OUR GOVERNMENT AND OUR

CONSTITUTION. What kind of a Government has The United States is a

democracy. Answer: The United States is a democracy because the political power

everywhere comes from the people; the will of the people prevails, not only in the country taken as a whole, but in all parts. Would you call our Government

a pure democracy?
Answer: No, for in such the voters directly transact the business of government. What then is our Government?

Answer: The United States is a representative democracy or a repub-Are all the powers of our govern-ment conferred upon one person or

one body of persons?

Answer: No; the government power is divided into three portions: the legislative, the executive and the

Name each of these parts.
Answer: Congress, President and

What are the duties of each? Answer: Congress is the law-making body, the President sees that the laws are executed while the courts decide upon the validity of the law whenever disputes arise. What is our Constitution and what

is its purpose Answer: The United State Constitution is the fixed, permanent law which all citizens and officers of the government must obey.

Since the Constitution is a fixed law, must it remain unchanged? Answer: No; a provision which was wise fifty (50) years ago, might be harmful now. This was recognized and a provision for amending the Constitution was provided.

Describe how amendments may be

Amendments may be passed in two

1. Congress by two-thirds vote of both houses may submit an amend-ment to the States and they may ratify it in their Legislatures, or they may call conventions in their States, and when either three-fourths of the Legislatures or conventions in three-fourths of the States have ratified the amendment, it becomes part of the Constitution.

2. If two-thirds of the State Legislatures apply to Congress, that body must call a National Constitutional Convention, and that convention may submit an amendment to the States, and if three-fourths of the State Legislatures or Conventions in three-fourths of the States ratify the amendment, it becomes a part of the

What two classes of rights are derived from our Constitution?
Answer: Civil and political rights.

What are civil rights? Answer: Those enjoyed as an individual under the sanction of the government, but not related to the government.

What are political rights? Answer: Political rights are the public rights of citizenship, which make the citizen a participator in the affairs of the government.

Who are citizens of the U.S.A.? Answer: The fourteenth amendment says: "All persons born or naturalized in the United States and sub-ject to the jurisdiction thereof are citizens of the United States and of the State in which they reside.'

Under this provision the Supreme Court has adjudged as citizens, all persons born in United States except children of diplomatic agents and hos-tile aliens; all children born in foreign countries whose parents are citizens of the United States. Women of foreign birth who marry citizens of the United States and Indians who pay taxes and no longer live in tribal relations.

How can persons become naturaliz-

Answer: At least two years before he can become a citizen, the alien must appear before a State or Federal court and take an oath of his intention to become a citizen, and re-nounce all allegiance to foreign prince or state, especially the one of which he may be a citizen or subject. He must swear to support the Constitution of the United States. Then after two years or not more than seven, he appears at the Court again, for full admission. If the Judge is satisfied that he has resided in the country for five years, and can speak the English language and write his own name, and that he is a person of good moral character, he is made a citizen. Has he then all the rights of a

native-born? Answer: Yes, except that he can-not become President or Vice Presi-

Do his children thereby become citi-

zens, even if they are not born here?
Answer: They do.
Are any classes of aliens prohibited from becoming citizens?
Answer: Yes; Chinese and Japanese, also persons professing doctrines

of anarchy or who are opposed to organized government. Since citizens of the United States are citizens of the State in which they

reside, does it follow that the rights of citizenship are the same in all states?

Answer: No; the rights of citizens of the United States are not everywhere the same, as each State determines for itself the civil and political liberty that is to be engaged in by its citizens.

Are there not certain rights which are enjoyed in every State?
Answer: There are.
Name these civil rights.

1. That all men have the right of enjoying and defending life and liberty, of acquiring, possessing and protecting property and reputation, and of pursuing their own happiness.

2. That all have a right to worship

God, according to the dictates of their own conscience and that no preference should be given by law on ac-

count of religion and that no person shall be prevented from holding office on account of his religious belief.

