[illegible]AL MEASURES BEFORE VOTERS

[illegible]mendments to Constitu[illegible]ion Extend Borrowing Power

$50,000,000 ROAD LOAN

Election Tomorrow to Decide on Increase of Philadelphia's Indebtedness

Two proposed amendments to the State constitution will be submitted to the voters tomorrow for their consideration. One provides for a $50,000,000 bond issue by the State for the improvement of public highways. The other proposes to increase the borrowing capacity of the city of Philadelphia for general purposes from 7 to 10 per cent of the assessed value of its taxable property.

The amendment which would provide for the bond issue to improve public highways appears on the bottom of the ballot as Amendment No. 1.

It was passed as a war measure by the last Legislature. One of the arguments used in its behalf was that with an adequate system of public highways troops could be mobilized quickly in the event of war.

A similar amendment passed by the 1915 Legislature was defeated at the polls. Now there is a widespread demand from all quarters for the passage of the present amendment.

The proposed amendment reads as follows: "No debt shall be created by or on behalf of the State, except to supply casual deficiencies of revenue, repel invasion, suppress insurrection, defend the State in war, or to pay existing debt; and the debt created to supply deficiencies in revenue shall never exceed in the aggregate, at any one time, $1,000,000: Provided, however, that the General Assembly, irrespective of any debt, may authorize the State to issue bonds to the amount of $50,000,000 for the purpose of improving and rebuilding the highways of the Commonwealth."

City Loan Amendment Opposed

Considerable opposition has developed to the amendment which proposes to increase the city's borrowing capacity from 7 to 10 per cent of the assessed valuation for general purposes. This amendment appears on the ballot as Amendment No. 2.

In 1915 the voters ratified an amendment which permitted the city to increase its indebtedness equal to 10 per cent of its assessed value, but specified that the extra 3 per cent above the normal 7 per cent limit should be incurred only for improving and providing transit facilities for improving port facilities and for reclaiming land for wharves and docks owned or to be owned by the city.

Before the voters had ratified this amendment the 1915 Assembly was asked by interested parties to take out of the amendment the clause which restricted the use of the extra 3 per cent to the purposes specified in the amendment.

The 1915 and 1917 Legislatures passed the necessary resolutions and it will be for the voters to decide tomorrow whether they will reject or ratify the proviso which would make the entire 10 per cent available for general purposes.

Fear Diversion From Intended Use

Opposition has developed to the proposed amendment, not on the grounds that the proposed 10 per cent is too big a debt limit for the city, but because it is feared that the entire resources of the city may be mortgaged for other works to such an extent that no moneys would be left to carry out port and transit plans.

Work on the great transit projects of the city, which has been suspended during the war, is expected to be resumed soon after the country settles down to a normal basis following the signing of peace.

Also the prospects for a greater port were never better, because of the tremendous congestion of New York harbor. Twenty-five steamship companies only recently threatened to transfer their business from New York to Philadelphia because of the better facilities offered by the port here.

Text of Municipal Debt Amendment

The amendment which proposes to increase the city's borrowing capacity for general purposes reads as follows on the ballot:

"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 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 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 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 said city of Philadelphia, at any time, there shall be excluded from the calculation and deducted from such debt so much of the debt of the said city as shall have been incurred, and the proceeds thereof invested, in any public improvement of any character which shall be yielding to the said city an annual current net revenue.

The amount of such deduction shall be ascertained by capitalizing the annual net revenue from such improvement during the year immediately preceding the time of such ascertainment; and such capitalization shall be estimated by ascertaining the principal amount which would yield such annual current net revenue, at the average rate of interest, and sinking fund charges payable upon the indebtedness incurred by said city for such purposes, up to the time of such ascertainment.

Terms of Issue Defined

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 years from the date thereof, with provision for a 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 improvement of public works 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 the 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.

[illegible] vote on these amendments the [illegible] writes in the square allotted to [illegible] on the ballot "Yes" for ratification [illegible] "No" for rejection.

[illegible]he Vare Republican organization in [illegible] city favors the passage of both [illegible]ndments and will line up its voters [illegible] them.

[illegible] Markets to Open Earlier

[illegible] markets in Philadelphia will [illegible] after at 8 o'clock, thirty minutes [illegible] than the old time. The [illegible] been made necessary, accord[illegible] federal food administration, [illegible] the opening hours of [illegible]

Sprout Majority to Reach 300,000

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any accredited representative of that body.

G. O. P. Claims Independent Vote

"I have received reports from political workers and disinterested citizens in every county in the State," declares State Chairman Crow, "and based upon the figures furnished by them I am confident that Senator Sproul and the entire Republican ticket will sweep the State with a majority of at least 200,000.

"The partisan appeal of the President has served to fan the flames of Republicanism until they have developed into a raging conflagration that gives promise of sweeping everything before it. Reports from what have heretofore been Democratic strongholds indicate a negligible vote for the Democratic candidate."

Senator Crow says the Republicans "adjourned politics" during the Liberty Loan drive and the influenza epidemic. He feared a light vote as a result of the suspension of interest, but declares "the partisan appeal of the President has aroused sufficient enthusiasm to inspire our representatives to double their efforts in the closing hours of the campaign."

He predicts that thousands of independent voters will cast their ballots for Senator Sproul and the Republican ticket and says the Pennsylvania delegation to the next Congress will contain a small Democratic representation.

