

TO PRESERVE OUR RESOURCES

NEW YORK, Oct. 27. Nation-wide in its scope and backed with the enthusiastic endorsement of President Taft, a movement was launched here today the object of which will be to appeal to the people of the United States for concerted action in preserving the natural resources of the country.

The National Conservation association, with general offices here and in Washington, will carry on the proposed vigorous campaign under the leadership of Dr. Charles W. Eliot, president emeritus of Harvard university.

This association is to be an active, militant organization with the general object of securing practical application through legislative and administrative measures by the States and by the Federal government of the conservation principles adopted by the Governors of the United States at their conference with President Roosevelt at the White House in May, 1908.

The association is the outcome of a plan on which men of national prominence have been at work with former President Eliot for many months. President Taft evinced his interest by giving the organization his hearty approval and by being enrolled as its first member. Included among its officers and membership are some of the most prominent men of affairs in the country.

General offices were opened in the Fifth Avenue building in this city today, where it was announced that the association already had its organization well under way and that applications for membership were pouring in from all parts of the country.

The Room Was Full.

Rev. Daniel Isaacs once alighted at an inn to stay the night. On asking for a bed he was told he could not have one, as there was to be a ball that evening and all the beds were engaged.

"At what time does the ball break up?" asked Mr. Isaacs. "About 3 in the morning, sir."

"Well, then, can I have a bed until that time?" "Yes, certainly, but if the bed is asked for you will have to remove."

"Very well," replied Mr. Isaacs, and away he went to get between the sheets.

"About 3 in the morning he was awakened by loud knocking at his chamber door. "What do you want?" he asked. "How many are there of you in there?" inquired a voice.

"There's me and Daniel and Mr. Isaacs and an old Methodist preacher," was the reply.

"Then there's plenty of you." And the speaker passed on, leaving Mr. Isaacs to enjoy his bed.

Belated Logic.

"Put yourself in my place, young man. Would you want your only daughter to marry a penniless youth?" "Put yourself in my place, sir. Would you want to remain a penniless youth when there are rich men's daughters to marry?"

"You confess, then, that you marry my child simply for her father's wealth?" "And you confess that you withhold her from me simply because of my poverty?"

"What other reason do I need?" "What other reason could influence you?"

"This talk is quite useless." "Quite."

"We have nothing to gain by it." "Absolutely nothing."

"You take it philosophically." "Why shouldn't I? Your daughter and I were married quietly a month ago."

"Great Scott!"—Puck.

Insanity in London.

Costermongers and engineers, one notes, rival each other in heading the list of maniacs provided by the commissioners in lunacy. If you don't want to be mad, be a clergyman. You will have about a one to a thousand chance of not dying in a lunatic asylum. It is a bit risky to be a literary or scientific person, but if you put your science into practice and become an engineer your prospect of lunacy jumps to the top, with only costermongers as your real rivals. Why this is a mystery. It can't be intellect or hurry. Costermongers do not hurry, and they are not noticeably intellectual—London Chronicle.

The Test.

Nell—But how is a girl to know when she is in love? Belle—I suppose when she thinks as much about a man as she does about her dressmaker she may know it.—Philadelphia Record.

Borrowing Trouble.

Kenneth, who views the future from the eminence of seven summers, was looking very woebegone.

"Asked why, he hesitated for a moment, then, bursting into tears, 'I've been wondering,'" he said, "between sobs, 'when mother's dead—and nurse's dead—and my wife's dead—who'll look after me when I'm sick?'"

TOWN'S POLICE DEPARTMENT

Few persons have any just conception of the importance of or the variety of activities embraced in the police department of a town even the size of Danville. A visitor to city hall, who should remain in touch with the officers during their daily round of duties might learn some interesting facts.

One of the misconceptions that people labor under is the fact that the officers' duty consist solely in patrolling their beats, arresting an offender now and then but for the greater part of the day having an easy time of it.

