

Democratic Watchman

Bellefonte, Pa., October 22, 1909.

PUT YOUR "NO" THERE

Clinton County Republican Newspaper Points Out a Danger.

[From the Williamsport Sun.] We find the Lock Haven Express, the leading Republican newspaper in Clinton county, cautioning its readers against the seventh proposed amendment to the state constitution to be voted for at the election next month, the provision of which purports to make possible the creation of district election boards by appointment rather than by a vote of the people, as now provided. Upon this question the Express says:

If this amendment were adopted, the legislature would have the power to change the system of choosing election officers. Now they are elected. The legislature might pass a law providing that they be appointed. The voters will have an opportunity to vote separately upon this amendment. Those who believe that the system of choosing election officers by popular vote is better than the selection of such officers by a commission, perhaps dominated by the politicians, may express their convictions by marking a "No" after amendment seven.

The Express, nobly performing a conscientious duty to its readers, points with unerring accuracy, and with admirable boldness, to the vulnerable point in this proposed amendment when it declares that "it may be dominated by the politicians," meaning the appointment of election officers. That possibility ought to be reason enough why amendment number seven should receive the "No" of every man who values the safeguarding of the ballot against any further political collusion and consequent debasement. And then, too, the opinion of the Express is so very refreshing when compared with the incompatible expressions of some of the machine-dominated Republican newspapers in this section of the state.

Figures Indicate Democratic Victory.

More than 450,000 votes were cast in this state for William Jennings Bryan, Democratic candidate for president. These votes were practically all cast by Democrats. It may be assumed that there are now that many Democrats in the state. In 1905, 127,512 votes were cast for William H. Berry in the Lincoln party column. All these votes are supporting the Democratic ticket this year. The full vote of the Democratic party, supplemented by the full vote of the Lincoln party, therefore, would give the Democratic candidates nearly 600,000 votes.

In 1906 Edwin S. Stuart, Republican candidate for governor, polled 501,818 votes, or about 100,000 less than the combined strength of the Democrats and the Lincoln party. This year there is an absolute certainty of the full strength of the Lincoln party vote for the Democratic candidates. Eighty per cent of the Democratic strength added to this force would be within a few thousand of the votes received by Edwin S. Stuart, easily the best and most popular candidate the Republican party has nominated for a dozen years, while 90 per cent of the Democratic vote would aggregate considerably more than his total.

Thus it will be seen that if the Democrats are alert and just to their candidates the election of their ticket is certain this year. Sisson and Stober will not poll near the vote cast for Stuart. If they did the fact would cast an aspersions upon the integrity of the voters. On the other hand, if the Democrats vote less than 80 per cent of their full strength for their admirable ticket this year the fact will be a reflection upon their patriotism. Democrats should see that the best expectations with respect to their vote is fulfilled.

Death on the Guillotine.

Sardou, in order to be present at the execution of Tropman in January, 1875, spent the night before with La Roquette, the prison director. In his description he says: "At daybreak the guests went out upon the dark, bleak execution place, where the guillotine had already been erected. The bedraggled crowd, which had spent the night in drinking places, sang ribald songs and from time to time shouted for Delber, the executioner, who meanwhile was explaining the mechanism. The basket in which the head was to drop was brought, and while looking at it I was horrified to see the lid arise and a human form emerge. 'Don't worry,' said Delber, with a smile; 'that is only my wife, who wanted to see the execution, and I chose the simplest way to secure a good place for her.'" Clemenceau saw Emile Henry decapitated on May 22, 1894, in his capacity as a journalist, and, describing how the culprit was dragged to the plank and there tortured by waiting the pleasure of Delber till the knife finally ended it all, said that the "horror of it" made him sick.

The record of A. E. Sisson and J. E. Stober show that they are unfit for public office. They have served the machine instead of the people on every occasion.

Pay your taxes in time to vote and vote early so as to have plenty of time to see that your neighbor is not neglecting his duty.

If you have failed to pay taxes this year hunt up your last year's tax receipt and take it with you to the polls.