Bonniwell's Hope in "Wet" Support

Judge Bonniwell in his claims of victory declares that the prohibition pledge of Senator Sproul has alienated thousands of "wet" votes from the Republican ticket.

The absence of 200,000 Republican voters in the military service, the gain of the "wet" vote for the Democratic ticket and the opposition of the labor vote to Senator Sproul, combined with the strength which he expects to garner from the State firemen, forms the basis of his prediction of 100,000 majority for the Democratic candidates.

"The Republican majority in Pennsylvania is normally 150,000," says Judge Bonniwell in his claims of victory. "The Republican vote, which approximates 550,000 in a general campaign, is made up of a fraudulent vote in the neighborhood of 75,000, of which Philadelphia contributes 50,000 from the Vare wards; 250,000 from the liquor interests and the men affiliated with them and with their friends and associates, and the balance of citizenship generally supporting the Republican party as a matter of profit or principle. The liquor vote and the general vote, representing 450,000, partly indulges in its make-up 200,000 laboring men.

"It is conceded today that the Sproul prohibition movement alienated every self-respecting man engaged in the liquor business, to say nothing of at least 150,000 men who regard their personal liberty before party label; these men compose the highest class of citizenship in Pennsylvania, thousands of them members of fraternal organizations whose savings in their organized bodies are threatened with destruction by the deprivation of their personal privileges, and these organizations are keenly alive to that fact."

Cites Sproul's Labor Record

Judge Bonniwell declares the election of Senator Sproul would mean "the restoration of Grundyism at Harrisburg," and cites Senator Sproul's labor record. He declares the factional differences in the Democratic party have been forgotten and all hands are working for the success of the ticket.

Senator Penrose issued a final appeal to Republican workers in the State. He predicts an overwhelming victory for the State ticket and a Republican majority in Congress, as a result of the partisan appeal of President Wilson.

"The State's welfare demands the election of Senator Sproul and the entire State ticket," he declares. "I am confident of victory, but this can only be made certain by your keeping up interest and getting out every available voter on next Tuesday."

Lieutenant Governor McClain, in claiming victory for the Republican ticket, says the office of Governor of Pennsylvania is second only to that of President of the United States.

"It requires," he declares in urging the election of Senator Sproul, "a man who won't have to grow up to the job, but, instead, a man who is full-grown and 'sizes up' from every angle."

Sheriff Harry C. Ransley, in his estimate of the 121,440 majority for the Republican ticket in Philadelphia, gives a detailed statement of estimated ward majorities in each of the forty-eight wards in the city.

Brothers in Arms

The Poles and the Alsatians captured are received with extra cordiality at the prisoner pens, where they are kept apart from the other prisoners. There is a really heart-warming scene when the Alsatian-born Yankee sergeant at one of the pens opens his arms to a brother Alsatian caught in a Yankee dragnet. —The Stars and Stripes.

PHILADELPHIA ITALIANS CELEBRATE VICTORY

(In circle above) Chevalier Poccardi, the Italian consul at Philadelphia. He will be a speaker at the victory celebration in Independence Square this evening. The large engraving pictures an enthusiastic demonstration in "Little Italy"

"BAD" KELLY CAUGHT AFTER 6-MONTH HUNT

Port Richmond Man Found in False Basement. Faces Many Charges

"Bad" Kelly has been arrested at last.

For six months the police have been chasing him, and time after time he has eluded them, several times by only a few minutes. In custody now, he is facing a string of charges which label him as a robber, gunman and draft dodger.

Kelly—his name is William J., but among the police and through the Port Richmond district he is known as "Bad" Kelly—was arrested last night at his home, 3175 Weikel street, where he was hidden in a false basement. The basement had been boarded up and Patrolman O'Hara had to chop through the floor with an ax. Kelly made no resistance when O'Hara leaped down upon him with axe upraised.

Kelly's reputation with the police begins at the time of the murder of Policemen Manesly and Tucker in Port Richmond by "Doggie" Miller. Kelly changed clothes with Miller when the murderer was making his escape, and told the police that Miller forced him to make the change at the point of a revolver. Miller was later put to death for the double killing.

Kelly was arraigned this morning before Magistrate Wrigley, of the Belgrade and Clearfield streets police station, and held in $3000 bail on a charge of stealing a horse and buggy from Mrs. Mary McGregor, 3154 Weikel street. He was then taken to City Hall to face several other charges.

In one of these he is accused of looting the safe of a grocery store at Almond and Westmoreland streets.

He also is accused of the shooting of Anna Grear, 2645 West Oakley street.

Federal authorities have been seeking him for some time as a draft evader, and he will be turned over to the United States Attorney's office for examination.

GAVE LIFE FOR COMRADE

Lieut. Thomas B. W. Fales Died Trying to Save Brother Officer

Lieutenant Thomas B. W. Fales died trying to save a brother officer.

Although his death was reported some time ago, the story of his heroism has just come to his father, the Rev. Elisha F. Fales, and his brother, Samuel W. Fales, 1407 Spruce street.