It is not generally known that the United States mail brings the chief-of-police quite a budget daily, which directs not the least of the activities of the department during the day. There are communications from the police departments of other cities, enclosing warrants for the arrest of persons, together with detailed descriptions, which have to be closely noted and impressed on the memory.

At the present time there is in city hall a drawer full of matter of this sort, including portraits enough to stock up a "rogues" gallery. The faces depicted as a rule are of a villainous type, which together with the depressing record of the man wanted and the crimes committed cause the circulars to linger in the memory like a nightmare. Some of the communications relate to lost men—who have broken down under the strain of worry and hard work and have wandered away from home. The portrait on each circular, or probably a worn photograph accompanying a plain letter, in striking contrast to the hard countenance of the fugitive from justice, reveal a kindly and benevolent face, although seamed with the lines of care and weariness. Relating to this class the letters that accompany or the bit of reading on the circulars tell a sad and tragic tale, which causes the practical and un sentimental officer to heave a sigh as he folds up the paper and lays it away with the score or so of others that at all times claim his attention.

The officers can not remember the details of description in all cases, but they can carry in their minds all the salient features. To illustrate the tenacity of their memory in this respect we have only to revert to the case of "Blinky" Paul, of Shanokin, who was arrested in this city by officers Mincemoyer and Voris a couple of weeks ago. The fellow, never seen by the police before, was detected on the street after midnight. All the officers had to direct them was a description received through the mail two months previously and which they were able to apply at the first sight of the man.

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NEARLY 500 HOBOES.

Last, but not least, is the record of hoboies that voluntarily seek the lock-up for a night's lodging. This record is very faithfully kept and there is not a person who lodges in the bastille but whose name, or alleged name, along with the proper date, goes into the big book.

In this connection the interesting fact might be cited that since January 1, 1909, 483 hoboies have sought shelter in the lock-up and they are still coming at the rate of half a dozen a night. At the same date last year during the same length of time but 372 hoboies were sheltered. It might be useful to know what causes the increase—whether the number of tramps in the country is growing, or, as the result of the uniformly good treatment accorded them, only an increased number is coming this way.

Footie and the Lawyers.

Being on an excursion into his native county, Samuel Footie happened to meet with a simple minded farmer, who, having just buried a rich relation, who was an attorney, was full of complaints about the great expense of a country funeral, instancing the amount he had spent on scarfs, hats, bandages, carriages, etc.

"Why," asked Footie, "do you mean to say that you bury your attorneys in this part of the country?" "To be sure," said the puzzled farmer. "What else should we do?" "Oh, we never do that in London."

"Really? What, then, do you do with them?" "Why, when one happens to die we put him out in a room by himself overnight, lock the door, open the window, and in the morning he is gone."

"Extraordinary!" cried the other in amazement. "What becomes of him?" "Oh, that can't exactly tell," replied Footie solemnly. "All we know is there's a strong smell of brimstone in the rooms the next morning."

"Wits, Beaux and Beauties of the Georgian Era."

The Breeches Bible.

One of the books which a bibliomaniac handles reverently is the famous Geneva Bible, better known as the "Breeches Bible." This name is due to the rendering of Genesis 3:7, where Adam and Eve are said to have made themselves breeches. This had been the reading of the first English Bible, Wycliffe's version, but later translators had substituted the word "apron" for "breeches," and the Geneva Bible reverted to the original. The fact that only one edition of the Geneva version contained this sentence makes the limited number more precious to the book gatherer. The title page of this edition announces that it was "imprinted at London by the deputies of the queen's most excellent majesty" in 1539. The first edition appeared in 1509, and for sixty years this was the favorite Bible with the people, who reluctantly laid it aside for the authorized version in 1611.

DEATH CLAIMS OLD RESIDENT

Benjamin Benzbach died at the family homestead, corner of Ferry and Water streets, at 8:30 o'clock Sunday night following a brief illness. His death removes a familiar figure and one of the oldest and most highly esteemed of our Jewish residents—one, who for nearly sixty years came and went among our citizens and was known over a wide section of the State.