3. Trial by jury.
4. Freedom of speech and the printing press, only the citizen to be held responsible for the abuse of this priv-

5. People shall be secure in their persons, houses, papers and possessions against unreasonable searches and seizures.

6. In all criminal prosecutions, ac-6. In all criminal prosecutions, accused shall have the right of speedy trial by an impartial jury; also the right to be heard by himself and his counsel, to meet the witnesses against him face to face, to have power to compel witnesses in his favor to attend the court, and to testify, and he shall not be compelled to testify

7. No persons shall be deprived of his liberty except by due process of

8. No person, for the same offense, shall be put in jeopardy of life or

9. All courts shall be open and everyone shall have justice without sale,

denial or delay. 10 Excessive bail shall not be required, excessive fines imposed nor cruel punishment inflicted.

11. All persons shall be released upon bail by sufficient security, ex-

cept for capital offences. 12. The writ of habeas corpus shall not be suspended, unless in time of

rebellion or invasion.

13. No imprisonment shall be made for debt, except in cases of fraud.

14. All citizens have a right to assemble in a peaceful manner, and petition for redress of grievances. 15. The military power must be kept at all times in strict subordination to the civil power.

16. No soldier in time of peace can be quartered in any home without the consent of the owner.

Is there any such thing as Federal Answer: Yes; the first section of the fourteenth amendment confers distinct citizenship and provides that no State shall abridge its privileges.

### CENTRE HALL.

It is rumored that the Conley farm has been sold.

Edith Boozer is visiting her father, D. A. Boozer. Mrs. Huldah Meyer is stopping at

the Centre Hall hotel at present. Mr. and Mrs. John Kramer are entertaining Mr. Kramer's sister from

Clymer McClenahan and George Crawford are on a motor trip through the New England States. E. M. Huyett, wife and daughter,

Miss Miriam, spent a few days at Niagara Falls and Buffalo. Mrs. Frank Brandt and sons, Joseph and Robert, of Altoona, spent several days at the home of her sister, Mrs.

The Misses Nellie and Mabel Lohr, of Rutledge, Pa., are spending a week at the Bartholomew home. Among others who were entertained in this home recently are Rev. W. W. McIlnay, of Danville, and Miss Orpha Gramley of Spring Mills.

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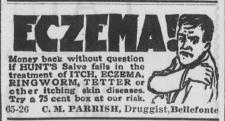


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PROPOSED AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION SUBMITTED TO THE CITIZENS OF THE COMMONWEALTH FOR THEIR APPROVAL OR REJECTION, AT THE ELECTION TO BE HELD ON TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 2, 1920, BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA, AND PUBLISHED 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 section eleven of article sixteen of the Constitution of Pennsylvania.

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:—

Amend section eleven, article sixteen of the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, which reads as follows: or 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, at the place of the intended location, of the intention to apply for such privileges, in such manner as shall be prescribed by law, nor shall a charter for such privilege be granted for a longer period than twenty years," so that it shall read as follows:

The General Assembly shall have the

The General Assembly shall have the power by general law to provide for the incorporation of banks and trust companies, and to prescribe the powers

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

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

Section 1. Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives 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 article nine, section eight, be mended to read as follows:

That article nine, section eight, be amended to read as follows:

Section S. The debt of any county, city, borough, township, school district, or other municipality or 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 city of Philadelphia, at any time, there shall be deducted from such debt so much of the debt of said city as shall have been incurred, or is about to be incurred, and the proceeds thereof expended, or about to be expended, upon any public improvement, or in the construction, purchase, or condemnation of any public utility, or part thereof, whether separately or in connection with any other public utility, or part thereof, whether separately or in connection with any other public introverse to public improvement or public utility, or part thereof, whether separately or in connection with any other public improvement or public utility, or part thereof, operating expenses sufficient to pay the interest and sinking fund charges thereon. The method of determining such amount, so to be deducted, may be prescribed by the General Assembly.