A letter from the national headquarters of the American Red Cross at Washington, signed William R. Castle, Jr., quotes the report of a chaplain as follows:

"Chaplain Fincher gives the following report of your son's death:

"Lieutenant Thomas B. W. Fales was killed July 20 at Battle Orme, Courmont, Department Marne. He went to rescue Lieutenant Edward B. Goward, Company M, 109th Infantry, Twenty-eighth Division. He was buried on a hilltop to the north of Courmont, across the Orme River. Grave marked, tagged and registered at graves registration section."

Lieutenant Fales was a nephew of John Wanamaker and was named for the merchant's son, the late Thomas B. Wanamaker.

ENSIGN LEE DIED IN FLAMES AS RESCUE EFFORT FAILED

Naval Aviator of Germantown Surrounded by Blazing Gasoline When Plane Fell—One Assistant Saved, but Officer and Third Man Were Lost

Two naval officers plunged through flaming gasoline floating on the surface of the water to try to save Ensign Benjamin Lee, 2d, of 211 Manheim street, Germantown, whose mother, Mrs. Joshua C. Chase, of Philadelphia, has been notified of his death. Their efforts were in vain. One man who was with Ensign Lee was saved, but Lee and the other member of the crew of the naval airplane in which they fell were lost. The plane crashed into the Humber River, while the three were flying in England.

Ensign Lee was pilot of the plane, and with him were Ensign Garrison, second pilot, and Machinist's Mate R. C. Fisher. Just as the machine struck the water it caught fire, and burning gasoline spread in a great circle around it.

Lieutenant R. H. McCann and Ensign H. S. Hodges, both of the Naval Reserve force, went to the rescue in a launch. Diving, they swam under the burning gasoline to the wrecked machine. Hodges brought Garrison to safety, ducking him repeatedly to save him from the flames and protecting him with his own body. Hodges was severely burned. McCann dived repeatedly in a vain attempt to save the others.

Lee was a member of the 1917 class at the University of Pennsylvania. He enlisted in May, 1917, as a second-class seaman in the naval reserve flying corps. In November he was commissioned a pilot and went overseas. Twice during his ten months' service abroad he narrowly escaped death in falls. He was commended for the rescue of survivors of a British seaplane which had been shot down at sea. Navy pilots associated with him had the greatest admiration for his skill, daring and coolness. He was the first and only pilot who looped a twin-motored flying boat, which he successfully accomplished on August 5, 1918.

ENSIGN BENJAMIN LEE, 2D

Ensign Lee was burned or drowned when his naval airplane fell into the sea and he was surrounded by flaming gasoline

Victory Celebrated by All City Italians

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[illegible] of the State chapter of the Sons of Italy; Frank Gana, representing the Roman Legion of America, and the head chairman of the order, John M. Di Silvestro.

When terms of the armistice reached the city the rejoicing increased. They made the victory even greater, so much was demanded and so much was conceded by fallen Austria-Hungary.

Perhaps the most pleasing term was that of the return of all prisoners, for many Italians had been captured.

Consul Poccardi, in discussing the news from the Italian front, said:

"As consul of Italy, in the name of a redeemed nation, I wish to say that our grateful thoughts go to the heroes who have made possible this great day and to America, whose powerful help has decidedly contributed to the defeat of the enemies of civilization."

Joseph A. Di Silvestro, leader of the Sons of Italy, declared that there was no doubt that Italy would win the war.

"We could have won this war last year but for the defeat on the Piave," he said. "This, we know, would delay us a year, and was due to the internal enemy of Italy. Now we have won. We are thankful."

Robert Lombardi, president of Circolo Italiano and head of the Sons of Italy State Bank, said:

"Italy in the year 1914 saved France because she remained neutral. Italy in 1915, with her intervention in the war, saved the cause of the Allies. With her magnificence on the Piave front in June of 1918 she opened the way to victory and improved the morale of the Allied forces."

"Today Italy throws its Brennus's sword on the scale of those who have been defeated and is deciding, without appeal, the victory of the people fighting against German militarism."

Luigi Corona, cashier of the Sons of Italy State Bank and one of the leaders of the Italian-born in this city, said:

"Kultur is dead, and Italy has given the last stroke of it.

"As an Italian by birth, I protest against the attitude taken by some American newspapers which, in these last days, have tried to belittle the decisive victories of the Italian army."

John M. Di Silvestro, a leader of the Roman Legion and Sons of Italy in Philadelphia and a member of the bar here, made the following statement:

"We are jubilant. The entrance of the Italian army into Trento and Trieste is not so much a military achievement, but the triumph of a political thought.

"Giuseppe Mazzini's prophecy has been realized. He foresaw the breaking of Austria according to the laws of nationalities. The faith of this political genius has remained in the hearts of Italians and that faith made possible the sacrifices that the Italians, irrespective of parties and social conditions, have suffered during this terrible war. We have suffered but now we may forget. We are happy.

"The entrance of the Italian army into Trent and Trieste marks the beginning of new assets of old Europe, and the birth of a young Europe. We were right in maintaining that the war would be won on the Italian front.

"The spirits of Mazzini and Jefferson, Garibaldi and Washington, are with us today. And our great President, Woodrow Wilson, the greatest of great thinkers and fighters, and King Victor Emanuel, who has conducted the Italian army, may feel proud."

The Rev. A. Stasio said:

"When the Italians awoke this morning and heard the great news that Trent and Trieste were finally Italian, and that the dream of many centuries was really realized, they could hardly hold their joy.

