

ROLL UP YOUR SLEEVES.

When the scoffers scoff, and the mockers mock, And the knockers stand at the side and knock, Just roll up your sleeves and buckle in, And stick to your task, and you're bound to win.

—Detroit Free Press.

ON PROLONGING HUMAN LIFE.

Is old age a disease? No, it is not a disease, but it is a disease. Neither old age, middle age nor youth are functions of time. They are physical states, the mere expressions of definite incident, forces with which time has no more to do as a factor in causation than a tape measure with the height of a man. This is elementary, obvious and incontrovertible, and the only excuse for stating it as a principle is the fact that it is so generally ignored, not only in popular thought and language, but in philosophical and scientific discussion of the problems relating to human existence.

In casting time as an entity out of physics, Einstein has done no more than earlier thinkers have done for philosophy, yet so powerful is the influence of mere terminology and of allegorical conceptions of natural process that even the pathologist dealing with visible evidences of infection and poison in the tissues of the elderly talks about "conditions normal to the time of life." The assertion that in material hardening and other tissue changes, commonly although not always found in later life, are normal to that age period, is tantamount to asserting that they are due to time, a postulate that cannot really be presented in thought since time is a mathematical abstraction, has only a relative existence and cannot exert a physical influence over anything.

It may seem that I am merely harping on an academic string, but this is no academic question. It involves the demolition of a fallacious principle that has for ages held back the human race from enjoying the full fruits of human intelligence and attaining freedom from the thrall of a mythological conception of the life cycle of man.

Once clear the mind of this paradoxical notion of the causation of old age and we strike at the roots of human misery, of human futility and failure. Today we stand humiliated before the brute creation. What can we, as thinking organisms, report to the jungle as to our custody of human bodies and human lives? True, we have done some commendable things. We have cut down the death rate, both in war and peace, from certain diseases, while at the same time increasing the efficiency of our engines of destruction. We have cut down the death rate in places formerly pestilential, such as places in Havana, but the fact that we talk so much about these things is a pitiful commentary on the ages of ignorance and neglect through which we have passed, while deceiving ourselves with the mechanical trappings of civilization.

In spite of science, culture and the intellect of man, the "genus homo" is carrying at present a greater burden of disease, misery and starvation than any other animal organism. The life cycle of man is not only limited but filled with a mass of pathology, physical and mental, that is due to definite physical causes and preventable by definite physical means.

In considering problems relating to the quality of human life and the lines of its possible future development, we can make little progress unless we work and think in the spirit of Huxley who said "Sit down before your death rate not only limited but filled with a mass of pathology, physical and mental, that is due to definite physical causes and preventable by definite physical means."

Current notions with regard to the duration of human life are based largely upon superficial observation and tradition. True, we are faced by the undeniable fact that one-half of the people die before sixty years of age. A lifetime of seventy years is considered as representing the human life cycle and is supposed to be fixed by biological, if not by a divine, law. In a sense this is true. That is, the human organism has evolved through many phases to a type that resists the unfavorable factors in environment and faults in its own structure for that period. The attacks of streptococci, the insidious effect of poisons formed in the body, as well as those admitted to the body, may be regarded as governed by natural law but it is quite obvious that with larger knowledge of the operation of such laws, man's intelligence can set in motion influences also in accord with natural laws that can profoundly modify the life of man or of other organisms. In earlier times such attempts were more along supernatural than natural lines. Some mysterious and marvelous elipir or charm was sought that would enable mankind to withstand the so-called ravages of time, which we now know were mostly the ravages of micro-organisms. As science gained more light and divested itself of the superstitions and crudities of the alchemist and the medicine man, there was in fact very definite progress made in improving the death rate at certain age periods, chiefly under forty, when communicable and epidemic disease carries off its largest toll. This left untouched, however, the final old age; and even those conditions frankly recognized as disease, such as arterial and kid-

