IG CAMPAIGN FOR EDUCATION

xas Booming State's Institutions of Learning.

ND OF \$150,000 RAISED.

the Legislature Only Men Who e Known to Be Friendly to the ause of Education.

exas is engaged in a gigantic and ue campaign to boost the state edional institutions and popularize cation. There are a state universistate agricultural and mechancollege, a state college of indusnets and three state normal col-, and tuition in all these is free. theory of the new publicity camn is that not enough people in the know about these institutions.

e official name of the enterprise the Organization For the Enlargeand Extension by the State of University Plan of Education In That name is a very large thful, too large, in fact. Another shorter name, "The Hogg Organin," is commonly used. This name from the leader of the move-Will C. Hogg, son of the late ernor Hogg. He is a successful ness man in Houston and a graduof the State university.

\$150,000 Subscribed.

the annual meeting of the alumssociation last year Mr. Hogg ng this scheme for advertising the ersity. He did not solicit money. tically all be asked was that the uates indorse his scheme. He he would look after the money ng part of it and that it would \$25,000 a year for five years. was in June, 1911. He said he guarantee to get the money, 000, pledged by the following Noer. When November came around ad obtained subscriptions of \$29,year for five years, and by Nov. ey had increased to \$30,050, maknore than \$150,000 for the five

is established on a firm basis cially, the organization was per-I and the work entered upon. It een going several months now, already a change in the attitude people of the state toward their utions has become manifest. The am is really a very large onelarger than simply to advertise nstitutions. It contemplates also uprovement of the institutions, ig them thoroughly in line with stional progress in America and pe and adequately presenting needs to the legislatures, upon e bounty expansion is dependent.

Program of Work.

program of work is divided into ines of activities-first, an inveson of higher educational institusecond, an educational campaign inting the people with the presondition of these institutions and the enlargement and extension eir service that would be beneto the state." A research secreaployed to conduct the of investigation. A committee wyers (all graduates of the State rsity) will deal with the constituand legal status of the institu-

other side of the work is conwith publicity of the various utions-information about the rements for admission, the faciliopportunities offered, work done several schools, about the opnities for self help in college, the dormitory system, about the element in undergraduate life, the various activities of underates and about scholarship.

Texas almost all of the schools colleges are supported by the so they are dependent on the lege, which is a constantly shifting

The logic of this campaign is he more the people are interested educational work the less the bility of their sending legislators stin who are "agin" education.

VALK ACROSS U.S. WITH \$5

and Navy Men Wager \$9,000 They Can Do It.

ert Arnold, formerly chief yeonited States navy, and Sidney ne. Irrigation expert graduate rsity of Nevada, have wagered against \$6,000 put up by fournembers of the Army and Navy Washington that they can walk the continent, touching Salt City and New Orleans, and step New York city within twelve s from date of starting.

ing the unique conditions of the ere those prescribing that each start with only \$5, shall earn own way not by writing, but by abor not more than one week in e place, and must wind up with me money they had at the start ave had six stories accepted by a list of nine leading magazines

Mennonites For Kansas,

are on foot to bring 500 Russian mite families direct from Siberia Pherson and Reno countles, Kan., ttlement on farms. It has been strated long ago that Mennonites not only good farmers, but most

A Well Played Game

By ALFRED W. STOWELL

"Some is continually findin' fault with Providence," said Abner Sleek to the party sitting around the stove in the center of Jones' store. "They don't reckon that the Lord takes care o' his own, no matter whether they're good or bad, honest or tricky, wise or foolhe Hogg Organization" Aims to Send ish. What 'nd the sharpers do if it wa'n't for the suckers, I'd like to know? Speakin' o' sharpers, the purtiest game I ever knew of was played in Calumet when I lived thar. The feller that played it wa'n't a real sharper neither, and considerin' the circumstances some thort he was justified in the doin' of it.