Get out the vote. A full Democratic vote this year will guarantee a glorious Democratic victory.

Buttered Bread With His Thumb.

Cat's meat is the only survival of a way of serving meat that prevailed in this country before the introduction of forks, for it was the custom in mediaeval times to serve roast meat on a spit and to pass it around the table for each guest to cut off what he liked, a method that did not allow one person only to secure the carver's tit-bits. In France one still finds chicken livers and bacon served on small spits, and to the Britisher it always suggests at first sight the food of the domestic cat. It is probable that many people continued to prefer fingers to table utensils, even after these were perfected and in general use, for knives were certainly invented at the period when Charles XII chose to butter his bread with his royal thumb.—London Chronicle.

The Quay statue now occupies a niche in the corridor of the capitol at Harrisburg, and it stands for corruption in the palace of graft. It is a tribute to vice and a spawn of iniquity. The law authorizing it was forced through the legislature by political buccaners. The commission which ordered it was never legally created and the money paid for it was improperly drawn from the treasury. But it may serve a useful purpose. That is to say, as long as it remains in view it will keep in the memory of the people the looting operations which Quay taught and admonish posterity against political piracy.

In his speech before the Bankers' Association at Bedford Springs the other day State Treasurer Sheats cordially endorses the principle expressed in an income tax. In that he is right. But in order to get an income tax it will be necessary to get Mr. Sheats's party out of power and the Democratic party in. The multi-millionaires who control the Republican party through their campaign contributions don't want to have their vast incomes taxed.

Democrats who fall to qualify themselves to vote will deprive themselves of an opportunity to participate in the celebration of one of the most important Democratic victories of recent years. With J. Wood Clark in the office of Auditor General and George W. Kipp in that of State Treasurer there will be such a cleaning out of the corruption on Capital Hill that the machine will never recover.

Highest Endurable Temperature. It is difficult to say what the highest temperature is that a human being can live in. In the kitchens of some of the great hotels and in the stokeholds of some steamships the temperature gets to 140 or 145 degrees. Cooks and their helpers and stokers have to endure that temperature for hours at a time, and they seem to get along pretty well. "The hottest place perhaps where human beings work is in the vulcanizing factories, where the temperature is 212, the boiling point of water. There are a few who can stand this heat for a little while at a time, but man can endure no more.—New York American.

J. Wood Clark, Democratic nominee for Auditor General, is a son of the late Silas M. Clark, who led the Democracy of Pennsylvania as its nominee for justice of the supreme court to victory in 1832 and the son will perform the service this year which his father did then.

The managers of the Democratic campaign this year are more confident and energetic than they have been for a long time. There is victory in the air and it inspires every one to effort.

Do you know we have the old style sugar syrups, pure goods at 40 cents and 60 cents per gallon. Seehler & Co.

Castoria.

CASTORIA

FOR INFANTS and CHILDREN.

Bears the signature of CHAS. H. FLETCHER.

The Kind You Have Always Bought.

CASTORIA

In Use for Over 30 Years.

The Centaur Company, New York City.

Hair Dresser.

FOR THE LADIES.—Miss Jennie Morgan in her rooms on Spring St., is ready to meet any and all patients wishing treatments by electricity, treatments of the scalp, facial massage or neck and shoulder massage. She has also for sale a large collection of real and imitation shell and jet combs and ornaments, small jewelry, belts and hair brushes, hair goods, and many novelties for the Christmas shopper, and will be able to supply you with all kinds of toilet articles, including creams, powders, toilet waters, extracts and all of Huxford's preparations. 65-16

Medical.

DAYS OF DIZZINESS

COME TO HUNDREDS OF BELLEFONTE PEOPLE.

There are days of dizziness; dizziness of head; dizziness of backache; dizziness of rheumatism; dizziness of neuralgia; dizziness of kidney trouble; dizziness of indigestion; dizziness of general debility; dizziness of all kinds of ailments. Doan's Kidney Pills cure all kidney ills. Here is proof in Bellefonte.

