

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF BLOOMSBURG, PA. THE OLDEST AND STRONGEST.

Capital \$100,000 Surplus \$150,000.

With the Largest Capital and Surplus in the County, a Strong Directorate, Competent Officers and Every Modern Facility, we solicit Accounts, Large or Small, and Collections on the Most Liberal Terms Consistent with Sound Banking, and Invite YOU to inspect our NEW QUARTERS.

3 Per Cent. Interest Paid on Time Deposits

OFFICERS:

E. W. M. Low, President. Myron I. Low, Vice President. James M. Staver, Vice President. Frank Ikeler, Cashier.

DIRECTORS:

E. W. M. Low, James M. Staver, Myron I. Low, F. G. Yorks, Fred Ikeler, H. V. Hower, Louis Gross, S. C. Creasy, Frank Ikeler, M. E. Stackhouse, Clinton Herring.

THE COLUMBIAN.

ESTABLISHED 1866.

THE COLUMBIA DEMOCRAT.

ESTABLISHED 1837. CONSOLIDATED 1869. PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY MORNING.

At Bloomsburg, the County Seat of Columbia County, Pennsylvania.

GEO. E. ELWELL, EDITOR. GEO. C. ROAN, FOREMAN.

TERMS:—Inside the county \$1.00 a year in advance; \$1.50 if not paid in advance. Outside the county, \$1.25 a year, strictly in advance.

All communications should be addressed THE COLUMBIAN, Bloomsburg, Pa.

THURSDAY, MARCH 3, 1910

DEMOCRATIC CANDIDATES

FOR REPRESENTATIVE,

WILLIAM C. JOHNSTON, of Bloomsburg.

MORE AMENDMENTS.

State Department Preparing to Advise Changes in Articles in Pennsylvania Constitution.

Preparations are in progress at the State Department for advertising four amendments to the State Constitution which were passed for the first time by the Legislature. Before being enacted they must be approved by a majority of the voters at the next succeeding general election.

The law requires the advertisement of the amendments in two newspapers in each county for three months prior to the election of next November, at which are to be chosen the Senators and Representatives who are to pass on the amendments in 1911. If then approved, it will be necessary to advertise them again next year before the fall election.

The first of the proposed amendments changes section 26 of article 5 of the Constitution in that portion which now reads as follows: "And the General Assembly is hereby prohibited from creating other courts to exercise the powers vested by this Constitution in the Judges of the Courts of Common Pleas and Orphans' Courts" so that it shall read: "But, notwithstanding any provisions of this constitution, the general Assembly shall have full power to establish new courts, from time to time, as the same may be needed in any city or county, and to prescribe the powers and jurisdiction thereof, and to increase the number of Judges in any courts now existing or hereafter created, or to reorganize the same, or to vest in other courts the jurisdiction theretofore exercised by courts not of record, and to abolish the same wherever it may be deemed necessary for the orderly and efficient administration of justice."

The second amendment, if adopted, will repeal the provision requiring the payment of a poll tax as a qualification of the right to vote.

The third amendment relates to the Courts of Common Pleas of Allegheny County, and provides that, instead of four separate Courts of Common Pleas, successively numbered, there shall be but one such

WASHINGTON

From our Regular Correspondent.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 26, 1910

