United States Congress. What is the U.S. Congress?
Answer: It is the most important department of the United States Gov-

Why is it the most important?
Answer: Because both of its houses, the Senate and the House of Representatives, are chosen directly by the people and are answerable to them alone for its acts.

Were both Houses of Congress always chosen directly by the people? Answer: No. Article I, Section 3, of the United States Constitution provided for the election of Senators by the Legislature of the States.

The Seventeenth Amendment provides for their election by the direct vote of the people.

How many Senators are there? Answer: There are two Senators from each State, or 96 in all.

How many members are there in the House of Representatives? Answer: At present there are 435 members. There is one representative from each Congressional District. Every State is divided into Congressional Districts for the purpose of representation; the basis being one Representative for each 211,877 of the population which is determined every ten years by a census taken of all the people. Pennsylvania has thirty-six Representatives, six of whom come from Philadelphia and four from Pittsburgh.

What are the qualifications for a Rrepresentative?

Answer: He must be twenty-five years of age, seven years a citizen of the United States, and a resident of the State in which he is elected. (See Article I, Section 2, of the Constitution.)

For how long a term does a Representative serve? Answer: The term is two years but he may be re-elected any number

of terms. When does the session of Congress

Answer: On the first Monday of December, it convenes by Constitutional authority (last clause of Section 4, Article I).

In case a vacancy occurs in the House, how is it filled? Answer: In case of a vacancy in the representation from any State, the Governor of that State issues a Writ of Election to fill the vacancy. (Article I, Section 2, the next to the last clause.)

Are there ever special sessions of Congress? Answer: Yes. The President has the power to convene Congress in extra sessions on extraordinary occa-

sions. (Section 3, Article II.) What constitutes a quorum in Con-Answer: A majority of all the

members in each house constitutes a Do both branches of Congress meet

at the same time? Answer: When making laws the two Houses must carry on work at the same time, although it is possible for either House to sit alone for a period of not more than three days. (Article I, Section 5, last paragraph.) When did the first Congress of the United States come into exist-

Answer: March 4, 1789, and it expired March 4, 1791, when the second Congress came into power, and so on every two years. The House of Rep-resentatives of the Sixty-seventh Congress will be elected in November, 1920, and will in all probability begin to serve December, 1921. Its term of office begins March 4, 1921, but unless the President calls a special session it will not meet until December,

1921. How many sessions of each Congress are usually held?

Answer: Two; the long and the short sessions.

When does the long session meet? Answer: From December 1st of the year following the Congressional elections until the following spring or summer, according to the amount of business on hand.

When is the short session held? Answer: The short session meets December 1st of the second year after the election and adjourns on March

Who calls a newly assembled House

to order? Answer: The Clerk of the previous House calls them to order, and causes a roll call, and if a quorum is present invites the House to elect a Speaker, who is always chosen among the Representatives. (Last clause of Section 2, Article I.)

What is a quorum Answer: A majority of all members elected, is according to the Constitution, a quorum. (Section 5, Ar-

What are the duties of the Speak-

Answer: He preserves order, puts questions to the House to be voted upon, decides questions of parliamentary law and, above all, he decides which member is to be heard upon the floor. No member may speak or make a motion until he has been recognized by the Speaker.

Is the Senate reorganized at the opening of every Congress like the

Answer: It is not, for while the House is a new body each session, the Senate is a continuous body. Why is this?

Answer: When a Congress expires two-thirds of the members of the Senate retain their seats in the new Congress. (Second paragraph of Section 3 of Article I.)

Who is the presiding officer of the Senate? Answer: The Vice President.

What are the qualifications of U Answer: A candidate for Senator must be thirty years old, have been a citizen of the United States for nine years, and a resident of the State he is to represent.

What salary is received by a Representative? Answer: \$7,500.00 a year, which

s the amount received by a Senator Has the Senate any powers apart from concurring with the House in

making laws? Answer: Yes. The Senate by a two-thirds vote must confirm the appointments of the President, and by the same vote it confirms all treaties. Has the House and special prerog-

Answer: Yes. All bills for raising revenue must originate there and so must impeachments.

How is a bill introduced in Con-

Answer: Any member of either House may introduce a bill. After each day's session the bills so intro-duced are handed to the Speaker who refers them to the proper committee. How are the committees chosen?

Answer. The committees are elected by the House, but the membership is determined by party action before the vote in the House is taken. What are the principal standing

committees? Answer: Ways and Means, Rules, appropriations, the Judiciary, Foreign

Relations, Currency, Commerce, Pensions, Military Affairs, Naval Affairs,

What happens if the Senate does not agree with the House? Answer. A conference Committee

is appointed and a compromise bill is If the President does not sign the bill, can it become a law?

Answer: If the President does not sign a bill within ten days, unless Congress has adjourned, the bill automatically becomes a If the President vetoes a bill, what

becomes of it? Answer. A two-thirds vote in both the House and Senate will pass any oill over the President's veto.

You have described a bill becoming law that was introduced in the House. Cannot a bill be introduced in the Senate as well as the House? Answer: Yes, unless the bill is for the purpose of raising revenue when it must according to the Constitution originate in the House (Article I Sec-

Is there any appeal for the nation from a law passed by Congress? Answer: Yes, an appeal may be made to the Supreme Court of United States, which sits in Wash-

HOOD'S SARSAPARILLA.

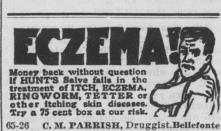
Sick Kidneys

Make Lame Backs.