Mr. J. E. Thomas, of Bellefonte, Pa., says: "I am very thankful for the results I derive from the use of Doan's Kidney Pills. In fact they did me more good than any medicine I had previously used. I suffered from backache and severe pains through my kidneys for a long time and I was made miserable by headaches and dizzy spells, which bothered me mostly when I first arose in the morning. My kidneys gave me great annoyance also, the secretions being too frequently in passage. My attention was drawn to Doan's Kidney Pills and procuring a box at Dr. C. J. Pharmacy, I began their use. The headaches were soon removed, the dizzy spells were completely cured and the secretions were regulated and I was generally better. I heartily recommend Doan's Kidney Pills to anyone suffering as I did."

For sale by all dealers. Price, 50 cents. Foster-Milbra Co., Buffalo, New York, or sent for the United States by the name—Doan's—and take no other. 54-42

Constitutional Amendments

Amendment Two—To Article Four, Section Twenty-one.

Section 3. Amend section twenty-one of article four, which reads as follows:—"The term of the Secretary of Internal Affairs shall be four years; and of the Auditor General three years; and of the State Treasurer two years. These officers shall be elected by the qualified electors of the State at general elections. No person elected to the office of Auditor General or State Treasurer shall be capable of holding the same office for two consecutive terms," so as to read:—

The terms of the Secretary of Internal Affairs, the Auditor General, and the State Treasurer shall each be four years, and they shall be chosen by the qualified electors of the State at general elections; but a State Treasurer, elected in the year one thousand nine hundred and nine, shall serve for three years, and his successors shall be elected at the general election in the year one thousand nine hundred and twelve, and in every year thereafter. No person elected to the office of Auditor General or State Treasurer shall be capable of holding the same office for two consecutive terms.

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For sale by all dealers. Price, 50 cents. Foster-Milbra Co., Buffalo, New York, or sent for the United States by the name—Doan's—and take no other. 54-42

Constitutional Amendments

Amendment Three—To Article Five, Section Seven.

Section 3. Amend section three of article five, which reads as follows:—"The term of the Secretary of Internal Affairs shall be four years; and of the Auditor General three years; and of the State Treasurer two years. These officers shall be elected by the qualified electors of the State at general elections. No person elected to the office of Auditor General or State Treasurer shall be capable of holding the same office for two consecutive terms," so as to read:—

The terms of the Secretary of Internal Affairs, the Auditor General, and the State Treasurer shall each be four years, and they shall be chosen by the qualified electors of the State at general elections; but a State Treasurer, elected in the year one thousand nine hundred and nine, shall serve for three years, and his successors shall be elected at the general election in the year one thousand nine hundred and twelve, and in every year thereafter. No person elected to the office of Auditor General or State Treasurer shall be capable of holding the same office for two consecutive terms.

Constitutional Amendments

Amendment Four—To Article Five, Section Seven.

Section 3. Amend section three of article five, which reads as follows:—"The term of the Secretary of Internal Affairs shall be four years; and of the Auditor General three years; and of the State Treasurer two years. These officers shall be elected by the qualified electors of the State at general elections. No person elected to the office of Auditor General or State Treasurer shall be capable of holding the same office for two consecutive terms," so as to read:—

The terms of the Secretary of Internal Affairs, the Auditor General, and the State Treasurer shall each be four years, and they shall be chosen by the qualified electors of the State at general elections; but a State Treasurer, elected in the year one thousand nine hundred and nine, shall serve for three years, and his successors shall be elected at the general election in the year one thousand nine hundred and twelve, and in every year thereafter. No person elected to the office of Auditor General or State Treasurer shall be capable of holding the same office for two consecutive terms.

Constitutional Amendments

Amendment Five—To Article Eight, Section Two.

Section 2. Amend section two of article eight, which reads as follows:—"The general election shall be held annually on the Tuesday next following the first Monday of November, but the General Assembly may by law fix a different day, two-thirds of all the members of each House consenting thereto," so as to read:—

The general election shall be held biennially on the Tuesday next following the first Monday of November in each even-numbered year, but the General Assembly may by law fix a different day, two-thirds of all the members of each House consenting thereto. Provided, That such election shall always be held in an odd-numbered year.