"The factories have been deserted and the streets are overflowing with people with smiling faces. Cries of 'Long live Italy' are often heard. We are happy because we know that the sufferings of the Italians who for long years were kept under the bondage of Austria have finally come to an end. Those who made the supreme sacrifice of their lives have not died in vain.

"We believe that this is really the beginning of the end. We believe that the Italians will not be able to go through Austria and attack Germany on her southern boundary, and that this monstrous class will soon fall to pieces and that a new era of prosperity and happiness will begin for mankind."

BOYS CELEBRATE FOR LOAN

Wounded Heroes Cheer Success of Fourth Liberty Issue

Boys in a hospital in France—heroes with wounds to show what they had done for their country—celebrated when they heard that the fourth Liberty Loan had gone over the top.

President Poincare and several French officers attended, and William G. Sharp, American ambassador to France, arrived just after dessert.

It was a jolly party as described by Frank E. Husselton, of the motor transport corps, in a letter received by his mother, Mrs. Husselton, who lives in Twenty-first street. He hobbled around at the celebration on a pair of crutches, one leg having been amputated after he had been wounded by a shell fragment.

"I nearly forgot to tell you," he adds at the end of his letter, "President Poincare presented twenty Croix de Guerre to the boys. As luck will have it, I got one. Tell the boys at home that if they want to get into some branch of the service with a little excitement, they should join up with the motor transport corps."

MEETING TO DISCUSS BIG NEED OF DRYDOCKS

Port Boosters Will Hear Plans for Drawing Shipping This Afternoon

The vital need for drydocks, preliminary to the expansion of the port of Philadelphia, will be one of the things discussed this afternoon at a meeting in the office of Director Webster, of the Department of Wharves, Docks and Ferries.

Clarence S. King, Philadelphia manager of the Atlantic Coast Shipbuilders' Association, explained today that without an extensive system of drydocks it would not be possible to induce steamship lines to come to this port in preference to New York.

"That is one of the reasons why the steamship lines are considering this city as an alternative to New York," Mr. King explained.

"New York shipping is so overcrowded at present that steamships coming there cannot get the repairs made readily that are necessary after a voyage.

"To give Philadelphia sufficient drydocks would be an extensive undertaking, and Government aid would be needed. The Carey Commission on Drydocks has visited this port and a report is being prepared on what it found here. Philadelphia has no adequate drydock facilities at present."

The meeting called by Mr. Webster will discuss ways of putting Philadelphia in the front rank as a shipping center. Charles Piez, vice president of the Emergency Fleet Corporation, is expected to attend. There will be representatives from the Chamber of Commerce, Board of Trade, Bourse, Maritime Exchange, Commercial Exchange and other interested organizations.

POOR RICHARD ELECTION

Richard A. Foley Only Candidate for Presidency at Tonight's Meeting

At the annual election of the Poor Richard Club tonight Richard A. Foley, advertising agent, will be elected president to succeed Rowe Stewart, whose second term expires. The epidemic has postponed the meeting since October 7.

Foley's election is assured prior to the meeting because the last day for filing nominations has passed, and the by-laws forbid floor nominations. He is one of the vice presidents of the club and since its organization, thirteen years ago, has been one of its most active members.

Other nominees are Jarvis A. Wood, Cyrus H. K. Curtis, R. H. Durbin, William J. Eldridge and former Governor Edwin S. Stuart, all of whom will be elected vice president; W. F. Therkildson, third term as secretary; Thomas R. Elcock, Jr., third term as treasurer, and John H. Sinberg, Rowe Stewart and Wilson H. Streeter, directors for three years.

St. George's Church 159 Years Old

St. George's Methodist Episcopal Church, oldest Methodist church in America, began the celebration of its 159th anniversary yesterday. The pastor, the Rev. Dr. Jacob S. Hughes, and the associate pastor, the Rev. Dr. George A. Crider, delivered addresses. Special anniversary services will continue throughout the week.

Deaths of a Day

ELMER J. SHINN

Former Camden Councilman Is Victim of Pneumonia

Elmer J. Shinn, thirty-six years old, a former member of City Council, died today in Cooper Hospital from pneumonia. Mr. Shinn resided in Gloucester with his mother for twenty-five years. He was head of the cost department of the New York Shipyard three years ago until the Pennsylvania Shipbuilding Company was organized, when he was placed in charge of the office work. He purchased the material for the new plant and assisted in supervising the construction.

When the Pusey & Jones Company purchased the two shipyards he was made office manager of the two plants, but resigned four months ago to take charge of a company which was placing a weldless chain on the market. He was also connected with the Delaware River Dredging Company. He served one term in City Council as a Democrat. His mother and sister survive.

Robert J. Bell

Robert J. Bell, forty-four years old, a reserve policeman, died yesterday from influenza in his home, 4144 Ridge avenue, Falls of Schuylkill. He had been on the police force for twelve years. He first served in the Thirty-ninth District, and six years ago was transferred to City Hall. A widow and three sons survive. He was a member of Washington Camp, 811, Patriotic Sons of America.

WALTER ROWLAND DIES

Retired Coal Dealer Was Member of Many Clubs

Walter Rowland, retired coal merchant, died last night at his home, 314 South Broad street. He was forty-nine years old. He had been ill for more than a year.

