

INSTRUCTIONS TO VOTERS

Elections—When to Be Held. General election to be held on Tuesday, November 4, 1920. To be opened at 7 o'clock A. M., and closed at 7 o'clock P. M.

Election Board. 1-The election board shall consist of a-A Judge, and b-Two inspectors, to be elected annually.

Section 1, act July 2, 1920, P. L. 221. "In case the person who shall have received the second highest number of votes for inspector shall not attend on a day of any election, then the person who shall have received the second highest number of votes for judge at the next preceding election shall act as an inspector in his place; and in case the person who shall have received the highest number of votes shall not attend, the person elected judge shall appoint an inspector in his place; and in case the person elected a judge shall not attend, then the inspector who received the highest number of votes shall appoint a judge in his place; and if any vacancy shall continue in the board for the space of one hour after the time fixed by law for the opening of the election, the qualified voters of the township, ward or district, for which such officer shall have been elected, present at the place of election, shall elect one of their number to fill such vacancy."

Section 1, act May 12, 1917, P. L. 78. "From and after the passage of this act, in all townships, wards or precincts of this Commonwealth for judges of the general and township elections where a tie shall exist in said election for judges, the inspector who shall have the highest number of votes in such election shall appoint a judge for that purpose. And where there shall exist in said election for two inspectors, the two candidates who received the same number of votes for inspector shall determine by lot which of them shall be the majority inspector, and the other candidate shall be the minority inspector, and the person so determined to be the majority inspector shall appoint a judge of elections in case of a tie vote for judges."

Qualifications of Voter. Every male citizen twenty-one years of age, possessing the following qualifications, shall be entitled to vote at all elections:

a-He shall have been a citizen of the United States at least one month. b-He shall have resided in the state one year (or, if having 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. c-He shall have resided in the election district where he shall offer to vote at least two months immediately preceding the election. A minor becomes of age in the day prior to the twenty-first anniversary of his birth. d-If twenty-two years of age, or 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. e-If the name of the voter is not upon the registry list he cannot vote unless he makes proof of his right to vote as hereafter required by law. The affidavits for this purpose must be furnished by the election officers and all affidavits signed and sworn to must be preserved. f-Challenges should be made before the person offering to vote receives his ballot, but may be made at any time before he casts it. g-Naturalization certificates must be produced to the board and are conclusive if genuine.

Manner of Voting. Besides the election officers and supervisors authorized by the laws of the United States, or overseers appointed by the courts of this Commonwealth, not more than FOUR voters in excess of the number of voting shelves or compartments shall be allowed inside of the enclosed space at one time and not more than TEN outside that space. Specimen ballots and cards of instruction must be furnished by the election officers upon request. The person desiring to vote will a-Enter the room and remain outside the chain or guard rail. The voter shall give his name and residence to the election officers in charge of the ballots. b-The officer will thereupon announce the name in a distinct tone of voice. c-If the voter's name is upon the ballot check list the inspector or clerk in charge of the said list will repeat the name. d-The voter will then enter the space enclosed by the guard rail unless his right to vote is in dispute. e-If his name is not upon the said list or if he is challenged by a qualified voter in his district, he shall remain outside the guard rail until his right to vote is determined, but he may be challenged any time before the vote is cast. (It is recommended, however, that challenges be made before the voter enters the guard rail, or before he receives his ballot. His right to vote shall be established in the manner hereafter provided by law.) f-If his right to vote is established his name will be entered upon the voting and check list.

Inside of Guard Rail. The voters having the right to vote will enter within the guard rail. a-The election officer having charge of the ballots shall detach one from the stub and give it to the voter. b-The voter shall first fold it so that the words printed upon the back and outside of the ballot shall be the only words visible, and it cannot be voted unless so folded. c-Only one ballot shall be given to a voter, unless he inadvertently spoils it, when he may obtain another upon returning the spoiled one. d-Upon his receiving the ballot, the check list shall be marked with the letter "X" against his name on the margin of the list by election officers, but no record of the number of the ballot shall be made on said list, and the voter shall forthwith, and without leaving the space enclosed by guard rail, retire to one of the voting shelves or compartments. e-Only official ballots can be voted, and any ballot other than a simple ballot, appearing to have been obtained otherwise than provided by the act, shall be sent by the judge of elections to the district attorney for his official action.

