

SAYS OHIO'S VOTE WILL ELECT COX.

Dr. Chancellor, Noted Educator, Predicts State Will Give Him 250,000 Majority.

New York.—That Governor Cox will be elected President in November, carrying Ohio by 250,000 majority, is the confident prediction of Dr. William Estabrook Chancellor, noted writer, educator and political student, in a letter published in the New York Times for September 26.

Dr. Chancellor, who has held the chair of political and social science, history and other studies in several of the leading universities of this country, bases his prediction of the result in Ohio upon a careful survey of the situation in that State. He asserts that Senator Harding will even lose the ward in which he lives, the city of Marion and the county.

The people of Senator Harding's home city, Dr. Chancellor said, know that he is a "political acrobat." He declares that Indiana, knowing the facts concerning the candidates, will vote as Ohio does in the coming election.

DR. CHANCELLOR'S LETTER.

In the following letter Dr. Chancellor sets forth the reasons upon which he predicates his conclusion.

Wooster, Ohio, Sept. 14, 1920.
To the Editor of The New York Times:

As an observer I was present at the Republican National convention in Chicago. Since that time I have visited in a score of cities in Wisconsin, Illinois, Indiana and Ohio, and was a delegate to the Ohio State Democratic Convention. Much of my travel has been on traction lines where I have met many people in various walks of life. I have spent three days in Marion, and have investigated the political conditions in Dayton. If the Republicans are basing their hopes of victory upon Ohio and the Middle West, I am at a loss to discover anything whatever for such a basis. Governor Cox will carry Ohio by a quarter of a million votes.

Owing to the workmen's compensation act and to the fact that in the industrial struggles of this State under Governor Cox no shot has ever been fired, labor will cast an almost solid vote for him, and be enthusiastic in so doing.

FOR HIM ON HIS RECORD.

Owing to the great improvement in public education due to the school code in the three administrations of the Governor, practically all schoolmen and schoolwomen of the State of any length of experience are his warm personal supporters. In visiting teachers' institutes and summer college sessions at many points, I have been amazed at the virtual unanimity of this support and at its vigorous public statement, unusual in ordinarily restrained educators. As is well known, there is a great preponderance among college professors of support for the League of Nations; and the same preponderance will be found among preachers as well. Ministers who have never before talked politics are talking for the League according to the present covenant.

One of the most popular acts ever operative in our State is the so-called Smith One Per Cent. act, limiting taxation. This holds the farmers in line, for the Democrats sponsored it and have stood by it. The law was prepared by our famous Judson Harmon. Upon the State ticket there are two very strong candidates, one of them A. V. Donahey, who has been State Auditor for eight years, the present candidate for Governor to succeed Cox; and W. A. Julian, a Cincinnati manufacturer, who happens for good reason to be very popular among working people, Senatorial candidate.

These men are opposed by former Governor F. P. Willis, during the war a mild pacifist, and by former Mayor Harry L. Davis, of Cleveland, who laid the city wide open. These will prove to be very weak candidates. Cox, Donahey and Julian make a trio that will lead tens of thousands of former Republicans to vote the Democratic ticket, and will hold every Democrat in line. The Auditor is a veritable watchdog of the Treasury, a brilliant political writer, and a persuasive platform man, and happens to be poor, with a family consisting of a wife and ten children. He will get the highest vote.

WOMEN FAVOR COX.

Of course any one who predicts what women will do—even a woman who so predicts—runs unfamiliar chances in politics. To us, it appears that the women will vote for the League. Here Cox will lose no feminine support as being a "wet," for the sufficient reason that he enforced, even in Cincinnati, the Sunday Closing act and as Governor signed the then unpopular Crabbe Prohibition Enforcement act, both antedating by several years the Volstead act and national prohibition.

The battle will be fought here in Ohio. It is improbable that the man who carries Ohio will lose the election. Indiana will vote as Ohio votes, knowing the facts intimately. Born of a family from forefathers who came into this State in the eighteenth century, with kinsmen in a score of different countries, to myself it looks like a Democratic certainty, overwhelmingly so. Harding will lose the ward in which he lives, the city and the county. There he is known for what in fact he is, a political accident.

WM. ESTABROOK CHANCELLOR.

Another war has begun in the Near East. Word was received that Armenia has formally declared war against the Turkish Nationalists. The Turkish Nationalists have occupied Sari-Kamish and are moving upon the great Black Sea port of Batum.

1st Scout—I've lived on vegetables only, for two weeks.
2nd Scout—That's nothing. I've lived on earth for a number of years.

PENNSYLVANIA'S FORESTS.

Short Talks on the Forests and the Lumber Situation.

By Gifford Pinchot, Chief Forester of Pennsylvania.

FORESTRY A BUSINESS PROPOSITION.

Forestry may be defined in several ways. It is the art of raising repeated crops of timber on soil unsuited for agriculture. It is the common sense way to handle woodlands for what they can produce. I think the best definition of forestry, however, is that it is the art of handling forest land in such a way that it will be of the greatest service to man.

Forestry should be practiced by all persons who own their timber lands. Unless it is practiced, these lands can not produce what they should produce, either in returns to the owner or benefit to civilization. It is strictly a business proposition.

