Democratic Watchman.

Bellefonte, Pa., October 15, 1920.

## DAN McCANN AND UNCLE SAM.

**Said** Dan McCann to a foreign man who worked at the self-same bench,
"Let me tell you this," and for emphasis, he flourished a monkey wrench,
"Don't talk to me of this bourjouissee, don't open your mouth to speak
Of your socialists or your anarchists, don't mention the Bolsheveek,
For I've had enough of this foreign stuff, I'm sick as a man can be
Of the speech of hate, and I'm tellin' you straight that this is the land for me!"

"If you want to brag, just take that flag, an 'boast of its field of blue,
An' praise the dead an' the blood they s'ed for the peace of the likes o' you.
I'll hear no more," and he waved once more, his wrench in a forceful way,
"O' the cunning creed of some Russian breed. I stand for the U. S. A.!
I'm done with your fads, and your wild-eyed lads, don't flourish your flag o' red
Where I can see, or at night ther'll be tall candles around your bed."

"So tip your hat to a flag like that! Thank God for its stripes an' stars!
Thank God you're here where the roads are clear, away from your kings and czars.
I cant just say what I feel today, for I'm not a talkin' man,
But first an' last, I am standin' fast for all that's American.
So don't you speak of the Bolsheveek, it's sick of that stuff I am,
One God, one flag is the creed I brag! I'm boostin' for Uncle Sam."

—Holyoke Transcript.

## LESSONS IN CITIZENSHIP.

### Election Laws.

LESSON VII.

NOMINATING (Primary) ELECTIONS.

What is the purpose of Primary Election?

Answer: The chief purpose of Nominating or Primary Elections is to give to every voter a thorough opportunity to test the Candidates for public office prior to their final election.

How are the Primaries safeguarded?

Answer: The Primaries in Pennsylvania since 1913 are held at one time under a uniform law.

What are the main features of the Uniform Primary Act of 1913?

Answer: One Primary shall be held each year in every election district in the Commonwealth in which nominations are to be made, and delegates and alternate delegates to National Party Conventions, State Committeemen, or party officers, including members of the National Committee are to be elected.

When are the Primary elections held?

Answer: The Primaries shall be held on the third Tuesday in September in all odd numbered years and on the third Tuesday in May, in all even numbered years.

What is the Primary called that is held on the third Tuesday in September?

Answer: The Primary held on the third Tuesday in September is known as the Fall Primary while the one held on the third Tuesday in May is known as the Spring Primary.

What candidates are nominated at the Spring Primary?

Answer : Candidates for all offices to be filled at the General election are nominated at the Spring Primary.

What candidates are nominated at the Fall Primary?

Answer: Candidates for all offices to be filled at the municipal election are nominated at the Fall Primary. This includes all Borough and Township officers.

How are the Primaries conducted?

Answer: Primaries must be conducted in conformity with the laws governing the conduct of general elections, in so far as the same are not modified by the provisions of the Uniform Primary Act; or are not inconsistent with its terms, provided that no elector shall be permitted to receive any assistance in marking his ballot unless he makes affidavit that he cannot read the names on the ballot, or that by reason of physical disability, he is unable to mark his ballot.

Who bears the expenses of holding Primary Elections?

Answer: Each county of the Commonwealth is required by law to bear and pay expenses of holding the Primary in said county.

What are the qualifications for electors at Primary elections?

Answer: The qualifications for electors at Primary elections are the same as the qualifications for electors at a General election, except that with respect to the payment of taxes, it shall be sufficient if an elector shall have paid within two years before the next succeeding election a State or County tax which shall have been assessed at least two months before the said election and paid on or before the day of the Primary and in cases where personal registration is required, his qualifications and identity must be proved in the same manner, which electors in the election districts in which he offers to vote are, or hereafter may be required by law to prove their qualification or identity on election day, and he may be challenged, as at elections.

What ballot can an elector demand at a Primary election?

Answer: Each elector shall have the right to receive the ballot of the party for which he is enrolled provided that if he is challenged, he shall be required to make an oath or affirmation that at the last preceding election he voted for a majority of the Candidates of the party to which he claims to belong.

In determining the number of candidates voted for at a presidential election, how are the group of presidential electors counted?

Answer: The group of presidential electors shall be counted as two candidates in counting the number of candidates voted for at a presidential election.