Benjamin Benzbach was aged 81 years, 6 months and 14 days. He was born in Baden, Germany, and came to America in 1851. Age had impaired none of his faculties. He distinctly remembered and was fond of recounting the incidents of the long voyage over the ocean, which was made in a sailing vessel.

It is interesting to note that Benjamin Benzbach and Henry L. Gross, another well-known townsman and also a native of Germany, were companions on the same voyage. The two men were nearly of the same age, Mr. Gross being the older by six months.

On arriving in America Mr. Benzbach came directly to Danville and has since resided here. He first embarked in the clothing business, and conducted a store on Mill street. About forty years ago he began to invest in wool, hides and pelts of fur bearing animals. He soon built up a large and lucrative business, maintaining a warehouse in Danville. It was on the occasion of his business trips during his long residence in Danville that he became so well known over several counties of the State. His dealings were always characterized with fairness and he was accounted an exceptionally good judge of furs.

He was a kindly man, tolerant toward others who differed from him on important issues. He was a pleasant companion and had many friends. His memory will linger for years to come.

Time dealt kindly with the aged man and up to within a comparatively recent date he was in the enjoyment of good health. Death was due to a nervous breakdown. As late as Saturday afternoon he was on the street and in company with his son, Philip Benzbach, enjoyed a trolley ride. He was in a serious condition Sunday and at 8:30 o'clock serenely passed away.

The deceased was a widower, his wife dying thirty-three years ago. He is survived by a son and a daughter, Philip Benzbach, of this city, and Mrs. Robert Goodman of Jersey City.

The deceased was one of the oldest members of the B'nai Zion congregation. He belonged to Montour Lodge No. 109, I. O. O. F., and also to the B'nai Frith Lodge, a Jewish organization of Philadelphia.

The Monkey and the Pie.

An Indian fakir had a monkey that he had brought up from babyhood, says an English writer. The pair were fast friends, the monkey being a faithful attendant on his master and as good as a watchdog. One day the fakir made a pie for dinner and left it to cook on a charcoal fire while he went for a walk. As the cooking proceeded the savory smell was too much for the monkey. It raised the crust and tasted the chicken. Finding the food very tasty, it ate more and more until nothing but the crust remained. Then it remembered its master, who would shortly return hungry and ready to enjoy his meal. What was to be done? The sharp eyes of the monkey detected some crows not far away, so without loss of time it lay down on the ground as if dead. By and by a crow came along and pecked at the monkey, which seized the bird in a twinkling, strangled it, stripped off the feathers, placed it in pieces in the dish, covered it over with the crust and then contentedly awaited the return of the fakir, to whom the whole incident was related by an eyewitness.

Most counties in England have their idiomatic expressions to denote left handedness, and they are often prefixed to the unfortunate left handed child's name. In London the term is kack handed, the word being also equivalent to awkward. In Lancashire it is k-pawed, in Yorkshire galk or gawk handed, an expression dating back to at least the seventeenth century. In Derbyshire are used the terms keg handed, cork handed and corky handed, while in the Teesdale district cuddy handed is common and in Nottinghamshire walled handed.

In the south of England special terms to denote left handedness are also found. In Dorset it is scraane handed and in Devonshire coochy handed. In Ireland a left handed man is called a kithogue. "Tim Healy used this word in a speech at East Wicklow, in which he said that Mr. O'Kelly could fight with his left hand and had already given his opponent some "kithogues" that would spoil his political beauty during the contest.—London Chronicle.

"Ox Eyes" For Two. The drawback of fancy names for dishes is their tendency to be deficient in prosaic information. Would you order "angels on horseback" for instance, if you did not know what sort of thing it was? And to appeal to the waiter to interpret is humiliating. A correspondent recalls his own fate in the matter of "ocheenangen" (ox eyes). Having repeatedly seen them on the menu among the pudding class during a tour in Germany, he and his wife eventually ordered them. "Two portions" asked the woman waiter. "Oh, yes, two portions." It proved that two portions of ox eyes meant six fried eggs—as the final course of a hearty meal. And, as the wife had the moral courage to refuse to eat more than one, the cowardly husband, unwilling to give away that he had not known what he was ordering, had to worry down the five others.