Inside the Voting Shelf or Compartment. The voter upon entering the voting shelf or compartment shall a-Draw the curtain or shut the screen or door, and shall prepare his ballot. b-To assist him in preparing his official ballot he may mark a sample ballot

before going to vote and take it with him into the voting compartment to copy from in preparing his official ballot. He must vote the official ballot only. c-Cards of instruction will be posted in each voting compartment or shelf. d-No voter will be allowed to occupy a voting shelf or compartment already occupied by another, except when giving the help allowed in the preparation of his ticket; nor to remain in such compartment more than three minutes. e-If any voter declares to the judge of election that he desires assistance in the preparation of his ballot, by reason of any disability, he shall be permitted by the judge of election to select a qualified voter of the election district to aid him, such preparation being made in the voting compartment. f-A voter who shall, except as above stated, allow his ballot to be seen with an apparent intention of letting it be known how he is about to vote, or shall cast or attempt to cast any other ballot than the official ballot, or shall falsely declare to a judge of election that by reason of any disability he desires assistance in the preparation of his ballot, or shall wilfully violate any provision of the act, shall be punished by fine or imprisonment. g-No person within the election room shall select or solicit votes, or shall interfere with any voter when inside of an enclosed space, or when marking his ballot, or endeavor to induce any voter before depositing the ballot to show how he marks his ballot. h-Any person who shall disclose the contents of any ballot that has been marked by his help, or who, except when lawfully commanded by a return judge or a competent court, shall loosen, cut or unfasten the corner pasted down over the number on the ballot, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor.

Preparation of Ballot. Upon entering the voting shelf or compartment and drawing the curtain, or shutting the screen or door, he shall proceed to prepare his ballot. a-If he desires to vote the STRAIGHT PARTY TICKET, or in other words, for every candidate of a political party, he can do so by placing a cross (X) through the square opposite the name of his party on the left hand side of the ticket. This single mark or cross will be equivalent to a cross mark against every name in the column and will be counted as one vote for such candidate named in that column. b-If a voter desires otherwise he shall mark in the appropriate margin or place a cross (X) mark opposite the name of each candidate of his choice for the office to be filled, according to the number of persons to be voted for by him for each office. c-If the voter adopts the plan of marking a cross to the right of the name of each candidate he should be careful not to miss a name, as a name not crossed would not be counted.

MISAPPROPRIATION OF PUBLIC REVENUES

License Monies Taken Needlessly From People to Serve Politicians.

CONDITIONS ARE DISGRACEFUL

Funds That Ought to Be Retained in Local Treasuries For Road Improvements Put into the State Treasury and Returned, in Order to Make Profits For Public Officials.

The platform adopted by the Democratic state convention which nominated the admirable ticket now before the people for their suffrage reprobrates the present system of taxation as "burdensome and cumbersome, and because it 'necessarily breeds extravagance.' Continuing, it declares that "as at present administered it collects from the people unneeded revenues, passes them through the state treasury and then returns depleted portions to the localities in which they were collected. 'It results,' continues the document, "in the accumulation of a large and unnecessary surplus in the state treasury for distribution among political or favored banks, and presents a constant temptation to extravagant appropriations and expenditures."

Among the items thus employed for political uses are the license fees. During the last fiscal year the mercantile, eating-house, billiard and other license taxes, including the licenses for the sale of liquors, amounted to \$2,729,055.53. This vast sum was taken from the county treasuries and placed in the treasury of the state, a percentage being retained by the county treasurer as a fee for the services. After "has served the purpose of helping swell and maintain the enormous surplus kept on hand for the benefit of favored bankers as a "time deposit" for a period, a portion of this surplus is returned to the county treasury, a percentage being again charged by the county treasurer for handling the money. The double handling of the funds and the double charge of the fees amounts in the aggregate to a considerable sum, not less than \$2,290,555. The amount drawn from each county by this process follows:

Table with 2 columns: County and Amount. Adams \$7,746.20; Allegheny \$53,377.45; Armstrong \$17,525.07; Beaver \$12,744.44; Bedford \$12,295.82; Berks \$5,408.92; Blair \$20,508.29; Bradford \$9,028.64; Bucks \$17,718.97; Butler \$9,229.99; Cambria \$4,910.50; Cameron \$2,296.86; Carbon \$12,145.09; Centre \$7,934.83; Chester \$10,327.22; Clarion \$3,352.86; Clearfield \$17,443.36; Clinton \$8,503.53; Columbia \$8,216.74; Crawford \$16,128.28; Franklin \$7,286.11; Dauphin \$27,472.15; Delaware \$20,466.24; Elk \$9,534.15; Erie \$3,019.41; Fulton \$2,546.69; Forest \$1,714.54; Franklin \$9,133.08; Fulton \$1,041.76; Greene \$7,792.51; Huntingdon \$7,114.24

Table with 2 columns: County and Amount. Indiana \$4,128.48; Jefferson \$9,565.38; Juniata \$1,712.90; Lackawanna \$148,524.92; Lancaster \$23,819.53; Lawrence \$16,465.92; Lebanon \$18,285.13; Lehigh \$22,978.44; Luzerne \$10,523.11; Lycoming \$17,079.21; McKeen \$1,487.31; Mifflin \$5,042.41; Monroe \$1,211.20; Montgomery \$4,591.09; Montour \$21,124.83; Northampton \$21,124.83; Northumberland \$21,124.83; Perry \$2,274.70; Philadelphia \$97,127.91; Pike \$1,380.41; Potter \$1,235.14; Schuylkill \$2,274.70; Somerset \$19,242.75; Snyder \$2,211.20; Sullivan \$2,211.20; Susquehanna \$3,863.09; Tioga \$2,211.20; Union \$2,211.20; Venango \$10,785.23; Warren \$4,277.41; Wayne \$1,708.21; Westmoreland \$6,112.94; Wyoming \$2,211.20; York \$2,211.20; Total \$2,729,055.53

What Might Have Been Done. This fund left in the hands of the local treasurers would go a long way toward constructing and maintaining roadways in the several counties. Take Berks or Blair or Cambria counties, for example. The amount taken from Berks county last year was \$55,408.92. That sum, added to the amount which was collected and spent on road improvements annually for five years, would macadamize every important highway in that county. The collection from Blair county for the year was \$20,508.59. Similarly used, it would have achieved the same result in that county. Cambria county contributed \$24,910.50 to the fund, and no one will question that in five years that amount, supplemented by the local road fund, would macadamize every road in the county.

We have cited those counties at random, but any others will show the same result. In the western part of the state Crawford county contributed \$16,128.28, Erie \$38,019.51, Washington county \$21,798.32 and Fayette county \$25,545.69. Bucks county paid \$13,716.97, Delaware \$20,466.24 and Montgomery \$30,712.69. No county in this eastern group would have a foot of unmacadamized road at the end of five years if that amount were used for the purpose in addition to the local fund collected for road purposes. In the central section of the state, Dauphin county paid \$27,472.15, Lancaster \$35,810.53 and Lebanon \$18,243.13. And so on through the entire list. Each county could have had splendid highways without saddling an expense of \$6,500,000, as it is proposed to do under the operations of the road law passed by the last legislature.

No Complaint Against Proper Use. If the money thus collected had been needed for the economical administration of the government by the state nobody would have complained. Pennsylvanians are not niggardly in public matters. All they ask is that the burdens of government are levied equally, that expenditures are economical, and that the funds are disbursed honestly. But, as a matter of fact, the collection of the needless funds has led to extravagance in administration, as shown by the fact that the expenses of the state government have nearly trebled within a dozen years, and that the public service has not improved at all. Outside of the appropriations for schools there has been a uniform increase in expenditures equal to nearly a hundred per cent, and such an increase can't be honest or just.

Moreover, the extravagance is not fairly distributed. A few days ago one of the most distinguished jurists of the state protested against the inhuman treatment of patients in the insane hospital at Harrisburg. From his own observation he declared there are as high as twenty of these helpless wards of the commonwealth huddled together in one room in that institution. In answer to that shameful accusation, the superintendent of the institution, an eminent physician and alienist, admitted the facts, but said it was the fault of the legislature which had passed laws compelling the institution to accept patients and neglected to provide accommodations for them. That is only partially true. That is, the laws have been passed and the accommodations have not been provided. But it is not the fault of the legislature. It is because of the cruelty and rapacity of the political machine.

