

# Democratic Watchman

Bellefonte, Pa., August 15, 1913.

## GIRLS ON THE LADDERS.

### Their Rapid Work in Coaling Ships at Nagasaki, in Japan.

Coaling at Nagasaki, Japan, is done entirely by girls. Big coal barges bear down upon the ship as it approaches the shore, and as soon as it comes to anchor a rough ladder is placed between the liner and the foremost barge.

On each rung of it a girl takes her place. Men in the barge quickly shovel the coal into shallow baskets holding half a bushel each to the sound of a monotonous chant, and these baskets then pass from hand to hand up the living ladder with marvelous celerity.

Each girl seizes one and swings it straight up in front of her, above her head, when it is caught by the next girl. Down a second ladder, likewise packed with girls, the empty baskets pass in similar manner back into the barge to be refilled.

The living elevator goes on hour after hour with its never ending stream of baskets until the last bunker is full, when the ladders disappear as if by magic and the ship is ready to proceed on her voyage.

A Pacific Mail steamer will "bunker" 2,300 tons of coal in six and a half hours, an average of 333 1/3 tons per hour, or nearly six tons per minute, an almost incredible record.—Wide World Magazine.

## FORESTS AND HYGIENE.

### The Value of Trees From the Standpoint of Human Health.

We hear much of the importance of the conservation of forests from an economic standpoint, but little is said as to the hygienic value of forests.

Forests contribute to the general health by breaking the force of steady blowing winds. They mitigate the heat of summer by the vast amount of evaporation from their leaves that occurs by day. They also promote rainfall. Thus they check the tendency of the earth to desiccate, which is almost as injurious to health as it is to vegetation.

Cholera often passes a wooded district and revels in a treeless one. A certain road in India leads for sixty miles through a dense forest. Further on it runs for ninety miles through a barren plain. Hundreds of persons travel the entire road daily. Now, in the first or wooded section cases of cholera seldom occur, while within the latter it has been of frequent occurrence. One year cholera raged in Allahabad. Soldiers whose barracks were on a hill suffered the most from the epidemic; those in barracks surrounded by four rows of trees much less. But not a single case occurred among the soldiers whose barracks were in a thicket. It was the same the next year.—Harper's Weekly.

### Henry Clay's Brother.

In the old cemetery at Camden, Ark., the body of Porter Clay, brother of Henry Clay, has reposed since his death in 1850. He was admitted to the bar in Kentucky, became state auditor, but began to preach in the Baptist churches and in time consecrated himself to that work. Finally he removed with his family to Illinois, where a dispute with his church authorities compelled him to resign a pastorate. Soon afterward he became a wandering evangelist, going to Camden in that capacity and founding a church. He died there in 1859, two years before his illustrious brother. During all the years that have passed the women of this little church have cared for his grave. At first they marked it with a headboard, but the New Century club of Camden erected a stone slab over the grave.—Argonaut.

### Disinclined to Matrimony.

Among the non-Burmese tribes that live in Burma women are not thought much of. The Banyak or Banyaugs, for instance, will not marry unless they are ordered to do so, and the prospective bridegroom often has to be dragged to the bride's house. It is left, however, to the Was to reach the depths of ungalantry, for with them marriage is a question of sale or exchange. A prepossessing bride is estimated at a few buffaloes. One who is ill favored may be had in exchange for a pair of fowls or even a dog.

### The Problem Was Clearly Untenable.

Dorothy, a little first grader in the city schools, has a small brother who is considered an angel child by no one but mamma, so when teacher gave Dorothy this problem, "If your mother should give you 5 cents for keeping Jack while she goes to market on Saturday how much would you earn in six weeks?" she readily replied "Why, Miss Hudson, I wouldn't keep that naughty boy if mamma gave me a quarter!"—Kansas City Star.

### A New Experience.

"Dropped a little at roulette while I was abroad," remarked the ice man. "Can't beat that game," said the cookman.

"Wasn't trying to. I just wanted to see how it feels to lose money."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

### Where It Was.

"Why don't you get some labels on your suit case to show where it's been?"  
"The pawnbrokers don't furnish labels."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

## ONE PEEP WAS ENOUGH.

### It Satisfied the Skipper That He Was Right in His Guess.

When the Adeline's muster came on deck in the morning his passenger stared at him bewilderedly.

"Why, what's the matter?" he asked. "A grin overspread the face of the mate, who stood near, but the person questioned scowled and made no reply.

"What has happened?" persisted the inquisitive passenger. "Where are your whiskers and your eyebrows?"  
The mate sneered, and after a moment his superior snapped, "Oh, tell him if you want to!" and stalked away forward with what dignity he could command.