Mr. Rowland was the son of the late Benjamin Rowland, former president of the Second National Bank, of Frankford. He was a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania, and a member of the Union League, University, Racquet and Huntingdon Valley clubs. He leaves a widow. The funeral will take place Wednesday, at 2:30 o'clock, at Trinity Church, Oxford.

MAZE OF NAMES COVERS BALLOT

Many Candidates for Many Offices Confront Voter Tomorrow

WETS AND DRYS BATTLE

Prohibition Chief Issue in Contest on Governor and Legislature

Philadelphia voters will tomorrow cast ballots for a Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Secretary of Internal Affairs, two Justices of the Supreme Court, one Judge of the Superior Court, four Congressmen-at-large, a Congressman in each of the six districts of the city, State Senators in five of the eight districts and State Representatives in each of the city's twenty-six districts. Especial interest attaches to the legislative election because the members will have an opportunity to ratify the Federal prohibition amendment.

Special councilmanic elections will be held in four wards to fill vacancies. A Select Councilman each will be chosen in the Fourth, Sixth and Thirtieth Wards and one Common Councilman each in the Sixth and the Twenty-first Wards.

Although two Justices of the Supreme Court are to be elected, each voter may cast a ballot for only one.

List of Candidates

The list of candidates and their party affiliations follows:

GOVERNOR—Senator William C. Sproul, Chester (Republican); Judge Eugene C. Bonniwell, 2311 Baring street (Democrat); Charles Sehl, 2820 North Nineteenth street (Socialist); E. J. Fithian, Grove City (Prohibition); Robert C. Macauley (Single Tax).

LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR—Edward E. Beidleman, Harrisburg (Republican); J. Washington Logue, 3906 Spruce street (Democrat); Dalton T. Clark, Washington (Socialist); F. E. Whittlesey, Corry (Prohibition); William R. McKnight (Single Tax).

SECRETARY OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS—James F. Woodward, McKeesport (Republican); Asher R. Johnson, Bradford (Democrat); William Adams, Wilkinsburg (Socialist); J. H. Hamilton, Harrisburg (Prohibition); Jerome C. Reis (Single Tax).

CONGRESSMAN-AT-LARGE (Vote for Four) Republican—William J. Burke, Pittsburgh; Thomas S. Crago, Waynesburg; Mahlon M. Garland, Edgewood; Anderson H. Walters, Johnstown.

Democratic—Joseph F. Gorman, Allentown; Fred Ikeler, Bloomsburg; J. Calvin Strayer, York; Samuel R. Tarner, Pittsburgh.

Socialist—Cora M. Bixler, Lancaster; John C. Euler, Erie; Henry W. Schlegel, Allentown; Harry T. Vaughn, Wheatland.

Prohibition—O. D. Brubaker, Bird-in-Hand; Albert Gaddis, Uniontown; Elisha Kent Kane, Kushequa; E. L. McKee, Pittsburgh.

Single Tax—John W. Dix, Philadelphia; Oliver McKnight, Philadelphia; Calvin B. Power, Fayette City; Lewis Ryan, Ardmore.

JUDGE OF THE SUPREME COURT (Vote for One)

Edwin M. Abbott, Philadelphia; Joseph W. Bouton, Swarthmore; Henry Budd, Philadelphia; Augustus V. Dively, Altoona; Edward J. Fox, Easton; John W. Kephart, Ebensburg; Joseph J. Kinter, Lock Haven; Charles B. Lenahan, Wilkes-Barre; Alexander Simpson, Jr., Philadelphia.

JUDGES OF THE SUPERIOR COURT (Vote for One)

Stephen H. Huselton, Pittsburgh; William David Porter, Pittsburgh.

REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS

First District—Republican, William S. Vare, 2204 South Broad street; Democratic, Paul P. Cassidy, 817 South Twenty-first street; Socialist, John Leonard Slivey, 2533 Federal street; Prohibition, Harvey Mac Court, 883 Drexel Building, Philadelphia.

Second District—Republican, George S. Graham, West End Trust Building; Democratic, John H. Berkley, 1708 Green street; Socialist, Harry Seidman; Prohibition, William Derrick.

Third District—Republican, J. Hampton Moore, 271 South Fourth street; Democratic, William A. Hayes, 2409 North Seventh street; Socialist, John Fuchs.

Fourth District—Republican, George W. Edmonds, 1543 North Thirty-third street; Democratic, Joseph F. Palmer, 1951 North Thirty-first street; Socialist, Jacob H. Hood, 2529 North Marston street; Prohibition, John S. Hay.

Fifth District—Republican, Peter E. Costello, 3500 Disston street; Democratic, Emanuel R. Clinton, Delaware River and Tioga street.

Sixth District—Republican, George P. Darrow, 5621 Germantown avenue; Democratic, John K. Loughlin, 3809 Chestnut street; Washington Party, John Fisler, 4629 Cedar avenue.

STATE SENATORS

Second District—Republican, Samuel W. Salus, 614 South Eleventh street; Democratic, John B. [illegible], Jr., 2305 Catharine street; Socialist, Elizabeth M. Baer, 129 South Eighteenth street; Roosevelt-Progressive, Walter J. Weiss, 319 Queen street.

