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PROPOSED AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION SUBMITTED TO THE CITIZENS OF THE COMMONWEALTH FOR THEIR APPROVAL OR REJECTION, BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA, AND PUBLISHED BY ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF THE COMMONWEALTH, IN PURSUANCE OF ARTICLE XVIII OF THE CONSTITUTION.

Number One.

A JOINT RESOLUTION

Proposing an amendment to section one, article eight of the Constitution of Pennsylvania.

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, That the following amendment to the Constitution of Pennsylvania be, and the same is hereby, proposed, in accordance with the eighteenth article thereof:—

That section one of article eight, which reads as follows:

"Section 1. Every male citizen twenty-one years of age, possessing the following qualifications, shall be entitled to vote at all elections, subject, however, to such laws requiring and regulating the registration of electors as the General Assembly may enact:

"First. He shall have been a citizen of the United States at least one month.

"Second. He shall have resided in the State one year (or, having previously been a qualified elector or native-born citizen of the State, he shall have removed therefrom and returned, then six months) immediately preceding the election.

"Third. He shall have resided in the election district where he shall offer to vote at least two months immediately preceding the election.

"Fourth. If twenty-two years of age and upwards, he shall have paid within two years a State or county tax, which shall have been assessed at least two months and paid at least one month before the election," be amended so that the same shall read as follows:

Section 1. Every citizen, male or female, of twenty-one years of age, possessing the following qualifications, shall be entitled to vote at all elections, subject, however, to such laws requiring and regulating the registration of electors as the General Assembly may enact:

First. He or she shall have been a citizen of the United States at least one month.

Second. He or she shall have resided in the State one year (or, having previously been a qualified elector or native-born citizen of the State, he or she shall have removed therefrom, and returned, then six months) immediately preceding the election.

Third. He or she shall have resided in the election district where he or she shall offer to vote at least two months immediately preceding the election.

Fourth. If twenty-two years of age and upwards, he or she shall have paid within two years a State or county tax, which shall have been assessed at least two months and paid at least one month before the election.

Fifth. Wherever the words "he," "his," "him," and "himself" occur in any section of article VIII of this Constitution the same shall be construed as if written, respectively, "he or she," "his or her," "him or her," and "himself or herself."

A true copy of Joint Resolution No. 1.
ROBERT McAFEE,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

Number Two.

A JOINT RESOLUTION

Proposing an amendment to section eight of article nine of the Constitution of Pennsylvania.

Section 1. Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, That the following is proposed as an amendment to the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in accordance with the provisions of the eighteenth article thereof:—

Amend section eight, article nine of the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, which reads as follows:

"Section 8. The debt of any county, city, borough, township, school district, or other municipality or incorporated district, except as herein provided, shall never exceed seven 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 assent of the electors thereof at a public election in such manner as shall be provided by law; but any city, the debt of which now exceeds seven per centum of such assessed valuation, may be authorized by law to increase the same three per centum, in the aggregate, at any one time, upon such valuation, except that any debt or debts hereinafter incurred by the city and county of Philadelphia for the construction and development of subways for transit purposes, or for the construction of wharves and docks, or the reclamation of land to be used in the construction of a system of wharves and docks, as public improvements, owned or to be owned by said city and county of Philadelphia, and which shall yield to the city and county of Philadelphia current net revenues in excess of the interest on said debt or debts, and of the annual installments necessary for the cancellation of said debt or debts, may be excluded in ascertaining the power of the city and county of Philadelphia to become otherwise indebted: Provided, That a sinking-fund for their cancellation shall be established and maintained," so that it shall read as follows:—