No one who has closely studied the operation of a great business but has been impressed with leakage and wastefulness. The government of the United States is the greatest corporation in the world. It is also the most extravagant and the most wasteful. Any other business corporation, railroad, mining, or manufacturing, conducted with equal thriftlessness would go to the wall. The only reason why the United States government corporation has not gone to smash is because it subsists on taxation and has the richest resources in the world to draw from; and this is not all—it has the highest tariff of the world and compels all other governments to pay for its support. But notwithstanding these rich resources, the expenses of the government are growing rapidly, until billion annual appropriations have become commonplace, and it is estimated that each year expenses exceed the previous year by at least ten millions of dollars. But why may not a government be conducted with the decency and economy that characterizes prosperous business enterprises? Such a government would be ideal, and some governments in the world approach this ideal much more nearly than that of the United States. The civil list of the United States consists of not less than four hundred thousand persons. This does not include either the Army or Navy. They are the clerks, postmasters, the bureau officers, the judges and other officers of the federal courts, the internal and customs revenue officers, etc., etc. They all have good salaries, as is proved by the long line of applicants for every vacancy that occurs in the government service, but they are clamoring for larger salaries and for pensions. No government pays its employees as well as does that of the United States. If we had a more permanent government, I mean if the ruling personnel of our government were less shifting through continuous changes by elections; if our national legislators were able to pay less attention to pleasing their home constituencies and could devote more of their time to the national government; in short, if there were less interest in political scramble for place and if the whole country would send its ablest and best men to Washington and keep them there in spite of the clamor of unqualified self seekers for their places, then we might indeed hope for a better government, for there is no doubt that it takes several sessions to educate a Congressman, both as to national needs and the way to attain them.

The biggest undertaking in economy by this government will be launched when Senator Aldrich's bill creating a government commission to reduce the enormous unwieldy and expensive government system to business like methods is accomplished. Three Senators and three Members of the House are to be appointed, and Senator Aldrich says that it is possible to save three hundred millions of dollars (\$300,000,000) a year. He has announced what your correspondent has been writing for thirty years—that the United States government has outgrown its present business methods. During the lifetime of A. T. Stewart, the great New York merchant, I wrote often in these letters that if he had the contract of running the government, he could do it with one fourth the number of employees and with one fourth the expense it then cost; and if Senator Aldrich were now permitted to manage it with the thrift that thirty or forty years ago made his grocery business in Rhode Island so profitable, there is no doubt that the country would be able to save three hundred millions of dollars a year. But art is long and time is fleeting, and Senator Aldrich's sensational announcement with sensational headlines in fifteen thousand or more papers in the United States, will cause but momentary interest, and the personnel of the redundant Civil Service will sit tight in its entrenchments and await the deluge, the Revolution.

But reforms are realities. They are not visions of optimists, Government clerks are no longer appointed because of their beauty, or because they are relatives of Senators, M. C.'s or Cabinet officers. Civil Service reform is a real presence. The personnel of the 400,000 employees is an improvement on their predecessors of forty years ago. Pretty girl clerks in stunning gowns and diamonds are much less conspicuous in the corridors of the Treasury Department and Post Office Department, than they were in Grant's administration, and the clerk to day can actually write and

Mysteries of the Dining-Car.

"The kitchen of a dining car is a most exaggerated example of the economy of space," says F. M. Graves in the Woman's Home Companion for March. "Every inch is used. Water-tanks are suspended from the ceiling. One wall is lined with the big range and heating ovens, while on the other are storage-boxes, receptacles for pans, pots and other utensils, and a row of cupboards up under the ceiling. At one end, between the kitchen and the dining-car proper, is a little pantry which serves as a sort of vestibule. That is where the waiters place their orders and receive dishes.

"Every separate article of food and equipment has its place. Every corner and nook in the car has a particular function. The silver is in one place, the milk and cheese in another, the meat in another, and so on through the list. Everything perishable is kept in a refrigerator.

"While the car is 'in action' the conductor, from his position between dining-room and kitchen, keeps his eyes upon the ten tables and endeavors to see that none of the diners is neglected. For all the supplies on the car he is held to strict account. On his 'trip sheet,' as it is called, is put a list of everything taken on the car when it starts out. A record of all articles sold is entered upon the sheet, and when the car comes 'home' again all that has not been sold must be on hand.

"The equipment of a dining-car conforms to standards just as do locomotives, trucks, rails and ties. Dishes are made according to established patterns, each piece of china having the company's monogram upon it. The same is true of the linen, silver, menu holders—everything. Thus a loss can be easily traced. The waiters are allowed twenty dollars a month for breakage. All damage in excess of that, though, they have to pay for, and the cost is divided among them equally."