Third District (to fill vacancy)—Republican, William J. McNichol, 1637 [illegible] street; Democratic, John M. Heuger, 1131 Germantown avenue; Socialist, Harry Tutelman; Prohibition, Frank H. Stockhouse.

Fourth District—Republican, Edward W. Patton, 226 South Forty-fourth street; Democratic, James J. Campbell, 3845 Race street; Socialist, Walter A. Evitts; Washington, John B. Taylor, 3853 Poplar street; Roosevelt-Progressive, E. B. Taylor.

Sixth District—Republican, George Woodward, Mt. Airy; Democratic, Paul Reilly, 430 East Mt. Airy avenue; Socialist, A. G. Claxton, 2729 North Judson street.

Eighth District—Republican, George Gray, 1224 Wakeling street; Democratic, Edwin K. Bori, 4446 Paul street; Socialist, Vivian Frank Gable, 3651 North Fifth street; Fair Play, James T. Nulty, Frankford avenue and Church street.

State Representatives

First District (Vote for Two)—Republican, Leopold C. Glass, 1613 South Sixteenth street; John Mehring, 945 Wolf street; Democratic, Peter P. Kennedy, 2521 South Reese street; Henry Posner, 1716 South Eighth street; Socialist, Harry Fisher, 2640 South Sheridan street; Charles Mazer, 1003 South Sixth street.

Second District (Vote for One)—Republican and Democratic, Charles C. A. Baldi, Jr., 1341 Ellsworth street; Socialist, Emanuel Kline, 1114 South Fifth street.

Third District (Vote for Two)—Republican, Nicholas Di Lemmo, 774 South Sixth street; Julius J. Levi, 507 South Sixth street; Democratic, Jacob Lieberman, 308 Catharine street; Ralph Pomsills, 726 Randolph street; Socialist, L. A. Goldbelt, 502 Pine street; Julius D. Love, 315 Pine street.

Fourth District (Vote for One)—Republican, James V. Lafferty, 809 Spruce street; Democratic, Harry A. McDermott, 239 North Fifth street.

Fifth District (Vote for Three)—Republican, Edwin R. Cox, 2349 Reed street; Byron A. Milner, 1708 South Thirteenth street; Edward W. Wells, 2418 South Twenty-first street; Democratic, Daniel M. Bowles, 1911 South Woodstock street; William B. Gannon, 2237 Pierce street; Joseph A. McLaughlin, 1522 Mifflin street; Socialist, Earl Kelchner, 2607 Wharton street; Charles Kelly, 1325 South Thirty-second street; Boyd K. Perkinson, 1828 Mifflin street; Prohibition, William Adams, M. C. Leng, W. E. Ulery.

Sixth District (Vote for One)—Republican and Democratic, Daniel J. Neary, 2315 South street.

Seventh District (Vote for One)—Republican, William J. Crawford, 2036 Fitzwater street; Democratic, John J. Carey, 712 South Rosewood street; Prohibition, G. Edward Dickerson, 628 South Sixteenth street.

Eighth District (Vote for Two)—Republican, John R. K. Scott, William F. Rorke, 615 North Seventh street; Socialist, Thomas S. Hewitt, 737 Spring Garden street.

Ninth District (Vote for One)—Republican, Herman Dishheimer, 528 North Fourth street; Prohibition, E. Abrams.

Tenth District (Vote for Two)—Republican, William J. Brady, 847 North Twenty-sixth street; Alexander Colville, 2201 Fairmount avenue; Democratic, William J. Henry, 804 North Taney street; Thomas J. Minnick, Jr., 812 North Sixteenth street; Prohibition, A. F. Rumor, Harry Walker.

Eleventh District (Vote for One)—Republican, Richard Curry, 1522 East Berks street; Democratic, Edwin N. Manning, 1843 Cedar street.

Twelfth District (Vote for Two)—Republican, James A. Bennett, 1825 North Leithgow street; Matthew Patterson, 2424 North Mascher street; Democratic, Thomas J. Kelly, 439 Diamond street; Frank P. McKee, 706 Cumberland street; Socialist, A. Olbeck, Christian Sauers; Prohibition, Harry Derbyshire, 2418 North Front street; Abraham M. Weir, 2205 Germantown avenue.

Thirteenth District (Vote for Two)—Republican, Max Aron, 903 North Franklin street; Clinton A. Sowers, 1239 North Eleventh street; Democratic, Granville L. Detweiler, 1726 North Eighth street; Jacob Lutz, 957 North Warnock street; Socialist, D. Leof.

Fourteenth District (Vote for One)—Republican, William J. Hamilton, 4724 Smick street; Democratic, James Fagan, 135 Harvey street; Socialist, Ezra Tyson; Prohibition, Robert O. Lane; Washington, Wilber B. Herhuger.

Fifteenth District (Vote for Two)—Republican, Robert A. Bucher, 1319 Ruscomb street; Edwin Stott, 5430 North Water street; Democratic, Joseph P. Lodge, 1020 Duncannon street; Charles C. Russell, 247 East Gravers lane; Socialist, John P. Clark, 1339 East Rittenhouse street; J. William Kellner, 5217 North American street; Prohibition, Sidney M. Earle, Germantown.

Sixteenth District (Vote for One)—Republican, James A. Dunn, 5131 Milnor street; Democratic, J. Albert Bolin, 3517 Longshore street; Socialist, Albert G. Wohl; Prohibition, W. A. Hughes.