ney changes which claim in this country about 130,000 people yearly between the ages of thirty and sixty, have been wholly neglected, their prevention. These casualties are accepted more or less philosophically as "acts of God," and no definite attempt to reduce the mortality from such causes has been made, as in the case of epidemic and communicable diseases. In fact, the death rate from those chronic maladies has increased in this country during the past thirty years and there has been a favorable influence on the mortality in the later ages of life, although in England and Wales and in the Scandinavian countries, and even in Prussia, the census returns indicate an improvement in the death rate at each age period. Various explanations have been offered for this apparently unfavorable trend, from absolute denial of the accuracy of the records by the optimist who would accept them unhesitatingly if they were pleasant and who does unhesitatingly if they were figures regarding the drop in the death rate from tuberculosis and typhoid, to the theory that it is due to the admixture of foreign stocks with a high mortality from such causes. There is good evidence that a substantial part of the increase in mortality from these organic diseases, in fact, due to this cause, but there is no evidence that native stocks are showing any gain in vitality at the advanced ages. Hence, while the general death rate has been markedly reduced (from 19.6 to 14.2 in the registration area since 1890), there is no indication that the life span has been lengthened. The benefits of scientific progress have been conferred chiefly upon the young, but without apparent assurance that a more favorable condition in later life than has been enjoyed by their ancestors.

Evidently there is work to do along this line and these are the problems that interest most deeply those who joined in founding the Life Extension Institute. These men had no illusions as to the value of mere life extension. The sheltering and pampering and protecting of a defective organism in order to drag out a few more years of a more or less miserable existence would not be a fundamental service to humanity, although the duty of medical science is always to conserve life without regard to the burden that it places on society. The real meaning of life extension work lies in its ideal of living on higher planes of existence, in attaining a broader physical and psychic life, in making the latent resources of mankind and in training man to make the most of his endowments and of his environment. This, it would seem, must inevitably lead to longer life and life so lengthened, would improve social conditions generally and insure an elderly life and old age free from many wretched handicaps.

What warrant have we for assuming that such things are possible? Does the failure thus far materially to increase the life span, in spite of scientific progress, prove that we are engaged in a Sisyphean task and working against nature or some irrevocable higher law? To me the testimony from the field of biology where profound changes have been effected in the life cycles of other organisms, offers a conclusive answer. The human organisms cannot be separated from the rest of living organisms. If it can be shown that life cycles are not pre-ordained or immutably fixed, we may face the problem of extending the human life cycle, of expanding the power of the human organism exactly as we would face such problems in the laboratory when dealing with the fruit fly or the sea urchin or the star fish or the tadpole. There are living organisms such as the redwood tree that have a life cycle apparently limited only by the geologic age in which they live. There are others that live but a day because of obviously faulty structure. Working with the fruit fly, Loeb and others have prolonged the life cycle of this organism 900 per cent merely by keeping it at a lowered temperature and protecting it from adverse external factors, such as infection and poison.

There are numerous similar experiments on record where the so-called definite prolongation of the life span attained. Loeb has emphasized the significance of the result attained with the fruit fly as evidencing the attainment of natural death, that is, death occurring notwithstanding the protection of the organism from all forms of external injury or infection. It was assumed that death finally occurred either from loss of peculiar instances formed by the organs of the creature and necessary to maintain the mechanism of its existence, or the accumulation of poisons which were never thoroughly eliminated from its body, owing to some faults in structure. It is probable that here we have an expression of a fundamental law of life. Barring accident or injury, all organisms die through fault in their structure or their adaptation; because they are poisoned, infected or deprived of essential factors that maintain life. These definite causes of disease, old age and death can actually be grouped under definite categories that will include all possible factors yet to be discovered that could influence the life cycle of man. These categories are as follows: Heredity, Infection, Poison, Food deficiency, Food excess, Hormone deficiency, Hormones as substances essential to maintain the equilibrium of health and the efficient functioning of organs. They are known to be formed in a number of glands and organs, such as the thyroid, adrenals, pituitary, sexual glands, the pancreas and possibly some others. Hormone excess (actually poison), Physical injury or strain, Psychic injury or strain, Physical atrophy, Psychic atrophy.

