

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS; HOW THEY FUNCTION.

The following questions and answers detail the manner of explaining the functions of presidential electors...

Few people have a real understanding of just what the electoral college means, therefore we publish this digest by J. Oscar Enrich, editor of "The Voter's Guide."

I. What is an Electoral Vote?

See Answer to Question II.

II. How is the number of Electoral Votes of a State Governed, or ascertained?

Article II, section I of the United States Constitution provides that each State shall appoint, in such manner as the Legislature may direct, a number of Electors equal to the combined representation of the State in the House of Representatives and the Senate.

The Seventeenth Amendment to the United States Constitution provides that "The Senate of the United States shall be composed of two Senators from each State."

Under Title II, Section 2 of the United States Code, it provides that the House of Representatives shall be composed of four hundred and thirty-five (435) members to be apportioned among the several States.

Pennsylvania's apportionment is thirty-six (36) Representatives. The combined number of Representatives and Senators in Congress would therefore be thirty-eight (38) which governs the number of Electors Pennsylvania is entitled to under the United States Constitution.

III. Assuming that the number of Electoral Votes of a State are determined by the number of Representatives in Congress and Senators, what then determines the number of Congressmen of a State?

Members of the House of Representatives are apportioned among the various States according to population, by an Act of Congress usually passed, though not always, soon after each decennial census. Under the Thirteenth census (1910) the Act of August 8th, 1911, sec. 1137 U. S. Statutes at Large, p. 13, was passed giving Pennsylvania thirty-six (36) Representatives. (Title 11, sec. 2, U. S. Code. See also U. S. Constitution, Art. 1, sec. 2, and 14th Amendment, sec. 2.)

The Pennsylvania Statute of May 10, 1921, P. L. 444 divides the State into thirty-six (36) Congressional districts.

IV. Explain how a Presidential Elector is nominated (i. e., how his or her name can be placed on the ballot).

Section 18 of the Pennsylvania Primary Act of July 12, 1913, P. L. 719 provides as follows:

"The nominee of each political party for the office of President of the United States shall, within thirty days after his nomination by the National Convention, nominate as many persons to be the candidates of his party for the office of Presidential elector as the State is entitled to. If, for any reason, the nominee of any political party for the office of President of the United States fails or is unable to make the said nominations within the time herein provided, then the nominee of such party for the office of Vice-President of the United States shall, as soon as may be possible after the expiration of said thirty days, make the nominations."

The names of such nominees, with their post-office addresses, shall be certified immediately to the Secretary of the Commonwealth by the nominee for the office of President or Vice-President, as the case may be, making the nominations."

Complying with the above statute the person nominated as a candidate for the office of President or Vice-President of the United States by a political party at a National Convention nominates thirty-eight (38) persons as candidates for the office of Presidential Electors of a given Political Party who are to be voted for at the next General Election. (Nov. 6, 1928.)

Two persons are nominated as Candidates-at-Large and thirty-six (36) persons are nominated as District Candidates, the thirty-eight (38) Electors so nominated to be voted by the electors of this State.

The names of candidates for the office of Presidential Electors are usually suggested to the nominee for the office of President or Vice-President by the State Committee of each Political Party. After the certificate of nomination is prepared, it is sworn to and filed in the office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth.

V. Can a Presidential Nominee secure the popular vote of the Nation and still lose the Electoral Vote of a State? Explain in detail.

Under the Twelfth Amendment of the United States Constitution ratified Sept. 25, 1804, the people do not vote directly for President or Vice-President but they vote for the Electors nominated by the respective political parties. The Electors meet at the November Election at the State Capitol (Harrisburg) at 12 o'clock on the second Monday of January following and ballot for a President and Vice-President. They must cast separate ballots for a President and Vice-President and record the number of votes cast for each and certify and transmit them to the President of the Senate at Washington.

VI. Explain how the Electoral Vote of a State can be split.

Pennsylvania is entitled to thirty-eight (38) Electors. If the voter desires to divide his vote among candidates from different groups of Presidential Electors, he should make a cross-mark (x) in the appropriate square to the right of the name of

each candidate for Presidential Elector for whom he desires to vote.

By voting a split ticket the people might choose thirty-six (36) Republican Electors and two (2) Democratic Electors or vice-versa.

VII. Can a Republican Presidential Candidate and a Democratic Presidential Elector be voted for on the same ballot? Explain.

The people do not vote direct for a Republican Presidential Candidate. See answer to Question V.

All nominees of various political parties for the office of Presidential Electors are placed on the same ballot.

VIII. If a Presidential Elector's name appears on the ballot under the party affiliation of two or more parties, (such as, Democrat, Labor and Prohibition) does the combined vote of such parties determine his election?

In as much as a Voter is entitled to vote for thirty-eight (38) Electors, it would seem, if the same elector's name was under the party affiliation of two or more parties that the combined vote received by the various parties should determine his election.