Fault of the Machine. The superintendent of the Harrisburg Insane Hospital asked the last legislature for sufficient funds to provide the necessary accommodations for the patients in that institution in proper manner. The state board of charities supported that request, and a committee appointed to make inquiry concerning it declared it essential to meet the want of a civilized institution. But the political machine wanted the funds for other uses and refused to allow the legislature to make the appropriation. The leaders of the dominant political party preferred to have a vast surplus in the treasury for distribution among favored banks to be used as a stimulant to political activity in the campaign. These are the facts in the case. They involve the disgrace of the people of Pennsylvania. They cover the Commonwealth with shame. But they are the legitimate fruits of the political reign of terror which has obtained in this state for the past 10 years. There is a remedy for this state of affairs. It lies in the hands of the people. They can vote the party responsible for it out of power, and if they fail to do that they assume responsibility themselves and become accessories to the crime.

QUEER FACTS ABOUT RAIN.

One Catches Less Water by Walking Than Running in a Downpour—A Possible Explanation.

"Do you know," said the observant citizen, according to the Philadelphia Press, "the habit of running through the rain is based on a definite fallacy? It is a common habit, but does it tend to minimize the amount of water falling on a person exposed to the rain? I am convinced that it rather aggravates the situation. By experience, in passing the distance of a block, running one time and walking the other, and at times when the rainfall was about the same, I found that my clothes picked up more water and were consequently damper when I covered the distance in a run than they were when I walked it.

"There seems to be a good reason for the rather curious fact. Rain falls irregularly. Sometimes there is a space of five or six inches between the falling drops, as we have noticed on smooth surfaces, like a stone flagging, and again only the fraction of an inch will separate the drops. Water occasionally falls in sheets, but this is not usual. But while the fall is irregular, considered with respect to the perpendicular lines described in the descent, looking straight ahead and through the lines we will find before us a sheet of water that is well-nigh solid. We can understand that running against this sheet of water will have very much the same effect wind would have if its direction forced the rain into our faces. We simply pick up the water, and the fact that the spaces between the drops perpendicularly considered are greater than the spaces in any given direction horizontally will explain to us the fallacy of the whole thing."

JAPANESE TERRAPIN.

United States Fish Commission Sends Experts to Study Methods of Culture in Far East.

The United States fish commission has sent an expert to Japan for the purpose of studying terrapin culture as practised in that country, where they seem to have succeeded in breeding the turtles by artificial means. It is true that the Japanese terrapin is not the same species as ours, but its habits are similar, and there is reason to suppose that like methods of culture might be successful in the United States, says the New York Herald.

The matter is of no small importance, inasmuch as our terrapin is on the verge of extinction. It used to be vastly numerous, especially in the neighborhood of the Chesapeake, and in 1850 diamond backs sold in Baltimore for 12 1/2 cents apiece. But they have been literally hunted almost to the point of extermination, and at the present time they fetch \$50 a dozen.

The Japanese species, which is said to be equal to our own in flavor, is known as the "suppon" and, like the American terrapin, is an inhabitant of tidal waters and salt marshes. Artificial ponds with a muddy bottom are employed for rearing purposes, with a low fence to prevent the turtles from escaping. The pond is shallow, and at laying time, in early summer, the females climb out on the bank, scratch a shallow hole and deposit their eggs, finally covering them up and leaving them to be hatched by the heat of the sun. Nets are spread to prevent birds from digging up the eggs.

IT WAS TIME TO HEDGE.

Bookmaker Would Not Lend Money, But Instead Offered a Bit of Good Advice.

Several turfmen were discussing the sharp methods of a certain bookmaker who adds to his income by money-lending. He was conceded to be a hard man to deal with, says the New York Press. "But I'll bet \$500 that I can borrow \$1,000 from him on my personal recognizance," said one.

"Done!" answered the crowd simultaneously, and as he could only stake one bet they pooled against him. Thinking he had a sure thing, he went off with an accompanying committee of two to see the money lender. "Mr. Cash" (that wasn't his name), he said, "these gentlemen have bet me \$500 that I cannot borrow \$1,000 from you. I don't need the money, but you let me have it for a day and I'll divide the bet with you."

The committee gasped, but the effect of the cool proposition was unlooked for. Instead of jumping at the chance Mr. Cash buttonholed his interlocutor and said: "Did you make that bet?" "I did."