"The skipper is feeling just a mite sore," said the mate, "and no wonder. It was like this," he proceeded to explain. "Last evening he was hard up for a job, and he decided to overhaul the motor launch. He rather thought there was a little gasoline left in the tank, but to make quite sure he lit a match and looked."

"Ah, yes," exclaimed the passenger, "and there was."

"Well," drawled the mate, "for about half a second there was, and then there wasn't."—New York Post.

### Open Spaces in Cities.

Along with the new economic and social and economic reform England has developed a number of other virtues in the past few years. One is an appreciation of the value of open spaces in cities, and one is the increased determination to preserve ancient landmarks. Every few months an article appears in the Times or some other influential newspaper acquainting people with the danger that threatens some historical or long cherished spot, and usually the money necessary to save the property has been forthcoming.—Indianapolis News.

## Constitutional Amendments

PROPOSED AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION SUBMITTED TO THE CITIZENS OF THIS COMMONWEALTH FOR THEIR APPROVAL OR REJECTION BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA, AND PUBLISHED BY ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF THE COMMONWEALTH IN PURSUANCE OF ARTICLE XVIII OF THE CONSTITUTION.

Number One.  
A JOINT RESOLUTION  
Proposing an amendment to article nine, section four of the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, authorizing the State to issue bonds to the amount of fifty million dollars for the improvement of the highways of the Commonwealth.

Section 1. Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, That the following amendment to the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania be, and the same is hereby, proposed, in accordance with the eighteenth article thereof:  
That section four of article nine, which reads as follows:  
"Section 4. No debt shall be created by or on behalf of the State, except to supply casual deficiencies of revenue, repel invasion, suppress insurrection, defend the State in war, or to pay existing debt; and the debt created to supply deficiency in revenue shall never exceed, in the aggregate at any one time, one million of dollars,"  
be amended so as to read as follows:  
"Section 4. No debt shall be created by or on behalf of the State, except to supply casual deficiencies of revenue, repel invasion, suppress insurrection, defend the State in war, or to pay existing debt; and the debt created to supply deficiency in revenue shall never exceed, in the aggregate at any one time, one million of dollars. Provided, however, That the General Assembly, irrespective of any debt, may authorize the State to issue bonds to the amount of fifty millions of dollars for the purpose of improving and rebuilding the highways of the Commonwealth."  
A true copy of Joint Resolution No. 1.  
ROBERT MCAFEE,  
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

Number Two.  
A JOINT RESOLUTION  
Proposing an amendment to section seven, article three of the Constitution of Pennsylvania, so as to permit special legislation regulating labor.

Section 1. Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, That the following is proposed as an amendment to the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in accordance with the provisions of the eighteenth article thereof:  
"Section 7. The General Assembly shall not pass any local or special law authorizing the creation, extension, or impairing of liens:  
"Regulating the affairs of counties, cities, townships, wards, boroughs, or school districts;  
"Changing the venue in civil or criminal cases;  
"Authorizing the laying out, opening, altering, or maintaining roads, highways, streets, or alleys;  
"Relating to ferries or bridges, or incorporating ferry or bridge companies, except for the purpose of bridges crossing streams which form boundaries between this and any other State;  
"Vacating roads, town plats, streets or alleys;  
"Relating to cemeteries, graveyards, or public grounds not of the State;  
"Authorizing the adoption or legitimation of children;  
"Locating or changing county seats, erecting new counties, or changing county lines;  
"Incorporating cities, towns, or villages, or changing their charters;  
"For the opening and conducting of elections, or fixing or changing the place of voting;  
"Erecting new townships or boroughs, changing township lines, borough limits or school districts;  
"Creating offices, or prescribing the powers and duties of officers in counties, cities, boroughs, townships, election or school districts."  
"Changing the law of descent or succession;  
"Regulating the practice or jurisdiction of, or changing the rules in, any judicial proceeding or inquiry before courts, aldermen, justices of the peace, sheriffs, commissioners, arbitrators, auditors, masters in chancery, or other tribunals, or providing or changing methods for the collection of debts, or the enforcing of judgments, or prescribing the effect of judicial sales of real estate;  
"Regulating the fees, or extending the powers and privileges in any case where the granting of such powers and privileges shall have been provided for by general law, nor where the courts have jurisdiction to grant the same or give the relief asked for,"—as to read as follows:  
"Section 7. The General Assembly shall not pass any local or special law authorizing the creation, extension or impairing of liens:  
"Regulating the affairs of counties, cities, townships, wards, boroughs, or school districts;  
"Changing the names of persons or places;  
"Changing the venue in civil or criminal cases;  
"Authorizing the laying out, opening, altering, or maintaining roads, highways, streets or alleys;  
"Relating to ferries or bridges, or incorporating

