Bellefonte, Pa., October 22,1909.

DEFEAT THE (.... ME. UMENT

Such a Provision In Our Fundamental

Law involves Danger. The proposed seventh amendment to the constitution is absolutely without merit. Its only purpose is to increase the power of the political machine over the will of the people. For some years the machine managers have been striving to usurp the power of naming election officers. During the session of the legislature of 1905 an attempt was made to transfer the power of filling vacancies in election boards in cities from the courts to the commissioners. It failed because the country members of the general assembly appreciated the peril involved. The proposed constitutional amendment is simply another attempt to ac-

complish the result. No thoughtful man can misunderstand the purpose which the projectore of this scheme have in mind. It is to take power out of the hands of the people and lodge it in the hands of the party machine. The most potent political offices in all our electoral system are those which compose the election boards. The judge and inspectors of elections have almost the power to determine the qualifications of a voter. Thousands of men can be denied the right of suffrage upon technicalities by them. For that reason election officers are chosen with great care by the voters. in many instances the candidates of the opposite party are chosen because of their known integrity, notwithstanding they belong to the minority party in their districts.

If the legislature, drunk with power, as that of this state frequently has been, should determine to seize the sembly on the ground that it was in advantage of corrupt and partisan election boards, the adoption of this of the constitution of Pennsylvania, A seventh amendment to the constitution opens the way for them to ac- sued by the court of common pleas of complish that result. Every voter Dauphin county, at the instance of the should set his face against this dan- attorney general, for the use of certain ger. It is not a question of political judges therein named, including nearly principles. It is purely a matter of all of the common pleas judges of the party iniquity. Such an amendment city of Philadelphia, to compel the to the fundamental law of the state state treasurer to pay the said inwill work grievous harm, and the way crease. This case was heard and the to avoid that result is to defeat the opinion written by Judge Robert von proposed amendment. There is little, if Moschzisker, of Philadelpria, who was any, good in any of the amendments, then, and is now a common pleas but there is vast evil in the seventh.

Don't Forget.

[From the Philadelphia Record.] An extra session of congress was called by the president to redeem the on unmanufactured pummice stone by ing, 25 per cent, and many other in ing?"

duty on wool and woollens remains ab tional provision. It is as plain as the horrent and untouched; and the duty English language can make it. "No on cottons was essentially increased. law shall extend the term of any pub-A more stupendous fraud was never perpetrated upon a long-suffering na salary or emoluments, after his elec-

Pinchot's Idea of It.

states the case when he says that his opinion upon what he terms to be pretty closely drawn between those stitution of 1873, in which the above who stand for good government and those who stand for special privileges. that the framers of the constitution -Springfield Union.

Retribution In the Ballot Box. humble consumer will hand it back to officer as much as any other public congress, and with some interest, the mext time election day rolls around.- by the people, was so considered by Washington Herald.

prices, the ultimate consumer in these very question as to whether or not a plantations may be driven to reside in an igloo and feed on pemmican.—Prov. Idence Journal.

Grateful. Young Lady-Give me one yard of -why, haven't I seen you before? Draper's Assistant-Oh, Maud, have you forgotten me? I saved your life at the seaside last summer. Young Lady (warmly)-Why, of course you did. Then you may give me two yards

Lettuce Salad With Fried Cheese. Dress the lettuce in the usual way with French dressing. Have a mild cheese, rather dry, cut in strips like French fried potatoes, dip the strips in beaten egg. roll them in fine breadcrumbs and drop them into boiling fat to brown as quickly as possible. Serve with the lettuce.-Boston Post.

of the ribbon, please.-Illustrated Bits.

Passing Events. Time is a sort of river of passing events, and strong is its current. No sooner is a thing brought to light than it is swept by and another takes its place, and this, too, will be swept away.—Marcus Aurelius.

Vengeance should be left to women.

JUDICIAL SALARIES AND THE CONSTITUTION

Von Moschzisker Did Not Express Intent of Framers of Organic Law.

JUDGES ARE PUBLIC OFFICES

Debates In Constitutional Convention Clearly Show That Delegates Were a Unit In That View of the Subject.

The general assembly of Pennsylvania passed an act, approved the 14th day of April, A. D., 1903, entitled: "An act to fix the salaries of the supreme court, of judges of the superior court, judges of the court of common pleas and the judges of the orphans' court." Before the passage of this act the

total compensation paid out annually for these judges in this state was \$566,000; by reason of the passage of said act the total pay of judges was increased to \$1.011.500. The constitution of Pennsylvania, section 13, article III., reads as fol-

No law shall extend the term of any public officer, or increase or diminish his salary or emoluments

The state treasurer, under his oath of office to obey and support the constitution, refused to pay the judges the increase given them by said act of asdirect violation of the above provision writ of peremptory mandamus was isjudge of that city, and will be found reported in full in 210 Pennsylvania, commencing at page 372 in the case of Commonwealth vs. Mathues.