Seventeenth District (Vote for Three)—Republican, Theodore Campbell, 6312 Overbrook avenue; James J. Hefferman, 324 North Fifty-second street; William T. Wallace, 3715 Spring Garden street; Democratic, John B. Albany, 5311 Parrish street; Ewell G. Davis, 1436 North Fifty-fifth street; William P. McMonagle, 3416 Fairmount avenue; Socialist, John J. Finnerty, 5230 Westminster avenue; Bernett Kerman; W. A. Robbison, 1435 North Fifty-fourth street; Prohibition, I. M. Doran; Frank Gray, 1345 Arch street; I. W. Huckins; Single Tax, Joseph H. Chamberlain, 3301 Haverford avenue; Frederick E. Mayer, 1756 Lindenwood street; Thomas J. Wilson, 4201 Market street.

Eighteenth District (Vote for Two)—Republican, Samuel J. Perry, 3014 Salmon street; John F. Snowden, 3363 Ambee street; Democratic, Francis W. Dougherty, 3117 Memphis street; Edward J. Rinkle, 3651 Emerald street; Socialist, Harry Fulger.

Nineteenth District (Vote for Two)—Republican, Samuel J. Edwards, 408 Lincoln Building; Arthur R. H. Fox, 2644 North Thirty-first street; Democratic, Charles H. Hersch, 2412 North Ninth street; Edward Hoser, 2659 Nassau street; Socialist, Henry Demitrowski, Alvin S. Haldeil.

Twentieth District (Vote for Two)—Republican and Democratic, Patrick Carney, 2807 Oxford street; Republican, John H. Drinkhaus, 2602 Oxford street; Democratic, Michael J. Donahoe, 2629 Columbia avenue; Socialist, Herman Ford, 1212 North Twenty-eighth street; Frederick P. Bauer, 2912 Master street; Prohibition, W. H. Heyer, W. S. Umstead.

Twenty-first District (Vote for Two)—Republican, James Franklin, 5736 Thomas avenue; James A. Walker, 1901 Chestnut street; Democratic, Simon J. Connor, 5342 Chester avenue; Michael J. Conway, 525 Stock Exchange Building; Socialist, J. P. Brown, J. W. Wainwright.

Twenty-second District (Vote for One)—Republican, Benjamin M. Golder, 2411 North Thirty-third street; Democratic, Edward J. Kite, 2965 Ridge avenue; Socialist, H. Denhovits; Prohibition, [illegible]; Washington, Franklin H. Clota, 2159 North Van Pelt street; [illegible].

Twenty-third District (Vote for One)—Republican, [illegible] E. Keene, 525 East Allegheny avenue; Democratic, William T. [illegible]; [illegible] North [illegible] street; Socialist, Frederick [illegible]; Prohibition, C. S. Evans; Washington, [illegible]; Town Meeting, Fred Erbsmehl.

Twenty-fourth District (Vote for One)—Republican, Philip H. Cassidy, [illegible]; Democratic, [illegible]; [illegible]; Socialist, [illegible]; Prohibition, J. Baker Stewart; Washington, Frank Schneider.

Twenty-sixth District (Vote for One)—Republican, Philip Sterling, [illegible] York street; Democratic, Edward F. McHale, 2941 [illegible]; [illegible], William A. Kehner, [illegible] Frankford avenue.

ROBERT J. RITCHIE'S FUNERAL

Prominent Men Pay Final Tribute to Hotel Manager

Prominent men from all walks of life attended the funeral today of Robert J. Ritchie, former manager of the St. James Hotel, which took place from the home of his mother, 2735 Spring Garden street.

Numerous theatrical celebrities were among those present. "Bob" as Mr. Ritchie was known by traveling men from all parts of the country, was held in high esteem. His courtesy and desire for the comfort and happiness of others won him a host of friends.

It was this genial characteristic as well as energy and initiative that caused his gradual promotion from clerk of a cigar stand to manager of the hotel. His death at Wernersville last Thursday after a short illness caused sincere sorrow among the thousands who knew him.

Numerous floral tributes attested to the high esteem in which he was held.

WAR WILL INCREASE NEED OF U. S. WOMEN IN FRANCE

Helen Fraser, British Minister of Information, Tells Emergency Aid Members They Must Go to Help Americans, Who Want Girls From Home

Services of American women will be in even greater demand in France during the demobilization period than now, according to Miss Helen Fraser, British minister of information.

She gave her first lecture of her second American tour at the Ritz-Carlton Hotel today. Miss Fraser appears in Philadelphia under the auspices of the British relief committee of the Emergency Aid.

"No one can take the place of the American woman with your men over there," she declared. "The women of England and France are doing what they can for them, and truly your boys appreciate it. But it is the 'girl from home' who has the greatest influence and aids the most.

"When the men are doing mere formal duty; when the tenseness of actual fighting is gone and relaxation sets in, that will be the time when educational and recreational work must be extended, and women will be needed by the hundreds. I believe several of your large educational institutions are planning educational courses.

"You people cannot know the complete devastation of northern France and the rehabilitation that must take place there." In vivid words, Miss Fraser, known from her visit here last year as one of the foremost speakers sent out by the British Government, told of her recent visit to France and England.