Clifford once said that from a cubic inch of air omniscient science could reconstruct the whole plan of the universe, and it may be said with equal truth that science fully informed as to the means of protection against the adverse factors named or yet to be named under these categories, could indefinitely prolong human life—and more—indeinitely expand its power.

This, of course, is a mere presentation of a principle and not a prediction. No one with even a smattering of scientific knowledge can doubt that the best of us are merely nibbling at life. Evolution has after many years brought us to a point where we look back with contempt upon the Pithecanthropus Erectus and the Neanderthal man, but it is doubtful whether we are much in advance of the Cro-magnon man whose superior intelligence did not save him from extinction. Despite our civilization which we are wont complacently to speak of as complex, although it is really superficial, there is no evidence that moderns excel in brain power or in intellectual stature the wise men of old. We have more information, we have discovered more about the mechanism of the universe, but the quality of the human organism shows very little evidence of improvement, notwithstanding the current belief in "upward" evolution.

Professor Edward Grant Conklin, in a recent Princeton lecture, has dissented from this view of further upward evolution as applied to man. He sees little probability of a superman appearing and points to evidence of actual physical deteriorations in the modern human type as compared to earlier types. These relate, it is true, to comparatively minor matters such as skeletal changes, decrease in the acuteness of special senses and the like, but there is lacking in the biologic record any evidence of upward development during the historical period. On this subject I have no dogmatic opinion and would not venture to assert that modern man is distinctly inferior physically to ancient types. I have a very positive opinion, however, as to the present condition of man and that is, that he is far below a reasonable standard of animal excellence. Where among wild animals can you find so many individuals with septic teeth, faulty vision, septic tonsils, inefficient bowels, physical asymmetries, flat feet, defective and infected nasal cavities, defective hearing, unhealthy skin, impaired organs and tissues? When postulated a reverse of natural selection through man, it is claimed that the Ancient Egyptians had their tooth troubles.

It may be that Professor Conklin is right and that natural evolution has reached a biological impasse in man, but on this subject we are entitled to hear from the clinician, the physiologist and hygienist, as well as the biologist. Admitted that without help, evolution can do no more, we are at liberty to speculate on the power of intellect to control nature. Huxley postulated a reverse of natural selection through man, it is claimed that the Ancient Egyptians had their tooth troubles. It may be that Professor Conklin is right and that natural evolution has reached a biological impasse in man, but on this subject we are entitled to hear from the clinician, the physiologist and hygienist, as well as the biologist. Admitted that without help, evolution can do no more, we are at liberty to speculate on the power of intellect to control nature. Huxley postulated a reverse of natural selection through man, it is claimed that the Ancient Egyptians had their tooth troubles.

That immense opportunities confront human intelligence, cannot be doubted. That a transformation of the human type is possible with a vast access of power and vision and capacity for bending to its will the resources of nature, is the underlying thesis of this article. Possibly man is but another trial in the "great plan." No less than 10,000,000 species have existed on earth, many of them for vast stretches of time, only to pass out. It may be that another biological cycle will be necessary before the real man comes, nevertheless we find ourselves with a definite hold on facts that were denied to previous civilizations so far as we can learn. We can see definite means of working forward to a practical solution of mysteries that our forefathers placed in the sphere of the supernatural.

From these ambitious reaches of thought, let us come down to earth and ask what really does this all mean to the man on the street? Have we any message for him? Surely there is a direct and practical message. From the sublime to the ridiculous is but a step, but we can reverse the formula and say that from the ridiculous to the sublime is often but a step. Little Tommy Grace with a pain in his face is not sublime, but the change that can be wrought in a human being by the removal of a root abscess often approaches the miraculous as may appear almost as if by the laying on of hands. This does not apply to all root abscesses, but to some, and 62 per cent of people whose teeth we have X-rayed showed root abscesses. I do not mean to convey the impression that all our ills are due to our teeth, but make the point that something at least is known regarding definite menacing factors grouped under the categories I have mentioned as influencing the life cycle and that something is also known regarding definite means of protection. With reasonable cooperation from the individual and from organized society, I have but little doubt but that the span of human life could easily be extended well beyond one hundred years and, what is more to the point, misery and the humiliating limitations squeezed out of it. Too much must not be expected in a decade or in a century, and yet the Egyptians under the third and fourth dynasties emerged from comparative barbarism and in less than a century developed a culture and an engineering and architectural skill that produced the pyramids. Without making predictions or fixing time limits, we can tell our story and do our work, and to use the old phraseology, let "time" do the rest.