Judge von Moschzisker decided that the above act was constitutional and promise of the Republican party plat that the judges were entitled to the form to revise the tariff so as to ef- increase of salary given them by said fect a reduction of duties. But the bill act, notwithstanding the plain provisas enacted increased the duty on man- ions, above quoted, of the constitution ufactured celluloid about 15 per cent; prohibiting such increase. In order to avoid and over-ride the above plain 100 per cent; on razors, 60 per cent; language of the constitution, Judge von on watch movements, 100 per cent; on Moschzisker decided that a judge is cent; on figs, 25 per cent; on dates, of the above quoted constitutional pro-100 per cent; on lemons, 50 per cent; vision. This was a startling proposion pineapples, 15 per cent; on cotton tion, not only to the legal fraternity stockings, 33 per cent; on hemp, 10 throughout the state, but to the layper cent; on matting, 16 per cent; on men as well. The question has been writing paper, 50 per cent; on quilts asked throughout the state, both by made of down, 20 per cent; on artifical lawyer and laymen. "Suppose the cial or ornamental feathers, 50 per above act decreased instead of incent; on manufactures of leather, 14 creased the judges' salary, whether or per cent; of fur, 14 per cent; of India not Judge von Moschzisker would then rubber, 16 per cent; of bone, 10 per have found that the above act was cent; of willow and willow furniture, constitutional and that the judge was 12 per cent; on willow for basket mak- not a public officer within its mean-

There can be no misunderstanding There were some reductions, but the of the language of the above constitulic officer, or increase or diminish his tion or appointment."

Judge von Moschzisker, finding that the language of this provision was too Probably Forester Pinchot over plain to be explained away, then bases "the lines in this country are being the intent of the framers of the conprovision appears, and tries to show did not consider a judge a public officer within the meaning of article III. section 13, of the constitution above It seems more than likely that the quoted. That the judge is a public officer, elected by the people and paid the framers of the constitution of 1873, is shown beyond dispute by referring According to the present range of to the records of that convention; this judge's salary could be increased during his term of office was fully debated and passed upon in that convention, as the following quotations from convention debates will show:

Mr. Calvin—I move to go into committee of the whole for the purpose of amending section 15 (now 13), article III., by adding these words, "except judges, whose salaries may be increased."

iudges, whose salaries may be increased."

In support of his amendment, Mr. Calvin said: "Under the present constitution the salaries or compensations of judges shall be fixed by law and shall not be diminished during their continuance in office. We have inserted the same provision in the 18th section of the judiciary article as it has passed second reading. By the practice under the old constitution the salaries of judges have been increased from time to time as the exigencies of the time required. * * Now it is perfectly manifest that while in the 18th section of the article of the judiciary, which has passed second reading, it is provided that the compensation of judges shall not be diminished during their continuance in office, it is implied they shall not be increased, but under the 15th section (now 13th). I take it for granted, unless there is a qualification added to it, the salaries of judges could not hereafter be increased."

Mr. Kaine—"I desire to prevent all log-rolling upon the subject of the salaries of all officers, judges included. 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 compensation of any other officer."

Mr. McConnell—"I am in favor of putting judges on the same footing with every other officer in the state.

Mr. Howard—"I hope that amendment will not pass. The judges are the most importunate beggars to have their salaries increased we have in the commonwealth."

The amendment was defeated Year

commonwealth."

The amendment was defeated. Yeas, 36; nays, 55. Pages 417, 418, 419, 420. Vol. 7, Convention Debates.

Mr. Calvia subsequently moved to amend section 18, article V., by inserting the words, "but which (salaries of judges) may be increased," which amendment was rejected. Page 527, Vol. 7, Convention Debates.

On Oct. 29, Andrew Reed moved to amend the 17th section of the schedule by inserting the words, "nothing contained in this constitution shall be held to reduce the compensation now paid

tained in this constitution shall be held to reduce the compensation now paid to any law judge of this commonwealth or prevent the same from being increased by law." In support of his proposition Mr. Reed said: "I am aware that the section provides that the legislature shall fix the compensation of judges, but when they fix it, it remains fixed and cannot be increased during the term of any judge in the state."

during the term of any judge in the state."