"Jack Ketcham was his name, and he was as likely a chap as you ever He had fine blue eyes and a pleasin' way with him just calculated to ketch the girls. He wasn't much account-at least at that time. Them girl ketchers never are; they get the girls by their appearance. Well, as I was a-sayin', Jack Ketcham instead o' tyin' up to a girl who was free-and there was plenty o' 'em-had to tackle Amanda Jenkins, who was engaged to an old feller, Simeon Ruggles, a bachelor fifty year old, but wo'th \$5,000 if he was wo'th a cent. Amanda's father wanted her to marry Ruggles to git the five thousand, and Amanda allowed she would, but when Ketcham come along she changed her mind and allowed she'd rather marry Ketch. But how could she, seein' that he hadn't nothin' but the clothes on his back? Her father could 'a' set 'im up if he had wanted to, but he wouldn't.

"One day old Jenkins was walkin' along the main street of the town when he seen a young man standin' lookin' at sumpin particular. Jenkins stopped and watched the feller, who kept his eyes in the same direction right along. Bimeby he says to him; "What 'r' lookin' at, young man?"

"He had to ax him twicet before he got his attention. Then he started. looked at Jenkins kind o' queer and

"'I wouldn't 'a' believed it if I hadn't seen it with my own eyes.' " 'Seen what?'

"'Why, that wooden Indian down there in front o' that cigar store.'

"'What's the matter with him?" "'He puffs smoke out o' that wooden cigar in his mouth.'

"Bosh!

"'Bosh yourself. I seen him doin' it." "'When?' "'Jest now. He'll do it ag'in, I

reckon.' "'See here, young feller, if the fool killer comes along he'll get you shore.'

"'Who're you to talk to me that a-way?' says t'other. 'I reckon I know what I see with my own eyes."

"'Have you got any money?' "'No, but I mought git some if I tried right hard.'

"'Well, you go git it and I'll cover it that a wooden Indian don't smoke." "'Oh, you wouldn't pay if you lost."

"'I'll put up the money." "'Supposin' I raise sumpin to bet with, where'll I find you?"

the next mornin' the young man come to him with three \$1,000 bills.

"'Phew!" says Jenkins, 'Where did you get 'em?' "'My grandmother give 'em to me

to set up a store with." " 'And you're fool enough to lose 'em

instead o' settin' up the store?" "'I ain't a-goin' to lose 'em. I seen that wooden Indian smoke, and when

a feller onct gits the habit fixed on him he can't stop. He'll be smokin' ag'in. All we have to do is to be thar to see him doin' it." "Jenkins was just mean enough to take advantage of the boy, and they

called in a man by the name o' Becker, and they put up the money on a bet that the Indian would be seen smokin' within a week by three witnesses besides theirsely.

"One day the youngster rushed into Jenkins' house kind o' wild and hol-

"'He's smokin'! Come quick before he stops! "Jenkins got up and follered the fel-

ler who met a man, and then another man, and still another, takin' all three of 'em with him to the corner opposite the cigar store, and the hull lot of 'em

stood lookin' at the wooden Indian. "What you bring us here fur?" axed one on 'em, turnin' away mad. "'Jest you wait a minute. I seen him smokin', but he's stopped. He'll

"At that moment the Indian commenced blowin' a cloud from his mouth to beat the band. Jenkins looked at him bewildered. Jist then the stakeholder come along, and there was noth in' for it but to turn over Jenkins' \$3,000 to the other feller.

"Jenkins went to the cigar store, pulled down the Indian and found a rubber tube leadin' from the mouth into the store and the cigar holler and full o' to-A man inside had done the smokin'. Jenkins made a big fuss and swore he'd have the swindler jugged. but he couldn't, because he'd skipped.

"The next day the stakeholder call ed on Jenkins and explained that his money would be returned if he'd give his daughter to the winner.

"Then It come out that the winner was Jack Ketcham and Amanda was in the game. Jenkins was so mortified at bein' made a laughin'stock that in order to keep his neighbors' good opinion he gave his daughter the money he had lost for a weddin' present."