Future Magnitude of the Postal Service.

"A member who serves here as long as the Speaker of the House has been in Congress will see the receipts and expenditures of the Postoffice Department as large as the entire expenses of the government today," declared Chairman Weeks, of the Committee on Post-offices and Post Roads, in explaining the estimates for the postal service during 1911.

"He will see the number of employes, which now exceeds the forces engaged at Gettysburg by 50 per cent, increased to a million of men," continued Mr. Weeks.

Speaking of the problem before the government in the upbuilding of the postal service, Mr. Weeks suggested that if that service were in the nature of a private business those responsible for its success probably would find the right man to manage it and would pay him a salary of \$50,000 a year.

Regarding the difference between rates charged the government for postal service and that charged express companies, Mr. Weeks said the requirements of the government were much more severe than those of express companies. "The probabilities are that the pay of railroads is substantially near what it ought to be," said Mr. Weeks. "There are members of the committee who believe the pay of some railroads is less and on others greater than it ought to be."

Interrupting, Representative Sims, of Tennessee, said he took exception to the statement of the Postmaster General that the net annual loss to the government on the rural free delivery service was \$28,000,000. Mr. Sims complained of the method by which the Postmaster General had estimated the revenue derived from the rural free delivery.

Embarrassing.

"Paw, I want to know what you think the fourth dimension is."

"It's a figure of speech, Tommy, employed to express the idea of the size to which a man feels himself shrinking when the pastor of his church happens to catch him in the act of making a quick sidestep into a saloon." —Chicago Tribune.

spell. Abroad, in consular offices, we no longer have so many political failures—ex-congressmen, ex-judges, and out-of-pockets of all kinds, knowing not the language of the country to which they are sent.

Children Cry FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA

COME NOW FOR LINENS

Our Semi-Annual Event Emphasizing Marked Economies in Table Linens and Allied Linens.

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 75c
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 39c now 32c
60 in. unbleached table linens, regular value 50c now 45c
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.
Every towel in stock reduced for this sale, and variety is complete. Buy towels now.

F. P. PURSEL, BLOOMSBURG, PENN'A

An Irresistible Bargain.

\$1.75 Value for Only \$1.15.

ALL FOR ONLY!

\$1.15

- One Year's Subscription for McCall's Magazine
Any 15-Cent McCall Pattern you may select
One Year's Subscription for The Columbian.

McCALL'S MAGAZINE

Is a large, artistic, handsomely illustrated hundred-page monthly magazine. It contains sixty new Fashion Designs in each issue. Every woman needs it for its up-to-date fashions, entertaining stories and complete information on all home and personal topics. Over one million subscribers. Acknowledged the best Home and Fashion Magazine. Regular price, 5 cents a copy. Worth double.

McCall Patterns The Columbian

So simple you cannot misunderstand them. Absolutely accurate. In style, irreplaceable. You may select, free, any McCall Pattern you desire from the first number of the magazine which reaches you. Regular price, 15 cents. is the oldest newspaper in the county. It is not sensational, and what it prints is reliable, and fit to be read by anybody. Regular price \$1.00 per year.

DON'T MISS

THIS EXTRAORDINARY OFFER

Call at our office or address your order to

The Columbian, Bloomsburg, Pa

Tickling in the Throat

"Just a little tickling in the throat!" Is that what troubles you? But it hangs on! Can't get rid of it! Home remedies don't take hold. You need something stronger—a regular medicine, a doctor's medicine. Ayer's Cherry Pectoral contains healing, quieting, and soothing properties of the highest order. Ask your doctor about this. No alcohol in this cough medicine. J.C. Ayer Co., Lowell, Mass.

Constipation positively prevents good health. Then why allow it to continue? An active liver is a great preventive of disease. Ayer's Pills are liver pills. What does your doctor say?