Mr. Buckalew raised the point of order that in one of the regular articles of the constitution finally passed, it was provided that salaries during fixed terms shall not be increased or diminished, and that it is not in order in this way to repeal that provision in one of the regular articles and provide that salaries may be increased by law.

The chair having ruled against the

law.

The chair having ruled against the point of order, Governor Curtin said:
"I do not think that the salary of any official in the state should be increased or diminished during the term for which he was appointed or elected. If I were a member of the legislature I would vote them a salary of the utmost liberality, but when I had established an office and fixed the salary, and a citizen of the state goes for that office and goes for that salary he knows what he is after, and I would give him no more during the time of

office and goes for that salary he knows what he is after, and I would give him no more during the time of his official tenure." The amendment was defeated, Yeas, 35; nays, 51. Pages 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, Vol. 8, Convention Debates.

A short time before the final adjournment of the convention, Charles R. Buckalew, chairman of the committee on revision, with the approval of that body, drafted an address to the voters of the state, in which the changes in the fundamental law were set forth. The address, which received the endorsement of the convention, contained the following interpretation of section 13, article III.: "No commission of a law judge is disturbed, and the existing provision that no judicial salary shall be decreased during a judicial term is preserved, with the addition that it shall not be increased during such term." Part 2, Journal of the Constitutional Convention, 1873.

In 1889 Governor Beaver, now a

In 1889 Governor Beaver, now a judge of the superior court, vetoed a bill similar to that affirmed by Judge von Moschzisker. In his veto message he said: "There can be no doubt that if the present bill become a law and the present judges of our courts were to avail themselves of its provisions without legal protest from any quarter, the bench would be degraded in public esteem and its decisions upon other questions fail of the respect which they now receive and to which they are undoubtedly entitled." He significantly added that he disapproved the bill "in order that the dignity and purity of the bench might be held above suspicion and that the mandates

of the constitution be not even ques-Robert von Moschzisker, the Philadelphia judge who declared the act of the 14th of April, 1903, about increasing the salaries of judges, constitution al, and that the same was not in conflict with section 13, article III., of the state constitution, because a judge was not a public officer within the meaning of said section, is the same Robert von Moschzisker who is now asking the suffrages of the people of Pennsylvania to elect him to the supreme

bench of their state. The issue is clean cut before the people of this commonwealth in this contest between Cyrus LaRue Munson, the peoples' candidate, and Robert von Moschzisker, whose nomination was

The greatest privilege of American citizenship is that of voting. It is the supreme test of political and civic liberty. Patriots in all periods of civilization have jeopardized their lives to secure that great right. Yet there are thousands of citizens of Pennsylvania who will neglect the opportunity to vote at the coming election because to avail themselves of it will cost a brief period of time and some trouble. We hope no Democrats will be so neglectful of their duty.

Election day is not far distant, but there is ample time between now and then for an industrious Democrat to see a dozen or more neighbors and urge them to attend the election and vote. A full Democratic vote guarantees a complete Democratic victory and that achievement is worth all it would cost if every Democrat in the state gave his entire time to it during the interval.

The fact that the defeat of the Republican ticket this year would comnel the Republican managers to nominate better candidates in the future ought to be sufficient reason to guarantee that result, if there were no other reasons. But there are plenty of other reasons.

Every Democrat in Pennsylvania can afford to give a little time to achieve a victory for his party and if every Democrat in the state will do that the victory will be certain.

If every Democrat in Pennsylvania votes this year Sisson and Stober will be defeated a good deal worse than J. Lee Plummer was "snowed under" in

Trouble For Creditors.

Even the simplest law transactions seem to be beyond the comprehension of some people. An old farmer went into a grocer's shop a short time ago. ordered a sovereign's worth of goods and when they were ready for delivery laid down a five shilling piece in payment thereof.

The shopkeeper called out, "Here, this isn't right!" as the customer start-

"Oh, yes, that's all right," replied the "I've got permission from the judge to pay 5 shillings in the pound." A heated discussion revealed that the man had lately settled an insolvency upon this basis and expected to continue that method indefinitely. When he was shown his mistake he was very indignant and evidently considered himself a much abused man. London Globe.

She Wasn't Superstitious. "Mary. Mary." cried Mrs. Johnson to her maid, "what shall I do? I've just had a most dreadful accident and don't know what's going to happen. I've broken my new hand glass, and you know how unlucky it is to break a looking glass. It means seven years unhanniness."