Constitutional Amendments

Amendment Six—To Article Eight, Section Three.

Section 3. Amend section three of article eight, which reads as follows:—"All elections for city, ward, borough and township officers, for regular terms of service, shall be held on the third Tuesday of February," so as to read:—

All elections for city, ward, borough and township officers, for regular terms of service, shall be held on the third Tuesday of February, so as to read:—

Constitutional Amendments

Amendment Seven—To Article Eight, Section Three.

Section 3. Amend section three of article eight, which reads as follows:—"All elections for city, ward, borough and township officers, for regular terms of service, shall be held on the third Tuesday of February," so as to read:—

All elections for city, ward, borough and township officers, for regular terms of service, shall be held on the third Tuesday of February, so as to read:—

Constitutional Amendments

Amendment Eight—To Article Twelve, Section One.

Section 1. Amend section one, article twelve, which reads as follows:—"All officers, whose selection is not provided for in this Constitution, shall be elected or appointed as may be directed by statute," so as to read:—

All officers, whose selection is not provided for in this Constitution, shall be elected or appointed as may be directed by statute, or if otherwise provided for in the Constitution, shall be elected or appointed as may be directed by statute.

Constitutional Amendments

Amendment Nine—To Article Fourteen, Section One.

Section 1. Amend section one, article fourteen, which reads as follows:—"The term of the Secretary of Internal Affairs shall be four years; and of the Auditor General three years; and of the State Treasurer two years. These officers shall be elected by the qualified electors of the State at general elections. No person elected to the office of Auditor General or State Treasurer shall be capable of holding the same office for two consecutive terms," so as to read:—

The terms of the Secretary of Internal Affairs, the Auditor General, and the State Treasurer shall each be four years, and they shall be chosen by the qualified electors of the State at general elections; but a State Treasurer, elected in the year one thousand nine hundred and nine, shall serve for three years, and his successors shall be elected at the general election in the year one thousand nine hundred and twelve, and in every year thereafter. No person elected to the office of Auditor General or State Treasurer shall be capable of holding the same office for two consecutive terms.

Constitutional Amendments

Amendment Ten—To Article Fourteen, Section One.

Section 1. Amend section one, article fourteen, which reads as follows:—"The term of the Secretary of Internal Affairs shall be four years; and of the Auditor General three years; and of the State Treasurer two years. These officers shall be elected by the qualified electors of the State at general elections. No person elected to the office of Auditor General or State Treasurer shall be capable of holding the same office for two consecutive terms," so as to read:—

The terms of the Secretary of Internal Affairs, the Auditor General, and the State Treasurer shall each be four years, and they shall be chosen by the qualified electors of the State at general elections; but a State Treasurer, elected in the year one thousand nine hundred and nine, shall serve for three years, and his successors shall be elected at the general election in the year one thousand nine hundred and twelve, and in every year thereafter. No person elected to the office of Auditor General or State Treasurer shall be capable of holding the same office for two consecutive terms.

Constitutional Amendments

Amendment Eleven—To Article Fourteen, Section One.

Section 1. Amend section one, article fourteen, which reads as follows:—"The term of the Secretary of Internal Affairs shall be four years; and of the Auditor General three years; and of the State Treasurer two years. These officers shall be elected by the qualified electors of the State at general elections. No person elected to the office of Auditor General or State Treasurer shall be capable of holding the same office for two consecutive terms," so as to read:—

The terms of the Secretary of Internal Affairs, the Auditor General, and the State Treasurer shall each be four years, and they shall be chosen by the qualified electors of the State at general elections; but a State Treasurer, elected in the year one thousand nine hundred and nine, shall serve for three years, and his successors shall be elected at the general election in the year one thousand nine hundred and twelve, and in every year thereafter. No person elected to the office of Auditor General or State Treasurer shall be capable of holding the same office for two consecutive terms.