First, eugenics is a science to reckon with. If man's intelligence cannot in the course of time reduce the stream of gross deficiency by some means of controlling breeding, then will the real man have to come into his own and that job must be left to some higher race of organisms yet to appear. Dodging the plattitudinous brick-bats that this assertion invites, let us consider the infant who is here. Prenatal care offers definite promise of better equipment for the infant. Infant and child hygiene are even now doing much. Nutritional problems are being solved. Physical training problems are with us. Mental training is baffling the wisest minds and there regularly appear in our leading magazines walls of agony

from educators and philosophers deploring our deficiency in this regard. But what of the young adult cast upon the great ocean of life to strike out for some unknown shore? Our draft examinations told us something about the male and would have told a similar story about the "deadlier of the species" had she been called. In spite of much care in earlier years, the young male in the flush of youth showed deficiencies. He needed just the kind of physical overhauling that he received, only a more thorough one.

Shortly before the war, General Leonard Wood asked me to estimate the probable rejection rate if a draft should be necessary. I answered "50 per cent if we take ages 18 to 45." He replied, "That is conservative, judging from my own observation of recruits examined." You see, General Wood was not an optimist, but just a military and medical scientist, viewing the matter cold-bloodedly, "sitting down before fact as a child." Probably more crimes or at least mistakes have been committed in the name of optimism than in the name of liberty, and we may charge to optimistic amblyopia at least one-fourth of the present world misery, not to speak of the war casualties.

The draft actually revealed about one-third of those examined between the ages 21 and 31 disqualified for active service. The rejection rate rises rapidly with age and at least a 50 per cent rate would have been reached as a total if ages to 45 had been included. There was an excess of 30 per cent in the rate for the entire age group, as against age 21 in our draft and in Great Britain the rejection rate according to Major Comrie, were: age 18-23 per cent, age 23-48 per cent, age 41-69 per cent.

We see this, parallel in the death rate in the population. At age 40 the death rate is about three times what it is at 20. My own predictions were based not only upon many years of observation of life insurance risks, but upon recent evidence derived from the examinations by the Life Extension Institute of many thousands of industrial employees active in their work and others in all walks of life. More than half of these people, forming a cross section of the population down to and including the average active worker in industry but not including the sick and dependent and unemployed, were found in need of some form of medical, dental or surgical treatment, and practically all had at least some slight defect, the correction of which would improve their life prospect if not their immediate condition. In addition to physical defects, faults in living obviously impairing their lives, were found in more than 80 per cent. Errors in diet, exercise and personal

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HOOD'S SARSAPARILLA.

At This Season Loss of Appetite

is very common. In many cases it is due to impure blood, which cannot give the digestive organs the stimulus necessary for the proper performance of their functions.

Thousands know by experience that Hood's Sarsaparilla restores appetite and would advise you to give it a trial this season. It originated in the successful prescription of a famous physician. Get it today. Take Hood's Pills if you happen to need a laxative—they don't grip.

64-34.

By all means! Come in and try this fascinating experiment Mr. Edison's Realism Test

It shows you what to expect of a New Edison in your home—whether it RE-CREATES music with such perfect realism that you feel the presence of the living artist.

Gheen's Music Store, Brockerhoff House Block, BELLEFONTE, PA.