LAST OF THE **WAR GOVERNORS**

William Sprague of Rhode Island Is Now Past Eighty.

WAS PRESENT AT BULL RUN.

His Third Election as Governor Was by a Practically Unanimous Vote. Twice Chosen United States Senator. His Financial Troubles.

William Sprague of Rhode Island. sole survivor of the twelve governors who upheld Lincoln's hand through the perils of 1862, recalls with a chuckle that he was hissed in the streets and denounced as a "traitor" for the most patriotic act of his life-the very act which he now regards as his surest title to a place in his country's history.

"The 'Copperheads,' " be said recently, "did not approve of the meeting of the loyal state executives at Altoona on Sept. 25, 1862, and we had to take a lot of abuse in return for our indorsement of the president's proclamation, And to think," he added sadly, "I am the only one left of those who attended that memorable conference."

Eighty-one years of age, the governor is still clear of brain.

Soon after the battle of Antietam Lincoln issued his proclamation warning slaveholders that if they did not lay down their arms within three months the slaves would be set free. Almost immediately-in two days' time, in fact-Andrew G. Curtin, governor of Pennsylvania, suggested to a member of the president's cabinet that 300,-000 additional troops should be raised and that it would be an admirable plan to call together the governors of the loyal states. The matter was laid before Lincoln, and Lincoln said, "Let us

Gathering of the Governors.

Governor Sprague, "we made Governor Andrew of Massachusetts chairman and urged him to draw up an address to the president urging him to prosecute the war even more vigorously and also approving his emancipation proclamation. Then we all signed it and sent it on to Washington. That meeting lasted only about thirty minutes. We were all of one mind."

The signers of this address of encouragement were: Andrew of Massachu-tetts, Curtin of Pennsylvania, Washburn of Maine, Yates of Illinois, Solomon of Wisconsin, Kirkwood of Iowa. Martin of Indiana, Pierpont of West Virginia, Tod of Ohio, Berry of New Hampshire, Blair of Michigan and Sprague of Rhode Island.

Governor Sprague was probably one of the youngest men ever elected in this country to the chief place in a state. He was but twenty-nine years of age when in 1860 he was chosen "Changing the names of persons or of age when in 1860 he was chosen governor of Rhode Island at a crisis in the history of state and nation. His term was for one year only. At its conclusion he was re-elected, and nine conclusion he was re-elected, and nine lng, altering, or maintaining roads, days later Fort Sumter was fired on. highways, streets or alleys: "Jenkins gave him his address, and first to respond to Lincoln's call for the next mornin' the young man come troops. That the little commonwealth was able to do this was due to the Rhode Island and Sprague were the was able to do this was due to the governor's wealth no less than to his energy and patriotism. He led his men at the battle of Bull Run, and because of his bravery under fire and his liberal contributions to the cause of the north he was again chosen governor by a vote which probably has no parallel. The whole number of ballots cast in the election was 11,264, of which Sprague received 11,199.

Elected to the Senate.

In 1863 he was elected United States

At the dedication of the Ohio monument to Commodore Oliver Hazard Perry, a native of Rhode Island, Sprague was accompanied by an ancient volunteer military company. The event was celebrated by a ball at the Weddell house, at Cleveland, O., where the governor met for the first time Miss Catherine Chase, daughter of Chief Justice Salmon P. Chase.

On his return to Rhode Island he became more actively engaged in raising troops and forwarding them to the in November of 1863. The wedding was attended by the president and his cabinet, the foreign ministers, and members of congress. It was said to have been the most magnificent wedding that had ever taken place in the United States, and the cost was estimated at \$250,000. Sprague took up his residence in Washington, where he and his wife became social leaders. He soon built his famous summer home at Narragansett Pier and named it of money for such purposes: Canonchet, after a Narragansett Indian

Ruined by Panic of 1873.

His re-election to the senate was in 1868, and in his second term he delivered a series of five speeches on finance.