## Constitutional Amendments

ferries or bridge companies, except for the erection of bridges crossing streams which form boundaries between this and any other State;  
"Vacating roads, town plats, streets or alleys;  
"Relating to cemeteries, graveyards, or public grounds not of the State;  
"Authorizing the adoption, or legitimation of children;  
"Locating or changing county seats, erecting new counties or changing county lines;  
"Incorporating cities, towns or villages, by changing their charters;  
"For the opening and conducting of elections, or fixing or changing the place of voting;  
"Granting divorces;  
"Erecting new townships or boroughs, changing township lines, borough limits or school districts;  
"Creating offices, or prescribing the powers and duties of officers in counties, cities, boroughs, townships, election or school districts;  
"Regulating the practice or jurisdiction of, or changing the rules in, any judicial proceeding or inquiry before courts, aldermen, justices of the peace, sheriffs, commissioners, arbitrators, auditors, masters in chancery, or other tribunals, or providing or changing methods for the collection of debts, or the enforcing of judgments, or prescribing the effect of judicial sales of real estate;  
"Regulating the fees, or extending the powers and duties of aldermen, justices of the peace, magistrates or constables;  
"Regulating the practice or jurisdiction of public schools, the building or repairing of school houses and the raising of money for such purposes;  
"Fixing the rate of interest;  
"Affecting the estates of minors or persons under disability, except after due notice to all parties in interest, to be recited in the special enactment;  
"Remitting fines, penalties and forfeitures, or refunding moneys legally paid into the treasury;  
"Exempting property from taxation;  
"Regulating labor, trade, mining or manufacturing, but the Legislature may regulate and fix the wages or salaries, the hours of work or labor, and make provision for the welfare and safety of persons employed by the State, or by any county, city, borough, town, township, school district, village or other civil division thereof;  
"Creating corporations, or amending, renewing or extending the charters thereof;  
"Granting to any corporation, association or individual any special or exclusive privilege or immunity, or to any corporation, association, or individual any special or exclusive franchise, or Nor shall the General Assembly indirectly enact such special or local law by the partial repeal of a general law, or by repealing local or special acts may be passed;

Nor shall any law be passed granting powers or privileges in any case where the granting of such powers and privileges shall have been provided for by general law, nor where the courts have jurisdiction to grant the same or give the relief asked for."  
A true copy of Joint Resolution No. 2.  
ROBERT MCAFEE,  
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

Number Three.  
A CONCURRENT RESOLUTION  
Proposing an amendment to section three of article eight of the Constitution of Pennsylvania.

Section 1. Be it resolved by the House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, That the following is proposed as an amendment to the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in accordance with the provisions of the eighteenth article thereof:  
"Section 3. Amending section three of article eight, which reads as follows: 'All judges elected by the electors of the State at large may be re-elected for a second term, as circumstances may require. All the elections for judges of the courts for the several judicial districts, and for county, city, ward, borough, and township officers, for regular terms of service, shall be held on the first Monday of November in each odd-numbered year, but the General Assembly may by law fix a different day, two-thirds of the members of each House consenting thereto; provided, That such election shall always be held in an odd-numbered year,' so as to read:  
"Section 3. All judges elected by the electors of the State at large may be re-elected for a second term, as circumstances may require. All elections for judges of the courts for the several judicial districts, and for county, city, ward, borough, and township officers, for regular terms of service, shall be held on the first Monday of November in each odd-numbered year, but the General Assembly may by law fix a different day, two-thirds of the members of each House consenting thereto; provided, That such election shall always be held in an odd-numbered year, so as to read:  
"Section 3. All judges elected by the electors of the State at large may be re-elected for a second term, as circumstances may require. All elections for judges of the courts for the several judicial districts, and for county, city, ward, borough, and township officers, for regular terms of service, shall be held on the first Monday of November in each odd-numbered year, but the General Assembly may by law fix a different day, two-thirds of the members of each House consenting thereto; provided, That such election shall always be held in an odd-numbered year, so as to read:  
"Section 3. All judges elected by the electors of the State at large may be re-elected for a second term, as circumstances may require. All elections for judges of the courts for the several judicial districts, and for county, city, ward, borough, and township officers, for regular terms of service, shall be held on the first Monday of November in each odd-numbered year, but the General Assembly may by law fix a different day, two-thirds of the members of each House consenting thereto; provided, That such election shall always be held in an odd-numbered year, so as to read:  
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