Section 8. The debt of any county, city, borough, township, school district or other municipality or incorporated district, except as herein provided, shall never exceed seven 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; but any city, the debt of which on the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four, exceeded seven per centum of such assessed valuation, and has not since been reduced to less than such per centum, may be authorized by law to increase the same three per centum in the aggregate, at any one time, upon such valuation. The city of Philadelphia, upon the conditions hereinafter set forth, may increase its indebtedness to the extent of three per centum in excess of seven per centum upon such assessed valuation for the specific purpose of providing for all or any of the following purposes,—to-wit: For the construction and improvement of subways, tunnels, railways, elevated railways, and other transit facilities; for the construction and improvement of wharves and docks and for the reclamation of land to be used in the construction of wharves and docks, owned or to be owned by said city. Such increase, however, shall only be made with the assent of the electors thereof at a public election, to be held in such manner as shall be provided by law. In ascertaining the borrowing capacity of said city of Philadelphia, at any time, there shall be excluded from the calculation a credit, where the work resulting from any previous expenditure, for any one or more of the specific purposes hereinabove enumerated shall be yielding to said city an annual current net revenue; the amount of which credit shall be ascertained by capitalizing the annual net revenue during the year immediately preceding the time of such ascertainment. Such capitalization shall be accomplished 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. The method of determining such amount, so to be excluded or allowed as a credit, may be prescribed by the General Assembly.

In incurring indebtedness, for any one, or more of said purposes of construction, improvement, or reclamation, 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 obligation at maturity, the payments to such sinking-fund to be in equal or graded annual installments. 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 of article nine of the Constitution of Pennsylvania, until the expiration of said period of one year after the completion of such work.

A true copy of Joint Resolution No. 2.
ROBERT McAFEE,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

Number Three.

A JOINT RESOLUTION

Proposing an amendment to section twenty-one of article three of the Constitution of Pennsylvania.

Section 1. Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, That the following amendment to the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania be, and the same is hereby, proposed, in accordance with the eighteenth article thereof:—

Amend section twenty-one, article three of the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, which reads as follows:

"No act of the General Assembly shall limit the amount to be recovered for injuries resulting in death, or for injuries to persons or property, and in case of death from such injuries, the right of action shall survive, and the General Assembly shall prescribe for whose benefit such actions shall be prosecuted. No act shall prescribe any limitations of time within which suits may be brought against corporations for injuries to persons or property, or for other causes different from those fixed by general laws regulating actions against natural persons, and such acts now existing are avoided," so that it shall read as follows:

The General Assembly may enact laws requiring the payment by employers, or employers and employees jointly, of reasonable compensation for injuries to employees arising in the course of their employment, and for occupational diseases of employees, whether or not such injuries or diseases result in death, and regardless of fault of employer or employee, and fixing the basis of ascertainment of such compensation and the maximum and minimum limits thereof, and providing special or general remedies for the collection thereof; but in no other cases shall the General Assembly limit the amount to be recovered for injuries resulting in death, or for injuries to persons or property, and in case of death from such injuries, the right of action shall survive, and the General Assembly shall prescribe for whose benefit such actions shall be prosecuted. No act shall prescribe any limitations of time within which suits may be brought against corporations for injuries to persons or property, or for other causes, different from those fixed by general laws regulating actions against natural persons, and such acts now existing are avoided.

A true copy of Joint Resolution No. 3.
ROBERT McAFEE,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

Number Four.

A JOINT RESOLUTION

Proposing an amendment to the Constitution of Pennsylvania abolishing the office of Secretary of Internal Affairs.

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, That article four of the Constitution of Pennsylvania shall be amended by adding thereto section twenty-three, which shall read as follows:—

The office of Secretary of Internal Affairs be, and the same is hereby, abolished; and the powers and duties now vested in, or appertaining or belonging to, that branch of the executive department, office, or officer, shall be transferred to such other departments, offices, or officers of the State, now or hereafter created, as may be directed by law.

A true copy of Joint Resolution No. 4.
ROBERT McAFEE,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

Number Five.

A JOINT RESOLUTION

Proposing an amendment to the Constitution of this Commonwealth in accordance with provisions of the eighteenth (XVIII) article thereof.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That the following is proposed as an amendment to the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in accordance with the provisions of the eighteenth (XVIII) article thereof:—

AMENDMENT.

Laws may be passed providing for a system of registering, transferring, insuring of and guaranteeing land titles by the State, or by the counties thereof, and for settling and determining adverse or other claims to and interests in lands the titles to which are so registered, transferred, insured, and guaranteed; and for the creation and collection of indemnity funds; and for carrying the system and powers hereby provided for into effect by such existing courts as may be designated by the Legislature, and by the establishment of such new courts as may be deemed necessary. In matters arising in and under the operation of such system, judicial powers, with right of appeal, may be conferred by the Legislature upon county recorders and upon other officers by it designated. Such laws may provide for continuing the registering, transferring, insuring, and guaranteeing such titles after the first or original registration has been perfected by the court, and provision may be made for raising the necessary funds for expenses and salaries of officers, which shall be paid out of the treasury of the several counties.