"You bet \$500 that you could borrow money from me?" "That's what I did."

"Then—in a whisper—"go and hedge."

Occupation and Nationality.

A comparison of the occupation of the population of the following countries is of interest. The per cents. in Hungary are: in agriculture, 38; in industries, 32; in commerce, 6. In Great Britain the figures are: in agriculture, 15; in industries, 54; in commerce, 10. In Scotland they run 14, 58, 10. In the United States, 36, 24, 16. It is noticeable that the proportion of agriculturists is smallest in Scotland, and largest in Hungary; that Scotland has the largest proportion in the industries, and that the United States has the largest number in commerce.

A Barren Coast.

Newfoundland, according to the census of 1901, has a population of 220,984. The main industry is fishing. The seacoast along which most of the people are settled is the most sterile and unproductive portion of the island, where only potatoes, turnips, cabbage, hay and oats are raised.

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To Burn the Garbage.

The Shamokin borough council is considering a proposition for the erection of a crematory and phosphate factory to be established two miles from the borough. It is desired to have all citizens place their garbage for collection twice a week. The refuse will be burned and converted into fertilizer. The scheme is regarded with favor.

November McClure's

The November McClure's is more than a mere magazine. In its three leading articles, it presents a vivid picture of sociological conditions in the United States. These articles unite the patient research of the scholar to the brilliancy of the writer. And they are fearless. They rip open the conventional veil of complacent optimism and drag into view conditions that shock. And it is that shock which is invaluable. McClure's Magazine is doing work indeed worth while—it is awakening a whole Nation.

In Miss Tarbell's first installment of the second part of her "History of the Standard Oil Company," she pursues her unsparring revelations, presenting documentary and unimpeachable facts regarded hitherto as mere vague rumors started by those that have failed in the Life Study. Lincoln Steffens continues his startling series on the governmental degradation of cities, arrives at New York, with a study of Tammany; and Kay Stanner Baker reveals a new phase of what he calls "the new conspiracy" in "The Trust's New Tool—The Labor Boss."

The rest of the magazine is taken up by delightful fiction. Norman Duncan has one of his powerful sea-tales, "The Breath of the North." "A Rush Order for Lamps" is an amusing business tale, while "The Mule Driver and the Garrulous Mute," by Rex E. Beach, is a Western story told in the picturesque language of the Arizona cow-boy. There are two love stories, "A Strenuous Courtship," by E. W. Fowler, in which a young Lochinvar comes out of the West and carries off his bride; and "The Supreme Test," by Grace Richmond. There is also a charming, rambling sketch, "Sabbath School," by Eugene Wood; Cleveland Moffett has one of his typical articles of "Radium, the Latest Scientific Miracle;" and "My Friend Prospero," Henry Harland's serial novel, comes to an end.

Sick Headache

—largely a woman's complaint—is chiefly caused by indigestion, constipation and torpid liver. You can prevent it by taking a dose of Cal-cura Solvent, Dr. David Kennedy's new medicine, once every few days immediately after a meal. Pleasant to the taste. No nausea or griping. Write to the Cal-cura Company, Roundout, N. Y., for a free sample bottle.

THE MARKETS.

Table with 2 columns: Commodity and Price. CORRECTED WEEKLY. RETAIL PRICES. Butter, per pound, 24; Eggs, per dozen, 28; Lard, per pound, 15; Ham, per pound, 15 to 16; Beef (quarter), per pound, 6 to 8; Wheat, per bushel, 1 00; Oats, do, 40; Rye, do, 40; Flour per bbl., 4.40 to 4.60; Hay, per ton, 18 00; Potatoes, per bushel, 75; Turnips, do, 40; Tallow, per pound, .06; Shoulder, do, .10; Bacon, do, .16; Vinegar, per qt., .05; Dried apples, per pound, .05; Cow hilles, do, .31; Steer, do, .35; Calf skin, do, .80; Sheep pelts, do, .75; Shelled corn, per bushel, .75; Corn meal, cwt., 2 50; Bran, cwt., 1 20; Chop, cwt., 1 50; Middlings, cwt., 1 40; Chickens, spring, per pound, 12; do, do, old, 10; Turkeys, do, 18; Geese, do, 11; Ducks, do, 14.