SPANISH WAR VETS REUNION

The committee in charge of the arrangements for the seventh annual reunion of the association of Twelfth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, which will be held in Williamsport Friday, has completed the program which has been prepared for the entertainment of the visitors during their stay in that city. The reunion celebrates the tenth anniversary of the muster-out of the regiment, which included three companies from Williamsport and one each from Danville, Lewisburg, Milton, Sunbury and Lock Haven, comprising a total of about 900 men. An effort has been made to get an invitation to attend the reunion in the hands of every member of the regiment, but this, of course, has been impossible, the committee being unable to get the addresses of all.

One of the features of the reunion will be a parade in the evening headed by the Twelfth regiment Reprisal band. This will be followed by a campfire, at which there will be addresses, music and a general good time. A request has been made that business places and residences be decorated in honor of the visitors, especially along the line of the parade. The Williamsport Turn Verein hall on Basin street will be headquarters for the association. The day's program as decided upon is as follows:

Reception and registration of members, 1.15 to 2.15, at Williamsport Turn Verein hall.

Business meeting at 2:15.—Prayer, Rev. Charles G. Bickle; address of welcome, Mayor Wolfe; response, Col. James B. Coryell; general business, election of officers, selection of next place of meeting, etc.; supplying members with complimentary tickets to amusements in city.

Supper—Served at Pine Street M. E. church, from 5:30 to 7.

Parade.—To form on Pine street, in front of city hall, at 7 p. m., headed by the celebrated Twelfth regiment Reprisal band. Line of parade, up Fourth to Elmira, to third, to Basin, to Turner's hall, for evening campfire.

Campfire program.—Music, reports of deceased comrades of each company; taps; address, Brigadier General J. P. S. Gobin; address, Col. J. B. Coryell; general entertainment for balance of evening.

Arrangements have been made by the entertainment committee for the free admission of all visiting members of the association to the Family theatre and all of the moving picture theatres in the city.

Too Attentive. "People who write begging letters are entirely too persistent," said a charity official. "They remind me of a summer resort episode. A young man went there for his two weeks' vacation. He put up at a cottage. He paid about \$9 a week. Well, when he came to depart this young man said to the boarding mistress: "Madam, you have been most attentive to me during my stay here."

"Thank you, sir; thank you very much," said the lady. "Yes," continued the young man, "you have been most attentive, and not only you, but everybody—everybody in the house, if I may say so—has been most perseveringly attentive to me day and night, and madam, to show my appreciation I am going to offer you a small present."

"How very kind!" said the landlady, and a bright, expectant smile lit up her face. Then the young man thrust into her extended hand a packet of insect powder and retired hastily.

Puzzling Orchid Imitations. Orchid imitations are a puzzle to flower scholars. The whole appearance of the flower is suggestive of some insect, sometimes to quite a remarkable degree. It does not seem easy to find any real purpose that could be served by this resemblance, yet no one imagines that it can be accidental. Any one who knew of the bee orchid, a native of Europe, and came upon it for the first time would at once recognize it. It seems to be a large, velvety brown backed beetle variegated with yellow. The two petals might serve well for the wings of the insect. In the center of the lip of the fly orchid there is a small bluish spot like the body of a fly. The two lateral petals are slender and curiously like the antennae of an insect. The whole illusion is complete and suggests to the casual glance that a few flies are hanging on the stem of some plant which has cast its flowers.—Chicago Tribune.

