

THE LISTS COME IN.

The lists come in! The lists of dead! The lists of wounded come! We see Old Glory overhead. We hear the throbbing drum. We see Our Boys across the top. And out in No Man's Land. The lists come in—and then we stop. And then we understand!

Influenza a Recurrent Evil.

Of all the ills to which human flesh is heir influenza has probably been more carefully recorded. The first authentic record was an epidemic of the twelfth century, which devastated France, especially, but which spread over Italy, Germany and England.

The first recorded pandemic (from the Greek "pandemos," meaning all the people, that is, universal) arose in Africa in 1510, but soon appeared simultaneously in every country in Europe and Asia. It was of the type, however, which, in medical terms, is called "benign," as opposed to malignant.

There were severe epidemics in 1591, 1593, 1597 and 1626, and one in 1647 invaded the West Indies with great loss of life, Barbadoes and St. Kitts suffering fatalities to the number of 5,000 and 6,000. During the following 100 years there were more than a dozen severe epidemics, and in 1732 occurred one of the most notable pandemic manifestations of the affection, which was then generally designated by the French term, "la grippe."

The greatest pandemic record of the disease was in 1889, which will be well remembered by millions now living, and from which civilization suffered for more than two years. It originated in Central Asia, but it was evident that this isolated region could not be held accountable, as it appeared as though wafted on the wings of the wind, in Siberia, European Russia, Sweden, Denmark, France, Germany, Belgium, England, and Asia Minor. Italy, Turkey and Greece were attacked simultaneously with Germany and England.

The outbreak in London was simultaneous with that in Boston, and that in San Francisco was contemporaneous with Buenos Ayres. It appeared everywhere in trading centers before it was manifest in country districts, and in the latter the disease was less virulent than in the towns and cities. The apparently more complete universality of this pandemic phenomenon may be partly due to superior means of communication and more thorough reports.

The cause of the disease is, of course, in recent times, ascribed to bacilli, in this case the discovery of the particular bacillus of influenza being made almost simultaneously by Pfeiffer, Kitasato and Canon, scientists working independently. It is described as a bacillus "working singly, in pairs, chains, groups or 'clumps,' appearing as a straight rod, with rounded ends, non-motile and not forming spores."

An expert definition of the symptoms of a typical attack is that it usually begins with a headache and severe pain at the base of the brain; fever with a temperature of 102 or

103 degrees; pain in joints, tenderness of muscles, swelling of the mucous lining of the nasal passages, with an increased flow of mucus; weak pulse, general weakness, prostration, possible chills and tremors. But it is the consensus of physicians that during the prevalence of any sort of epidemic the nervous, reading symptoms, imagine or try to imagine, that they are acquiring the disease, and all are sharply warned against this foolish play of morbid fancy. The best cure is recommended, with such medicines as the best doctors may prescribe, usually quinine, first and foremost; but at different stages of the disease the physician may, according to the condition of the patient, administer antipyrin, phenacetin, salicyrin, salicylate of sodium, iodine, digitalis, benzol, carboic acid, ipecacuanha, camphor, alcohol, strychnine. These are merely mentioned to indicate what a formidable array of drugs have been, or may be, called into use, but most of them dangerous in the hands of any but the most skilled physicians. The fact is, that although the bacilli have been at work for hundreds of years, they have not been scotched, to say nothing of their killing. The disease is, at worst, fatal only to a small proportion of those attacked, and usually it is only the weak system that succumbs. There is nothing that should in the slightest degree suggest reason for panic.

Her Great Sorrow.

"I never have any luck. Everything goes against me." "What's the matter now?" "The doctor says my husband must give up smoking." "Well, you ought to be glad if he follows the doctor's orders." "Glad! Just as I was within 500 coupons of getting a new set of cut-glass tumblers."

PROPOSED AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION SUBMITTED TO THE CITIZENS OF THE COMMONWEALTH FOR THEIR APPROVAL OR REJECTION AT THE ELECTION TO BE HELD ON TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 5, 1918, 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, Pennsylvania, authorizing the State to issue bonds to the amount of fifty millions of 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 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: "No debt shall be created by or on behalf of the State, except to supply casual deficiencies of revenue, to 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 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, to 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 dollars. Provided, however, that the General Assembly, or either of its branches, may authorize the State to issue bonds to the amount of fifty millions of dollars for the purpose of improving, rebuilding the highways of the Commonwealth.

