, \$1,449; Briar Creek, \$840; Catawissa Boro., \$967.50; Catawissa township, \$245; Centralia, \$720; Centre, \$735; Cleveland, \$525; Conygham, \$270; Fishing-creek, \$630; Franklin, \$350; Greenwood, \$665; Hemlock, \$560; Jackson, \$315; Locust, 525; Madison, \$420; Main, \$315; Millfin, \$600; Millville, \$539; Mount Pleasant, \$420; Orange, \$140; Orangeville, \$156; Pine, \$490; Roaring creek, \$280; Scott, \$350; Stillwater, \$210; Sugarloaf, \$525; West Berwick, \$1,665; Montour, \$480; total, \$17,911. Morning Press.

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Is it a Fake?

Thousands of copies of a type-written letter, that with regularity each campaign is prepared under the auspices of the Penrose-Andrews Republican headquarters in Philadelphia, are now being mailed through Pennsylvania, ostensibly coming from the "War Veterans' Club." The prettily-worded communication appeals to veterans of Pennsylvania to stand by the Machine State ticket at the coming election, and The Scranton Times makes timely comment: "If the 'War Veterans' Club of Philadelphia' is in existence at all, it must be composed of henchmen of Penrose, for use by the big boss in campaigns." That the reputed club is not a genuine friend of the veterans is evident from the fact that Candidate for Auditor General Sisson (whose election is favored by the so-called Veterans' Club) at the last legislative session voted as a Senator against the bill giving a State pension of \$6 a month to Pennsylvania veterans of the civil war. He had no use for the old soldiers then.

Rosemont Cemetery Co. Officers.

At the meeting of the Board of Directors of the Rosemont Cemetery Co., held Monday evening the following officers were elected: President, Col. John G. Freeze; secretary, S. F. Peacock; treasurer, C. A. Klein; superintendent, W. R. Ringrose.

Children Cry FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA

\$100

FOR A GOOD NAME

The makers of STYLE-CRAFT CLOAKS AND SUITS are offering a first prize of \$100.00 to the woman who suggests the best name for their new fall

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Ten other prizes of \$10.00 each will be given for the ten next best suggestions. Contest is open to all women. All you have to do is to call at our store to see the coat—see it so you will get the right idea for a prize winning name.

It is a decidedly new and distinctive model. Everywhere it has been shown it has made a pronounced hit.

You should see it and try to name it. Contest closes November 15th.

You can send your suggestions direct to the makers or through us. But you must see the coat at our store if you want to make a suitable suggestion.

F. P. PURSEL, BLOOMSBURG, PA.



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Perhaps it may remind you of something you need.

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HEADINGS Letter Heads, Note Heads, Bill Heads, Statements, in many grades and sizes.

CARDS Business, Visiting, Announcement, Admission, Ball Tickets, Etc.

CARD SIGNS No Admittance, For Rent, For Sale, Post No Bills, Trespass Notices, &c.

IN BOOKS Administrator's, Executor's, Treasurer's Receipt Books, Plain Receipts, with or without stub, Note Books, Scales Books, Order Books, Etc.

HAND BILLS Printed in any size from a small street dodger, up to a full Sheet Poster.

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