The panic of 1873 found the business house of Sprague unequal to the unexpected demands made on it, and, with its vast property, valued even in those days of depression at close to \$16,000,-000, and liabilities of some \$14,000,000. it was forced to suspend. Sprague became involved in a number of complicated lawsuits, and in the end he lost all save his home at Canonchet, which he defended to the last with armed guards.

Number One. A JOINT RESOLUTION.

Proposing an amendment to article nine, section four, of the Constitution of the Commonwealth Pennsylvania, authorizing Pennsylvania, authorizing the or scho State to issue bonds to the amount of fifty millions of dollars for the places: improvement of the highways of the Commonwealth.

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:-That section four of article nine,

which reads as follows:
"Section 4. 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 deficiency in revenue shall never exceed, in the aggregate at anyone time, one million of dollars," be amended so as to read as

Section 4. No debt shall be created by or on behalf of the State, except to supply casual deficiencies of revenue, repel invasion, suppress insur-rection, defend the State in war, or to pay existing debt; and the debt created to supply deficiencies in rev-enue shall never exceed, in the aggregate at any one time, one million of dollars; Provided, however, That the General Assembly, irrespective of any debt, may authorize the State to issue bonds to the amount of fifty millions of dollars for the purpose of improving and rebuilding the highways of the Commonwealth.

A true copy of Joint Resolution ROBERT MCAFEE, Secretary of the Commonwealth.

Number Two.

A JOINT RESOLUTION. "As soon as we assembled," said Proposing an amendment to section

seven, article three of the Constitu tion of Pennsylvania, so as to permit special legislation regulating labor

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 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 Three, Section

Seven. Section 2. Amend section seven, article three of the Constitution of Pennsylvania, which reads as fol-

"Section 7. The General Assembly shall not pass any local or special law authorizing the creation, exten-sion, or impairing of liens:

"Regulating the affairs of counties, cities, townships, wards, bor-

places "Changing the venue in civil or criminal cases: "Authorizing the laying out, open-

"Relating to ferries or bridges, or

other State: "Vacating roads, town plats streets or alleys: "Relating to cemeteries, grave-yards, or public grounds not of the

State: "Authorizing the adoption or legiimation of children: "Locating or changing county-eats, erecting new counties, or

counties, or

changing county lines: "Incorporating cities, towns, or villages, or changing their charters:
"For the opening and conducting
of elections, or fixing or changing the

place of voting: Granting divorces: "Erecting new townships or bor-

oughs, changing township lines, borough limits or school districts: "Creating offices, or prescribing the powers and duties of officers in counties, cities, boroughs, townships,

election or school districts: "Changing the law of descent or uccession

Regulating the practice or juris diction of, or changing the rules of evidence in, any judicial proceeding troops and forwarding them to the or inquiry before courts, aldermen, front, and meeting Miss Chase again justices of the peace, sheriffs, comin Washington, he was married to her missioners, arbitrators, auditors, masters in chancery, or other tribunals, or providing or changing methods for the collection of debts, or the enforcing of judgments, or prescrib-ing the effect of judicial sales of real

"Regulating the fees, or extending the powers and duties of aldermen. justices of the peace, magistrates or constables:

Regulating the management of public schools, the building or repair-ing of school houses and the raising Fixing the rate of interest:

"Affecting the estates of minors or persons under disability, except after due notice to all parties in interest, to be recited in the special enact-

"Remitting fines, penalties and forfeitures, or refunding moneys leg-ally paid into the treasury: 'Exempting property from taxa-

"Regulating labor, trade, mining or manufacturing. "Creating corporations, or amendextending the

ing, renewing or charters thereof: "Granting to any corporation, as sociation or individual any special city, ward, borough, and township or exclusive privilege or immunity, or officers, for regular terms of service, to any corporation, association or

dividual the right to lay down a rail-Canonchet was destroyed by fire in road track.
"Nor shall the General Assembly "Nor shall the General Assembly ber in each odd-numbered year, but indirectly enact such special or local the General Assembly may by law fix

TED TO THE CITIZENS OF THIS Special acts may be passed:

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.