A true copy of Joint Resolution No. 5.
ROBERT McAFEE,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

Number Six.

A JOINT RESOLUTION

Proposing an amendment to section eight, article nine of the Constitution of Pennsylvania.

Section 1. Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, That the following is proposed as an amendment to the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in accordance with the provisions of the eighteenth article thereof.

Amendment to Article Nine, Section Eight.

Section 2. Amend section eight, article nine of the Constitution of Pennsylvania, which reads as follows:—

"Section 8. The debt of any county, city, borough, township, school district, or other municipality or incorporated district, except as herein provided, shall never exceed seven 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 assent of the electors thereof at a public election in such manner as shall be provided by law; but any city, the debt of which now exceeds seven per centum of such assessed valuation, may be authorized by law to increase the same three per centum, in the aggregate, at any one time, upon such valuation, except that any debt or debts hereinafter incurred by the city and county of Philadelphia for the construction and development of subways for transit purposes, or for the construction of wharves and docks, or the reclamation of land to be used in the construction of a system of wharves and docks, as public improvements, owned or to be owned by said city and county of Philadelphia, and which shall yield to the city and county of Philadelphia current net revenue in excess of the interest on said debt or debts, and of the annual installments necessary for the cancellation of said debt or debts, may be excluded in ascertaining the power of the city and county of Philadelphia to become otherwise indebted: Provided, That such indebtedness incurred by the city and county of Philadelphia shall not at any time, in the aggregate, exceed the sum of twenty-five million dollars for the purpose of improving and developing the port of the said city and county, by the condemnation, purchase, or reclamation or lease of land on the banks of the Delaware and Schuylkill rivers, and land adjacent thereto; the building of bulkheads, and the purchase or construction or lease of wharves, docks, sheds, and warehouses, and other buildings and facilities, necessary for the establishment and maintenance of railroad and shipping terminals along the said rivers; and the dredging of the said rivers and docks: Provided, That the said city and county shall, at or before the time of so doing, provide for the collection of an annual tax sufficient to pay the interest thereon, and also the principal thereof within fifty years from the incurring thereof.

A true copy of Joint Resolution No. 6.
ROBERT McAFEE,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

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KAISER'S ARMY IS PRESSING ON

Aiming to Reach Gateway to Valley of the Oise

FATE OF CAPITAL YET IN DOUBT

Allies Claim to Be Holding Most of Their Line But Admit Retirement at La Fere—French Fiercely Attack Germans Along Meuse River, Hoping to Compel Reinforcement of German Army There.

London, Sept. 1.—The allies hurled back in defeat one of the huge tentacles that the kaiser has been reaching toward Paris from the north of France. General Pau, the one-armed hero of the Franco-Prussian war, defeated part of the German army that within a week has driven the allies from Valenciennes to Cambrai, from Cambrai to the banks of the Somme river.

Dispatches report that the allies scored a brilliant victory near Peronne, on the Somme, and drove back for the first time since its entry into France one of the three huge invading columns of Germans.

Fighting hard to stem the German advance on Paris, the French and British troops who have been retreating for the last week in the north have dropped back to positions along the Somme river, roughly speaking within seventy-five miles of the French capital. To the east the French have been pressed back from the line of the Meuse to the Oise river.

Turn in the fortunes of war in favor of the allies is believed to have come through the concentration of the 3,000,000 soldiers on France's second line of defense and through the overwhelming successes of the Russians in east Prussia.

The invasion of his eastern territory has forced the kaiser to withdraw nearly all the army left to occupy Belgium.

With the consequent weakening of his attacking force in France by the urgent need of meeting the czar in battle, the kaiser is exposed to the attack of France's army, which is now operating under the protection of the guns of the strongest fortresses in the world.

Earl Kitchener, secretary of state for war, issued a more hopeful statement of the situation of the allies in France based upon late dispatches from Sir John French, commander in the field. The secretary says that the British, after struggling against tremendous odds, retired to a new line of defense, where they have not been molested since Thursday. Their casualties are between 5,000 and 6,000. Since this fighting ceased the French on the right and left have brought the German attack to a standstill, it is declared.

