Remarkable Changes Resulting From Improved Roads

Improvement of the highways in almost every locality where it has been accomplished, has resulted in a most remarkable change in the traffic they carry. Over unimproved roads the travel is generally limited to small loads drawn by horses, in addition to buggies and other light vehicles. Occasionally an automobile is seen, but not often.

Loads drawn by horses over unimproved roads are limited to what the horses can haul over the worse places and up the steepest grades. While three or four tons are not exceptional loads for two horses on hard surfaced roads of easy grade, one-third or onequarter that weight is a big load over almost any earth road, and considerable less than a single ton must be counted a load where there are heavy hills, or where mud holes abound.

Time is also a factor, as the team will go steadily forward with the heavy load on the good road, while the struggles, and breathing spells necessary when an unimproved road is being negotiated cause delays and general loss of time and temper.

When a highway is improved by grading, draining and surfacing with hard material, so that it becomes in every respect a good road, a large amount of local travel which has previously gone by other routes is diverted to it. A person living five miles from an improved road, desiring to reach a point twenty miles away, also five miles from the improved road, will almost invariably drive the five miles to the good road, then the twenty miles over it, then the five miles over the unimproved road, making a total drive of thirty miles, twenty of which is over the improved road, rather than to drive the twenty miles between his starting point and his destination over unimproved roads. It is on this basis that it is determined that more than 85 per cent of all travel goes some part of its course over the main roads, especially if they be improved in the modern acceptance of the term. The improvement of a road probably doubles the local loaded travel over it; the added travel being that which would go over other roads were all unimproved.

The good road easily doubles the distance that a horse or team and bugby can travel in a day. This fact brings into existence a larger amount of this class of travel, estimated at fifty per cent more, and by reason of the greater distance which may be covered, and the over-lapping travel from other localities, this class of traffic may easily be multiplied by three, as the result of building a road.

The development of the automobile is estimated to make the radius of a day's travel, for business or pleasure, ten times as great as with a horse or team. With an automobile a business or professional man from a central point can visit practically every part of his county, and be home by nightfall. A farmer with an automobile may make a necessary trip to town before breakfast, or before the dew is off, and not interfere with his day's work. He may also, with a motor truck, take two or three loads of produce to market in the same time that a team would require to haul one.

Local merchants with automobile delivery wagons, where good roads prevail, deliver goods promptly throughout a large section of country. With horses they rarely made deliverles outside borough or city limits.

Automobile trucks establish freight lines to boroughs and smaller points which were previously unprovided for. Very recently motor omnibus or stage lines have made their appearance in various parts of this state, carrying passengers at low rates and increasing the commercial and social activity of the community. With all these facilities it is estimated that motor car travel over a road is multiplied by ten when the road is improved.

Doubling the heavy traffic, trebling the light horse traffic, and mutiplying the motor traffic by ten, places fifteen vehicles on the good road where there was but one before the road was im-

proved. This is an underestimate rather than otherwise. A close study of the travel over thousands of miles of improved roads demonstrates that the travel is from twenty to thirty times as great as it was before the good roads were constructed. Figures taken in several different states confirm this statement.

This enormous increase in travel is one of the wonders of the age. It is difficult of comprehension by those who have not had an opportunity of watching its development. And it is this very fact, in the State of Pennsylvania, that makes necessary the presentation of these figures; so that all the people may understand the importance of the wonderful change in traffic within the past few years; and that they may also understand that this same ratio of increase is likely to continue for at least a decade to

This traffic develops the resources of a State, and it must be provided for. The prejudice which formerly existed against automobiles and automobilists in the minds of some residents of rural districts, has practically passed out of existence, and during the past year farmers have purchased probably more than half the entire number of automobiles sold.

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Get it today in the usual liquid form or in the tablets called Sarsatabs.

58-39.

Constitutional Amendments

string 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 deficiencies 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.

Number Two.
A JOINT RESOLUTION

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.

Amendment to Article Three, Section Seven. Section 2. Amend section seven, article three of the Constitution of Pennsylvania, which reads as follows:—

of the Constitution of Pennsylvania, which reads 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 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 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

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:

"Granting divorces:

"Erecting new townships or boroughs, changing township lines, borough limits or school districts:

ing township lines, borougn 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 of evidence 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: istrates or constables:

"Regulating the management 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:

nt: Remitting fines, penalties and forfeitures, or anding moneys legally paid into the treasury: Exempting property from taxation: Regulating labor, trade, mining or manufac-

"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 the right to lay down a railroad track:
"Nor shall the General Assembly indirectly enact such special or local law by the partial repeal of a general law; but laws repealing local or special acts may be passed:
"Nor shall any law be passed granting 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,"—so 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:

Constitutional Amendments

Authorizing the laying out, opening, altering, maintaining roads, highways, streets or alleys:
Relating to ferries or bridges, or incorporating ferry 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:

Authorizing the adoption, or regularization 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:

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 of evidence 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 management 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

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 protection, welfare and safety of persons employed by the State, or by any county, city, borough, town, township, school district, village, or other civil division of the State or by any contractor or sub-contractor performing work, labor or service for the State, or for any county, city, borough, town, township, school district, village or other civil division thereof:

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 the right to lay down a railroad track:
Nor shall the General Assembly indirectly enact such special or local law by the partial repeal of a general law; but laws 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.

have jurisdiction to grant the same or grelief asked for.
A true copy of Joint Resolution No. 2. ROBERT McAFEE, Secretary of the Commonwealth

Number Three.