Section 7. The General Assembly

Section 7. The General Assembly numbered year. shall not pass any local or special A true co law authorizing the creation, exten-

sion or impairing of lines: tu-ef cities, townships, wards, poroughs,

the or school districts: Changing the names of persons or

Changing the venue in civil or criminal cases: Authorizing the laying out, open ing, altering, or maintaining roads,

Relating to ferries or bridges, or incorporating ferry or bridge com-panies, except for the erection of bridges crossing streams which form boundaries between this and any oth-

Vacating roads, town plats, streets

Relating to cemeteries, graveyards, public grounds not of the State: Authorizing the adoption, or legitlmation of children:

Locating or changing county-seats, erecting new counties or changing county lines:

Incorporating cities, towns or vil-lages, by changing their charters: For the opening and conducting of elections, or fixing or changing the ace of voting:

Granting divorces: Erecting new townships or borughs, changing township lines, bor-

ough limits or school districts: Creating offices, or prescribing the lowers and duties of officers in counies, cities, boroughs, townships, election or school districts:

Changing the law of descent or

Regulating the practice or juris-iction of, or changing the rules of evidence in, any judicial proceeding or inquiry before courts, aldermen, justices of the peace, sheriffs, commissioners, arbitrators, auditors, masters in chancery or other tribunals, or providing or changing methods for the collection of debts, or the enforcing of judgments, or prescribing the second of the collection of the collectio prescribing the effect of judicial sales of real estate:

Regulating the fees, or extending the powers and duties of aldermen, justices of the peace, magistrates or constables:

Regulating the management public schools, the building or re-pairing of school houses and the raising of money for such purposes: Fixing the rate of interest:

Affecting the estates of minors or persons under disability, except after due notice to all parties in interest, to be recited in the special

Remitting fines, penalties and for-f-itures, or refunding moneys legally paid into the treasury

Exempting property from taxation: Regulating labor, trade, mining or manufacturing; but the legislature may regulate and fix the wages or salaries, the hours of work or labor, and make provision for the protec-tion, welfare and safety of persons employed by the State, or by any county, city, borough, town, town-ship, school district, village, or other civil division of the State, or by any contractor or sub-contractor performing work, labor or services for the State, or for any county, city, borough, town, township, school dis-trict, village or other civil division

Creating corporations, or amending, renewing or extending the charters thereof:

Granting to any corporation, asso-ciation or individual any special or railroad track:

Nor shall the General Assembly indirectly enact such special or local law by the partial repeal of a general law; but laws repealing local or

special acts may be passed: Nor shall any law be passed granting powers or privileges in any case vided for by general law, nor where the courts have jurisdiction to grant the same or give the relief asked for. A true copy of Joint Resolution No. 2.

ROBERT MCAFEE. Secretary of the Commonwealth.

Number Three.

A CONCURRENT RESOLUTION. Proposing an amendment to section three of article eight of the Con-

stitution of Pennsylvania. Section 1. Be it resolved by the House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania (if the Senate concur), That the following proposed as an amendment to the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in accordance with the provisions of the eighteenth article thereof:-

Section 2. Amend section three of article eight, which reads as follows: "All judges elected by the electors of the State at large may be elected at either a general or municipal election, as circumstances may require All the elections for judges of the courts for the several judicial districts, and for county, city, ward, borough, and township officers, for regular terms of service, shall be held on the municipal election day; namely, 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

year," so as to read:
Section 3. All judges elected by
the electors of the State at large may be elected at either a general or municipal election, as circum-stances may require. All elections for judges of the courts for the several judicial districts, and for county. shall be held on the municipal elec tion day; namely, the Tuesday next following the first Monday of Novem-