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 sinking-fund sufficient to retire said obligations at maturity, the payment to 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 improvements of said city of Philadelphia for the purpose of the construction or improvements of public works or utilities of any character, from which income or revenue is to be derived by said 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 indebtedness shall 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. 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.

A true copy of Joint Resolution No. 2 CYRUS E. WOODS. Secretary of the Commonwealth.

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

Number One-A. A JOINT RESOLUTION

Proposing an amendment to article three (III) of the Constitution of the Commonwealth of 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 amendment to the Constitution of Pennsylvania be, and the same is hereby, proposed, in accordance with the eighteenth article thereof:—

That article three be amended by adding thereto the following:

ing thereto the following:

Section 34. The Legislature shall have power to classify counties, cities, boroughs, school districts, and townships according to population, and all laws passed relating to each class, and all laws passed relating to, and regulating procedure and proceedings in court with reference to, any class, shall be deemed general legislation within the meaning of this Constitution; but counties, cities and school districts shall not be divided into more than seven classes, and boroughs into not more than five classes.

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

Secretary of the Commonwealth.

Number Two-A

A JOINT RESOLUTION

A JOINT RESOLUTION

Proposing an amendment to article three, section six of the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, so that the subject of an amendment or supplement to a law and the subject to which such law is extended or on which it is conferred shall be clearly expressed in its title.

Be it resolved by the Senate and the 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 six of article three be

thereof:—
That section six of article three be amended so as to read as follows:
Section 6. No law shall be revived, amended, or the provisions thereof extended or conferred, by reference to its title only. So much thereof as is revived, amended, extended, or conferred shall be reenacted and published at length, and the subject of the amendment or supplement and the subject to which such law is extended or on which it is conferred shall be clearly expressed in its title.

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

Number Three-A.

A JOINT RESOLUTION Proposing an amendment to section one article eight of the Constitution of Pennsylvania.

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 amendment to the Constitution of Pennsylvania be, and the same is hereby, proposed, in accordance with the eighteenth article, thereof:—

That section one of article eight, which reads as follows: Be it resolved by the Senate and House "Section 1. Every male citizen twenty-

one years of age, possessing the following qualifications, shall be entitled to vote at all elections, subject, however, to such laws requiring and regulating the registration of electors as the General Assembly may enact:

"First. He shall have been a citizen of the United States at least one month. "Second. He shall have resided in the State one year (or, having previously been a qualified elector. or native-born citizen of the State, he shall have removed therefrom and returned, then six months), immediately preceding the election

"Third. He shall have resided in the election district where he shall offer to vote at least two months immediately preceding the election.

"Fourth. If twenty-two years of age and upwards, he shall have paid, within two years, a State or county tax, which shall have been assessed at least two months, and paid at least one month before the election," be amended so that the same shall read as follows:

Section 1. Every citizen, male or

Section 1. Every citizen male or female of twenty-one years of age, possessing the following qualifications, shall be entitled to vote at all elections, subject, however, to such laws requiring and regulating the registration of electors as the General Assembly may enact: First, He or she shall have been a citizen of the United States at least one month.

Second. He or she shall have resided in the State one year (or, having previously been a qualified elector or nativeborn citizen of the State, he or she shall have removed therefrom and returned, then six months), immediately preceding the election.

Third. He or she shall have resided in the election district where he or she shall offer to vote at least two months im-mediately preceding the election. Fourth. If twenty-two years of age and upwards, he or she shall have paid, within two years, a State or county tax, which shall have been assessed at least two months and paid at least one month before the election.

Fifth. Wherever the words "he," "his,"
"him," and "himself" occur in any section of article eight of this Constitution, the same shall be construed as if written, respectively, "he or she," "his or her,"
"him or her," and "himself or herself."
A true copy of Joint Resolution No. 3.A.

CYRUS E. WOODS, Secretary of the Commonwealth.