"Lor,' mum," replied Mary, "don't you set no heed on that. Look at me. I'm not fretting, and I've just broken the large pier glass in the drawing room."-London Fun

Leftover Material. Barbara, aged four, had always been allowed to make small cakes out of the scraps of dough left from the morning's baking, so one morning after being sent to gather the eggs she came running in with a very tiny one and exclaimed: "Oh, mamma, see this little egg! It must be that's all the dough the hen had left!"-Delineator.

Ups and Downs. "The world is full of ups and downs," quoted the wise guy. "That's right," agreed the simple mug. "We are either trying to live up to a good reputation or trying to live a bad one down."-Philadelphia Record.

-Do you know where you an get ac fine fat mess mackerel, bone out, Sechler & Co.

Children Cry for Fletcher's Castoria.

When the door is looked against you it oan he opened by breaking the look or using a master key. When the bowels are con-sipated they can be forced with violent purgatives or opened delicately by the use of Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pulices. They are the master key to the human system who the bowels are closed.

-Do you know where to get your garden seeds in packages or by measure Sechler & Co.

rtant to Mothers Examine carefully every bottle of CASTORIA a safe and sure remedy for infants and children

In Use For Over 30 Years,
The Kind You Have Always Bought.

Fine Job Printing.

HINE JOB PRINTING

O-A SPECIALTY-O

AT THE

WATCHMAN : OFFICE. There is no style of work, from the cheapes

t-BOOK-WORK.-t

forced upon the Republican party at that we can not do in the most satisfactory man nor, and at prices consistent with the class of work. Call or or communicate with this office.

Flour and Feed.

CURTIS Y. WAGNER,

BROCKERHOFF MILLS, BELLEFONTE PA.

ROLLER FLOUR,

FEED, CORN MEAL, Etc. Also Dealer in Grain.

Manufactures and has on hand at all times the following brands of high grade flour WHITE STAR, OUR BEST.

HIGH GRADE. VICTORY PATENT. FANCY PATENT-formerly Phonix Mills high grade brand.

The only place in the county where SPRAY,

INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD. FEED OF ALL KINDS. Whole or Manufactured, All kinds of Grain bought at office. Exchanges Flour for Wheat.

OFFICE and STORE, - Bishop Street, MILL

-

Children Cry for Fletcher's Castoria.

LYON & CO.

Special Low Prices

—) IN (—

LADIES' COATS, COAT SUITS, AND CHILDREN'S SUITS.

For the next 30 days we will make a special sale of Ladies' Coat Suits, new Winter Coats, and Misses' and Children's Coats.

A handsome Chiffon Broadcloth Coat Suit in the new long coats (black only); regular price \$28, special sale price \$21.00.

A line of new colors and black in the striped cloths and the new plaited skirt with the new long coats; regular prices \$20, special sale price \$17.

Another large assortment of all new shades in Coat Suits; regular values \$18, special price \$15.

\$12.50 Coat Suit, special sale price \$10.00.

Ladies' Rain Coats.

Ladies' Silk Mohair Rain Coats in blue; regular value \$10, special sale price \$8.50.

Ladies' Silk Rubberized Rain Coats in blue and green; regular val. \$15, special Price \$12.00.

Clothing, Shoes, Hats, Carpets, Comfortables and Blankets all at Reduced Prices. We are agents for the Butterick Patterns.

LYON & COMPANY.

Allegheny, St., Bellefonte, Pa.

Bellefonte Shoe Emporium

A MISTAKE

IN BUYING SHOES.

Retail shoe men in order to get their shoes when they want them, and get them as they want them, must buy six months in advance of a season. It is very hard to tell just what is wanted in styles as the styles of shoes change very quickly. I for one, made a mistake this season; purchased too many lace shoes.

Lace Shoes are Not Wanted

Button Shoes have the floor.

I will sell at once all my new fall Ladies' Shoes, in Lace and Blucher,

AT A BIG REDUCTION.

Sale begins at once. Must sell them before the season becomes advanced. Will not hold them until they become old.

To the Ladies' that wear Lace Shoes now is the time to get New Fall Shoes at a big reduction. Dorothy Dodd, John, Cross, and Clement

\$4.00 Shoes now \$3. \$3.50 Shoes now \$2.75 and a big lot of \$3.00 Shoes now at \$2.00.

& Ball, Ladies' High Grade Shoes.

Ladies, this is a chance you cannot afford to miss if you like Lace Shoes.

Remember the sale starts at once and lasts until all the Lace Shoes are sold.

Do not put it off until the best are all picked out, come at once, or you will be sorry for it later.

YEAGER'S SHOE STORE,

successor to Yeager & Davis.

Bush Arcade Building, BELLEFONTE, PA.