If an elector who has been challenged at a Primary election takes an affidavit that he voted for a majority of the candidates of the party for which he asks a ballot, shall he be entitled to receive that party ballot?

Answer: After executing such an affidavit, the voter shall be entitled to receive the desired party ballot and to cast his vote according to law.

If the voter refuses or is unable to take such an affidavit can he secure the party ballot?

Answer: No, if he is unwilling or unable to execute such an affidavit, he shall be denied the party ballot, but he shall not be deemed thereby to be guilty of any violation or attempted violation of the Primary Law.

What happens in case two party candidates receive an equal number of votes at a primary election?

Answer: In case of a tie at any Primary election, the candidates receiving the tie vote shall cast lots before the County Commissioners or before the Secretary of the Commonwealth, as the case may be, on the third Friday after the Primary and the one to whom the lot shall fall shall be entitled to the nomination.

Suppose the tie vote is not authoritatively determined by the third Friday after the Primary what action is taken?

Answer: If the tie vote has not been determined authoritatively until after the third Friday, then the day for casting of the lot shall be the second day after the tie vote is determined.

For the purpose of casting lots to decide a tie vote must the candidates appear in person?

Answer: No, the candidates may appear in person or by proxy appointed in writing.

Is there any penalty attached to voting or trying to vote at the Primaries without possessing the proper qualifications?

Answer: Any person who votes or attempts to vote at the Primary knowing that he does not possess the qualifications of a voter at such Primary or who shall have unlawfully in his possession an official ballot outside the polling place, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be sentenced to pay a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars or to undergo imprisonment for a period not exceeding one year, or either or both at the discretion of the Court.

What penalty is attached to voting or attempting to vote more than once at a Primary?

Answer: Any person convicted of voting or attempting to vote more than once at a Primary election shall be sentenced to pay a fine not exceeding five thousand dollars or to undergo imprisonment for a period not exceeding three years or either or both at the discretion of the Court.

What penalty is attached to attempting to influence the vote of an elector who is being assisted at the polls?

Answer: Any person who shall assist a voter in marking his ballot contrary to the provisions of the law, or who shall attempt to influence the vote of the voter whom he is assisting or who shall mark the vote in any other way than that requested by the voter, whom he is assisting, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be required to pay a fine not exceeding Five Hundred Dollars or to undergo imprisonment for a period not exceeding one year or either or both at the discretion of the Court.

Is there any penalty for a voter making an affidavit falsely, as to his inability to read the names on the ballot or that by reason of physical disability he is unable to mark the ballot?

Answer: Yes. Any voter making such an affidavit falsely or any voter permitting another person to mark his ballot without having made an affidavit of his inability to read the names on the ballot, or of his physical inability to mark his ballot shall be considered guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction shall pay a fine not exceeding Five Hundred Dollars, or undergo imprisonment for a period not exceeding one year or either or both at the discretion of the Court.

What penalty is attached to offering a gift to an elector to influence him to vote or refrain from voting for a candidate at a Primary election?

Answer: Any person who shall be convicted of directly or indirectly promising or offering to give any gift or reward in money, goods or other valuable thing to any person with intent to induce him to vote or to refrain from voting for any particular candidate or candidates, at any Primary; or shall directly or indirectly procure for or offer, or promise to procure for such person, any gift or reward with the intent to influence such person to give his vote or to refrain from giving his vote for any particular candidate or candidates, shall be sentenced to pay a fine not exceeding Five Hundred Dollars or to undergo imprisonment for a period of years not exceeding three; or either or both at the discretion of the Court.

Does the law permit police officers in or near a polling place during a Primary election?

Answer: No. A police officer in commission whether in uniform or in citizen's clothes is not permitted to be within one hundred feet of a polling place, during a Primary election, unless while exercising his privilege of voting, or for the purpose of serving a warrant or in case of a disturbance of the peace.

Can a police officer who breaks this law be punished?

Answer: Yes, a police officer found without reason within a hundred feet of a polling place on Primary election day is guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction shall be sentenced to pay a fine not exceeding One Hundred Dollars, or undergo imprisonment for a term not exceeding one year or either or both at the discretion of the Court.

Can a candidate withdraw his name from a nominating petition?

Answer: Yes. Before the Primary any candidate may withdraw his name by a request in writing signed by him and acknowledged before a notary public or justice of the peace, if said request is filed with the Secretary of the Commonwealth (in case the nomination papers are on file with the Secretary of the Commonwealth), or in all other cases with the County Commissioners, at any time before four o'clock of the Friday next succeeding the last day for filing nomination petitions.