It was on June 13, 1898, that the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania bought its first piece of forest land, and started the practice of forestry. From then until now the Commonwealth has purchased lands in different parts of the State until its present holdings amount to 1,077,520 acres. In these twenty-two years the Commonwealth has paid to townships for school and road purposes \$562,419.77 in taxes on its forest lands.

Purely as a business investment the state forests show up as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Item, Amount. Total purchase price, \$2,456,300.08. Total amount expended for administration, development and improvement, \$3,613,211.85. Total investment and expenditure, \$6,069,511.93. Present value of forests, \$11,000,000.00. Total investment and expenditure, \$6,069,511.93. Net gain on investment, \$4,930,488.07.

In other words, the State is about five million dollars better off than if it had never bought and paid for an acre of forest land, and in addition it is growing large amounts of lumber and wood which will be ready for the use of the people just when they will be needing it most.

The town of Zurich in Switzerland has for centuries had what amounts to a wood-lot of several thousand acres. It has been under careful management since long before Columbus discovered America. During all that time it has produced crop after crop of valuable timber, the young trees growing up to take the place of the old trees as they are cut down. The point is that the forest is conserved and renewed instead of being destroyed by lumbering.

Not only is it not destroyed, but it becomes steadily more valuable and its products more important every year. It produces annually from every acre a net revenue about three times as large as the amount Pennsylvania has paid per acre for the forest lands it owns; and unless the forest is destroyed by violence or fire, will keep on doing it for centuries to come.

I speak of the City forest of Zurich from personal knowledge, because I got part of my training in forestry under its maples and ashes, its beeches and spruces, and because I have visited it again and again as one of the most interesting and instructive forests in Europe.

Remarkable as this forest is, it does not stand alone. I know of many towns in Europe whose whole municipal expense before the war was paid from the annual net revenue of their forests; and the beauty of it is that under wise methods of cutting the longer these forests are operated, the more timber is cut from them under skillful management, the more timber they produce, and the greater is their net return. Forestry with them means an endless succession of valuable timber crops from the same land.

We can do the same thing in Pennsylvania if we want to.

—Subscribe for the "Watchman."

Think of 52 splendid weekly issues of the best reading—all of it from original sources—the widest variety—equal to 35 volumes, and adapted to every age in the family.

That means a year of The Youth's Companion. And what it means to the family life cannot be computed. Splendid Serial Stories in weekly (not monthly) portions sustain high interest, 200 short stories, exceptional articles by exceptional authorities, special pages for the family, the boys, the girls, strong, mature minds prize The Companion's editorial page, every one enjoys its humor, and all hands soon find it "one of the family."

One paper for all the family. The Companion takes the place and saves the price of several publications.

Still \$2.50 for a year of 52 issues, but this price not guaranteed beyond January 1st, next.

- 1. The Youth's Companion—52 issues in 1921.
- 2. All remaining weekly 1920 issues.
- 3. The Companion Home Calendar for 1921. All the above for \$2.50.
- 4. McCall's Magazine for 1921, \$1.50—the monthly fashion authority. Both publications for only \$3.50.

THE YOUTH'S COMPANION, 65-26 C. M. FARRISH, Druggist, Bellefonte, Pa.

ITCH! Money back without question if HUNT'S Salve fails in the treatment of ITCH, SCAB, RINGWORM, TETTER or other itching skin disease. Try a 75 cent box at our risk. 65-26 C. M. FARRISH, Druggist, Bellefonte.

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 the Commonwealth 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 or ordinance of the Commonwealth, except in pursuance of a 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 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 addition to the debt herein provided for, shall not exceed seven (7) per centum upon the assessed value of the taxable property thereof, nor shall any such municipality or district incur any debt or increase its indebtedness to an amount exceeding two (2) per centum upon such assessed value of property, without the consent of the electors thereof at a public election in such manner as shall be provided by law. The following shall be the assessed value of the city of Philadelphia, at any time, there shall be deducted from such debt so much as has been incurred, or is about to be incurred, and the proceeds thereof expended, or about to be expended, for the construction, purchase, or condemnation of any public utility, or part thereof, or for any 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 the amount 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 at any time, but not later than fifty (50) years from the date thereof, with provision for sinking fund sufficient to retire said debt, and the amount of the payment to such sinking fund to be in equal or graded annual or other periodic installments. Where any indebtedness shall be or shall have been incurred by said city of Philadelphia for the purpose of the construction or improvement of any public works or utilities of any character, which may or may not be derived by said city, or which may be used in the construction of wharves or docks owned or to be owned by said city, such obligations may be included in the amount of the interest and sinking fund charges, according to 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 pay such 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.

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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 3. The Legislature shall have power to classify counties, cities, boroughs, school districts, and townships according to population, and all laws passed hereafter on such class and all laws passed relating to, and regulating procedure and proceedings in court, with reference to, such classification shall be 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, the subject of an amendment or supplement to a law and the subject to which such law is extended or on which it 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 or extended, shall be re-enacted and published at length, and the subject of the amendment or supplement to a law or 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 JOINT RESOLUTION
Proposing an amendment to section one of 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" appear in the Constitution, the same shall be construed as if written, respectively, "he or she," "him or her," "him or herself," and "himself or herself."

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

Number Four-A.
A JOINT RESOLUTION
Proposing an amendment to section one (I) 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 election in favor of the same, and the same is hereby, amended to read as follows:—
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