Lord Kitchener's statement, which was issued through the medium of the official information bureau, follows:

"Although the dispatches of Sir John French as to the recent battle have not yet been received, it is possible now to state what has been the British share in the recent operations.

"There has, in fact, been a four days' battle—on Aug. 23, 24, 25 and 26. During the whole of this period the British, in conformity with a general movement of the French armies, were occupied in resisting and checking the German advance and in withdrawing to new lines of defense.

"The battle began at Mons on Sunday, during which day and part of the night the German attack, which was stubbornly pressed and repeated, was completely checked by the British front. Monday, the 24th, the Germans made vigorous efforts in superior numbers to prevent the safe withdrawal of the British army and to drive it into the fortress of Maubeuge.

"This effort was frustrated by the steadiness and skill with which the British retirement was conducted and as on the previous day very heavy losses far in excess of anything suffered by us, were inflicted on the enemy, who in dense formation and in enormous masses, marched forward again and yet again to storm the British lines.

"The British retirement proceeded on the 25th with continuous fighting though not on the scale of the previous two days, and by the night of the 25th the British army occupied the line of Cambrai, Landrecies and Le Cateau.

"It had been intended to resume the retirement at daybreak on the 26th, but the German attack, in which no less than five army corps were engaged, was so close and fierce that it was not possible to carry out this intention until the afternoon.

"The battle on this day, the 26th, was of a most severe and desperate character. The troops offered a superb and most stubborn resistance to the tremendous odds with which they were confronted and at length extricated themselves in good order though with serious loss and under the heaviest artillery fire. No guns were taken by the enemy except those the horses of which had all been killed or which were shattered by high explosive shells.

"General French estimates that during the whole of these operations from the 23d to the 26th, inclusive, his losses amounted to 5,000 or 6,000 men. On the other hand the losses suffered by the Germans in their attacks across the open and through their dense formation, are out of all proportion to those which we have suffered.

"In Landrecies alone, on the twenty-fifth, as an instance, a German infantry brigade advanced in close order into a narrow street, which they completely filled. Our machine guns were brought to bear on this target from the end of the town. The head of the column was swept away. A frightful panic ensued and it is estimated that 800 or 900 dead and wounded Germans were left in this street alone.

"Another incident, which may be chosen from many like it, was the charge of the German guard cavalry division upon the British Twelfth cavalry brigade, when the German cavalry was thrown back with great losses and in absolute disorder. These are notable examples of what has taken place over practically the whole front during these engagements and the Germans have been made to pay the extreme price for every forward march they have made.

"Since the twenty-sixth, apart from cavalry fighting, the British army has not been molested. It has rested and refitted after its extreme exertions and glorious achievements. Reinforcements amounting to double the losses sustained already have joined. Every gun has been replaced and the army is now ready to take part in the next great encounter with undiminished strength and undaunted spirits.

"Today the news is again favorable. The British have not been engaged, but the French armies, acting vigorously on the right and left, have, for the time being, brought the German attack to a standstill.

"Sir John French also reports that on the twenty-eighth the British Fifth cavalry brigade fought in brilliant fashion with German cavalry, in the course of which the Twelfth Lancers and the Royal Scots Greys routed the enemy and speared a large number in fight.

"It must be remembered through out that the operations in France are vast and that we are only on one wing of the whole field of battle. The strategic position of ourselves and our allies are such that whereas a decisive victory for our armies in France probably would be fatal to the enemy, a continuance of resistance by the Anglo-French armies upon such a scale as to keep in the closest grip the enemy's best troops can, if prolonged, lead only to one conclusion."

A German aeroplane, flying at a height of 6,000 feet over Paris, dropped four bombs into the city. The first bomb struck near L'Est railway station, not far from the military hospital, but did no damage, and the other three bombs fell near Quai de Jemmapes, Rue Ricollet and Place de la Republique. No damage was done.

While as far as can be learned no lives were lost the actual presence of the enemy threw the capital into the wildest excitement. The German war flier, after hovering over the city for an hour, turned north and disappeared.

When the aeroplane first appeared an attempt was made to bring it down by small arm fire and light artillery, but the machine was safely out of range.