If the voter votes a split ticket and places a cross-mark (x) after the same elector's name under two or more parties, only one vote can be counted for such candidate. See Voter's Guide, sec. 81.

IX. What is the Electoral College? Explain how it functions.

The body of men elected in each State to cast the vote of the people of the State for Presidential candidates. See also Answer to Question V.

X. Is a duly elected Republican Presidential Elector compelled to vote for the Republican Presidential Candidate? Has this ever occurred?

Presidential Electors are State Officers. They are not required to vote for the candidates of the Political Party electing them; there would be no penalty if they failed to do so, but seldom has an Elector disregarded the popular mandate.

XI. How Electoral Vote is Counted.

Under the Twelfth Amendment of the United States Constitution the electoral vote is counted in the presence of the Senate and House of Representatives. The Second Wednesday of February is set apart for this purpose by an Act of Congress (U. S. Code, Title 3, sec. 17.)

If no candidate for President receives a majority vote of all the Electors appointed, the House of Representatives shall choose immediately by ballot, the President. In doing so, no person may be voted for except the three candidates for President who shall have received the highest number of votes of the Electors.

In the Election by the House the Constitution provides:

"The votes shall be taken by States, the representation from each State having one vote."

Hence, Pennsylvania with thirty-six (36) members has no more voice than Arizona or Nevada, each of which has but one member in the House.

If the House of Representatives shall not choose a President before the fourth day of March, then the Vice-President shall act as President, as in the case of the death or other constitutional disability of the President. The person having the greatest number of votes as Vice-President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of Electors appointed, and if no person have a majority, then from the two highest numbers on the list, the Senate shall choose the Vice-President. No person constitutionally ineligible to the office of President shall be eligible to that of Vice-President of the United States.

XII. If a nominee for President of the United States should die after his election in November what procedure would be followed?

A legal situation with regard to the selection of a President would not be changed by the death of the nominee between the election in November and the meeting of the electoral college.

The people do not vote directly for President or Vice-President, but vote instead for a list of electors. In the November election, a majority of either the Democratic or the Republican electors in the United States as a whole will be chosen. If the candidate of the successful party should die before these electors cast their ballots (in January of next year) the electors could vote either for the Vice-Presidential candidate of their party for President, or for any person selected by the National Committee of their party, or for anybody else they chose. If, however, the Presidential candidate of the successful party died after he was officially elected by the electoral college and before the inauguration of March 4, there is doubt as to what would happen. The Constitution makes no provision for such a contingency. Some authorities hold that the Vice-Presidential candidate would be sworn in as Vice-President and then immediately be sworn in as President.

Marriage Licenses.

Gilbert W. Carpenter, of Chester, and Margaret E. Beaver, of Lewisport.

Thomas R. Kerstetter, of Coburn, and Sarah R. Hosterman, of Aaronsburg.

Carl N. Powley and Helen E. Gates, of Gatesburg.

Lee W. Dobson and Elsie May Hendershot, of Mingoville.

Claude H. Butler and Helen R. Kessinger, of Norristown.

Edward T. Veihdorfer and Edna May Dorwit, of Clearfield.

Norman G. Grubb and Margaret H. Stemm, of Coleville.

Miles T. Hubler, of Altoona, and Beulah A. Mosier, of Bellefonte.

Use paradichlorobenzene to control the peach tree borer. Apply it during warm weather to get effective results. Your county agent can tell you how to use the chemical.

FOR AND ABOUT WOMEN

DAILY THOUGHT

A good week day example is of more value in the community than Sunday presence.

—Uncle Philander.

Ensembles are making their appearance, being formed especially around the bloomer frock which is worn by small girls up to the time they put on real suits and dresses. Even in its juvenile form the ensemble differs greatly from that worn by grown-ups. For little girls the one-piece is the type most in demand, whether it is made to hang in an unbroken line from the shoulder or to be held with a belt. The frock has always a pair of bloomers made of the same material, if it is suitable, or when tweed or others of the heavier fabrics are used bloomers are made of crepe de chine or one of the washable weaves that are now so much in vogue.

These very comfortable and smart ensembles are made of wool jersey, tweed, wool crepe, flat crepe, velveteen and wool mixtures. There are in these stuffs de luxe variants that are delightfully suited to children's clothes. One of the tub jerseys has a silver tone, and others in colors produce a two-tone effect. In the wool and wool-cotton mixtures two colors or two shades of a color are worn. These often have a small figure, which gives character to the goods and yet gives the appearance of a solid color.