When are overseers appointed for a Primary election, and what are their duties?

Answer: Upon the petition of five or more citizens who are lawful voters of any election district setting forth that the appointment of overseers is a reasonable precaution to secure fairness of the Primary in said district, it shall be the duty of the Court of Common Pleas of the proper County in its discretion to appoint two overseers of election in said district.

What is the work of the overseers so appointed?

Answer: These overseers are entitled to remain within the polling place during the casting and the counting of the ballots.

Are the interests of the Candidates in a Primary guarded in any way?

Answer: Yes, every candidate shall be entitled to appoint two watchers in each election district in which such candidate is to be voted for. These watchers must be qualified electors of the district.

What privilege is granted to these watchers?

Answer: They are allowed to remain in the room outside the enclosed space.

How can these watchers be identified?

Answer: Each watcher is provided with a certificate from the County Commissioners stating his name and the name of the candidate appointing him, and if requested he is required to show this certificate.

Is there any way in which candidates may be nominated after the Primaries have been held?

Answer: Yes, the law provides a supplemental proceeding for the nomination of candidates for any office by certified nomination papers.

Is any particular form necesseary to use in making out such papers?

Answer: Yes, special blank forms are furnished by the Secretary of the Commonwealth, and no other form shall be used for such purpose.

By whom must nomination papers be signed?

Answer: Nomination papers must be signed by qualified electors of the State electoral district or division as the case may be, and filed in the proper office.

If the nomination is for any office to be filled by the voters of the State at large, how many signatures of electors is necessary?

Answer: In such case, the number of qualified electors of the State signing such nomination papers must be at least one-half of one per cent. of the largest vote cast for any State officer elected in the State at the last preceding election, at which time a State officer was voted for.

How many voters' signatures are required in the case of all other nominations?

Answer: In the case of all other nominations, the number of electors of the electoral district or division signing such nomination papers must be two per cent. of the largest entire vote for any officer elected at the last preceding election in the district or division for which such nomination papers are made.

Does any elector signing a nomination paper have to add anything to his signature?

Answer: Yes, each elector must add to his signature, his place of residence and occupation.

Can any person sign more than one paper for the same office?

Answer: No person may subscribe to more than one nomination for each office to be filled.

What must accompany the nomination paper when it is filed?

Answer: An affidavit must accompany the nomination paper, in which at least five of the signers of the nomination papers vouch for the signatures on said paper, and also vouch for the qualifications of the signers.

Where are nomination papers filed and how long before election?

Answer: Nomination papers for Candidates for the offices of Presidential electors and members of the House of Representatives of the United States and for State offices including those of Judges, Senators and Representatives shall be filed with the Secretary of the Commonwealth, at least sixty days before the day of such election.

Nomination papers for candidates for all other offices shall be filed with the County Commissioners of the respective counties, at least twenty-eight days before the day of such election.

The Primaries shall be conducted by the regular election boards duly elected under existing or future laws, who shall receive the same compensation for their services as they shall receive at General elections.

Inspectors of elections shall have the right to appoint clerks to assist them as at elections, who shall receive the same compensation that the clerks receive for similar services at the elections.

What action is necessary for election of officers and clerks before entering upon their duties?

Answer: The election officers and clerks must be sworn and execute written oaths before entering upon their duties.

What hours are the polls open on Primary election days?

Answer: The polls are open from 7 a. m. to 7 p. m.

Are any candidates voted for upon a Non-Partisan Ballot?

Answer: Yes. Candidates for the office of Judge of any Court of record in this State, and for all elective offices of cities of the second class are now voted for, upon a separate Non-Partisan column or ballot.

Of what advantage is this to the voter?

Answer: The voter does not have to declare himself a member of any political party in order to vote for Non-Partisan candidates.

How many judicial candidates then, can the voter cast his vote for at a Primary?

Answer: No elector at a Primary, however, even with such a ballot may vote for more judicial candidates than he would be entitled to vote for at the General elections.

How are the names of Candidates for any office placed upon the Primary ballot?

Answer: The names placed on the Primary ballots are taken from nomination petitions signed by a sufficient number of qualified electors and attested before a notary public and filed with the Secretary of the Commonwealth or the County Commissioners, according to the office to be filled.