Constitutional Amendments

Amendment Twelve—To Article Fourteen, Section One.

Section 1. Amend section one, article fourteen, which reads as follows:—"The term of the Secretary of Internal Affairs shall be four years; and of the Auditor General three years; and of the State Treasurer two years. These officers shall be elected by the qualified electors of the State at general elections. No person elected to the office of Auditor General or State Treasurer shall be capable of holding the same office for two consecutive terms," so as to read:—

The terms of the Secretary of Internal Affairs, the Auditor General, and the State Treasurer shall each be four years, and they shall be chosen by the qualified electors of the State at general elections; but a State Treasurer, elected in the year one thousand nine hundred and nine, shall serve for three years, and his successors shall be elected at the general election in the year one thousand nine hundred and twelve, and in every year thereafter. No person elected to the office of Auditor General or State Treasurer shall be capable of holding the same office for two consecutive terms.

Constitutional Amendments

Amendment Thirteen—To Article Fourteen, Section One.

Section 1. Amend section one, article fourteen, which reads as follows:—"The term of the Secretary of Internal Affairs shall be four years; and of the Auditor General three years; and of the State Treasurer two years. These officers shall be elected by the qualified electors of the State at general elections. No person elected to the office of Auditor General or State Treasurer shall be capable of holding the same office for two consecutive terms," so as to read:—

The terms of the Secretary of Internal Affairs, the Auditor General, and the State Treasurer shall each be four years, and they shall be chosen by the qualified electors of the State at general elections; but a State Treasurer, elected in the year one thousand nine hundred and nine, shall serve for three years, and his successors shall be elected at the general election in the year one thousand nine hundred and twelve, and in every year thereafter. No person elected to the office of Auditor General or State Treasurer shall be capable of holding the same office for two consecutive terms.

Constitutional Amendments

Amendment Fourteen—To Article Fourteen, Section One.

Section 1. Amend section one, article fourteen, which reads as follows:—"The term of the Secretary of Internal Affairs shall be four years; and of the Auditor General three years; and of the State Treasurer two years. These officers shall be elected by the qualified electors of the State at general elections. No person elected to the office of Auditor General or State Treasurer shall be capable of holding the same office for two consecutive terms," so as to read:—

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Constitutional Amendments

Amendment Fifteen—To Article Fourteen, Section One.

Section 1. Amend section one, article fourteen, which reads as follows:—"The term of the Secretary of Internal Affairs shall be four years; and of the Auditor General three years; and of the State Treasurer two years. These officers shall be elected by the qualified electors of the State at general elections. No person elected to the office of Auditor General or State Treasurer shall be capable of holding the same office for two consecutive terms," so as to read:—

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Constitutional Amendments

Amendment Sixteen—To Article Fourteen, Section One.

Section 1. Amend section one, article fourteen, which reads as follows:—"The term of the Secretary of Internal Affairs shall be four years; and of the Auditor General three years; and of the State Treasurer two years. These officers shall be elected by the qualified electors of the State at general elections. No person elected to the office of Auditor General or State Treasurer shall be capable of holding the same office for two consecutive terms," so as to read:—

The terms of the Secretary of Internal Affairs, the Auditor General, and the State Treasurer shall each be four years, and they shall be chosen by the qualified electors of the State at general elections; but a State Treasurer, elected in the year one thousand nine hundred and nine, shall serve for three years, and his successors shall be elected at the general election in the year one thousand nine hundred and twelve, and in every year thereafter. No person elected to the office of Auditor General or State Treasurer shall be capable of holding the same office for two consecutive terms.

Constitutional Amendments

Amendment Seventeen—To Article Fourteen, Section One.