Number Four-A. A JOINT RESOLUTION

roposing an amendment to section one
(1) of article fifteen (XV) of the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

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 amendment to the Constitution of Pennsylvania be and the same is hereby, proposed, in accordance with the eighteenth article thereof:

That section one of article fifteen, which reads as follows:

"Section 1. Cities may be chartered whenever a majority of the electors of any town or borough having a population of at least ten thousand shall vote at any general election in favor of the same," be, and the same is hereby, amended to read as follows:

Section 1. Cities may be chartered

read as follows:

Section 1. Cities may be chartered whenever a majority of the electors of any town or borough having a population of at least ten thousand shall vote at any general or municipal election in favor of the same. Cities, or cities of any particular class, may be given the right and power to frame and adopt their own charters and to exercise the powers and authority of local self-government, subject, however, to such restrictions, limitations, and regulations, as may be imposed by the Legislature. Laws also may be enacted affecting the organization and government of cities and boroughs, which shall become effective in any city or borough only when submitted to the electors thereof, and approved by a majority of those voting thereon.

A true copy of Joint Resolution No.

A true copy of Joint Resolution No 4.A.

CYRUS E. WOODS, Secretary of the Commonwealth.

Number 5-A. A JOINT RESOLUTION.

Proposing an amendment to article nine, section seven of the Constitution of 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 amendment to the Constitution of Pennsylvania be, and the same is hereby, proposed, in accordance with the eighteenth article thereof:—

That article nine, section seven beamended to read as follows: Section 7. The General Assembly shall not authorize any county, city, borough, township, or incorporated district to become a stockholder in any company, association, or corporation, or to obtain or appropriate money for, or to loan its credit to, any corporation, association, institution, or individual.

institution, or individual.

This section shall not apply to any contract entered into by the city of Philadelphia under legislative authority with respect to the use or operation of transit facilities, whether furnished by the city or by a private corporation or party or jointly by either or both. Nor shall this section be construed to prohibit the city of Philadelphia from acquiring by contract or condemnation in the franchises and property of any company owning or operating transit facilities, or any part thereof, within its corporate limits or the shares of stock of the corporation owning or operating the same, or any part thereof.

A true copy of Joint Resolution No.

A true copy of Joint Resolution No.

CYRUS E. WOODS, Secretary of the Commonwealth.

Number Six-A. A JOINT RESOLUTION

Proposing an amendment to the Consti-tution of the Commonwealth of Penn-sylvania so as to consolidate the courts of common pleas of Philadelphia

County.

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

be, and the same is nereby, proposed, in accordance with the eighteenth article thereof:

That section six of article five be amended so as to read as follows:

Section 6. In the county of Philadel-phia all the jurisdiction and powers now vested in the several numbered courts of common pleas of that county shall be vested in one court of common pleas composed of all the judges in commission in said courts. Such jurisdiction and powers shall extend to all proceedings at law and in equity which shall have been instituted in the several numbered courts, and shall be subject to such change as may be made by law, and subject to change of venue as provided by law. The president judge of the said court shall be selected as provided by law. The president judges in said court may be by law increased from time to time. This amendment shall take effect on the first day of January succeeding its adoption. In the county of Allegheny all the jurisdiction and powers hall extend to all proceedings at law and in equity which shall have been instituted in the several numbered courts, and shall be subject to such change as may be made by law, and subject to change as may be made by law, and subject to change as may be made by law, and subject to change of venue as provided by law. The president judge of the said court shall be selected as provided by law. The president judge of the said court shall be selected as provided by law. The number of judges in said court may be by law increased from time to time. This amendment shall take effect on the first day of January succeeding its adoption.

CYRUS E. WOODS, Secretary of the Commonwealth.

CYRUS E. WOODS. Secretary of the Commonwealth.

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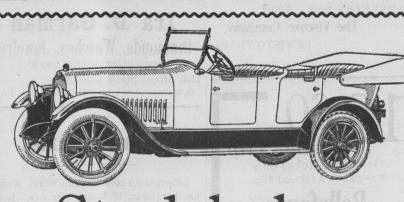
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