

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.

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.

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 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.

Engraving View. "What do you think of the view from the hotel veranda?" "Magnificent! I can see four beards right from where I sit!"—Pittsburg Post.

He Dared. Mother—How dared you let him kiss you? Daughter—I didn't, mamma. I told him that if he kissed me he'd have to do it without my consent.

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 Mincemoyor 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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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 holiday 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 B'rith Lodge, a Jewish organization of Philadelphia.

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SPANISH 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 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:—"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 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 5. 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 6. 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 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:—"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 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 7. 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 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:—"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 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 8. Amend section fourteen 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 9. Amend section one, article twelve, which reads as follows:—"All officers, whose selection is not provided for in this Constitution, shall be elected or appointed as may be directed by law, so as to read:—"All officers, whose selection is not provided for in this Constitution, shall be elected or appointed as may be directed by law, 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 10. Amend section two of article fourteen, which reads as follows:—"County officers shall be elected at the general elections and shall hold their offices for the term of three years, beginning on the first Monday of January next after their election, and until their successors are otherwise provided for, shall be filled in such manner as may be provided by law," so as to read:—"County officers shall be elected at the general elections and shall hold their offices for the term of four years, beginning on the first Monday of January next after their election, and until their successors are otherwise provided for, shall be filled in such manner as may be provided by law."

Section 11. Amend section seven, article fourteen, which reads as follows:—"Three county commissioners and three county auditors shall be elected in each county where such officers are chosen, in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five and every third year thereafter; and in the election of said officers each qualified elector shall vote for no more than two persons, of the three persons having the highest number of votes shall be elected; any casual vacancy in the office of county commissioner or county auditor shall be filled by the court of common pleas of the county in which such vacancy shall occur, by the appointment of an elector of the proper county who shall have voted for a commissioner or auditor whose place is to be filled," so as to read:—"Three county commissioners and three county auditors shall be elected in each county where such officers are chosen, in the year one thousand nine hundred and eleven and every fourth year thereafter; and in the election of said officers each qualified elector shall vote for no more than two persons, of the three persons having the highest number of votes shall be elected; any casual vacancy in the office of county commissioner or county auditor shall be filled by the court of common pleas of the county in which such vacancy shall occur, by the appointment of an elector of the proper county who shall have voted for a commissioner or auditor whose place is to be filled."

Section 12. That no inconvenience may arise from the changes in the Constitu-

tion of the Commonwealth, and in order to carry the same into complete operation, it is hereby declared that:— In the case of officers elected by the people, all terms of office fixed by act of Assembly and the number of years shall each be lengthened one year, but the Legislature may change the length of the term, provided the terms for which such officers are elected shall always be for an even number of years.

The above extension of official terms shall not affect officers elected at the general election of one thousand nine hundred and eight; nor any city, ward, borough, township, or election division officers, whose terms of office, under existing law, end in the year one thousand nine hundred and ten.

In the year one thousand nine hundred and ten the municipal election shall be held on the third Tuesday of February, as heretofore; but all officers chosen at that election to an office the regular term of which is two years, and also all election officers and assessors chosen at that election, shall serve until the first Monday of December in the year one thousand nine hundred and eleven, and thereafter shall serve until the first Monday of December in the year one thousand nine hundred and twelve, and in the year one thousand nine hundred and thirteen, and until the Legislature shall otherwise provide, all terms of office, city, ward, borough, township, and election division officers shall begin on the first Monday of December in an odd-numbered year.

All city, ward, borough and township officers holding office at the date of the approval of these amendments, whose terms of office may end in the year one thousand nine hundred and eleven, shall continue to hold their offices until the first Monday of December of that year.