She told her audience of women of the splendid work their sisters have been and still are doing overseas. She praised the American Red Cross, the Salvation Army and the Y. W. C. A. and explained something of the English women's organizations.

"Our 80,000 W. A. A. C. S., known everywhere as the 'Tommy Waacs,' [illegible] [illegible]istration work aside from the assistance they have given in keeping up the morale," she said. "Hundreds of them are assisting the American armies. I asked the American generals their opinion of the girls, and they said their only complaint was that there weren't enough of the W. A. A. C. S. They like the W. R. N. S., whom the boys have dubbed 'Wrens,' and the air women, who have been called Penguins because they never fly off the ground, are under military discipline.

"And," Miss Fraser continued, with a little smile, "I have found women don't take to discipline so well as men. We seem to have more individuality. The best discipline is maintained in France, where the girls have the inspiration of the men on the fighting line."

Miss Fraser's great object in coming to America is to show what American and Allied women are now doing in war work, and tell some of the ways they will be asked to help in reconstruction.

FIGHT 46TH WARD SPLIT

Independent Voters Say Proposed Division Would Help Vares

Independent voters in the Forty-sixth Ward plan to oppose the proposed division of the ward at the polls tomorrow.

The fight against the proposed division, which would split the ward into two wards, with Pine street as the dividing line, is led by Select Councilman Ira D. Garman and Magistrate Robert Carson.

The independents stamp the proposition as a Vare trick to strengthen organization representation in Councils and save Harry A. Mackey, the Vare leader, and the Vare forces from annihilation [illegible]

ANDREW D. WHITE, DIPLOMAT, IS DEAD

Former Ambassador to Germany Claimed by Death in 86th Year

FOUNDER OF CORNELL

Served Nation Well by Keeping Teutons Neutral During Spanish War

Ithaca, N. Y., Nov. 4.

At the age of eighty-six years Andrew D. White, former United States ambassador to Germany, died this morning at his home here.

In both academic and public service Andrew Dickson White attained remarkable distinction. He was one of the founders and the first president of Cornell University, in which institution he largely reformed educational standards, and he rendered valuable public service for many years as the American diplomatic representative in Germany and Russia.

In his autobiography Doctor White said that in the founding and maintaining of Cornell University he thought he had done his best work, and he said: "By the part I have taken in that, more than by any other work of my life, I hope to be judged." His interest in the establishment of a new university came largely through revolt against the conservative sectarian influences and restricted curriculums of other institutions. The idea seized him during the Civil War period, when he was a professor of history in the University of Michigan, and the idea was a great American university, "where any person could find instruction in any study."

Founder of Cornell

Cornell was founded in 1867, bearing the name of Ezra Cornell, an older man, of Quaker birth and breeding, who shared Mr. White's enthusiasm for a new university, and who, with a fortune made in investment in the electric telegraph, was casting about for a worthy public use for his money. Mr. White was invited to become one of the founders and the first president of Cornell. He personally contributed $300,000 and later founded the school of history and political science, bearing his name, giving to it his historical library of more than 40,000 volumes.

Doctor White had been born in New York State, at a little village by the classic name of Homer, November 7, 1832. For his higher education, young White went to Geneva, now Hobart College, but after a year there, he went to Yale. Upon his graduation in 1853, T. H. Seymour, the then Democratic Governor of Connecticut, took him to Petrograd as an attache to the American legation. After this foretaste of diplomatic life Mr. White returned to this country to become professor of history at Michigan, where he remained for seven years.

Recalled to New York in 1863 by the death of his father at Syracuse, Mr. White elected to remain in his native State, where he became active in Republican politics. He was a member of the New York State Legislature for several years, which he devoted to the preparation of measures for better common schools; the organization of the State normal schools and in pushing through the charter for Cornell University.

Built Up Cornell Faculty

In his presidency of Cornell, he also assumed the duties of professor of history and used his influence successfully in attracting Goldwin Smith, James Russell Lowell, George William Curtis, Bayard Taylor and other able men to service at Ithaca.

At the call of President Hayes in 1879, Doctor White went as minister to Germany and in 1892 to Russia, on the nomination of President Harrison, and finally as ambassador to Germany, on the nomination of President McKinley, serving in Berlin through the period of the Spanish-American War and until 1902. He made his presence felt in Germany by his appreciation of German life and is credited with having done much toward clearing the rather strained situation which existed between Germany and the United States during the war against Spain.

Doctor White was the author of numerous historical works. He was recognized as a thinker of much directness and force. His "Conflict Between Science and Religion," "Seven Great Statesmen in the Warfare of Humanity with Unreason," "Democracy and Education," and his autobiography are some of his books other than historical.

As an octogenarian, Doctor White was still in possession of all his faculties, and though retired from active service, he was still a publicist whose opinions were widely recognized. He was among those who firmly believed that the European war would end in the establishment of an international tribunal of permanent working value.

DR. FRANKLIN A CAPTAIN

Uptown Physician Will Be Aero Surgeon at Garden City

Dr. M. Burnett Franklin has been commissioned a captain in the department of military aeronautics and will report to his post at Garden City, L. I., within the next two weeks.

Doctor Franklin's home is at 1512 Diamond street. He is a prominent uptown physician. He was born in Philadelphia and was graduated from the Jefferson Medical College in the class of 1897. His new duties will consist largely of surgical work.

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