Velvet and velveteen, both plain and printed, are shown in some smart new two-piece suits. Quite unusual designs are to be found in some of these, with the plain or printed materials used in contrast and combination. The coat and frock style intended for girls who are tall for their age and wear becomingly a more formal type of dress. A jumper of hunter's green velveteen is made for a skirt of plaid, and an Eton jacket of velveteen with a small check mixture is shown with a plain black velveteen pleated skirt. With this is worn a sleeveless shirt-bouse of beige crepe, giving the effect of a three-piece ensemble.

In a novel ensemble a three-quarter coat is made of black velvet and the frock of beige crepe with a belt of bright red lacquered leather. The coat is lined with crepe. Thoroughly up-to-date ensembles are made in the modernistic manner in geometric lines and color contrasts. Triangles, cubes and disks of cloth are applied in different colors on a plain surface. An ensemble is made with the geometric pattern of a receding facade in three shades of blue, and the coat, of the darkest tone, is lined with the lightest. All of these models are for general wear.

The hip-length over-bouse, which is a feature in Fall outfits for both school girls and women, has created an unusual demand for belts of many kinds. Lucien Lelong has devoted special attention to them in his sport and semi-sports frocks. A brown leather belt of his designing has a new style of buckle which is merely two-silver bars slipped through loops of the leather. Another is made of beige snake-skin, fastened with a harness buckle, matching a pair of smart strap slippers of the same leather.

Its adaptability to town wear for almost any occasion is the reason for the re-introduction of tweed for coats, suits, ensembles and coat-frocks. Although this Fall will be undoubtedly the season of exploitation of woolen mixtures, most of them will be on the tweed type. Much versatility has been shown in the choice of designs and colors. The russet shades that are already in demand, acajou, mahogany, are combined with the deep gray and taupes to form the most delightful kind of harmony.

A most practical sports ensemble of tweed combines a seven-eighths length coat with a matching skirt and woolen sweater. The skirt (which can be worn separately) is straightening, with a flat collar falling into wide revers. The borders, cuffs, and deep inverted pockets are finely outlined in leather piping.

The skirt, attached to a bodice, is a wraparound opening at the left side, and the sweater a round-necked slip on. Other sweaters and blouses could, of course, be worn with it.

Oxford gray, my favorite dark color next to navy, makes ensemble that smacks slightly of formality. The coat separately is straightening, with narrow collar and high revers. Opening out to show the charming modernistic frock beneath. It is a one-piece, gray for skirt, vee neck banded and modernistically applied in the oxford. The skirt is oxford, with one wide stripe of gray.

Those preferring the shorter coat would like the three piece ensemble of ruddy tweed. The skirt is plain and carefully fitted. The blouse is of angora banded with lines of tweed, the lower line covered by a leather belt with brown shell buckle. The coat is just below hip length, simple and tailored, buttoning at the bottom by three buttons. A jaunty attached scarf at the neck, made to be poised correctly over the left shoulder, gives the one deliberately careless touch.

Women's hand luggage in most of the shapes is now fashioned after that for men. A Gladstone grip in supple pigskin has appeared, which is just large enough to hold a week-end's equipment, and is unusually chic in appearance.

A little borax sprinkled under rugs will keep away troublesome moths.

Sawdust sprinkled evenly over the floor before laying linoleum will make it wear longer.

A splendid healing solution for cuts and burns is made by dissolving a teaspoonful of boric acid in one pint of water.

Nothing is more important than to have during every hour of our lives an abundance of pure air. Too often stinky, emaciated, poorly nourished individuals go along without knowledge that all their ills can be traced to poor air and insufficient air.

FARM NOTES.

If pullets are to lay continuously after production starts they must be put in the laying houses early. Give them a good chance to do their best.

Form, size, color, freedom from blemish, and condition are the points to consider in selecting fruit for showing. In arranging the exhibit follow the specifications of the premium list.

Now is the time to get cows that will freshen this fall into condition for profitable milk production. Preparation helps fill the milk pail Extra care and feed both before and after freshening is an investment that will pay good dividends.

While silage was first used as a feed for dairy cattle, it has been demonstrated in recent years that it has just as much value as a feed for fattening steers and beef breeding cows. It also is a satisfactory feed for breeding ewes and fattening lambs.

Select seed corn in the field. Pick only well-formed and matured ears from healthy, vigorous, well-rooted plants having green stalks and yellow husks. It is a good plan to pull twice as many ears as will be needed for planting. About 15 medium-sized ears will plant an acre.

Mexican bean beetle is now working on late beans. The second brood of the insect is creating considerable damage. For control, Hodgkins recommends the use of a dust composed of one pound of calcium arsenate and nine pounds of hydrated lime. Be sure to hit both sides of the leaves, he urges.

Graduates of the school of agriculture at the Pennsylvania State College had little trouble in finding profitable positions this year. Nine out of ten of the 100 June graduates had accepted offers before they received their diplomas. They are in agricultural or allied work and most of them are located in Pennsylvania.