TOO MANY KISSES A DAY. Forty More Than Any Woman Should Stand, Says West Virginia Judge. Declaring that forty times a day is more kissing than a woman can stand, the police judge of Bluefield, W. Va., recommended that Edward Schneider and his wife seek separation. Schneider first had his wife arrested because she allowed him only twenty kisses a day when for years he said he was getting forty.

Later Mrs. Schneider had Schneider in court, charging that he threatened to kill her when she refused to allow him the forty kisses. The court dismissed the case after advising the couple to break away for good.

The First Firearms. The early history of firearms in the sense of tubes from which missiles are thrown by the action of a detonating compound of the nature of gunpowder is wrapped in obscurity, though it may be inferred from the few early records that such weapons were first employed in warfare soon after the beginning of the fourteenth century, if not some time before. The country of their origin remains uncertain, but it was most probably Italy.

Proposed Amendments To Penna Constitution

PROPOSED AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION SUBMITTED TO THE CITIZENS OF THIS 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 XXVIII OF THE CONSTITUTION.

A JOINT RESOLUTION Proposing amendments to sections eight and twenty-one of article four, sections eleven and twelve of article five, sections two, three, and fourteen of article eight, section one of article twelve, and sections two and seven of article fourteen of the Constitution of Pennsylvania, and providing a schedule for carrying the amendments into effect.

Section 1. Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, That the following are proposed as amendments to the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, and providing for the provisions of the eighteenth article thereof:— Amendment One.—To Article Four, Section Eight.

Section 2. Amend section eight of article four of the Constitution of Pennsylvania, which reads as follows:—"He shall nominate and, by and with the advice and consent of two-thirds of all the members of the Senate, appoint a Secretary of the Commonwealth and an Attorney General during pleasure."

Section 3. Amend section two of article eight, which reads as follows:—"The general election shall be held annually on the Tuesday next following the first Monday of November, but the general election shall be held on a different day, two-thirds of all the members of each House consenting thereto," so as to read:—"The general election shall be held biennially on the Tuesday next following the first Monday of November in each year, but the general election shall be held on a different day, two-thirds of all the members of each House consenting thereto: Provided, That such election shall always be held in an even-numbered year."

Section 4. Amend section three of article eight, which reads as follows:—"All elections for city, ward, borough and township officers, for regular terms of office shall be held on the Tuesday next following the first Monday of February," so as to read:—"All judges elected by the electors of the State at large may be elected at either a general or a municipal election, or at a special election, under such circumstances as may require. All elections for judges of the courts for the several judicial districts, and for county, city, ward, borough and township officers, for regular terms of office, shall be held on the Tuesday next following the first Monday of November in each odd-numbered year, but the General Assembly may by law fix a different day, two-thirds of all the members of each House consenting thereto: Provided, That such election shall always be held in an odd-numbered year."

Section 5. Amend section fourteen of article eight, which reads as follows:—"District election boards shall consist of a judge and two inspectors, who shall be appointed by the citizens of the municipal election; but the General Assembly may require said boards to be appointed in such manner as may be provided by law. Laws regulating the appointment of said boards may be enacted to apply to cities only: Provided, That such laws shall not apply to cities of the first class. Each elector shall have the right to vote for the judge and one inspector, and each inspector shall appoint one clerk. The first election board for any new district shall be selected, and vacancies in election boards shall be provided for by law. Election officers shall be privileged from arrest upon days of election, and while engaged in making up and transmitting returns thereon, and while engaged in the duty of record or judge thereof, for an election fraud, for felony, or for wanton breach of the peace. In cities they may claim exemption from jury duty during their terms of service," so as to read:—"District election boards shall consist of a judge and two inspectors, who shall be appointed by the citizens of the municipal election; but the General Assembly may require said boards to be appointed in such manner as may be provided by law. Laws regulating the appointment of said boards may be enacted to apply to cities only: Provided, That such laws shall not apply to cities of the first class. Each elector shall have the right to vote for the judge and one inspector, and each inspector shall appoint one clerk. The first election board for any new district shall be selected, and vacancies in election boards shall be provided for by law. 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