Section 2. Said proposed amendment shall be submitted to the qualified electors of the State, at the general election to be held on the Tuesday next following the first Monday of November in the year nineteen hundred and eighteen, for the purpose of deciding upon its approval and ratification or the rejection of said amendment. Said election shall be opened, held and closed upon said election day, at the places and within the hours and in the manner which said election is directed to be opened, held and closed, and in accordance with the provisions of the laws relating to the governing elections and amendments thereto. Such amendment shall be printed upon the ballots upon the same manner prescribed by the election laws of Pennsylvania, and shall in all respects conform to the requirements of such laws.

A true copy of Joint Resolution No. 1. CYRUS E. WOODS, Secretary of the Commonwealth.

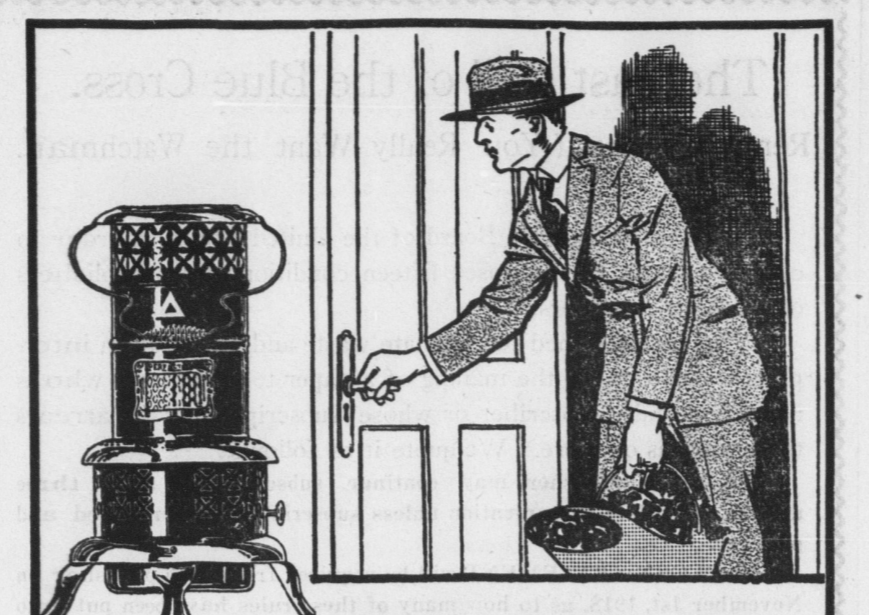
Number Two. A JOINT RESOLUTION Proposing an amendment to section eight, article nine of the Constitution of Pennsylvania.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in accordance with the provisions of the eighteenth article thereof:—

Section 8. That section eight of article nine of the Constitution be amended by striking out the said section and inserting in place thereof the following:—

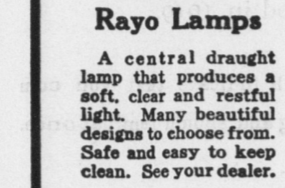
Section 8. The debt of any county, city, borough, township, school district, or other municipality of incorporated district, except as provided herein, and in section fifteen of this article, shall never exceed seven (7) per centum upon the assessed value of the taxable property therein, but the debt of the city of Philadelphia may be increased in such amount that the total city debt of said city shall not exceed ten per centum (10) upon the assessed value of the taxable property therein, nor shall any such municipality or district incur any new debt, or increase its indebtedness to an amount exceeding two (2) per centum upon such assessed valuation of property, without the consent of the electors thereof at a public election in such manner as shall be provided by law, in ascertaining the borrowing capacity of the said city of Philadelphia at any time, there shall be excluded from the calculation and deducted from such debt as much of the debt of said city as shall have been incurred, and the proceeds thereof invested, in any public improvements of any character which shall be yielding to the said city an annual current net revenue. The amount of such deduction shall be ascertained by capitalizing the annual net revenue from such improvement during the year immediately preceding the year in which such assessment and such capitalization shall be estimated by ascertaining the principal amount which would yield such annual net revenue, at the average rate of interest and sinking-fund charges payable upon the indebtedness incurred by said city for such purpose, up to the time of such ascertainment. The method of determining such amount, so to be deducted, may be prescribed by the General Assembly. In incurring indebtedness for any purpose the city of Philadelphia may issue its obligations maturing not later than fifty (50) years from the date thereof, with provision for a sinking-fund sufficient to retire said obligations at maturity, the payment of such sinking-fund to be in equal or graded annual or other periodical installments. Where any indebtedness shall be or shall have been incurred by said city of Philadelphia for the purpose of the