Good pasture grass holds a place in the list of delicacies for dairy cows which no other feed can quite fill. The ability of grass to produce milk is generally overestimated, and a cow cannot maintain a heavy flow of milk on grass alone. Cows giving more than 25 pounds of milk a day or recently fresh cows should receive grain in proportion of production.

Pick all the seed corn possible from the fields before they are cut. Such selection enables the picker to see what kind of a stalk the ear grows on. This is a more scientific way of selecting seed corn than the hit-or-miss method of picking it out of the crib. Another advantage comes in being able to cure the corn properly before freezing weather begins.

Hotbeds and coldframes can be used by the home gardener for growing vegetables early in the spring and late in the fall. The coldframe, which is constructed in the same way as the hotbed except that there is no source of bottom heat, is more practical than the hotbed for the home gardener who wishes to extend the growing season of small crops in the fall.

The good livestock showman commences to show his animal as soon as he enters the ring and he never ceases until the ribbons are placed. Never let the animal go to sleep in the ring, say livestock specialists of the Pennsylvania State College, and remark that this is good advice for the showman also. Keep one eye on the judge and the other on the animal being shown.

Current worms damage currants and gooseberries, according to information which has been collected by R. S. Herrick of the Iowa Horticultural society. These worms injure the crop by eating the leaves on the bushes, thereby causing the berries to be small due to lack of proper nourishment. Where these worms are present, spray the bushes with a solution of one-half ounce of lead arsenate per gallon of water. If there is mildew on the leaves, one ounce of dry lime-sulphur should also be added.

An apple crop of 1,500,000 barrels is in prospect for the year, compared with 800,000 bushels in 1927, and growers should thin apples so that none but the highest quality will reach the market, according to R. S. Marsh, University of Illinois. Apple growers of the Northwest who produce the fancy ten-cent apples consider thinning an important operation in the growing of fruit.

Thinning varieties of apples so that only one fruit is left on each spur is a standard Middle Western recommendation," he says. "Apples of varieties like Northwestern Greening and Wolf River get big enough without thinning. Yellow Transparent, Dutchess, Jonathan, Delicious, Grimes, Ben Davis, Gano, Winesap and others are varieties that respond profitably, through size increase, to thinning."

Pennsylvania farmers have indicated their intention to seed a winter wheat average 1 per cent less than the planting last fall, in reports to the federal-state crop reporting service, Pennsylvania department of agriculture.

If these plans are carried through, the Pennsylvania wheat plantings this fall will total 1,231,000 acres compared with the estimated plantings of 1,243,000 acres in the fall of 1927. The intended acreage this fall is also 12,000 acres less than the plantings intended for the fall of 1927, when farmers were enabled by favorable weather to seed the acreage planned in August.

The average abandonment of wheat during the past ten years has been 2.9 per cent of the planted area. With average abandonment this winter, the intended seeding would net a harvest of 1,195,000 acres compared with the 1,144,000 acres harvested this summer.

Pennsylvania's intended wheat acreage is 7.4 per cent less than the average fall planting from 1909 to 1913, 15 per cent lower than the 1914-1918 average and 6.7 per cent below the 1919-1923 average.

The Watchman gives all the news while it is news.

FRESHMEN WEEK AT PENN STATE.

Preparatory to the opening of the 69th year at the Pennsylvania State College, nearly 1200 freshmen are now on the campus taking part in the fourth annual "freshman week" activities. The college opens on Wednesday, September 19, and for six days prior to that the new students are going through a daily schedule of instructional meetings aimed towards fitting them for their college work.

Penn State was one of the first eastern colleges to establish "Freshmen Week," this being the fourth event of its kind held here. With record breaking classes each fall the college administration has found the custom to be a most profitable one, for both student and faculty find a great saving in time getting the freshmen started right.

Mass meetings to learn college and student customs and tradition, school meetings to get the freshmen acquainted with their deans and department heads, registration, physical examination, a psychological test, instruction in "how to study" and various other activities are scheduled for the new students.

The new freshman class is the largest in the history of the college.

Buller Explains Live Bait Rules; Fifty is Limit.

Queries reaching the office of the Board of Fish Commissioners indicate that many fishermen do not yet understand the provisions of the live bait act passed in 1925. N. R. Buller, commissioner of fisheries, said last week.

The law, Buller said, provides that no person, including a dealer in live bait, may have more than fifty in his possession at one time. The only exception is when the bait has been furnished by a commercial grower. Such growers must be licensed and they furnish the buyer with a certi-

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ficace which will protect him for six days after he has purchased bait in excess of the legal limit.

The adoption of the bait limit provision followed requests made by sportsmen's organizations to prevent the practice followed by those who made a business of catching bait for market. The board also objected to the practice because it distributes more than a million bait fish each year in waters in which the public is allowed to fish.

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