Cause broken, unrefreshing sleep, and in many cases that tired feeling that makes it so hard to get up in the morning. They also cause loss of appetite, lack of ambition, and other troubles.

Hood's Sarsaparilla contains the medical herbs, barks, roots, etc., that strengthen and tone these organs and relieve their ordinary ailments. Take it.

And if you need a laxative take Hood's Pills,—they work right. 65-35



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.

A JOINT RESOLUTION Proposing an amendment to section eleven of article sixteen of the Constitution of Pennsylvania. Be it resolved by the Senate and House

of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, That the following amendment to the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania be, and the same is hereby, proposed, in accordance with the eighteenth article thereof:—

Amend section eleven, article sixteen of the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, which reads as follows: 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 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 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:—

Relations, Currency, Commerce, Pensions, Military, Affairs, Naval Affairs, Elections, Manufactures, Agriculture, Public Lands and Rivers and harbors. What is the purpose of these committees?

Answer: The work of the House is effected by these committees and every bill must receive the favorable judgment of the Committee to which it has been referred before it can receive corsideration from the House. After the bill is reported favorably by the committee, what becomes of it?

Answer: It is placed on the calendar along with hundreds of others. What then happens to the bill?

Answer: The general rule is, that every bill should wait its turn for consideration; but the real agency which can determine what bills shall be taken from the calendar (and which in fact largely guides the entire proceedings of the House), is the Committee on Rules. This committee has the high privilege of bringing in "special rule, or order, by which a certain time may be appointed for proceedings of the House), is the Committee on Rules. This committee has the high privilege of bringing in a certain time may be appointed for proceedings of the House), is the Committee on Rules. This committee has the high privilege of bringing in a certain time may be appointed for proceedings of the House), is the Committee on Rules. This committee has the high privilege of bringing in a certain time may be appointed for proceedings of the House), is the Committee on Rules. This committee has the high privilege of bringing in a certain time may be appointed for proceedings of the House), is the Committee on Rules. This committee has the high privilege of bringing in a special rule, or order, by which a certain time may be appointed for proceedings of the House), is the Committee on Rules. This committee has the high privilege of bringing in a special rule, or order, by which a certain time may be appointed for proceedings of the House), is the Committee on Rules. This committee has the high privilege of bringing in a special rule, or order, by which a cer That article nine, section eight, be

committee can thus at any time without discussion or delay order any bill to be taken from the calendar for immediate consideration. This Committee on Rules can also determine the conditions of debate, how long members can speak, whether amendments to the bill may be offered or not; when a vote shall be taken.

The first of the committees is the Committee on Rules, and the first of the rule is the Special Rule.

If the House, after discussion passes the bill by a majority vote, what then happens to it?

Answer: It is recorded and a certified copy is taken by the clerk to the Senate (if it originated in the House). What takes place there?

Answer: In the Senate the same process takes place. If the Senate agrees, it is signed by the Vice President, who is the Speaker of the Senate and by the Speaker of the Senate and by the Speaker of the House, and goes to the President, and if he signs it, it becomes a law.

What happens if the Senate does

No 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 obligations maturing no

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

roposing 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 Comnonwealth 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 hereof:—

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.

Secretary of the Commonwealth.

Number Two-A

A JOINT RESOLUTION

A JOINT RESOLUTION

Proposing an amendment to article three, see ion 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 beamended so as to read as follows: 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.

CYRUS E. WOODS, Secretary of the Commonwealth.

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 "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:

"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 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

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:

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 of 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.

Number 5-A.

A JOINT RESOLUTION. Proposing an amendment to article nine, section seven of the Constitution of section seven 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 sighteents. posed, in accordance with the eighteenth article thereof:-That article nine, section seven be amended to read as follows:

amended 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

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

Section 6. In the county of Philadelphia 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 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.

In the county of Allegheny all the jurisdiction and powers now vested in the several numbered courts 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 numand 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 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.

A true copy of Joint Resolution No. A true copy of Joint Resolution No. 6.A.

CYRUS E. WOODS, Secretary of the Commonwealth. 65-31-13t. Shoes

Shoes.

Prices on SHOES Reduced

We have a very liberal reduction on all summer shoes. This reduction is on all Ladies', Misses' and Children's Low Shoes. There is plenty of time to wear low shoes this season and if you are in need of low shoes, look our prices over before you purchase.

Yeager's Shoe Store

THE SHOE STORE FOR THE POOR MAN Bush Arcade Building 58-27 BELLEFONTE, PA.

Come to the "Watchman" office for High Class Job work.

Lyon & Co.

Lyon & Co.

Our buyer has just returned from the principal cities of the East, and has indeed been very fortunate, due to the exceptional low prices which now prevail in the present market, to make rare purchases of quality merchandise at exceptionally low prices. A visit will more than convince you.

A few of the items purchased include one-piece Satin and Serge Dresses; also a very extensive line of All-wool Jersey Dresses in all shades, including the newest-those of marine and elk. These are very beautiful and you are cordially invited to inspect same.

Suggestions for Milady's Fall and Winter Wardrobe:

Undergarments

The celebrated brand "Dove" Undermuslins in satin, silk and

Dress Goods

Wool Poplins, Serges, Batistes, Broad cloths and last but not least, the beautiful Plaids with their rare color combinations, which undoubtedly will be very much in demand this season.

Hosiery

Our stock is now complete with Hosiery of the better grade in ladies' full fashioned and seamed back, silk, mercerized lisle and

School days are almost here and the kiddies will be in need of school hose. We have them in all popular colors, and they are hard to wear out.

Come in soon. Your visit will be appreciated.

Lyon & Co. 64-10 Lyon & Co.