ECZEMA RINGWORM, TETTER or other itching skin diseases. Try a 75 cent box at our risk. C. M. FARRISH, Drugist, Bellefonte

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

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:

Amendment 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, at the place of the intended location, of the intention to apply for such privilege 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 power by general law to provide for the incorporation of banks, 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 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 amended to read as follows:

Section 8. The debt of any county, township, school district, or other municipality or incorporated district, except as provided herein, and in addition to the debt of the city of Philadelphia may be increased in such amount as 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, 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 such city as shall have been incurred or is about to be incurred, and the proceeds thereof expended, or about to be expended, for public improvement, or for the construction, purchase, or condemnation of any public utility, or part thereof, or for any other public improvement, or for any other public utility, or part thereof, whether separately or in connection with any other public improvement, or public utility, or part thereof, may reasonably be expected to yield revenue in excess of the expenses sufficient to pay the interest and sinking fund charges thereon. The method of determining such amount shall be prescribed by the General Assembly.

In incurring indebtedness for any purpose the city of Philadelphia may issue its bonds, not later than ten (10) years from the date thereof, with provision for sinking fund sufficient to pay the interest and sinking fund charges on such bonds, and the amount of the interest and sinking fund charges accruing and due on such bonds, shall be included in 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 the 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.

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 three, section six of the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Section 6. 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 three be amended by adding 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 by each class, and all laws passed relating to, and regulating procedure and proceedings in court with reference to, which shall not be divided into more than seven classes, and boroughs into not more than five classes.

A true copy of Joint Resolution No. 3. CYRUS E. WOODS, Secretary of the Commonwealth.

Number Four. A JOINT RESOLUTION

Proposing an amendment to section one (1) of article fifteen (XV) 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 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 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, regulations, and regulations, as may be imposed by the Legislature. Laws also may be enacted affecting the jurisdiction and government of cities and boroughs, which shall become effective in any city or borough only if approved by the electors thereof, and approved by a majority of those voting thereon.

A true copy of Joint Resolution No. 4. CYRUS E. WOODS, Secretary of the Commonwealth.

Number Five. A JOINT RESOLUTION

Proposing an amendment to article nine, section seven of the Constitution of Pennsylvania.

Section 7. The General Assembly shall not authorize any county, city, borough, township, or other municipality to become a stockholder in any company, association, or corporation, or to obtain or appropriate money for such purpose, credit to, any corporation, association, 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 funded by the city or by a private corporation or party or jointly by either or both. Nor shall this section be construed to prevent the city of Philadelphia from acquiring by contract or condemnation in the franchises and property of any company, owning or operating transit facilities, or stock in such company, or to prevent the city from owning or operating the same, or any part thereof.

A true copy of Joint Resolution No. 5. CYRUS E. WOODS, Secretary of the Commonwealth.

Number Six. A JOINT RESOLUTION

Proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania 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 six of article five be amended so as to read as follows:

Section 6. In the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania 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 number of judges in said court shall be 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 now vested in the several numbered courts of common pleas 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 number of judges in said court shall be increased from time to time. This amendment shall take effect on the first day of January succeeding its adoption.

A true copy of Joint Resolution No. 6. CYRUS E. WOODS, Secretary of the Commonwealth.

Number Seven. A JOINT RESOLUTION

Proposing an amendment to section one, article eight 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 section one of article eight, which reads as follows:

"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 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 native-born 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 immediately 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 this Constitution, the same shall be construed as written, respectively, "he or she," "his or her," "him or her," and "himself or herself."

A true copy of Joint Resolution No. 7. CYRUS E. WOODS, Secretary of the Commonwealth.

Number Four. A JOINT RESOLUTION

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

Section 6. In the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania 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 number of judges in said court shall be increased from time to time. This amendment shall take effect on the first day of January succeeding its adoption.

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

Section 6. In the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania 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 number of judges in said court shall be 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 now vested in the several numbered courts of common pleas 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 number of judges in said court shall be increased from time to time. This amendment shall take effect on the first day of January succeeding its adoption.

A true copy of Joint Resolution No. 6. CYRUS E. WOODS, Secretary of the Commonwealth.

Number Three. A JOINT RESOLUTION

Proposing an amendment to section one, article eight 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 section one of article eight, which reads as follows:

"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.