Section 1. Amend section one, article fourteen, which reads as follows:—"The term of the Secretary of Internal Affairs shall be four years; and of the Auditor General three years; and of the State Treasurer two years. These officers shall be elected by the qualified electors of the State at general elections. No person elected to the office of Auditor General or State Treasurer shall be capable of holding the same office for two consecutive terms," so as to read:—

The terms of the Secretary of Internal Affairs, the Auditor General, and the State Treasurer shall each be four years, and they shall be chosen by the qualified electors of the State at general elections; but a State Treasurer, elected in the year one thousand nine hundred and nine, shall serve for three years, and his successors shall be elected at the general election in the year one thousand nine hundred and twelve, and in every year thereafter. No person elected to the office of Auditor General or State Treasurer shall be capable of holding the same office for two consecutive terms.

Constitutional Amendments

Amendment Eighteen—To Article Fourteen, Section One.

Section 1. Amend section one, article fourteen, which reads as follows:—"The term of the Secretary of Internal Affairs shall be four years; and of the Auditor General three years; and of the State Treasurer two years. These officers shall be elected by the qualified electors of the State at general elections. No person elected to the office of Auditor General or State Treasurer shall be capable of holding the same office for two consecutive terms," so as to read:—

The terms of the Secretary of Internal Affairs, the Auditor General, and the State Treasurer shall each be four years, and they shall be chosen by the qualified electors of the State at general elections; but a State Treasurer, elected in the year one thousand nine hundred and nine, shall serve for three years, and his successors shall be elected at the general election in the year one thousand nine hundred and twelve, and in every year thereafter. No person elected to the office of Auditor General or State Treasurer shall be capable of holding the same office for two consecutive terms.

Constitutional Amendments

Amendment Nineteen—To Article Fourteen, Section One.

Section 1. Amend section one, article fourteen, which reads as follows:—"The term of the Secretary of Internal Affairs shall be four years; and of the Auditor General three years; and of the State Treasurer two years. These officers shall be elected by the qualified electors of the State at general elections. No person elected to the office of Auditor General or State Treasurer shall be capable of holding the same office for two consecutive terms," so as to read:—

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Constitutional Amendments

Amendment Twenty—To Article Fourteen, Section One.

Section 1. Amend section one, article fourteen, which reads as follows:—"The term of the Secretary of Internal Affairs shall be four years; and of the Auditor General three years; and of the State Treasurer two years. These officers shall be elected by the qualified electors of the State at general elections. No person elected to the office of Auditor General or State Treasurer shall be capable of holding the same office for two consecutive terms," so as to read:—

The terms of the Secretary of Internal Affairs, the Auditor General, and the State Treasurer shall each be four years, and they shall be chosen by the qualified electors of the State at general elections; but a State Treasurer, elected in the year one thousand nine hundred and nine, shall serve for three years, and his successors shall be elected at the general election in the year one thousand nine hundred and twelve, and in every year thereafter. No person elected to the office of Auditor General or State Treasurer shall be capable of holding the same office for two consecutive terms.

Constitutional Amendments

Amendment Twenty-One—To Article Fourteen, Section One.

Section 1. Amend section one, article fourteen, which reads as follows:—"The term of the Secretary of Internal Affairs shall be four years; and of the Auditor General three years; and of the State Treasurer two years. These officers shall be elected by the qualified electors of the State at general elections. No person elected to the office of Auditor General or State Treasurer shall be capable of holding the same office for two consecutive terms," so as to read:—

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Constitutional Amendments

Amendment Twenty-Two—To Article Fourteen, Section One.

Section 1. Amend section one, article fourteen, which reads as follows:—"The term of the Secretary of Internal Affairs shall be four years; and of the Auditor General three years; and of the State Treasurer two years. These officers shall be elected by the qualified electors of the State at general elections. No person elected to the office of Auditor General or State Treasurer shall be capable of holding the same office for two consecutive terms," so as to read:—

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Constitutional Amendments

Amendment Twenty-Three—To Article Fourteen, Section One.