With whom are nomination petitions filed in the case of judicial candidates?

Answer: Nomination petitions for judicial candidates must be filed with the Secretary of the Commonwealth at least four weeks prior to the Primary.

How many electors are required to sign such a petition?

Answer: If it is for the office of Judge to be filled by a vote of the electors of the State at large, there must be the signatures of at least one hundred qualified electors in each of at least five counties.

## Women to Raise Fund Election Day.

A striking plan has been adopted by the Anna Howard Shaw memorial committee to obtain contributions on election day. Director Cortelyou, director of public safety, has issued an order granting permission for women sentinels to stand outside of each of the polling places in the city on November 2. Each sentinel will carry a banner and collection box. As the woman voters go to the polls to cast their first ballots they will be reminded of the fight Doctor Shaw made in bringing about the adoption of the suffrage amendment and a thank offering will be asked.

The idea on the election day sentinels originated in Philadelphia, but it has spread all over the country and has been enthusiastically adopted in many places, Pittsburgh, New York, Boston and Chicago being among them. Suffragists will act as sentinels. Mrs. George A. Piersol, chairman of the Philadelphia League of Women Voters, will organize and command an army of more than 1000 women. Male voters will not be asked to contribute, but if they make offerings they will not be refused.

All of the money derived from the plan will go to swell the $500,000 memorial fund which was authorized at the meeting of the National Woman Suffrage Association in Chicago last winter. At that time the name of the association was changed to the National League of Women Voters. Doctor Shaw was president of the association from the time of the retirement of Susan B. Anthony until Doctor Shaw's death, which occurred just on the eve of the suffrage victory.

Because Doctor Shaw was eminently practical, it was decided that her memorial would best be in the form of some educational endowment. So the money will be divided equally between Bryn Mawr College to endow a foundation in politics, and the Woman's Medical College of Pennsylvania, to endow a foundation in preventive medicine. As the institutions are in or near Philadelphia, the headquarters of the memorial committee are located there. Mrs. John O. Miller, of Pittsburgh, is chairman of the fund. National headquarters are in the Finance Building.

## Millions Paid for Killed and Injured.

Harrisburg, Pa.—More than $23,000,000 has been paid to persons injured and relatives of those killed in industrial accidents in Pennsylvania during the last four years, according to figures made public by Dr. Clifford B. Connelley, Commissioner of the Department of Labor and Industry. During that period the Bureau of Workmen's Compensation had reports of 936,838 industrial accidents, of which 13,477 resulted fatally.

So far this year, the Bureau has paid compensation claims aggregating $4,592,718 for deaths and injuries suffered in the industries of this State. About $1,500,000 of that amount was compensation for fatalities.

In the first eight months of 1920, 1,763 fatal accidents have occurred in Pennsylvania plants, and there have been 115,954 accidents of all sorts in the establishments.

Since January 1, there have been 456 eyes lost, 47 arms, 201 hands, 68 legs and 92 feet. Twenty-one workers were totally disabled by having backs broken, heads injured so that insanity resulted, or bodies mutilated so that they were unable to resume work. There has been $1,430,127 awarded to persons who suffered injuries of this type.

MEDICAL.

# Throw Out the Line

**Give Them Help and Many Bellefonte People Will be Happier.**

"Throw Out the Life Line"—

Weak kidneys need help.

They're often overworked—they don't get the poison filtered out of the blood.

Will you help them?

Doan's Kidney Pills have brought benefit to thousands of kidney sufferers.

Bellefonte testimony proves their worth.

Mrs. Edward Sunday, 244 Lamb St., Bellefonte, says: "I have used Doan's Kidney Pills and have always been greatly benefitted by them when suffering from kidney trouble. I cannot speak too highly of Doan's after what thy have done for me."

Price 60c, at all dealers. Don't simply ask for a kidney remedy—get Doan's Kidney Pills—the same that Mrs. Sunday had. Foster-Milburn Co., Mfrs., Buffalo, N. Y. 65-41

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.

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:—

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, 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 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:—

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 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, or facility thereof, if such public improvement or 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 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.

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 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, 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:

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

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 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. 2.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.

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 elcetions, 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 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:

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. 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 be 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.

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. 5.A.

CYRUS E. WOODS,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

Number Six-A.

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 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 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.

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

CYRUS E. WOODS,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

65-31-13t.