construction or improvement of public works of any character from which income or revenue is to be derived by the city, or for the reclamation of land to be used in the construction of wharves or docks owned or to be owned by said city, such obligations may be in an amount sufficient to provide for, and may include the amount of, the interest and sinking-fund charges accruing and which may accrue thereon throughout the period of construction, and until the expiration of one year after the completion of the work for which said obligations have been incurred; and said city shall not be required to levy a tax to pay said interest and sinking-fund charges as required by section ten, article nine of the Constitution of Pennsylvania, until the expiration of said period of one year after the completion of said work.



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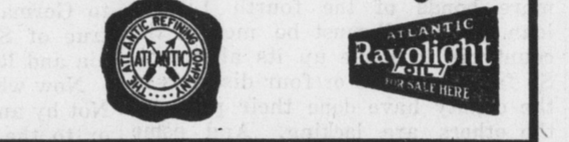


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Number One. A JOINT RESOLUTION Proposing an amendment to section eleven, article sixteen of the Constitution of Pennsylvania.

Section 11. Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in accordance with the eighteenth article thereof:— Amend section eleven, article sixteen of the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, which reads as follows: "No corporate body to possess banking and discounting privileges shall be created or organized in pursuance of any law without three months' previous public notice, the place of the intended location, of the intention to apply for such privileges, in such manner as shall be prescribed by law, or shall charter such privilege be granted for a longer period than twenty years," so that it shall read as follows:—

The General Assembly shall have the power of general law to provide for the incorporation of banks and trust companies, and to prescribe the powers thereof. A true copy of Joint Resolution No. 1. CYRUS E. WOODS, Secretary of the Commonwealth.

Number Two. A JOINT RESOLUTION Proposing an amendment to section six, article three of the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in accordance with the provisions of the eighteenth article thereof.

Section 6. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, 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:— That section six of article three, which reads as follows: "Section 6. No money shall be paid out of the State Treasury, except in accordance with the provisions of an act of Assembly specifying the amount and purpose of the expenditure, and limiting the time in which said appropriation shall be expended. All public money shall be paid by the State Treasurer on warrant drawn by the Auditor General." A true copy of Joint Resolution No. 2. CYRUS E. WOODS, Secretary of the Commonwealth.

Number Three. A JOINT RESOLUTION Proposing an amendment to article nine, section eight of the Constitution of Pennsylvania.

Section 8. Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of Pennsylvania, and the same is hereby, proposed, in accordance with the eighteenth article thereof:— That article nine, section eight, be amended to read as follows:— Section 8. The debt of any county, city, borough, township, school district, or other municipality of incorporated district, except as provided herein, and in section fifteen of this article, shall never exceed seven (7) per centum upon the assessed value of the taxable property therein, but the debt of the city of Philadelphia may be increased in such amount that the total city debt of said city shall not exceed ten per centum (10) upon the assessed value of the taxable property therein, nor shall any such municipality or district incur any new debt, or increase its indebtedness to an amount exceeding two (2) per centum upon such assessed valuation of property, without the consent of the electors thereof at a public election in such manner as shall be provided by law, in ascertaining the borrowing capacity of the said city of Philadelphia at any time, there shall be excluded from the calculation and deducted from such debt as much of the debt of said city as shall have been incurred, and the proceeds thereof invested, in any public improvements of any character which shall be yielding to the said city an annual current net revenue. The amount of such deduction shall be ascertained by capitalizing the annual net revenue from such improvement during the year immediately preceding the year in which such assessment and such capitalization shall be estimated by ascertaining the principal amount which would yield such annual net revenue, at the average rate of interest and sinking-fund charges payable upon the indebtedness incurred by said city for such purpose, up to the time of such ascertainment. The method of determining such amount, so to be deducted, may be prescribed by the General Assembly. In incurring indebtedness for any purpose the city of Philadelphia may issue its obligations maturing not later than fifty (50) years from the date thereof, with provision for a sinking-fund sufficient to retire said obligations at maturity, the payment of such sinking-fund to be in equal or graded annual or other periodical installments. Where any indebtedness shall be or shall have been incurred by said city of Philadelphia for the purpose of the

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