Provided, That such elections shall always be held in an odd-numbered

each House consenting

PROPOSED AMENDMENTS TO law by the partial repeal of a general a different day, two-thirds of an tage members of each House consenting the constitution submitted as the constitution of the citizens of the constitution of the citizens of the constitution shall be held in an odd-num-proval or the citizens of the courts of the several provided further. That all general a different day, two-thirds of an tage members of each House consenting the court of the court of the several provided further. That all general a different day, two-thirds of an tage members of each House consenting the court of the court of the several provided further. That all general a different day, two-thirds of an tage members of each House consenting the court of the courts of the several provided further. That all judges for the courts of the several provided further. judicial districts holding office at the present time, whose terms of office may end in an odd-numbered year, shall continue to hold their offices until the first Monday of January in the next succeeding

A true copy of Concurrent Resolu-

ROBERT MCAFEE, Secretary of the Commonwealth.

Number Four. A JOINT RESOLUTION.

Proposing an amendment to section one of article nine of the Constitution of Pennsylvania, relating to taxation.

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:

Section 2. Amend section one of article nine of the Constitution of Pennsylvania, which reads as fol-

"All taxes shall be uniform, upon the same class of subjects, within the territorial limits of the authority levying the tax, and shall be levied and collected under general laws; but the General Assembly may, by general laws, exempt from taxation public property used for public pur-poses, actual places of religious worship, places of burial not used or held for private or corporate profit, and institutions of purely pub-lic charity," so as to read as fol-lows:

All taxes shall be uniform the same class of subjects, within the territorial limits of the authority levying the tax, and shall be levied and collected under general laws, and the subjects of taxation may be classified for the purpose of laying graded or progressive taxes; but the General Assembly may, by general laws, exempt from taxation public property used for public purposes, actual places of religious worship, places of burial not used or held for private or corporate profit, and in-stitutions of purely public charity. A true copy of Joint Resolution

ROBERT McAFEE, Secretary of the Commonwealth.

Number Five

A JOINT RESOLUTION. Proposing an amendment to 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 fol-lowing is proposed as an amendment to the Constitution of Pennsylvania, in accordance with the provisions of the eighteenth article thereof:—

Article IX.

Section 15. No obligations which have been heretofore issued, or which may hereafter be issued, by any county or municipality, other than Philadelphia, to provide for the construction or acquisition of waterconstruction or acquisition of water-works, subways, underground railworks, subways, underground rail-ways or street railways, or the ap-purtenances thereof, shall be con-sidered as a debt of a municipality within the meaning of section eight of article nine of the Constitution of Pennsylvania or of this amendment, if the net revenue derived from said property for a period of five years, either before or after the acquisition thereof, or, where the same is con-structed by the county or munici-pality, after the completion thereof, shall have been sufficient to pay interest and sinking-fund charges during said period upon said obliga-tions, or if the said obligations shall exclusive privilege or immunity, or be secured by liens upon the respecto any corporation, association, or tive properties, and shall impose no individual the right to lay down a municipal liability. Where municipal palities of counties shall issue obligations to provide for the construction of property, as herein provided, said municipalities or counties may also issue obligations to provide for the interest and sinking-fund charges accruing thereon until said ties shall have been completed and where the granting of such powers in operation for a period of one and privileges shall have been pro- year; and said municipalities and counties shall not be required to levy a tax to pay said interest and sink-ing-fund charges, as required by section ten of article nine of the Con-stitution of Pennsylvania, until after said properties shall have been operated by said countles or municipalities during said period of one year. Any of the said municipalities counties may incur indebtedness in excess of seven per centum, and not exceeding ten per centum, of the as-sessed valuation of the taxable property therein, if said increase of indebtedness shall have been assented to by three-fifths of the electors voting at a public election, in such man-ner as shall be provided by law,

A true copy of Joint Resolution ROBERT McAFEE,

SPENCER

Secretary of the Commonwealth.

The Jeweler

would like to see you if you are in the market!

JEWELRY, SILVER-WARE, WATCHES, CLOCKS, DIAMONDS, AND NOVELTIES

"Guaranteed articles only sold."