A CONCURRENT RESOLUTION.

A CONCURRENT RESOLUTION.

BELLEFONTE, PA.

Manufacturer, Wholesaler and Retailer of article eight of the Constitution of Pennsylvania, AND PUBLISHED BY ORDER OF THE SCRETAIN.

FOR THEIR APPROVAL OR REJECTION, BY THE CENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA, AND PUBLISHED BY ORDER OF THE SCRETAIN OF THE SCRETAIN OF THE CONSTITUTION.

Number One.

A JOINT RESOLUTION

Proposing an amendment to article nine, section four of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, authorizing the State to lasse bonds to the amount of fifty millions of dollast in accordance with the provisions of the eight of Pennsylvania, authorizing the State to lasse bonds to the amount of fifty millions of dollast, which reads as follows: "All judges elected by the election, 2. Amend section three of article eight of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania authorizing the State to lasse bonds to the amount of fifty millions of dollast, in accordance with the provisions of the eight of the Commonwealth of the State in war, or to pay excitation of the Commonwealth of the Commonwealth of the State in war, or to pay excitation of the Commonwealth of the State, except to supply casual deficiency in revenue shall never exiton, suppress of the courts of the State at large, may be elected at either a same is hereby, proposed, in accordance with the members of each House consenting thereto: 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 deficiency in revenue shall never exiton, in the same is hereby, proposed, in accordance with the members of each House consenting thereto: Provided, That such elections, as circumstances and supply and township officency in revenue shall never exiton, in the same is hereby, proposed, in accordance with the members of each House consenting thereto: The same shereby, proposed, in accordance with the members of each House consenting thereto: The same shereby, proposed, in accordance 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 municipal election day; namely, the Tuesday next following the first Monday of November in each odd-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 elections shall be held in an odd-numbered year: Provided further, That all judges for the courts of the several judicial districts holding office at the present time, whose terms of office may end in an odd-numbered year, shall continue to hold their offices until the first Monday of January in the next succeeding even-numbered year.

A true copy of Concurrent Resolution No. 3.

ROBERT McAFEE,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

Number Four.
A JOINT RESOLUTION.

Number Four.

A JOINT RESOLUTION.

Proposing an amendment to section one of article nine of the Constitution of Pennsylvania, relating to taxation.

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 2. Amend section one of article nine of the Constitution of Pennsylvania, which reads as follows:

"All taxes shall be uniform, upon the same class of subjects, within the territorial limits of the authority levying the tax, and shall be levied and collected under general laws; but the General Assembly may, by general laws, exempt from taxation public property used for public purposes, actual places of religious worship, places of burial not used or held for private or corporate profit, and institutions of purely public charity," so as to read as follows:

All taxes shall be uniform upon the same class of subjects, within the territorial limits of the authority levying the tax, and shall be levied and collected under general laws, and the subjects of laying graded or progressive taxes; but the General Assembly may, by general laws, exempt from taxation public property used for public purposes, actual places of religious worship, places of oburial not used or held for private or corporate profit, and institutions of purely public charity.

A true copy of Joint Resolution No. 4.

ROBERT McAFEE, Secretary of the Commonwealt Number Five.
A JOINT RESOLUTION.

Pennsylvania.

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 Pennsylvania, in accordance with the provisions of the eighteenth article thereof:

Article IX. Article IX.

Section 15. No obligations which have been heretofore issued, or which may hereafter be issued, by any county or municipality, other than Philadelphia, to provide for the construction or sued, by any county or municipality, other than Philadelphia, to provide for the construction or acquisition of waterworks, subways, underground railways or street railways, or the appurtenances thereof, shall be considered as a debt of a municipality, within the meaning of section eight of article nine of the Constitution of Pennsylvania or of this amendment, if then the revenue derived from said property for a period of five years, either before or after the acquisition thereof, or, where the same is constructed by the county or municipality, after the completion thereof, shall have been sufficient to pay interest and sinkingfund charges during said period upon said obligations, or if the said obligations shall be secured by liens upon the respective properties, and shall impose no municipal liability. Where municipalities or counties shall issue obligations to provide for the construction of property, as herein provided, said municipalities or counties may also issue obligations to provide for the interest and sinking-fund charges accruing thereon until said properties shall have been completed and in operation for a period of one year; and said municipalities and counties shall not be required to levy a tax to pay said interest and sinking-fund charge, es, as required by section ten of article nine of the Constitution of Pennsylvania, until after said properties shall have been operated by said counties or municipalities during said period of one year. Any of the said municipalities or counties may incur indebtedness in excess of seven per centum, and not exceeding ten per centum, of the constitution of Pennsylvania, until after said properties shall have been assented to by three-fifths of the electors voting at a public election, in such manner as shall be provided by law.

A true copy of Joint Resolution No. 5. Coal and Wood.

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G. RUNKLE.—Attorney-at-Law. Consultation in English and German. Office in Crider's Exchange, Bellefonte. 58-5

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