Section 1. Amend section one, article fourteen, which reads as follows:—"The term of the Secretary of Internal Affairs shall be four years; and of the Auditor General three years; and of the State Treasurer two years. These officers shall be elected by the qualified electors of the State at general elections. No person elected to the office of Auditor General or State Treasurer shall be capable of holding the same office for two consecutive terms," so as to read:—

The terms of the Secretary of Internal Affairs, the Auditor General, and the State Treasurer shall each be four years, and they shall be chosen by the qualified electors of the State at general elections; but a State Treasurer, elected in the year one thousand nine hundred and nine, shall serve for three years, and his successors shall be elected at the general election in the year one thousand nine hundred and twelve, and in every year thereafter. No person elected to the office of Auditor General or State Treasurer shall be capable of holding the same office for two consecutive terms.

Constitutional Amendments

Amendment Twenty-Four—To Article Fourteen, Section One.

Section 1. Amend section one, article fourteen, which reads as follows:—"The term of the Secretary of Internal Affairs shall be four years; and of the Auditor General three years; and of the State Treasurer two years. These officers shall be elected by the qualified electors of the State at general elections. No person elected to the office of Auditor General or State Treasurer shall be capable of holding the same office for two consecutive terms," so as to read:—

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Constitutional Amendments

Amendment Twenty-Five—To Article Fourteen, Section One.

Section 1. Amend section one, article fourteen, which reads as follows:—"The term of the Secretary of Internal Affairs shall be four years; and of the Auditor General three years; and of the State Treasurer two years. These officers shall be elected by the qualified electors of the State at general elections. No person elected to the office of Auditor General or State Treasurer shall be capable of holding the same office for two consecutive terms," so as to read:—

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Constitutional Amendments

Amendment Twenty-Six—To Article Fourteen, Section One.

Section 1. Amend section one, article fourteen, which reads as follows:—"The term of the Secretary of Internal Affairs shall be four years; and of the Auditor General three years; and of the State Treasurer two years. These officers shall be elected by the qualified electors of the State at general elections. No person elected to the office of Auditor General or State Treasurer shall be capable of holding the same office for two consecutive terms," so as to read:—

The terms of the Secretary of Internal Affairs, the Auditor General, and the State Treasurer shall each be four years, and they shall be chosen by the qualified electors of the State at general elections; but a State Treasurer, elected in the year one thousand nine hundred and nine, shall serve for three years, and his successors shall be elected at the general election in the year one thousand nine hundred and twelve, and in every year thereafter. No person elected to the office of Auditor General or State Treasurer shall be capable of holding the same office for two consecutive terms.

Constitutional Amendments

Amendment Twenty-Seven—To Article Fourteen, Section One.

Section 1. Amend section one, article fourteen, which reads as follows:—"The term of the Secretary of Internal Affairs shall be four years; and of the Auditor General three years; and of the State Treasurer two years. These officers shall be elected by the qualified electors of the State at general elections. No person elected to the office of Auditor General or State Treasurer shall be capable of holding the same office for two consecutive terms," so as to read:—

The terms of the Secretary of Internal Affairs, the Auditor General, and the State Treasurer shall each be four years, and they shall be chosen by the qualified electors of the State at general elections; but a State Treasurer, elected in the year one thousand nine hundred and nine, shall serve for three years, and his successors shall be elected at the general election in the year one thousand nine hundred and twelve, and in every year thereafter. No person elected to the office of Auditor General or State Treasurer shall be capable of holding the same office for two consecutive terms.

Constitutional Amendments

Amendment Twenty-Eight—To Article Fourteen, Section One.

Section 1. Amend section one, article fourteen, which reads as follows:—"The term of the Secretary of Internal Affairs shall be four years; and of the Auditor General three years; and of the State Treasurer two years. These officers shall be elected by the qualified electors of the State at general elections. No person elected to the office of Auditor General or State Treasurer shall be capable of holding the same office for two consecutive terms," so as to read:—

The terms of the Secretary of Internal Affairs, the Auditor General, and the State Treasurer shall each be four years, and they shall be chosen by the qualified electors of the State at general elections; but a State Treasurer, elected in the year one thousand nine hundred and nine, shall serve for three years, and his successors shall be elected at the general election in the year one thousand nine hundred and twelve, and in every year thereafter. No person elected to the office of Auditor General or State Treasurer shall be capable of holding the same office for two consecutive terms.

Constitutional Amendments