All judges of the courts for the several judicial districts, and also all county officers, holding office at the date of the approval of these amendments, whose terms of office end in the year one thousand nine hundred and eleven, shall continue to hold their offices until the first Monday of January, one thousand nine hundred and twelve, and thereafter shall hold their offices until the first Monday of January, one thousand nine hundred and thirteen, and thereafter shall hold their offices until the first Monday of January, one thousand nine hundred and fourteen, and thereafter shall hold their offices until the first Monday of January, one thousand nine hundred and fifteen, and thereafter shall hold their offices until the first Monday of January, one thousand nine hundred and sixteen, and thereafter shall hold their offices until the first Monday of January, one thousand nine hundred and seventeen, and thereafter shall hold their offices until the first Monday of January, one thousand nine hundred and eighteen, and thereafter shall hold their offices until the first Monday of January, one thousand nine hundred and nineteen, and thereafter shall hold their offices until the first Monday of January, one thousand nine hundred and twenty, and thereafter shall hold their offices until the first Monday of January, one thousand nine hundred and twenty-one, and thereafter shall hold their offices until the first Monday of January, one thousand nine hundred and twenty-two, and thereafter shall hold their offices until the first Monday of January, one thousand nine hundred and twenty-three, and thereafter shall hold their offices until the first Monday of January, one thousand nine hundred and twenty-four, and thereafter shall hold their offices until the first Monday of January, one thousand nine hundred and twenty-five, and thereafter shall hold their offices until the first Monday of January, one thousand nine hundred and twenty-six, and thereafter shall hold their offices until the first Monday of January, one thousand nine hundred and twenty-seven, and thereafter shall hold their offices until the first Monday of January, one thousand nine hundred and twenty-eight, and thereafter shall hold their offices until the first Monday of January, one thousand nine hundred and twenty-nine, and thereafter shall hold their offices until the first Monday of January, one thousand nine hundred and thirty, and thereafter shall hold their offices until the first Monday of January, one thousand nine hundred and thirty-one, and thereafter shall hold their offices until the first Monday of January, one thousand nine hundred and thirty-two, and thereafter shall hold their offices until the first Monday of January, one thousand nine hundred and thirty-three, and thereafter shall hold their offices until the first Monday of January, one thousand nine hundred and thirty-four, and thereafter shall hold their offices until the first Monday of January, one thousand nine hundred and thirty-five, and thereafter shall hold their offices until the first Monday of January, one thousand nine hundred and thirty-six, and thereafter shall hold their offices until the first Monday of January, one thousand nine hundred and thirty-seven, and thereafter shall hold their offices until the first Monday of January, one thousand nine hundred and thirty-eight, and thereafter shall hold their offices until the first Monday of January, one thousand nine hundred and thirty-nine, and thereafter shall hold their offices until the first Monday of January, one thousand nine hundred and forty, and thereafter shall hold their offices until the first Monday of January, one thousand nine hundred and forty-one, and thereafter shall hold their offices until the first Monday of January, one thousand nine hundred and forty-two, and thereafter shall hold their offices until the first Monday of January, one thousand nine hundred and forty-three, and thereafter shall hold their offices until the first Monday of January, one thousand nine hundred and forty-four, and thereafter shall hold their offices until the first Monday of January, one thousand nine hundred and forty-five, and thereafter shall hold their offices until the first Monday of January, one thousand nine hundred and forty-six, and thereafter shall hold their offices until the first Monday of January, one thousand nine hundred and forty-seven, and thereafter shall hold their offices until the first Monday of January, one thousand nine hundred and forty-eight, and thereafter shall hold their offices until the first Monday of January, one thousand nine hundred and forty-nine, and thereafter shall hold their offices until the first Monday of January, one thousand nine hundred and fifty, and thereafter shall hold their offices until the first Monday of January, one thousand nine hundred and fifty-one, and thereafter shall hold their offices until the first Monday of January, one thousand nine hundred and fifty-two, and thereafter shall hold their offices until the first Monday of January, one thousand nine hundred and fifty-three, and thereafter shall hold their offices until the first Monday of January, one thousand nine hundred and fifty-four, and thereafter shall hold their offices until the first Monday of January, one thousand nine hundred and fifty-five, and thereafter shall hold their offices until the first Monday of January, one thousand nine hundred and fifty-six, and thereafter shall hold their offices until the first Monday of January, one thousand nine hundred and fifty-seven, and thereafter shall hold their offices until the first Monday of January, one thousand nine hundred and fifty-eight, and thereafter shall hold their offices until the first Monday of January, one thousand nine hundred