The excitement in the regions where the bombs fell was so great that extra gendarmes were called out to prevent a panic. The fact that the explosives did not work, however, combined with the efforts of the authorities to calm the fears of the populace.

While over the Rue de Vinaigriers the aviator dropped a flaming torch seven or eight feet long, wound with the German colors and at the same time a letter, weighted by a sand bag. The letter written in German said: "The German army is at the gates of Paris. There is nothing for you to do except surrender. Lieutenant Von Heidssen."

The capture of Allenstein and the investment of Koenigsberg, both cities in east Prussia, by the Russian armies was announced in a cablegram from the Paris foreign office.

Warns Great Britain That War May Be Long

Photo by American Press Association.

EARL KITCHENER.

BRITISH FLEET BEATS GERMAN

Sink Eleven Kaiser's Warships Off Heligoland

NO BRITISH VESSEL IS LOST

Nine Hundred Germans Lost—British Lose Twenty-Nine Killed and Thirty-Eight Wounded in Engagement.

The British admiralty in an official statement says that of 1,200 men composing the crews of the eleven German warships sunk in a sea fight off the German naval base at Heligoland only 330 were saved.

Twenty-nine killed and thirty-eight wounded was the price in men paid by the British.

Stories of the battle say it was perfect in execution as well as in plan. The British destroyers lured the Germans to the open sea where other destroyers were spread out in fan shape.

According to the announcement no British ship was lost in the battle and the British loss of life was not heavy.

Heligoland commands the mouth of the Elbe river and is in a position of great importance in the North sea.

The war office declined to divulge the names of the British ships engaged, but said that no British ship was lost in the engagement and that there was little loss of life on the English side. The names of the German craft sunk and what became of the crews is withheld.

The British squadron was commanded by Rear Admiral David Beatty, who married in 1910, Miss Ethel Field, daughter of the late Marshall Field of Chicago.

The people of London are the more joyful over the news of the victory because of an announcement of the admiralty that all the British ships involved returned from the engagement safely.

The British torpedo boat destroyer Welland has engaged and sunk the German torpedo boat destroyer, S 90, near Chefoo, China.

The Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse has been sunk off the west coast of Africa by the British cruiser Highflyer.

WAR PARAGRAPHS

Paris is preparing for a siege. All pretense of hiding these preparations were abandoned following the announcements that the Germans have taken the French towns of Lille, Roubaix and Velenciennes.

French forces concentrated for defenses between Verdun, a first class fortress, and Sedan, numbering 1,000,000 men, equipped with the most powerful artillery ever made.

Austrian reservists are massed on the border of Italy and are entrenched in camps which have been formed in the Tyrol, where the fortifications have been strengthened with feverish haste.

A French army aviator and his pilot, whose names are suppressed under the rule of the minister of war, were killed in the fall of their machine at Juvisy.

The Dutch chamber has passed a credit of $2,000,000 for the purpose of maintaining neutrality.

Significant of the differences between offensive and defensive tactics was a statement by the war office that the German losses to date are estimated at three times those of the allies. And the latter are admittedly "staggering."

Sixteen-year-old Gordon Betts, private in the Fifth Royal Highlanders, was shot in the eye and killed by an unseen assailant while on sentry duty at the canal at Soulanges, near Montreal, Can. Since the outbreak of the war a guard has been placed over all canals in the dominion to prevent their being injured by dynamite. Soldiers at Soulanges, guarding the canal, have been fired on repeatedly.

Dispatches from Nish declare that there have been wholesale desertions from the Austrian army. Prisoners taken by the Servians say that in some regiments 40 per cent of the reservists failed to appear.

The fierce nature of the fighting on the France-Belgian frontier may be estimated by the fact that Charleroi was taken and retaken seven times. Luneville, near the Alsatian border, has been retaken for the third time and it is believed it is again in the hands of the French.

Several of Japan's largest warships are bombarding the eastern defenses of Tsingtau and owing to the fact that they carry heavier guns than those of the Germans they are inflicting damage without danger from the shore artillery.

All captured German officers say it is a horrible war and that the German losses are enormous. Out of two regiments—the 112th and 142d infantry—only 60 men were left after one engagement. All reports indicate the tremendous heaviness of the fire and say the murderous results have been of unprecedented proportions.